

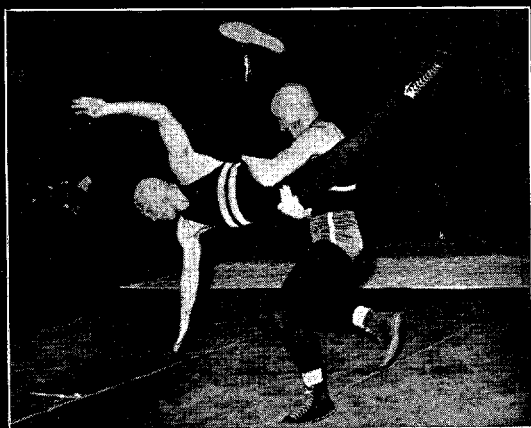
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The Official

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Wrestling Guide

1941-1942



With THE OFFICIAL RULES

A. S. BARNES & COMPANY · NEW YORK

The American Sports Library

Concerning the New Guides

YOU WILL NOTE in going through this issue of *The Official N.C.A.A. Wrestling Guide* that, editorially speaking and otherwise, it differs considerably from previous annual editions. It is our sincere hope that it will occupy the same important place in the great sport of wrestling as before, but further, that it will bring to followers of the sport, coaches, players and spectators alike, information and records that will prove both interesting and valuable. We will welcome suggestions as to how to make this guide, and the others we will publish, *real guides* to the sports concerned. Listed below you will find the schedule of publication of the guides for the *fall and winter season*. Generally speaking the other guides will contain much the same information about the respective sports as outlined in this guide.

CODE	TITLE	PUBLICATION
FB41	THE <i>Official</i> NCAA FOOTBALL GUIDE	Ready
SO41	THE <i>Official</i> NCAA SOCCER GUIDE	Ready
BB42	THE <i>Official</i> NCAA BASKETBALL GUIDE	Ready
SW42	THE <i>Official</i> NCAA SWIMMING GUIDE	Ready
IH42	THE <i>Official</i> NCAA ICE HOCKEY GUIDE	Ready
WR42	THE <i>Official</i> NCAA WRESTLING GUIDE	Ready
BO42	THE <i>Official</i> NCAA BOXING GUIDE	Ready
VB42	THE <i>Official</i> VOLLEY BALL GUIDE	November
TF42	THE <i>Official</i> NCAA TRACK AND FIELD GUIDE	January, 1942
LC42	THE <i>Official</i> NCAA LACROSSE GUIDE	January, 1942

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THE OFFICIAL National Collegiate Athletic Association WRESTLING GUIDE

Edