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National Collegiate Athletic Association

Wrestling Rules

1938-1939

As Recommended by the Rules Committee consisting of

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Changes in Rules

COLLEGE RULES.

Important changes designated by ★

The attention of contestants and coaches is called to the following changes:

Rule 1.
New Eligibility Rules for National Collegiate wrestling championships.

Rule 3, Section 1.
Canton flannel cover for wrestling mat recommended. Arrow at center of cover (or mat when cover not used) required.

Rule 3, Section 2.
Strongly recommended that when protective covering for ears is necessary, cotton, gauze and adhesive bandages be used instead of headgear.

Rule 3, Section 3.
When necessary, home management to provide some means of distinguishing contestants.

★Rule 4, Section 1.
Three lower weights in COLLEGE COMPETITION changed to 121, 128, and 136 pounds.

★Rule 5, Section 3, "Note," and Section 4.
Weight reduction and medical supervision.

★Rule 6, Section 2, "Note," (Byes).

★Rule 7 (NEW RULE), Section 1.
Position of advantage secured at edge of mat.

★Rule 7, Section 2.
Referee to indicate when a contestant secures or loses advantage.

★Rule 8, Section 2.
All holds which "endanger life or limb" are illegal and Referee is instructed to stop promptly all such holds, even if they are holds not classed as Illegal Holds.

★Rule 8, Section 3.
Addition to rule, regarding Referee’s Position on the Mat.

★Rule 8, Section 4.
Contestants are expected to wrestle near center of mat.

★Rule 11, Section 1, A and B; Section 2, B and C; Section 3.
Increased Penalties for infringement on rules. Study carefully.

★Rule 12, Section 1.
New rule, regarding time out in case of injury.

★Rule 14, Section 2, A.
Legal fall may now be called with HEAD off mat proper.

★Rule 15, Section 3, A.
Basis of decision changed when watch goes to extra-period bouts.
Rules for Wrestling

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Particular attention is called to Notice on page 61, entitled, "Coaches and Contestants—Attention."

Alterations and additions to rules indicated by a check mark. √

Rule 1. Eligibility

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

2. In addition to the above, participants in the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship meet must represent institutions which are active individual or allied members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and must conform to the rules of eligibility adopted 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 the entry blanks for the National Collegiate Wrestling championship meet.

3. Hereafter, all colleges, universities, and institutions of learning in the United States with acceptable scholastic and athletic standards may become active members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association at any time upon approval of the President, Secretary, and Vice-President of the National Collegiate District in which that institution is located. Hereafter, representatives of institutions which are included in the Allied Membership of the N.C.A.A.
may participate, provided the representatives' institution pays into the N.C.A.A. treasury a fee of $10.00. In addition to the above, the usual individual entry fee of $2.00 is charged by the National Collegiate Wrestling Rules Committee.

Note. See Rule 5, Section 4.

**Rule 2. 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 5, Section 1D (a), (b), (c).

**Rule 3. 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 3/8-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.

   It is recommended for competition and for practice that the wrestling mat be covered with a Canton flannel cover sufficiently large to fold under mat. This cover should be stretched tight and may be held in place by horse blanket safety pins fastening the cover to the under side of the mat.

   There shall be placed at center of the cover (or on mat when cover is not used) an arrow head 12 inches long, placed perpendicularly to and pointing away from the Timers table and not pointing toward either team. This arrow designates the place where bouts are to start and the direction the wrestlers are to face when starting the wrestling from the "Referee's Position on the Mat."
No. 1—LEGAL "REFEREE'S POSITION ON MAT."

This position is shown as required in Rule 8, Section 3. Note particularly that offensive wrestler's right leg is outside of defensive wrestler's left leg.

No. 2—ILLEGAL "REFEREE'S POSITION ON MAT."

This position is illegal because offensive wrestler's right knee is inside of defensive wrestler's left leg.

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.)

When protective covering for the ears is necessary, the Wrestling Rules Committee strongly recommends that cotton, gauze and adhesive bandages be used, and not head-gears.

3. It happens occasionally that two contestants look so much alike and are dressed so similarly that it is very difficult for the Referee and spectators to distinguish them. In all dual or championship meets, the home management should have immediately available some provision for clearly identifying the contestants. Such provision may be by means of colored anklets (as heretofore recommended), numbers, or any other plan which will accomplish the purpose.

Rule 4. Weight Classification

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight Class</th>
<th>Lbs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>121 lbs. and under</td>
<td>155 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128 lbs. and under</td>
<td>165 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136 lbs. and under</td>
<td>175 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145 lbs. and under</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rule 5. Weighing-in of Contestants

1. Time

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
No. 3—ILLEGAL USE OF HANDS IN BODYLOCK WHILE DEFENSIVE CONTESTANT HAS BOTH KNEES ON MAT.

Offensive wrestler is not allowed to lock hands, wrists or arms around body while defensive wrestler has both knees on mat. (See Rule 8, Section 1.)

No. 4—ILLEGAL USE OF HANDS IN LEGLOCK ON MAT.

The position is illegal because of Rule 8, Section 1, which forbids interlocking of fingers, hands or arms around body or legs while contestants are on mat.
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 8, 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.

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 it is recommended that a medical examination of all contestants be made at the time of the weighing-in, and the presence of a communicable disease or any other condition which in the opinion of the examining physician makes the participation of that individual impractical, should be considered full and sufficient reason for disqualification.

Rule 6. 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, but a number which represents a bye shall only be given when that appears to be the fairest plan for the majority in that bracket.

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 121-lb.
class, and progressing in order up to the heavyweight class as follows:

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. 8—ILLEGAL FACE HOLD.
Shows a hold commonly used but which is contrary to both the letter and spirit of amateur wrestling rules. It is frequently used momentarily in order to prevent defensive wrestler from coming out from underneath or to bring defensive wrestler back into position for a fall. Referee should see that offensive wrestler does not secure unfair advantage by means of this illegal hold.

No. 9—LEGAL HEAD-SCISSORS.
The head-scissors is considered legal when taken as shown above, with the hold on either side of the face, even though the bend of the knee may be in front of the nose, mouth or eyes; provided the leg is not in close contact as to interfere with the breathing of the defensive wrestler. If defensive wrestler strangles himself by refusing to let his body turn as head is twisted by the head-scissors, the hold is still legal.
No. 10—ILLEGAL HEAD-SCISSORS.
This hold is illegal because the pressure is over the front of the face, in contrast to pressure on the sides of the face as shown in No. 9.

No. 11—LEGAL FOOT (INSTEP) HOLD.
The defensive wrestler is allowed to grasp instep, heel or ankle to break such holds as body-scissors, leg-ride, etc.; provided the foot is not drawn up to the point where, in the opinion of the Referee, it endangers knee or hip-joint.

The foregoing illustration of method of drawings 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 7. Position of Advantage

1. Whenever a contestant brings his opponent to the mat while the supporting points of his own body are on the wrestling mat proper, he has earned the Position of Advantage, even though the defensive wrestler’s body is entirely outside of the mat proper; and the offensive wrestler is entitled to this advantage until such time as his opponent, in legal manner, gains a neutral position or reverses position (secures the Position of Advantage) within the boundary of the mat proper, except when he forfeits this advantage.
RULE 7, Section 1

by reason of penalty inflicted by the Referee for infringement of the rules. (See Rule 9, Section 1, B and C.) To avoid injury to contestants, the wrestling mat proper shall be surrounded on all sides by supplementary mats 5 feet in width. Note. The "out-of-bounds" rule applies also when one contestant has had the Position of Advantage on the mat immediately before leaving the mat.

2. The Referee shall indicate orally, and by pointing in such a manner that all present may know, whenever a contestant has earned the Position of Advantage, and he shall also indicate in similar manner during the progress of the bout which opponent has the advantage whenever he thinks there may be doubt in the minds of the contestants, coaches, or spectators as to which contestant has the Position of Advantage. The Referee shall also indicate in a manner clear to all present whenever the match reverts to a "No Advantage" status. For the sake of uniformity, it is recommended that all Referees indicate the advantage by calling in loud, clear tone, "So-and-So's Advantage" (naming the institution represented by the contestant who has earned the advantage) and at the same time pointing to this contestant. When the neutral aspect is resumed, the Referee should indicate this by extending both arms sideways (with forearms and hands at about the level of the waist) and palms of hands down.

Rule 8. Legal and Illegal Holds and Positions

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 holds, 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 fingers for punishment or to break holds, or any hold used for punishment alone.

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.

**Note.** In the application of the latter part of the above rule, all Referees, Coaches and contestants should understand that any and all holds used in such a way as to endanger life or limb are illegal and all Referees should be on the alert to stop if possible all holds that in their opinion are likely to result in endangering of life or limb before real injury does occur. It should also be understood that no contestant should ever be put in a position where he must forfeit a neutral position, a position of advantage or a fall because of danger to life or limb, and the Referee should promptly stop any and all holds which in his opinion may so result. (See Rule 8, Section 1, Notes 1 and 2.)
RULE 8

3. **Referee's Position on the Mat.** The defensive contestant must face in the direction indicated by the arrow at the center of the mat. He must place both knees on the mat, with the lower legs parallel, and he must place the heels of both hands on 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.

4. Contestants are expected to wrestle near the center of the mat, whether on the feet or in the "Referee's Position on the Mat." (Penalties for infringement of this Rule will be found under Rule 11, Section 2C.)

**Rule 9. 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 11, 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 8, Section 3, and Rule 9), except when Referee applies penalties indicated in Rule 11, Sections 2B, 3 and 4, or in clause C (of Rule 9) 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 11, Section 4.)

**Rule 10. 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 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 advantage over his opponent is stalling if he fails to make an honest effort to wrestle aggressively thereafter. (For Penalties, see Rule 11.)

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 11, Section 2.)

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

**Rule 11. Penalties**

1. **Stalling.**

   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.

   After a contestant has been penalized once for the above infringement, the penalty for subsequent infractions in the same match shall be reversal of position in the "Referee's Position on the Mat," and for repeated infringements the Referee may, after one more warning, disqualify the offender.
RULE 11, Section 1

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.

For repeated infringements on the above rule, the Referee may, after one more warning, disqualify the offender.

Note. For definition of "stalling" see Rule 10, 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 8, Section 3.)

B. In case a contestant repeatedly infringes on Rule 11, 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 one warning has been given to the offending wrestler.

C. If a contestant persists in taking a position near the edge of the mat for the purpose of going off the mat or of allowing his opponent to push him off the mat, when the opponent makes an effort to go behind him, the contestants shall be brought back to the center of the mat and the offender warned. Should he go off the mat as indicated above after such warning, he shall be placed in the defensive position in the "Referee's Position on the Mat." For further violations of this rule the same penalty shall be inflicted, but for repeated violations, the Referee may, after one further warning, disqualify the offender.

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 if he believes this illegal action has simply prevented the defensive wrestler from getting free; but if he believes the defensive wrestler would have gone behind his opponent had the illegal action not occurred, he shall give the defensive wrestler the "Referee's Position Behind." For repeated infringements of this rule in the same match the Referee may, after one warning, disqualify the offender.

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. (See Rule 9, Section 1C.)

Note. Referees are expected to enforce the foregoing penalty.

5. For infringements on Rule 8, Sections 1 and 2, by the offensive wrestler, when injury does not result in application of penalty provided under Rule 12, 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 feet, the Referee may award a fall to the offender.

6. Sideline Coaching. If, in the opinion of the Referee, Rule 17 is being infringed upon, the Referee shall stop the bout and shall give a warning in such a manner that all contestants, coaches and spectators present shall be aware of the same. If the offense is repeated, the Referee shall disqualify the representative of the offending side and the points awarded for a fall shall be scored for his opponent.

Rule 12. Injuries and Defaults

1. If a contestant is injured, the Referee shall allow a maximum of three minutes rest. There shall be no limit to the number of rest periods which may be taken in any match, but the total time out shall not exceed three minutes. If, at the expiration of the rest period, he is able to continue wrestling, the bout shall be resumed as if the contestants had gone out-of-bounds. (See Rule 9, Section 1.)
RULE 12, 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.

Note: In the interpretation of this rule nosebleed is not an injury, and the number and length of rest periods to be allowed is at the discretion of the Referee.

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 shall 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.

5. Whenever a contestant defaults a match in any championship meet, he is thereby barred from further participation in that meet; however, this shall not make him ineligible for the third place award in case he is injured in a final first place match and is obliged to default.

Rule 13. 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 nine 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 two minutes each shall be wrestled.

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

If neither contestant secures a fall or a position of advantage before the expiration of three minutes of wrestling, the Referee shall stop the bout and the remaining six minutes shall be divided into two three-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 second three-minute bout, no rest period being allowed. At the expiration of the second three-minute bout, the Referee shall stop the bout and shall put the contestant who started with the Position of Advantage in the second bout in the position underneath at the start of the third three-minute bout, no rest period being allowed. If a contestant secures a fall in the second three-minute period, this terminates only the second three-minute bout and the third three-minute bout shall be wrestled as though no fall had resulted in the previous bout, except as provided in Sections 4 and 5B.

Note: If either contestant has brought his opponent to the mat and has been indicated as having the position of advantage by the Referee at any time in the first three minutes of wrestling in any dual meet match, or in any first place match in championship meets, the match goes on as a continuous nine-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 three-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, 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.
RULE 13, Section 2
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 13, Sections 4, 5B. When a fall does not occur in these matches, the Referee is expected to name the winner; 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.

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 two 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 of the extra-period bouts shall start from the "Referee's Position on the Mat." (See Rule 8, 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 nine-minute bout or to the nine-minute bout when divided into the three three-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 second three-minute bout, a second two-minute bout, or a first extra-period bout of a Championship meet, it should be understood that the third three-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 second three-minute bout with "B" in two minutes. The third three-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 16, Section 2A.

5. Intermission.
A. Extra-Period Bouts. Between the main bout and the first of the 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 Three-Minute Bouts. Only such time shall intervene between the second and third three-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 second three-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 14. Falls
1. Pin 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 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 9, Section 1, A, B and C, and Rule 11, Section 4.

Note. In the interpretation of this rule it should be understood that all parts of the body except the shoulders may be off the mat proper and still a legal fall may be called if the defensive wrestler is not handicapped by this position.
Rule 14

3. Double Falls in Three-Minute, Two-Minute or Extra-Period Bouts.

A. In Championship Meets. In case both contestants secure falls in the last two three-minute, the last two 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 13, Section 1, and Rule 16, Section 1.)

B. In Dual Meets. (See Rule 13, Section 1, and Rule 16, Section 2.)

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

Rule 15. Decisions

1. Regular Bouts. If no fall has resulted after the expiration of the regular period of wrestling, as provided in Rule 13, Section 1, the Referee shall award the bout to the contestant who shows greater wrestling ability and aggressiveness.

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 13, Section 2.

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 throughout the entire match.

B. In Dual Meets. The Referee may award the decision as in A above, or he may declare the bout a draw 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.

4. “Near Falls.” Inasmuch as the primary object of wrestling is to pin the opponent’s shoulders to the mat, the Referee is instructed in making his decision under Sections 1, 2 and 3 above, to give maximum credit to a contestant who makes an honest effort to secure falls, and especially to a contestant for securing “near falls.”

Rule 16. Scoring

1. Team Championship Meets.

A. 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 second and third three-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 13, Sections 1, 2, 4 and 5B.

B. If in any championship meet, only one contestant enters and qualifies for any weight class, he shall be declared the winner of that weight class and the team he represents shall be awarded 5 points for first place, but no points shall be scored for a fall. Should only two or three contestants enter and qualify for any weight class, the contestant taking second or third place shall be awarded only 3 points or 1 point, respectively.

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 second and third three-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 second and third three-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.
RULE 16, Section 2

(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 last two three-minute bouts, 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 17. Sideline Coaching

Coaching from the sidelines or stands during the progress of a bout by the coach, team mates or spectators is illegal. (For Penalty, see Rule 11, Section 6.)

Note. All communication, either vocal or by signal, other than simple encouragement, by the Coach or members of the team with a contestant at any time during a match, except when time is taken out because of injury to one of the contestants, or during the intermission between the main bout and the first extra-period bout, or during intermission ordered by the Referee after a fall, shall be interpreted as coaching.

Rule 18. Officials

Referee's Duties.

1. The Referee shall have full control of the meet and his decisions shall be final and without appeal. (See Rule 15.)

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. The Referee shall notify the Timekeeper 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.
   
   Note. The Referee should give contestants to understand that he alone is authorized to stop the bout, and he should deal sternly with any contestant who presumes that he may stop wrestling for any cause before the Referee so orders.

   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 12, Section 1, and Rule 13.)

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. The Referee must enforce vigorously and promptly the penalties for stalling, etc., as provided in Rule 11.

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

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

10. If the behavior of the spectators becomes disrespectful or unsportsmanlike to the Referee or to either team,
Rule 19. 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 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. 429) shall apply in high school wrestling contests with the following modifications:

1. Weight Classification.
   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.

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 8, Sections 1 and 2, all "slams" from a standing position (Rule 8, Section 1, Note 6) and the "fall-back" from the stand-
HIGH SCHOOL WRESTLING RULES

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 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. 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 foregoing illegal holds, Rule 12, Section 3 of the Collegiate rules shall apply.)

Note 1. These three-minute bouts should be conducted in the same manner as the three-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 Rule 13.)

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 18, Section 3. 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.
Questions and Answers

BY R. G. CLAPP.

1. RULE 3.
   Q.—Are ropes required?
   A.—No. They are not required. If ropes are not used, however, the mat shall 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 4 AND 5.
   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 weight handicap, and it is unfair to the contestant who has complied with the weight rules.

3. RULE 8, 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 8, SECTIONS 1 AND 2.
   Q.—Does the offensive wrestler lose his position or advantage when he is required by the Referee to break a dangerous or illegal hold?
   A.—Yes. See Rule 11, Section 5.

5. RULE 8, 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 must 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 11, 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 9.
   Q.—In resuming a match at the center of the mat, when should the Referee order the contestants to take up 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 10.
   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 11.
Q.-Should the Referee penalize for stalling as promptly in three-minute bouts as in nine-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 12.
Q.-When a man has an arm injury, is he allowed to use the arm for support of the body when not in a contest? (a) when on the bench; (b) when in the locker room?
A.-Yes. According to the rules all over-scissors are barred.

11. RULE 13.
Q.-If a man underneath slaps his opponent on the back, does that class as an over scissors?
A.-No. The rules require light, heel-less gymnasium shoes laced by means of eyelets.

12. RULE 14.
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 one or both shoulders, provided, in the opinion of the Referee, the defensive contestant is not handicapped thereby.

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

1. RULE 8.
Q.—Is a full nelson taken with the legs illegal?
A.—Yes.

2. RULE 6.
Q.—In a triangular meet, how should the drawings be made?
A.—No rules provide for different arrangement in triangular meets than in larger championship meets. Undoubtedly, however, if triangular meets are limited to 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 8.
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 10.
Q.—When a man has a fairly good hold, say a headlock with the underarm 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 a real effort to pin him, it should not be considered a stalling hold.

5. RULE 16.
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 11, Section 5.

6. RULE 18.
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.

7. RULE 8.
Q.—If a man in a body-scissors looks one leg over the top toe of his opponent, does that class as an over scissors?
A.—No. According to the rules all over-scissors are barred.

8. RULE 8.
Q.—Is a man on defense permitted to use toe holds, pressure across the face, twisting hammerlock, etc.?
A.—No.

Q.—In a tournament a man is accidentally injured and thus loses a match. Can he enter his next regular match for a third place?
A.—No. See Rule 12, Section 5.

10. RULE 6.
Q.—In a tournament a man is accidentally injured, but wins the match notwithstanding. He defaults the next match, which comes the same day, because of the injury. Can he, the following day, compete for third place?
A.—No. See 9 above.

11. Q.—If two opponents enter the ring dressed exactly alike and closely resembling each other, what can the Referee do to keep track of their identity?
A.—See Rule 3, Section 4.

12. RULE 3, SECTION 2.
Q.—Is a man permitted to wrestle barefooted?
A.—No. The rules require light, heel-less gymnasium shoes laced by means of eyelets.

13. Q.—Can a wrestler be disqualified or otherwise punished for abusive language when not in a contest: (a) when on the bench; (b) when in the locker room?
A.—The N.C.A.A. rules do not provide for such a matter and such a rule should be unnecessary in intercollegiate matches.

14. RULE 18, SECTIONS 1 and 9.
Q.—If a man underneath slaps his opponent on the back, and becomes released as a consequence, and his opponent claims he was only trying to fool his opponent, what verdict should the Referee give?
A.—The Referee should decide the matter on the basis of his judgment as to intent of the defensive wrestler, and in the interest of good sportsmanship. Trying to "fool" an opponent is not good sportsmanship and should be so interpreted by the Referee.

15. RULE 18, SECTION 4-B.
Q.—Under what condition is a man permitted or not permitted to take out time for lacing a shoe or other adjustment of his clothing?
A.—Only when the Referee considers it necessary and so orders.

16. RULE 9.
Q.—If a man is temporarily injured when a fall is imminent, what positions do the men take when they continue after the three-minute rest period?
A.—The bout should be resumed as in Rule 9, Section 1.
17. RULE 8.
Q.—If the man behind on the mat clasps his opponent's arm and one arm, is this an illegal hold?
A.—Yes.

18. RULE 9.
Q.—If the defensive man frees himself from a dangerous hold by pushing against the face or throat or by twisting the fingers, what is the penalty?
A.—No specific penalty is provided and the referee should decide the matter on the merits of the case.

19. RULE 2, SECTION 2.
Q.—If in a tournament a man who is a lone entry wrestles in one weight (say 165-pound class) the first day, can he drop back to a lighter class (say 155-pound class) the next day if his weight will permit?
A.—No. He would be allowed to drop back to the lower weight on the first day before drawings are made for that class if he should see fit and if his institution is not represented by another contestant in that class.

20. RULE 2, SECTION 2.
Q.—If in a tournament a man is injured in the first round, can a reserve be put in his place for a later round?
A.—No.

QUESTIONS BY DR. J. A. ROCKWELL, ANSWERS BY R. G. CLAPP.

1. RULE 13, SECTION 3-A.
Q.—Night a situation arise where two contestants are evenly matched and overtime periods fail to disclose any advantage when a draw might be the only decision?
A.—See No. 14 in "Q. and A." by R. G. Clapp.

2. RULE 12, SECTION 4.
Q.—If second place defendant defaults, what score is the other man entitled to?
A.—Three points for second place and one point for fall—total, four points.

3. Q.—Should not Timers call out the passing minutes so distinctly as to be heard by contestants, coaches and spectators?
A.—Yes.

BY W. C. O'CONNELL.

1. RULE 10.
Q.—A man secures a riding-scissors and merely holds his opponent down, not being in a position to secure a fall and making no effort to secure a fall. Would this be construed as stalling?
A.—Yes.

2. RULE 8, SECTION 2.
Q.—Man underneath raises both hands from mat and sits back on buckles at the same time using his hands in an effort to escape. Can top man lock hands or arms around him?
A.—No. Underneath man is still on the mat.

3. RULE 8, SECTION 1, NOTE 3.
Q.—Man underneath raises one knee from mat in an effort to escape. Can underneath man lock arms or hands?
A.—Yes. In order to prohibit locking of arms or hands, opponent must have both knees on mat.

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 REGARDING STALLING

Rule 11, 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 8, 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 keyhold". 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, and referees 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. REFEREE'S 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.

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 the first advantage of the defensive wrestler must be held in continuous contact with the mat for a full two seconds before a fall shall be awarded, and that the two-second count shall not start until
the referee is in such position that he can see clearly that both shoulders are touching the mat.

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 11, 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 8, 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.

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 injuries 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 candidates who may require special attention. The Rules Committee felt 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 sequels.” (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 find the majority are of staphylococci origin.

The discreet, 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 proper the early lesion is a flat and erythematous (reddened) spot, which soon changes to a pustule with subsequently dries, forming a superficial crust.

These crusts are gummy-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 freed 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 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 initiation of the true nature of his skin condition, he may have transmitted it to others. If therefore becomes the duty of any coach, appearing in his squad, to note carefully any skin affliction

TREATMENT: Absolute cleanliness precludes any chance of contagion. The clothing and the individual contestant should all come under the observation through cleanliness, neglect and unintentional disregard of a skin lesion by with the resulting cancellation of intercollegiate contests. They should be carefully removed and burned or otherwise destroyed. The underlying reddened moist surface is then firmly wiped with 1:2000 saturated boric acid solution, a per cent of potassium solution; 1:1000 : metaphen; 1:2000, etc.). When the areas have been suited with some nonocclusive ointment, the surface is kept free from contact. Ammoniated mercury ointment, repeated once or twice daily until all signs of crusting and exuding of the various areas have subsided.

Watch the Ears Carefully

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

The external ear is, to all practical purposes, a sandwich, with one layer of cartilage between two layers of skin. These layers of skin are not very tightly attached to the cartilage, and any hard rubbing or rolling motion separates the skin from the cartilage, much as the skin of a peach can be rubbed off the fruit. The bleeding caused by this separation, though not visible on the surface, makes a pool of varying size between the skin and cartilage, and, if not properly and promptly treated, the blood first clots, and then changes into definite solid tissue, making that part of the ear hard and thick—the familiar cauliflower ear.

The treatment of this condition divides itself naturally into two classes—prevention and cure. In the realm of prevention, there are several designs of helmets which can be used in practice, to avoid the development of a large number of injured ears.

After the first injury, however, when the hematoma, or blood clot, has been formed, the need for cure appears, and it is here that most of the bad results that one sees, have their start. The ideal treatment of the condition, from this point on, consists of two parts: (1) relief of the swelling already formed, and (2) avoidance of further injury, until the affected part has had a chance to return to normal. The swelling can best be relieved by the immediate removal of the blood under the skin. This is most satisfactorily accomplished by aspiration of the fluid blood with an ordinary hypodermic needle and syringe; but this must be done under strict aseptic precautions, and by a properly qualified doctor, for the danger of infection in freshly damaged tissue is very great.

A pressure dressing is then applied, to prevent further escape of blood or serum between the skin and cartilage. This dressing may be of a number of types: pads of gauze, held in place with tight adhesive strips, with or without the addition of sponge rubber pads for additional pressure; or a pad of cotton and collodion, applied to the whole ear, from the middle out to the surface, in thin layers laid on successively, each layer being allowed to harden before the next is applied. The latter type is probably more comfortable than the dressing of gauze with tight pressure, but in severe cases the heavier pressure may be found necessary, at least for a time. In mild cases this treatment alone—application plus the collodion dressing—may be sufficient. In severe cases it may be necessary to have the ear aspirated a number of times, to get rid of the serum that will collect, even after all active bleeding has ceased; the pressure bandage being replaced immediately after each aspiration.

In the meantime, until the ear has returned to normal, and all tendency to fill up again has disappeared, the wrestler must not risk any further injury, either refraining from wrestling altogether, or doing so only with adequate protection in the form of a headguard.

An ear which has already reached the typical cauliflower stage—hard, deformed and hideous—can be repaired and brought back nearly, if not quite, to normal contours, through the services of a capable and experienced plastic surgeon.
Dehydration

By Dr. John A. Rockwell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The following paragraphs express the views of a few physicians interested in physical education and the intelligent physical development of youth; without carrying the athletic program to the point of excess and strain to the individual, to say nothing of permanent injury. The point which I was asked to consider in detail was that of making weights.

Our first interest should be for the welfare of our young athlete, not only to protect him by having specified weight classes, but to prevent any drastic measures which, when used, find him in a lower weight class than the one in which he naturally should be placed. There is no objection to conditioning a man who has gained weight during the summer holidays. In this group, the training process, no matter what department of physical exercise he selects, takes care of itself. Our endeavor is to protect the man who is down to his best weight but yet finds himself five or six pounds above the class he hopes to make and then strip him of these pounds through dehydration, that he may be able to compete in this special class. This is the danger which many coaches fail to realize and which has prompted this constructive criticism of a truly pernicious practice in contests where the necessity of "making weights" is required.

The process known in the medical discussions as dehydration is the removal of body fluids to a point where the first the kidneys, then the heart, and finally, the muscles, become taxed well beyond their normal physiological limits. Any athlete entering a rigorous contest dehydrated, immediately finds himself at a disadvantage because of kidney, heart and muscle deficiencies. It competes with uncertain results as to victory, but with definite results as to increasing the strain on these three groups of tissues. ANY injury which may not be fully recognized at the moment often forms the basis for true pathological conditions and permanent injuries to the individual as a consequence of this vicious weight-making process.

Following a full discussion of this question and to prevent certain coaches who are indifferent to the individual's health because of a desire to have a winning team, the Intercollegiate Wrestling Association, in cooperation with the National Intercollegiate Rowing Association, compiled and mailed to approximately 200 coaches in colleges, athletic clubs, Y.M.C.A.'s and high schools, a questionnaire dealing with injuries caused while wrestling. This questionnaire was compiled and mailed to approximately a hundred coaches in colleges, athletic clubs, Y.M.C.A.'s and high schools. Few responded with information, due either to lack of interest or because they felt the information, when compiled, might have proved that they had no injuries to report. The fact that coaches who returned blanks had charge of approximately a thousand wrestlers, ranging in age from 17 to 24, the average being 20 years, and their weights varying from 95 to 200, with an average of 145 pounds, may be of interest. 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 injury that can be brought up against this ancient sport.

Injuries 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, wristlocks, or tripping over loose mats and falling to mat. Practically all dislocations occurred at the elbow, and sprains at the shoulder.

As may be expected, the greater number of injuries occur to beginners or those who are not in the best of physical and, it might be said, mental condition.

The general causes of injuries as reported by the coaches were as follows: Use of headlocks, body slams, head scissors, keylock, wristlock, falling on shoulder or elbow, falling or tripping over loose covers, improper use of switches, blocking the wristlock, and falling on bare floors, surrounding the mat proper. 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 our men to use offensive tactics more than they have in the past. A hold on the injured man was reported as dislocating his elbow. Of course, the permanent injuries to the individual as a consequence of this vicious weight-making process.

Attention to Details will Ensure Safety

By Hugo Otopalik, Iowa State College.

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case the coach was present when injuries occurred, and in only one or two instances was improper equipment the cause.

Let it be said here most emphatically, that in a sport such as wrestling, where most serious injuries often occur, no boys should be allowed the use of the wrestling room and mats without proper supervision at any time.

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 ears result from its use."

"No injuries to speak of this year; a couple of bad ears 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."

"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 enough 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 reporting 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 action that caused 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 referees 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, headguards, personal cleanliness, athletic rub after workout, prevention of colds, will help make wrestling a better and safer sport for our boys."

One of the more serious sides and more harmful phases of the game is the unforgivable excessive weight reduction as practiced by a few thoughtless coaches. There is probably isn't another single factor that parents and physical education authorities object to in wrestling as this malicious practice; any number of cases may be mentioned where during "college days" a boy has been starved and dried out to such an extent that he never returned to normal weight.

The Big Six conference directors, seeing the dangers, have made a move in the right direction when a ruling was passed in the spring of 1935, compelling wrestlers to weigh in not earlier than one hour before competition begins. This should to a great extent, stop this obnoxious practice and should equalize competition.

Popularizing Wrestling in School and College

BY W. AUSTIN BISHOP.

Coach of Wrestling, University of Pennsylvania.

Reliable reports from several sections of the country, notably Long Island, northern New Jersey, western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and Oklahoma, indicate that numerous schools and colleges have recently made provision for the inclusion of wrestling in their athletic programs. Student-participation and spectator-interest in certain other geographical areas have shown steady and substantial growth tendencies. The time is soon at hand, we hope, when wrestling will be recognized universally as a desirable developmental activity and a valuable educational experience.

There are unfortunately some parts of the country still in which school and college wrestling activities are nonexistent. From these quarters come frequent inquiries from wrestling enthusiasts asking what they might do to correct this anomalous situation. Without claim to magic formulae or any one infallible solution to the problem, we shall present herewith several procedures which have been found to be successful in stimulating student and spectator-interest in wrestling in both secondary schools and colleges.

HOW TO INCREASE STUDENT-PARTICIPATION.

The underlying success factor in any popular school or college wrestling program is intelligent and inspiring leadership. Centers of keen interest, such as Oklahoma A&M., Lehigh, and Franklin and Marshall are not the result of some spontaneous interest phenomenon peculiar to the particular sections in which these institutions are located. Instead, they reflect the effective promotional efforts of three great sports leaders—Coaches Gallagher, Sheridan and Mayser, respectively. Continued in the belief that the experiences of the wrestling room would contribute to the well-being of most college men, these practical educators set out independently to serve as large a number of them as possible. The winning propensities of their teams were and are still, the incidental by-products of the instructional and conditioning processes. The personal efficiency of these institutions in intercollegiate competition is due in no small part to the large number of boys aspiring to team membership. The significant contributions of these programs, however, is the rich measure of physical, mental and moral development experienced by the host of boys who never "made" the team.

Strangely enough, the boys who most need the benefits of athletic training are the last to seek them. For these boys I know of no more effective approach than a direct and personal invitation to join the squad. Convince them of the values to be gained and refuse to take "No" for an answer. They will thank you later.

Never exploit a beginner. Induct him carefully and progressively into the several phases of the game. Do not over-match him; provide an early oppor-
success. "Exposure" during the first week or two of practice frequently determines whether he will become a real wrestling enthusiast or just another "never again."

Call attention frequently to the skill of other members of the squad who were once beginners. Encourage novices to study the styles of these men. Assign to each expert wrestler one or more novices for whose progress he is to be held largely responsible.

Urge older members of the squad to recruit new candidates. Impress upon them the value of this form of service and insist on its being taken into account when the time comes to select a new captain.

Invite famous wrestlers to frequent the wrestling room. Have them demonstrate their favorite holds and work out with your more advanced students. Encourage students generally to come occasionally to see the squad practice.

Publicize wrestling activities within the school. Exhibition matches, comedy skits, slow-motion demonstrations of holds, and rule interpretations clinics have all been successfully presented in the form of assembly programs. Motion pictures of the matches of the National Collegiate Championships* have also been used with gratifying results.

The sport never suffers from the lack of newspaper publicity when the sports writers once get the notion of "what it's all about." It is the responsibility of the coach to make a wrestling expert of every correspondent of his acquaintance. It is well to remember that most boys prefer to engage in a sport in which some spectator-interest is manifestly present.

Use every means at your disposal to educate the community concerning the essential differences between amateur and professional wrestling. Emphasize the positive values of the sport as a school and college athletic activity.†

Provide appropriate awards. Recognize the "most valuable" and the "most improved" members of the squad. Major awards should occasion impressive presentation ceremonies, preferably as a part of the assembly program.

Organize a chapter of the "Grapplers' Club" devoted to the perpetuation of wrestling at your institution and to the promotion of good fellowship among the undergraduates and alumni interested in the sport. Carefully conceived membership requirements will serve effectively in promoting loyal and faithful service to the squad.

Have this wrestling club sponsor annual banquets honoring the team and encourage members of the squad to bring their fathers and friends with them. Alumni members will welcome this opportunity to renew old friendships and to make new acquaintances. They will welcome the opportunity, too, of finding ways and means of further promoting the welfare of the sport of their choice.

Finally, make the instructional program itself as attractive and stimulating as possible. Divide your efforts and attention fairly among all members of the squad. Neglect no one. Provide at least one new learning experience daily. Carefully guard against monotony; do not allow a pleasurable pastime to

*Films may be rented at nominal cost. Apply to Dr. R. G. Clapp, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., or to Mrs. B. E. Patterson, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas.

†University of Michigan study on comparative developmental results. Write Coach Clifford Keen, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Scholastic achievement among college wrestlers: See Carnegie Foundation report.

Successful clubs in operation at Syracuse, Columbia and Pennsylvania.

HOW TO STIMULATE SPECTATOR-INTEREST.

Obviously the most effective way of getting a large crowd out to see your team is to develop a championship combination. Nearly everyone likes a winner. There are times, however, when the team will not win consistently. Unless the coach has been educating the spectators meanwhile to the point where they are able to understand, appreciate and enjoy a scientific wrestling contest despite the outcome, they will desert the team when it loses. Lehigh University wrestlers may well look forward to a capacity crowd for every home meet whether their team is of championship caliber or of mediocre quality. The fact is that students and townsfolk alike, know and enjoy good wrestling. Lehigh may win, lose, or draw, but the fans will turn out to see them do it.†

Consequently, it is essential that every effort be made to educate the spectator. Printed or mimeographed programs, with an explanation of the more salient rules, demonstrations of legal and illegal holds before the meet, and more recently the use of objective point systems employing scoreboards, have all been used with some measure of success to make wrestling fans of casual spectators.

Training Wrestling Officials

By Bliss P. Sargent, Jr.,
Professor of Health and Physical Education, Springfield College.

The course in Wrestling Officials offered at Springfield College began in 1935 as an outgrowth of the writer's experience and firm belief that one of the main difficulties impeding the progress of intercollegiate wrestling was the lack of properly trained intercollegiate wrestling officials.

The materials of the course were presented through a combination of lecture, demonstration and active participation by all members of the class. The major portion of the time was spent on intercollegiate rules, although ample opportunity was provided to cover interscholastic, A.A.U. and Olympic rules. During the practical part of the course, actual wrestling match situations were staged and each class member had an opportunity to act in the capacity of official, coach, timer, announcer, manager, spectator, etc. A one-hour final examination in theory was given at the end of the course. Many of the men received additional practical experience by officiating in local meets. Each class from 1935 to 1937 averaged approximately nine members.

In 1938 the course was combined with several others into a General Sports Officials course. The enrollment increased to twenty-eight members. Supplementary to the regular class work, each student was required to chart at least ten different wrestling bouts for data, which tends to develop one's interest and to increase one's knowledge of the sport. Each student was also required to hand in a written report on at least two wrestling officials whom he had observed in action. (The "Wrestling Data" and "Report on Wrestling Officials" mimeographed sheets may be obtained from the writer upon request.)

A brief outline of the additional material covered in the course is as follows:

1. Introduction and brief history.
2. Cooperation of Wrestling Officials and Athletic Departments.
3. Wrestling officials' qualifications and duties.
4. Wrestling officials' code of signals.
5. Present rules vs. proposed changes.
6. Suggestions to wrestling coaches from the officially viewpoint.
7. Suggestions to wrestling officials.

The results accruing from this course have been very gratifying, and it is my belief that each prospective wrestling official should receive such essential training. This training could be secured in the following manner:

Rules interpretation meetings for coaches and officials should be held each year in each district at the beginning of the wrestling season. These meetings should be in charge of a member of the N.C.A.A. Wrestling Rules Committee or a member of the Advisory Committee. I have discussed this problem with many coaches and officials and they agree that if wrestling clinics of this nature were held each year it would enable both officials and coaches to secure more uniformity of knowledge concerning interpretation of rules. This would tend to eliminate to a large degree the intense feeling which often arises between coaches and wrestlers and the officials.

Coaches and Contestants—Attention

Much severe criticism of amateur wrestling is caused by the disgusting, unsanitary, and usually unnecessary habit of many wrestlers of expectorating on the wrestling mat or on the floor outside the mat, blowing the nose without use of handkerchief, wiping the nose with the back of the hand and then wiping the hand off on the trunks, etc. Such habits are repugnant to the people of culture. The foreign representatives at the Olympics at Los Angeles in 1932 were astonished at the degree to which this was prevalent among our wrestlers. I am informed that many ladies refuse to attend wrestling matches for this reason. There are so many good reasons against and none for these practices that all interested in the development of amateur wrestling should cooperate in the elimination of this evil. The following suggestions, if carried out in both practice and competition, would unquestionably eliminate these practices in a comparatively short time: First, education of the contestants by the coaches as to the detrimental effects of these practices; second, if it is considered necessary (which I personally doubt) for the contestants to have something into which to expectorate during matches, two small boxes of sawdust should be placed at opposite corners of the mat; and, third, much to the second suggestion, require each contestant to carry a small handkerchief somewhere in his "jeans" and use this when necessary. The latter custom is quite common among foreign wrestlers.
National Collegiate A.A. Championships


The eleventh annual National Collegiate Athletic Association wrestling championship tournament was returned to the East in 1938 and held in the spacious Recreation Hall of Pennsylvania State College, at State College, on March 25-26, 1938. Eighty-six wrestlers from twenty-nine colleges in sixteen states took part in the tournament.

The Cowboys from Oklahoma A. & M. maintained their monopoly on the team title, scoring 19 points to 15 for Illinois and 12 for Indiana. It had been expected that the tournament would be a walkaway for the team coached by the veteran Ed Gallagher, but surprising opposition came from the midwestern colleges.

The tournament was a championship of champions, with all the sectional leaders represented. Newcomers to the Nationals were Utah State, San Jose College of California, and City College of New York.

Competition was keen and a great deal of clever wrestling exhibited. Of significance was the interesting variance in wrestling styles demonstrated by grapplers from the different sections. It was also interesting to note that a few of the better Eastern competitors showed the most open style, and because of the variety of their maneuvers proved most entertaining for the spectators. This was particularly true with respect to Dick Harding of Princeton, who had reached the semi-finals, and Curtis Ford of Lehigh, a finalist in the 165-lb. class.

Lads from the Big Ten seemed generally more rugged, and for the most part were conservative, cautious wrestlers. From the West and Southwest the boys were versatile and skilled enough to adapt a style necessary for any particular bout. The knowledge, experience and general equipment of the Oklahomans was again much in evidence, but it was heartening for other coaches to note marked improvement in the representatives of other sections.

It was the general opinion of the coaches that the rule changes brought about a more aggressive, popularized style in the 1938 tournament and that the elimination of the watch had in turn eliminated a good bit of offensive stalling.

The organization and management of the tournament on the part of the Rules Committee, Penn State Athletic Association officials and student managerial staff was highly efficient and especially reflected credit on the tournament manager, George Jarden, who not only directed the thousand-and-one details to perfection but handled the public address system like a professional.

For the consideration of future tournament managers it might be pointed out that the finals, for the first time, were run off without the distraction of second and third place bouts going on simultaneously. This was a popular move from a spectator standpoint and improved the "staging" of the affair from a dramatic angle. In this respect, Klieg lights and low overhanging lights, with movie
cameras clicking and the rest of the hall darkened, all added to the impressiveness of the finals.

One thing proved definitely was that the all-night sessions which marred past tournaments are needless in the future if the tournament is held where three mats can be utilized and if it is managed properly. In 1933 three mats were used for the preliminaries, which were completed before eleven o'clock. The finals, followed by all the consolation bouts (three mats), were also completed before eleven.

The Coach's Trophy for the outstanding wrestler in the tournament was presented to Joseph McDaniels of Oklahoma A. & M., the 118-lb. champion. McDaniels successfully defended his title with ease, outclassing a field of exceptional wrestlers including several sectional champions.

Individual place winners were as follows:

118-LB. CLASS.
1. McDaniels (Oklahoma A&M)
2. Duffy (Indiana)
3. Natvig (Iowa State Thrs)

126-LB. CLASS.
1. Saporra (Illinois)
2. Murray (Cornell College of Iowa)
3. Stone (Oklahoma)

133-LB. CLASS.
1. Matthews (Oklahoma)
2. Deutschman (Illinois)
3. Parkey (Oklahoma A&M)

145-LB. CLASS.
1. Henson (Oklahoma A&M)
2. Finwall (Chicago)
3. Linn (Iowa State)

155-LB. CLASS.
1. Scriver (Oklahoma A&M)
2. Knight (Southwestern Okla Thrs)
3. Loucks (Iowa State)

165-LB. CLASS.
1. Ginay (Illinois)
2. Ford (Lehigh)
3. Wittenberg (CCNY)

175-LB. CLASS.
1. Harkness (Harvard)
2. Olsen (Southwestern Okla Thrs)
3. Tracoff (Indiana)

HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS.
1. McDaniels (Indiana)
2. Gustafson (Minnesota)
3. Kygar (Southwestern Okla Thrs)

POINTS SCORED BY TEAMS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Pins</th>
<th>Falls</th>
<th>Tot.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma A&amp;M</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwestern Thrs (Okla)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lehigh</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvard</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornell of Iowa</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Pins</th>
<th>Falls</th>
<th>Tot.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin &amp; Marshall</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princeton</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa State</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa State Teachers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City College New York</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syracuse</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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</table>

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS.
Western Conference (Big Ten)

By Clifford Keen, Coach University of Michigan.

Every college in the Big Ten Conference had a wrestling team in 1938 and each had a complete dual meet schedule. There were three outstanding teams, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, with all quite evenly matched. The conference championship was decided on the basis of points scored in the conference tournament held at Northwestern University. Indiana was undefeated in dual meet competition, but was held out by Michigan in the tournament.

Points scored toward the team championship were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio State</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the 193th, class John Speicher of Michigan won the title, finally achieving his ambition by defeating Bob Myers of Indiana, defending champion. Myers was second and Dale Hansen of Minnesota third.

In the 128th, division Al Saporra of Illinois, defending champion, was defeated by William Drury of Indiana. Saporra won second and Paul Cameron of Michigan third.

In the 125th, division another conference champion lost his title when Earl Thomas of Michigan was defeated by Joe Rosina, outstanding Indiana sophomore. Deutschnick was first, Rosina second and Thomas third.

In the 124th, division another conference champion was defeated when Bob Finnell of University of Chicago bowed to Lederman of Wisconsin. Lederman was first, Finnell second and Harold Nichols of Michigan third.

In the 123th, division Harold Danner of Michigan won the title. Kecsk of Indiana was second and Meyer of Ohio State University third.

In the 122th, division John Ginay of Illinois was the only champion from 1937 who was successful in protecting his title. Dick Teisch of Michigan was second and Sam Hyde of Indiana third.

In the 121th, class Don Nichols, brilliant sophomore from University of Michigan, was first; Traicoff of Indiana was second and Mutter of Illinois third.

In the heavyweight division Joe Mcdaniels won first, Gustafson of Minnesota, defending champion, was second and Dwyon from Ohio State third.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA, ILL.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON, WIS.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Wrestling in the Big Six Conference for 1938 was about on a par with the sport in other years. Kansas University and Missouri University did not have teams, but the other four teams—Iowa State, Kansas State, Nebraska and Oklahoma—compiled dual meet schedules and entered full teams in the conference tournament held at Ames, Iowa, March 4 and 5.

In the latter tournament, competition was the closest it has ever been in the ten years the conference has been organized. The championship was decided in the final match. Robertson of Oklahoma won a fall from Clare of Nebraska for third place and the team championship for Oklahoma.
State honors included the championship of the annual Big Six Conference tournament, won by Oklahoma University.

Within the state, A&M regained its state college league championship, relinquished for the first time to Southwestern a year previously. A&M was the state's only unbeaten team and gained permanent possession of the Sam Avey trophy for winning three state team titles since the cup was first offered.

Southwestern, defending league champion, was runner-up to A&M last season and won the state teachers college conference championship for 1938. Oklahoma University finished third in the state league, nosing out Central State Teachers of Edmond by a surprising win in the final league match of the year.

Final standings in the state college league for 1938:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teams</th>
<th>Won</th>
<th>Lost</th>
<th>Tie</th>
<th>PC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma A&amp;M</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwestern Thrs.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwestern Thrs.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.384</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Tie figured half-match won, half-match lost.

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**Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa**


**Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas**


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**Weatherford (Okla.) Teachers College**


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**Spalding's Athletic Library.**
Eastern Intercollegiate Championships

By William Sheridan, Coach Lehigh University.

The thirty-sixth annual Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association championships were held at Cornell University, March 11 and 12, 1938, and once more the intense rivalry of the league resulted in some exceptionally keen battles for individual honors.

The team title was won by Lehigh by a margin of two points over Princeton, an almost exact duplicate of the meet held at Princeton two years previously. The ultimate winner of the championship was not determined until the final third-place matches were completed, so that the interest of spectators and competitors alike was at a high pitch until the last decision was rendered.

Lehigh and Princeton each had three individual champions, Harvard had one and Cornell one. John C. Harkness of Harvard, winner of the title in the 175-lb. division, was the recipient of the trophy awarded to the "outstanding wrestler of the tournament." Harkness was also winner of the 175-lb. national championship title in the National Collegiate A.A. championships at Penn State College two weeks later.

The Eastern Intercollegiate tournament is the oldest wrestling tournament in the country and each year the interest of spectators and competitors seems to be on the increase.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, PRINCETON, N. J.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY—EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY—EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, PRINCETON, N. J.

TEAM POINT SCORES EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lehigh</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penn State</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princeton</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornell</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yale</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Harvard penalized 5 points for one man short of full team.

Following is a summary of first, second and third place winners:

118 lbs.—Mattheas (Cornell), won; Allman (Pennsylvania), second; Burnett (Lehigh), third. 126 lbs.—Harding (Princeton), won; Craighead (Penn State), second; Hamman (Yale), third. 135 lbs.—Masem (Lehigh), won; Bird (Yale), second; Reynolds (Penn State), third. 145 lbs.—Hagerman (Lehigh), won; Capers (Princeton), second; Gerber (Yale), third. 155 lbs.—Powers (Princeton), won; Bird (Yale), second; Trousdale (Cornell), third. 165 lbs.—Ford (Lehigh), won; Woodland (Yale), second; Daughaday (Harvard), third. 175 lbs.—Harkness (Harvard), won; Shaffer (Penn State), second; Small (Lehigh), third.

Heavyweight—Toll (Princeton), won; Pickett (Yale), second; Sterngold (Lehigh), third.

YALE UNIVERSITY, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Southern Conference
By H. M. Read, Virginia Military Institute.

WRESTLING IN DISTRICT III

Intercollegiate wrestling in District III continued to be supported by about twenty teams, seven of which are members of the Southern Conference, with a membership of fifteen institutions. Interest from the Mississippi River up through Maryland is thinly centered in the States of Virginia and North Carolina.

The revival of the Southern Conference tournament did much to encourage the sport in conference territory. Held under the auspices of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, March 4 and 5, 1938, the sixth annual tournament was won by Virginia Military Institute and by Virginia Military Institute with a team score of 32 points. Washington and Lee, with 29 points, was runner-up, reversing the 1936 result when Washington and Lee nosed out V.M.I., 33 to 30. No tournament was held in 1937.

The V.M.I. Cadets dominated the championships in the individual classes, crowning four titlists and scoring three second places and one third place. Seven teams were entered, but North Carolina State College wrestlers were forced to withdraw because of term examinations. The State team won six of seven dual meets, losing only to Washington and Lee.

In meets with strong teams outside the conference, the members of the conference made much better showings than some of the dual meet scores would indicate.

Results of the Southern Conference championships were as follows:

TEAM SCORES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Military Institute</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davidson</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington and Lee</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Polytechnic Institute</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

118 lbs.—Kemp (W&L), won; Hare (VPI), second; Harris (North Carolina), third. 126 lbs.—Smith (VPI), won; Bright (VPI), second; Eaton (VPI), third. 133 lbs.—Jones (W&L), won; Williams (VPI), second; Craver (VPI), third. 135 lbs.—Tatum (VMI), won; Hare (VPI), second; Harris (VPI), third. 145 lbs.—Smith (VPI), won; Williams (VPI), second; Hare (VPI), third. 155 lbs.—Thomas (W&L), won; Hare (VPI), second; Williams (VPI), third. 165 lbs.—Stoughton (VPI), won; Williams (VPI), second; Harris (VPI), third. 175 lbs.—Martin (VPI), won; Thomas (W&L), second; Harris (VPI), third. Unlimited—H. McFadyen (Davidson), won; Fiedler (VPI), second; Lykes (W&L), third.
Intercollegiate Wrestling in the Rocky Mountain Region

By John W. Hancock, Greeley State College.

Interest and participation in intercollegiate wrestling in the Rocky Mountain region is greater than ever before. Reports from nearly every college indicate that there are more men out for wrestling now than at any time in the past.

Intercollegiate wrestling in the Rocky Mountain region consists of two groups—the Mountain States Conference (Big Seven) and the Rocky Mountain Conference. The Mountain States Conference is divided into Eastern and Western divisions. Eastern Division schools are: Colorado University, Wyoming University, Denver University and Colorado State. Western Division schools comprise: Utah University, Utah State and Brigham Young University. Utah State won the Western Division championship and Colorado University won the Eastern Division honors.

Five schools form the Rocky Mountain Conference: Montana State College, Western State College, Colorado Mines and G.reeley State. The wrestling title in this conference last season ended in a tie, with Western State and Greeley State as co-champions.

Individual champions in the Rocky Mountain Conference and Mountain States Conference (Eastern Division) are as follows:

### Mountain States

- 115 lbs.—Adachi (Wyoming)
- 126 lbs.—McKee (Denver)
- 133 lbs.—Pischel (Colorado)
- 145 lbs.—Herzberger (Colorado State)
- 155 lbs.—Bible (Colorado State)
- 177 lbs.—Dewitz (Colorado State)
- Heavyweight—Wodenburg (Denver)

### Rocky Mountain

- 118 lbs.—Dickinson (Colorado Mines)
- 126 lbs.—McKee (Greeley State)
- 133 lbs.—Miller (Greeley State)
- 145 lbs.—Morris (Western State)
- 155 lbs.—Turner (Western State)
- 165 lbs.—Provar (Greeley State)
- 175 lbs.—Thompson (Western State)

Heavyweight—Otto (Western State)
Athletic officials as well as wrestling coaches in the Western Division of the Mountain States Athletic Conference were greatly encouraged with the added interest shown the past year.

Competition is becoming so keen that only three points separated the title-winning Utah State College and the third place Utah University team, Brigham Young University finishing second.

Utah University, four-time conference winners, were forced to relinquish their title to one of the best balanced teams ever to represent Utah State College.

Individual titles were well distributed, Utah University winning in the 145-lb., 175-lb., and heavyweight divisions. Utah State College won the 118, 126 and 165-lb. classes, while B.Y.U. carried off honors in 135 and 155-lb. events.

It is hoped that within the next year or two a regular Mountain States Conference meet will be held in which the seven schools will compete for conference honors rather than having an Eastern and a Western division.

In the final standing of the Western Division meet, held at Utah State College, Logan, Utah State won with 31 points, B.Y.U. was second with 30, and Utah University with 28. Individual title winners were as follows:

- 118 lbs.—Bench (Utah State).
- 126 lbs.—Grandy (Utah State).
- 135 lbs.—Lewis (BYU).
- 155 lbs.—Hullinger (BYU).
- 165 lbs.—Roundy (Utah State).
- 175 lbs.—Armantreout (Utah).
- Heavyweight—Schlockman (Utah).

Utah State also won the state title by defeating both Utah and B.Y.U. In dual competition Utah defeated B.Y.U.

The Utah State High School Association held a state wrestling meet for the first time last season. This should add considerable interest to the already popular college sport.
Intercollegiate Wrestling on Pacific Coast

By Henry A. Stone, University of California.

Wrestling is showing a slow but steady growth in the Northern Division of the Conference. Last season a few non-Conference colleges added wrestling to their athletic program. The University of Idaho was undefeated in dual competition. Washington Monta and Washington State College lost to the Vandal mounties but on a return engagement Washington State held them to a tie. The Northern Division championships were held at Seattle on March 12, 1938. The best Idaho, defending champion, could do was third, behind Washington State and University of Washington, who tied for first place. The Northern Division produced outstanding men in Kawahara (Washington), Huntington (Idaho) and Semaninek (Washington State).

Individual championships were distributed as follows:


In the Southern Division the season was a great success. There is more interest than ever before. University of Nevada and Whittier College have added wrestling to their list of competitive sports. San Jose State College was undefeated in all their dual meets. University of California, after dropping their first meet of the season to San Jose, completed the remainder of the season with a clear record. The conference championships were held at Berkeley, April 7 and 8, 1938. University of California won its tenth consecutive championship, scoring 42 points. San Jose State was second, with 25; University of California at Los Angeles was third, with 21; and Nevada fourth, with 5. Other extracts failed to score. Outstanding performers were Dalo (California) and Kerfoot (UCLA). Results:
The past two years have been marked by a great increase in interest and participation in wrestling in California junior colleges. In Northern California, Los Angeles Junior College and San Mateo Junior College have both been represented in competition. In the Southern part of the state, Fullerton Junior College has had a successful season.

Fifty boys reported to Coach Alvin Stonebocker at Fullerton Junior College. Their dual meets schedule consisted of eight meets. In junior college competition, they remained undefeated for the second year and were beaten only by a narrow margin by San Jose State and Whittier.

Los Angeles Junior College continued its 1938 wrestling season under the direction of Coach Milton Hand. They are members of the S.P.A.A.L. Wrestling League which has a dual schedule consisting of eight dual meets. In this still young season, they.' were unable to place very high. However, they took first in the S.P.A.A.L. Novice Tournament, with one first and three seconds, to gain a net total of 14 points.

Santa Monica Junior College, under its new coach, James Crossman, entered a full team in the Southern California Junior College Association tournament. This is an improvement over the previous year, showing that wrestling has become more popular at that institution. Although their point tally in the tournament was small, their squad showed a definite improvement in both wrestling ability and competitive spirit. Intramural wrestling constituted their main events and dual meets were scheduled. This year they hope to enter in a regular dual meets schedule with other junior colleges in the Southern California section.

The second annual Southern California Junior College championships were held at Fullerton, May 8, 1938. A total of forty-two entries were received. Fullerton J.C. won, with 73 points; Los Angeles J.C. was second, with 38 points; and Santa Monica J.C. third, with 35 points. Individual winners were as follows:

118 lbs.—Masaki (UCLA), won; Fujisaka (California), second; Jannoye (San Jose), third. 126 lbs.—Hall (California), won; Hughes (San Jose), second; Thomas (UCLA), third. 135 lbs.—Funk (California), won; Kulhan (Nevada), second; Woolsey (UCLA), third. 145 lbs.—Kerfoot (UCLA), won; Watt (California), second; Hesch (Nevada), third. 155 lbs.—Wlngin (San Jose), won; Storr (California), second; Moore (Nevada), third. 165 lbs.—Rush (San Jose), won; Beeson (California), second; Sellars (UCLA), third. 175 lbs.—Shepard (California), won; Smith (San Jose), second; Roberts (UCLA), third. Heavyweight—Jones (San Jose), won; Speyer (California), second; Jones (UCLA), third.

Wrestling in California Junior Colleges

By Alvin Stonebocker, Fullerton Junior College.


FULLERTON (CALIF.) JUNIOR COLLEGE.

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO, MOSCOW, IDAHO.
"Little Three" Championships

The first "Little Three"-Amherst, Wesleyan, and Williams-athletic championships tournament was held at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., March 2, 1935, and produced close and interesting competition. Williams won, with 38 points; Wesleyan was second, with 36 points, and Amherst third, with 28 points. Gold medals were awarded to individual class winners listed here:

116 lbs. - Jones (Wesleyan), 119 lbs. - McDonald (Amherst), 126 lbs. - Minnick (Amherst), 133 lbs. - Foster (Wesleyan), 145 lbs. - Ehrich (Amherst), 155 lbs. - Fotherbridge (Wesleyan), 165 lbs. - Ehrich (Williams). Unlimited - Tony (Wesleyan).

While no New England tournament was held last season the teams of the conference nevertheless participated in full dual meet schedule. Yale being the only one to remain undefeated. Many fine wrestlers were in evidence, especially among freshman teams. It is hoped that the conference meet will be resumed this year.
Intercollegiate Wrestling in Ohio

By Claude B. Sharer, Coach Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland.

Eliminating Ohio State, there are four colleges in Ohio which support varsity wrestling teams. Kent and Ohio University have had teams for years; Findlay College sponsored its first team last season and in a year or two will be holding its own in this district.

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The fifth annual Interstate Invitational Wrestling Championships were held at Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland. Entries from West Virginia University, Michigan State, Ohio University, Kent State, Rochester Mechanics Institute, Waynesburg, Denison University, Mount Union, Findlay and Case contributed to the most interesting and successful of these annual tournaments.

Kent State University, Michigan State and West Virginia carried off major honors, with the climax being reached in the final bout of the 135-lb. class, when Buell Graven of Kent State, an Interstate champion, and E. Lancaster of West Virginia wrestled to a tie and were declared co-holders of the 1938 title.

Out of forty-seven bouts wrestled seventeen resulted in falls and only six went into overtime. Results were as follows:

118 lbs.—Satterfield (West Virginia), won; Strohl (Kent State), second; McGrane (Waynesburg), third. 126 lbs.—Dean (Kent State), won; Ball (Michigan State), second; Jimenez (Case), third. 135 lbs.—Lancaster (West Virginia) and Graven (Kent State), co-holders; Chatellano (Rochester Mechanics Institute), third. 145 lbs.—Freiberg (Michigan State), won; Rand (Waynesburg), second; Sivon (Kent State), third. 155 lbs.—Pletz (Michigan State), won; Pomeroy (Kent State), second; Hammer (West Virginia), third. 165 lbs.—Stowell (Kent State), won; Carlson (Case), second; Richards (Waynesburg), third. 175 lbs.—Nason (Case), won; Greenisen (Mount Union), second; Miller (Kent State), third. Heavylweight—Falcone (Kent State), won; Sullivan (Waynesburg), second; Zentgraf (Case), third.

The sixth annual Interstate championships are scheduled to be held at Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.
WAYNESBURG (PA.) COLLEGE.


Front row—August Bolinski Homer Lund Reed Ferguson Max Travis Don Blue Leo Kagan Max Ferguson Don Bogert. Back row—Eddie Stewart Douglas Dunsmoor Dean Breitchbach Walter Hummel Howard Dunlap Merwyn Buhling Ivan Moore Ass't Coach David McCook Davis Navig.
IOWA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, CEDAR FALLS, IOWA.

Front row—August Bolinski Homer Lund Reed Ferguson Max Travis Don Blue Leo Kagan Max Ferguson Don Bogert. Back row—Eddie Stewart Douglas Dunsmoor Dean Breitchbach Walter Hummel Howard Dunlap Merwyn Buhling Ivan Moore Ass't Coach David McCook Davis Navig.
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IOWA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, CEDAR FALLS, IOWA.

ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY, CANTON, N.Y.
SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY.

SCORES OF DUAL MEETS

AMHERST (MASS.) COLLEGE.

9—Yale 20 24—Wesleyan 6 15—Williams 14
25—Springfield 11 26—Mass Inst Tech 3 20½—Tufts 11½

ALFRED (N.Y.) UNIVERSITY.

18—Colgate 19 15—Buffalo 19 5—St Lawrence 21
26—Rochester Mt 8 15—Buffalo 17

APPALACHIAN STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, BOONE, N.C.

34—Winston-Salem 0 29—Springfield 5 16—Maryville 15
25—Nwpt News App Sch 5 24—Tufts 9 14—Washnngton
13—Colgate 19 21—Toronto 9 12—Buffalo 17
30—Tenneree 3 10—Maryville 0

North Carolina champions, and winner of the Carolinas A.A.U. championships, held at High Point. Scored 189 points to 14 for opponents. In the Maryville meets only falls counted.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE, R.I.

27—Wesleyan 6 23—Springfield 3 14½—Michigan State 15½
13—Harvard 15 22—Mass Inst Tech 9 22½—Tufts 9½
5—Yale 19 24—Rutgers 6

CASE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

12—Ohio Univ 16 19—Washington-Jefferson 11 21½—Buffalo 8½
19—Pittsburgh 9 32—Findlay 0 11—Kent State 17
10½—West Virginia 15½ 6—Michigan State 20

CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK.

2—Franklin-Marshall 22 19—R.Strelooksburg Thrs 13 15—Brooklyn College 11
19—Columbia 9 27—Ithkyn Polytechnic 3 22—Temple 6

CORNELL COLLEGE, MOUNT VERNON, IOWA.

28—Grinnell 5 4½—Frank-Mars 23 ½ 23—Chicago 3
2—Illinois 19 6—Indiana 22 10½—Minnesota 19 ½
14½—Cedar Falls Ths 19½ 24—Grinnell 8 21½—Nebraska 4½
21—Ohio University 8

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE, LANCASTER, PA.

22—City Coll New York 8 36—Syracuse 0 26½—Michigan State 1 ½
24—Pittsburgh 9 32—Lafayette 0 33—Temple 3
25—Cornell (Iowa) 4½ 17½—Kansas State 10½

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

20—Mass Inst Tech 0 20—Springfield 6 11—Penn State 17
15—Brown 13 8—Pennsylvania 19 8—Princeton 24
17½—Tufts 10½ 8—US Naval Acad 20 4—Dunbar 19

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Front row to right—Dimit Cambal Coach Mazak Coach Kristofek.
Back row—K Kristofek (M) Flan Rudekta Gust MoeLood King Ken King Slade (M) Sepie McNeill
Taylor Lindstrom DeBlasio Doyle (M).

Back row—A. Kristofek (M) Flam Rudekta Gust McLeod King Ken King Slade (M) Sepie McNeill
Taylor Lindstrom DeBlasio Doyle (M).

APPALACHIAN STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, BOONE, N.C.
SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA, ILL.
30—Illinois Normal 9
29—Illinois Normal 8
17—Iowa State 18 1/2
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY.
22—Northwestern 8
11—Wisconsin 17
11—Iowa State 19
13—Indiana 9
32—Michigan State 0
22—Penn State 0
5—Iowa State 19
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18—Missouri 2
11—Iowa 11
18—Kent
15—1-2—Ohio State 10
14—Iowa
11—Missouri

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MICH.
26—Northwestern 6
19—Iowa State 18
50—Temple 0
14—Iowa State 19
6—Indiana 9
19—Michigan State
3—Iowa State 17
11—Temple 0
17—Ohio State 18
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14—Iowa State 19
13—Iowa State
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3—Iowa State
2—Iowa State
1—Iowa State
0—Iowa State

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
6—Franklin-Marshall 9
8—Carnegie 9
11—Temple 0

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE, WASHINGTON, PA.
11—Carnegie 9
6—Wayne 22
5—Brown 27
6—Amherst 23

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
31—Pratt 5
12—Iowa State 19
5—Brown 27
6—Amherst 23

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY, MORGANTOWN.
17—Iowa State 19
14—Iowa State 19
11—Iowa State 19
10—Iowa State 19
10—Iowa State 19

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.
14—Ithaca 18
26—Colgate 19
36—Ithaca 0
29—Brown 8
23—Ithaca 14

YALE UNIVERSITY, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
36—Ithaca 0
29—Brown 8
23—Ithaca 14


CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK.

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE, AMES, IOWA.
18—Iowa State 19—Iowa State 19
28—Iowa State 19
27—Iowa State 19
26—Iowa State 19

IOWA STATE NATIVE LIBRARY, CEDAR FALLS, IOWA.
25—Grinnell 5
19—Iowa State 21
15—Iowa State 12

KENT STATE UNIVERSITY, KENT, OHIO.
15—Iowa State 21
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MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
6—Harvard 26
5—Brown 26
4—Brown
3—Brown
2—Brown
1—Brown
0—Brown

MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE, EAST LANSING, MICH.
25—Weathen 0
24—Northwestern 5
23—Iowa State 21
22—Iowa State 21
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RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.
9—Princeton 32
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ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY, CANTON, N.Y.
27—E Stroudsburg Thrus 9
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0—E Stroudsburg Thrus 9

SPRINGFIELD (M.A.) COLLEGE.
11—Amherst 25
10—Harvard 21
9—Brown 24
8—Brown 23
7—Brown 22
6—Brown 21
5—Brown 20
4—Brown 19
3—Brown 18
2—Brown 17
1—Brown 16
0—Brown 15

TUTTS COLLEGE, MEDFORD, MASS.
24—I-2—Mass Inst Tech 8 1/2
23—I-2—Mass Inst Tech 8 1/2
22—I-2—Mass Inst Tech 8 1/2
21—I-2—Mass Inst Tech 8 1/2
20—I-2—Mass Inst Tech 8 1/2
19—I-2—Mass Inst Tech 8 1/2
18—I-2—Mass Inst Tech 8 1/2
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1—I-2—Mass Inst Tech 8 1/2
0—I-2—Mass Inst Tech 8 1/2

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO, MOSCOW, IDAHO.
19—Washington 11
28—Washington State 8
18—Washington 11
17—Washington State 8
16—Washington State 8
15—Washington State 8
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0—Washington State 8


SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
**NATIONWIDE NOTES ON HIGH SCHOOL WRESTLING**

**By B. E. Wiggins, National High School Federation Representative on N.C.A.A. Rules Committee.**

**CALIFORNIA**—Again climate is a factor in sports excellence in the "Long State." Mr. Crosby (San Diego) truly attributes interest and success to the root factor—constant intramural activity. San Jose won the Northern California championship held at Oakland and Whittier the title for Southern California.

**NEW JERSEY**—The fine groups elsewhere reproduced evidence of continual activity in New Jersey. The Lehigh interscholastics produced excellent performances. The "Old Master" (Sheridan) retains his vigor and leadership in the sport.

**OKLAHOMA**—Still the leader, all things considered. A pioneer (in this case, positively, Mr. Gallagher) usually plans well and carries on, plus the interest aroused in his followers. The success of the state's high schools—meaning sound technique and statewide activity—continues on its upward and onward way.

**MARYLAND**—A fine record for Gilman Country Day School! Let us hope for wider activity in the Free State this year.

**WISCONSIN**—With the sponsorship of the state association this year, and continued efforts by the university, wrestling in the high schools should advance rapidly. Coach Martin at Madison is largely responsible for much of the progress made in the state.

**OREGON-WASHINGTON**—Compliments are in order to this Northwest area of the nation. It is apparent that leadership, strong interest by all concerned, and solved transportation problems conducted, one and all, toward the great progress the mat sport has made in that section, where high school wrestling has established itself on a fine basis. Jones, Mulford and Bevan of the Hill Academy team of Portland deserve much credit for their interstate championship.

**MINNESOTA**—A wholesome wrestling growth is in evidence. Physical sturdiness and life in the open should be favorable factors for increasing activity. The University of Minnesota has accomplished much in the past and will continue its lusty efforts in 1939.

**NEW YORK**—Reports each year from various areas indicate a "growing trend" in the form of district duals and tournaments. A few years ago it was difficult to ascertain the extent of this sport. Today, the interest and activity reported may be termed excellent. Keep on coming, New York!

**ILLINOIS**—Leadership and hard work are manifest in the continued success of statewide participation for the second successive year. The report of Mr. Kenney reveals growth of the sport and many other highlights. Good work, Proviso! In Chicago, Mr. Pritsland's report speaks for itself. A Tilden-Proviso dual should pack them in.

**PENNSYLVANIA**—Ten district meets and the first state championship tournament are recorded for 1938 in the Keystone State. From the printed word alone, it is evident that Canoneburg is wrestling conscious—and very successful! A sign on the ceiling of the gym reading "Don't look up" is necessary.

**COLORADO**—Out in this high country the sport continues to grow. No sign on the ceiling of the gym reading "Don't look up" is necessary.

**IOWA**—The Hawkeye State maintains its high ranking, as in past years. Close and widespread meets over this area attest progress. One need only read over the reports further on to be convinced.

**KANSAS**—Kansas State College has been and is a heavy contributor to high school wrestling. This is also true of other states. Fine work, St. Francis!

**NEBRASKA**—The Cornhuskers hold their high pace and place. There is "a something" in the big delta conducive to high grade wrestling. Leadership may be the answer.

In the event of failure to receive a request for photos and the season's record on or before May 10, 1939, please mail such data to the writer at 270 East State St., Columbus, Ohio.

The substance of all contributions to the Guide Is sent to the publisher. If for lack of space, some of this is omitted, the writer is none-the-less appreciative.

**OHIO**—After several years unceasing efforts on the part of those who believed that wrestling should be an integral part of the sports program, the first state tournament was held last season in Cleveland under the auspices of the City Physical Welfare Department and John Hay High School, the result of which was in doubt until the last two bouts, when Hay emerged as winner. Everyone connected with the meet should feel repaid for his interest and the work it entailed. The outstanding characteristic of the mat work displayed were the leg work and balance in evidence by the finalists. This year the state probably will be divided into districts (as for other sports) so that many young competitors from the more remote areas may enter.
FIRST ANNUAL OHIO INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIP MEET

By Harold D. Kester, Coach of Wrestling, John Hay High School, Cleveland.

Interscholastic wrestling in the state of Ohio saw a marked increase in number of schools participating during the past season. A great many interscholastic dual meets were held, with the attendance more than satisfactory.

Last season marked the beginning of interscholastic state championship competition in Ohio when the first state championships were held at John Hay High School, Cleveland, March 18 and 19, 1955. The entry list included twenty-one high schools from every part of the state, with 128 individual entries. Competition was close and officials and coaches expressed themselves as more than pleased at the quality of wrestling exhibited.

Due to the fact that the teams came from widely scattered sections of Ohio, it was impossible to do an efficient job of seeding, with the result that in a few instances two very good boys met in the first round. However, until we have more dual meets between teams from different districts, it will be almost impossible to make an even distribution of talent.

The officiating seemed to be far above the average, and in most instances decisions were accepted without a question. While rivalry was very strong between a number of the schools entered in the tournament, there was not a single instance of poor sportsmanship.

No one district predominated, although the Cleveland district had a great many more boys entered than any other section. When the semi-final rounds were reached it was found that the boys were scattered and all districts well represented. It was not until the second last match of the final round that the team champion was decided with Hay of Cleveland nipping out Rhodes of Cleveland by two points, to win the first Ohio state tournament. Akron East was third.

The tournament saw many individual stars. Joe Incornavia of Hay probably turning in the best performance by pinning all of his opponents. However, there were several boys who by their outstanding performance challenged Incornavia's supremacy.

Mr. Floyd Howe, Director of Physical Welfare of the Cleveland Board of Education, was in charge of the tournament. The referees were Del Busha of Ohio University, James Bennett of Ohio State, and Joe Tabor of Kent State.

Mr. B. E. Wignes of Columbus, Ohio, representative of the National High School Federation, was Honorary Referee.

The schools entered in the tournament comprised Alliance, three schools from Columbus—Central, East and West; three from Akron—East, Garfield and North; Cuyahoga Falls, Lakewood, Parma, Shadyside and Wadsworth. Cleveland was represented by eight schools—Garfield Heights, James Ford Rhodes, John Hay, John Marshall, Lincoln, South, West and West Tech.

Individual winners: 112 lbs., Brdar (JH), won; Keenstringer (AE), second. 115 lbs., Sisak (JF), won; Harvey (GH), second. 120 lbs., Sisak (JF), won; Huber (AE), second. 125 lbs., Incornavia (JH), won; Lamattina (WT), second. 138 lbs., Rigler (W), won; DiNapoli (JH), second. 155 lbs., Huber (GH), won; Sullivan (GH), second. 148 lbs., Wolf (W), won; DiNapoli (JH), second. 165 lbs., Bujak (GH), won; Huber (JF), second. 178 lbs., Schlichter (JF), won; Nall (AE), second. Unlimited, Mueller (CW), won; Greenfield (AH), second.

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN THE AKRON (OHIO) AREA

By F. F. Ongley.

Akron Garfield won the city championship by defeating Akron East before a crowd of 800 spectators, the largest number ever to witness a scholastic wrestling match in this city. East had been undefeated for two years in the district.
INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN THE CLEVELAND (OHIO) DISTRICT

Unbeaten champions of the district for the year were the proud honor of Garfield Heights High School, which turned in a total of 571 points to 47 for opponents in ten dual meets, and although relatively a small school (only about 1,200 pupils in junior and senior high) was able to vanquish such teams as John Hay, Euclid, and West Tech, listless to unbeaten city champions last season. The record:

Garfield Heights 17, Alumni 9; 34, Lincoln 7; 11, Parmelee 9; 39, South 7; 95, Shore 2; 27, John Hay 5; 25, Lakewood 1; 22, University 8; 33, Euclid 0; 17, West Tech 9.

Not an opponent was able to score a total of ten points.
however, only 155 contestants actually weighed in for competition. In many respects it was fortunate that all those entered did not arrive, since the tournament was really too large for a two-day affair.

Plans are being made to hold four sectional tournaments this year, with only one first and second place winners in each weight division qualifying for the finals to be held one week later. In this way each tournament will be small enough to be easily handled and it will also eliminate the possibility of overworking the contestants.

The interest in interscholastic wrestling has been growing rapidly since the state association has sponsored a state championship meet at present there are approximately forty schools holding dual meets and from all indications there may be as high as sixty teams represented in this season's tournament. The degree of skill shown by the various teams is rapidly increasing. Results of the 1938 state championship tournament (first seven teams) were as follows:

**Team points—Proviso 26, Champaign 24, Tolled 18, Lewiston 16, Bowen 14, Calumet 12, Granite City 12. Individual winners: 95 lbs., Moyer (Ch), won; Fricker (GCity), second; Swanson (B), third. 105 lbs., Sanford (Ch), won; Bishop (P), second; Stanley (T), third. 115 lbs., Pitre (L), won; Lassell (T), second. 125 lbs., Anthonisen (B), won; Eekorvall (T), second; Strati (P), third. 135 lbs., Labyer (GCity), won; Wilson (L), second; Aizont (H), third. 145 lbs., Lach (Cal), won; Lagrange (T), second; Rateitt (L), third. 155 lbs., Seabrook (P), won; Wahlen (A), second; Swanson (Cal). third. 165 lbs., Marshall (Cal), won; Muscle (P), second; Bunting (T), third. 185 lbs., Remick (P), won; Wilson (Ch), second; Fisher (T), third.**

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN IOWA

By G. A. Martin, University of Wisconsin.

Wrestling in Wisconsin high schools made rapid progress during the past school year. We are really going ahead here.

The Wisconsin Interscholastic Association sponsored a series of clinics during September and October and November of 1937, holding the clinics in various cities in the state. Demonstrations and exhibitions were given and the high schools were made wrestling conscious. As a result many high schools have taken up wrestling, and about forty schools initiated the sport in either an interscholastic or intramural way. The schools which have wrestled before were much improved.

It is proposed to hold the first Wisconsin state high school tournament this winter. A high school association is being formed, and as soon as the schools demonstrate that they are ready to support a state tournament the association will sponsor the meet.

**RESULTS (IOWA) DISTRICT WRESTLING TOURNAMENT.**

Cherokee—In the district tournament held at Cherokee, February 18 and 19, 1938, Claron was first, 40 points, closely followed by Cherokee, with 35 points.

Champion (Cal), won; Ronae (Ch), second; 95 lbs., Stewart (Ch), third. 165 lbs., Moline (Cal), won; Ramsef (Ch), second; 195 lbs.,(awaiting).
HIGH SCHOOL WRESTLING IN MINNESOTA
By D. C. Bartelma, University of Minnesota.

Wrestling is developing rapidly in Minnesota. Several schools introduced wrestling last season and many others are expecting to add it to their programs in the near future. At least ten schools conducted dual meets and schedules are expected to increase over the competition of the preceding season. A meet for metropolitan schools was conducted in Minneapolis and Duluth Y.M.C.A. A Head of the Lakes High School of the northern section of the state meet is planned with Iowa University, and the high schools were the guests of the athletic department.

Marshall High School of Minneapolis won the team state championship, with 145 lbs. Brakke (Burlington); 135 lbs. Thompson (Mpls.), 125 lbs. O'Neal (St. Paul Central); 115 lbs. Johnson (Rochester); 105 lbs. Cartwright (Farmington); 95 lbs. Thompson (Mpls.); 85 lbs. Minneault (Mpls.); 75 lbs. Brattke (Minneapolis); 65 lbs. Zaychek (Minneapolis); 55 lbs. Brinkman (Minneapolis); 45 lbs. Zaychek (Minneapolis); 35 lbs. Zaychek (Minneapolis); 25 lbs. Zaychek (Minneapolis); and 15 lbs. Zaychek (Minneapolis).

At the annual state meet, held at Kansas State College, injuries were few, if any; in fact, I do not remember one that was serious. Only two defaults were due to injury. With twelve schools competing, this was a good showing. None of the injuries was serious. At the end of the high school meet a dual meet was staged with Iowa University, and the high schools were the guests of the athletic department.

Team scores: St. Francis 22, Wichita East 21, Lynden 19, Hutchinson 18; Douse 17, Colby 16, Wichita North 17, Newton 16, Atwood 15, Hoxie 14, Goodland 13, Manhattan 12. Individual winners: 95 lbs. Zaychek (St. Francis), 85 lbs. Zaychek (St. Francis), 75 lbs. Zaychek (St. Francis), 65 lbs. Zaychek (St. Francis), 55 lbs. Zaychek (St. Francis), 45 lbs. Zaychek (St. Francis), 35 lbs. Zaychek (St. Francis), 25 lbs. Zaychek (St. Francis), and 15 lbs. Zaychek (St. Francis).

KANSAS INTERSCHOLASTIC STATE CHAMPIONS.

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN KANSAS
By B. R. Patterson, Kansas State College, Manhattan.

The growth of high school wrestling in Kansas is steady and satisfactory, and is on the upgrade in quality of wrestling, coaching, competition, and number of schools participating.

At the annual state meet, held at Kansas State College, injuries were few, if any; in fact, I do not remember one that was serious. Only two defaults were due to injury. With twelve schools competing, this was a good showing. None of the injuries was serious. At the end of the high school meet a dual meet was staged with Iowa University, and the high schools were the guests of the athletic department.

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KANSAS INTERSCHOLASTIC STATE CHAMPIONS.
The Nebraska state meet was a three-way battle in which Omaha Central, South, and Tech figured, with the final result in doubt until the last contest was won. At the championship meet, held at Southwestern Teachers College, in Weatherford, March 11 and 12, 1938, the leading team scores were: Tulsa Central 20, Ponca City 17, and Elkhorn 12. With the final result in doubt until the last close contests, this gives Omaha Central a narrow victory over the other teams.

In the third annual state high school tournament, held as usual at Greeley Teachers College, in Westminster, March 20 and 21, 1938, there was a decided improvement in wrestling in Colorado. Many schools have introduced the sport, and others have experimented with it. Colorado schools have held two tournaments, one in the vicinity. The individual championship meet was not held.
The seventh annual Oregon High School A.A. tournament was held at Salem High School, March 4 and 5, 1938. There was an increase in the number of teams entered, bringing the total to fourteen. One hundred and thirty-three boys were entered in the first round, about forty more than in the previous year. As an example of the increase in wrestling interest, seven schools won titles in various weights, which shows that the technique of wrestling is becoming better uniformed.

Hill Military Academy of Portland, Oregon, won the championship, Tillamook placed second and Salem and Corvallis tied for third. Hill's victory broke the monopoly which Denson of Portland and Salem had enjoyed in the past. Benson, however, did not compete last season, due to a controversy between the Portland schools and the Oregon H.S.A.A. It was Hill's second year in the tournament and they had a fine squad, coached by Noel Franklin. Individual winners: 95 lbs., Wayne Snider (Salem); 112 lbs., Bill Jones (Oregon School for Blind); 115 lbs., Leo Kawasaki (Fife); 125 lbs., Frank Pete (Hill M.A.); 135 lbs., Alvin Jones (Camas); 145 lbs., James Mulforder (Hill M.A.); 155 lbs., James Mulforder (Hill M.A.). The tournament was very closely contested throughout, with twelve of the original fifteen schools competing in the semi-finals, while five of the schools were still represented in four different weight groups.

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By William W. Fosler, Camas (Wash.) High School.

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PACIFIC NORTHWEST INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONS

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INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

By Frank M. Crosby, San Diego High School.

The annual interscholastic wrestling tournament in Southern California has been sponsored by the California Interscholastic Federation for three consecutive years, which purports wrestling on a high plane with the many other sports from which boys in this state benefit. The major goal of the sport in the state at present, however, is adequate leadership in the many athletic high schools.

The thirteenth annual interscholastic tournament was held at Inglewood High School, May 14, 1928, under the personal supervision of Wrestling Commissioner Roy H. Morey. The outstanding feature of the competition were the aggressive type of wrestling as the result of the new method of picking winners and the more equal distribution of first place medals among the competing schools than has been the case for many years. Whittier finished in first place, scoring 21 points; San Diego was a close second with 39. El Monte had 18, Inglewood 17, and Sherman Institute 12, with Livermore, Fullerton and Santa Ana trailing behind the leaders.

Individual winners: 95 lbs., Morales (El), won; Ogline (W), second. 115 lbs., Madamba (SD), won; Hernandez (W), second. 125 lbs., J.Palos (W), won; Foster (T), second. 135 lbs., Cogdill (SD), won; Lacey (W), second. 145 lbs., LaShell (W), won; Ferris (M), second. 165 lbs., Carro (S), won; Martin (SD), second. 185 lbs., Workman (SD), won; Coen-capt. Barnes (S), second. 205 lbs., Bollin (SD), won; Ames (El), second. 220 lbs., Poulson of Whittier was the only competitor to retain a championship from 1927. He won three titles and one second place in four years of competition. Barnes of San Diego won two titles and a second in three years of competition.

No organized league exists for dual meet competition for any of these schools, but many free lance dual meets are arranged and held each year. Sherman Institute and San Diego hold such a meet each year with twenty to thirty matches instead of the conventional nine. Sherman Institute competed in the Southern Pacific A.A.U. tournament, and after many weeks with the stiffest competition in the state finished in a tie for fifth place with U.C.L.A.

WHITTIER (CALIF.) UNION HIGH SCHOOL.

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But the really important phase of wrestling activity in the high schools of Southern California is in intramural competition. Especially is this true at Whittier and San Diego, where the intramural programs are reaching more and more boys each year. At San Diego last season ninety-four boys were divided into eighteen classes for round robin competition in each class. It took three months to complete the tournament after school on one small mat. But in many respects it was the outstanding event on the physical education and athletic program at the school. The emphasis is on the mass program with just enough inter-school competition to keep interest high.

The California Interscholastic Federation does not permit athletic competition between the northern and southern parts of the state in any sports except track and field. And a special permit has to be secured before a California high school can compete in any sport with a school outside the state. The object is to eliminate expensive trips and overemphasis on competition. So we have to work out our own destiny in each section.
INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN NORTHERN NEW YORK

By John C. Cole, Coach Watertown High School.

Wrestling plays an important part in Northern New York athletics and is rapidly being introduced into those schools which have not as yet included it among their sports. In order to test the ability of wrestlers from all parts of the state an interscholastic tournament is sponsored annually by St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y. In this meet the most competent from the Southern New York and the Long Island districts may compete with those chosen by elimination contest from Central and Northern New York.

WATERTOWN (N.Y.) HIGH SCHOOL.

In the fifth annual St. Lawrence tournament, held last March, the entry list comprised 116 wrestlers, representing fourteen schools. Mepham High School of Bellmore, Long Island, and Ithaca High School tied with 17 points each. Little Falls had 16 points. Gouverneur 15; Watertown 9; Van Hornesville 6; Ogdensburg 3; Ellenburg 3; and Edwards 1. Altura, Canton, Chautauqua, Norwich and Richmond Springs failed to score. Individual winners—95 lbs, Curcio (G); 105 lbs, J. Pittell (M); 115 lbs, Holmiah (I); 125 lbs, Feldmeier (L.F.); 135 lbs, Kudgee (M); 145 lbs, Rich (L.F.); 155 lbs, Frank (I); 165 lbs, Arh (I); unlimited, Sprague (G).

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING ON LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

Compiled by Spring Gardner, Coach Mepham High School, Bellmore, N.Y.

High school wrestling made rapid advancement on Long Island during the past year in both participation and spectator interest. On December 3 a wrestling forum was conducted at Mepham High School under the able direction of Coach William Sheridan of Lehigh University. Coach James Reed of Princeton and John Engle. More than 1200 parents and wrestlers from all parts of the Island were in attendance and many left with a changed attitude toward the sport.

Amityville and Mepham had the outstanding records in dual competition, remaining undefeated throughout the season. The meet between the two schools resulted in 15-15 tie.

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

By H. A. Fischer, Beaver, Pa.

The third annual wrestling championships of the Western Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic League were held at Waynesburg College, March 11 and 12, 1938. One hundred fifty entries representing twenty-three schools competed in the two-day affair. The wrestling committee claims the praise of the high school coaches and contestants due to the excellent organization and efficiency in sponsoring this meet. From all standpoint it was the most successful championship event ever conducted by the league.

Canonsburg, coached by R. J. O'Connell, after an enviable season of dual meets, once more successfully defended its title. The point distribution was
much greater than it had been in previous tournaments and only in the final tally was the winner determined. The year also saw the inauguration of Pennsylvania state high school championships. The W.P.I.A.L., comprising District 7 of the Pennsylvania I.A.A., was permitted to enter the ten district champions in the state meet, which was held at Penn State College, March 12 and 13, 1956. Foster, Metzler and Aliwes, who won in their respective classes in the W.P.I.A.L. tournament, retained additional honors by winning their events in the state championships. While district and team championships were not recognized in the state meet, it seemed an indication to the committee that wrestling in the W.P.I.A.L. compares favorably with the progress being made in the balance of the state.

Team point scoring in the W.P.I.A.L. championships was as follows: Canonsburg 23, Greensburg 20, Trafford 20, Dornont 19, Champion 15, Norwin 15, Elizabeth 14, Ramsey 14, Wayneburg 12, Stowe 12, Sewickley Township 11. West Newton (1) Individual champions: 81 lbs., DeMarino (G); 92 lbs., Custer (C); 106 lbs., Phillips (D); 115 lbs., Pappert (D); 125 lbs., Metzler (G); 145 lbs., Valmason (T); 160 lbs., Butler (G); heavyweight, Aliwes (C).

WYOMING SEMINARY, KINGSTON, PA.

21—Columbia Frosh 13 21—Princeton Frosh 11
24—Nicholson Frosh 15 17—Temple Frosh 9
25—1 of Pa JV 3

EIGHTH ANNUAL NORTH CAROLINA HIGH SCHOOL TOURNAMENT.

The eighth annual North Carolina high school tournament was again sponsored by University of North Carolina. Seven schools entered full teams, with Barium Springs retaining the team title that it has held for several years. Team scores:

Barium Springs, 44; Durham, 38; Greensboro, 36; High Point, 27; Salisbury, 15; Thomasville, 14; Charlotte, 8.

WYOMING SEMINARY, KINGSTON, PA.

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN WEST VIRGINIA

By Frank M. Lough, Coach Weston High School

Larger crowds attended all wrestling meets in West Virginia during the season of 1938 than ever before. At Harrisville the sport eclipsed both basketball and football in popular interest. Harrisville won the state championship, with East Fairmont second.

The new rules were well received, especially when referees broke completely with the oldtime advantage method of scoring. An exhibition meet was wrestled by Parkersburg and Harrisville at the Pennsylvania sectional basketball tournament, which interested several schools in taking up the sport. Sportsmanship reached a new high, with four teams, Morgantown, East Fairmont, Parkersburg and Weston,uding in a tie on a ballot to determine the team showing the best sportsmanship during the season.

Outstanding men were: 95 lbs., Conrad, Harrisville; 105 lbs., Goff, Harrisville; 115 lbs., Bartholomew, East Fairmont; 125 lbs., Betonte, East Fairmont, and Hall, Weston; 135 lbs., Vinson and Mason, Harrisville; 145 lbs., Manso, Parkersburg; 155 lbs., Stainaker, Weston, and Williams, Parkersburg; 165 lbs., Boone, Parkersburg; 185 lbs., Spordone, Parkersburg.

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN MARYLAND

In the Maryland state meet, six schools were entered. Baltimore City College carrying off honors by the margin of one point over Baltimore Polytechnic. Team scores: Baltimore City College 17 1/2, Baltimore Polytechnic Institute 16 1/2, McConough School 15 1/2, Gilman School 14 1/2, Severn School 8 1/2, Patterson Park High School 2.

HARRISVILLE (W.VA.) HIGH SCHOOL.

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By B. F. Mooney, Ohio State University

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With 63 Illustrations

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BY W. Austin Bishop, Secretary-Treasurer.


Membership in the American Amateur Wrestling Coaches Association is open to all persons interested in teaching, coaching, or directing amateur wrestling activities in schools, colleges, athletic clubs, Y.M.C.A.'s and Y.M.H.A.'s. Yearly membership dues are one dollar, and may be forwarded to the office of the president, for which there is an increasing deperiodically fee of charge.

As an institution for the encouragement of the sport of wrestling and its wholesome development, the Association has made many contributions. Much important work remains to be done, however, and it is the hope of the Association that the athletic director and coach of every institution sponsoring wrestling activities may soon be affiliated with it. Old members are urged to invite their former colleagues to membership. The Secretary is eager to improve the quality of the Coaches' News Bulletin and will welcome suggestions from members. Meanwhile every member is asked to cooperate by prompt compliance with the following requests:

1) Place the name of the Secretary on the mailing list of your school or college paper. News items concerning wrestling will be of interest to others.

2) Prepare articles for the News Bulletin. Select your own topic or choose one of the following subjects:

- How to further improve amateur wrestling rules.
- How to improve officiating.
- Methods and materials in teaching wrestling.
- Training and conditioning methods.
- Ways of combating the harmful influences of professional wrestling.
- How to stimulate interest in amateur wrestling.
- How to minimize unnecessary hazards in wrestling.
- Suggestions for the improvement and standardization of wrestling terminology.

The 1938 annual meeting of the Association was held in conjunction with the National Collegiate Championship meet at Pennsylvania State College, Saturday, March 26, 1938. Charles Spiegel presiding. Possible rules improvements were discussed at length, both in the general session and in the joint meeting with the Rules Committee which followed. A committee was appointed to select the outstanding wrestler of the 1938 N.C.A.A. meet. The trophy annually awarded by the Coaches Association was subsequently awarded to Joe McDaniel of Oklahoma A&M College, who successfully defended the 118-lb. title. A pleasant social gathering of the visiting coaches and officials was held Friday evening at the College Country Club, the event having been planned by President Spiegel and Dr. Schott, Director of Athletics at Pennsylvania State College.

The following officers were elected and duly installed for the year 1938-39: R. R. Patterson, Kansas State College, Manhattan, President; James Reed, Princeton University, Vice-President; W. Austin Bishop, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Secretary-Treasurer.
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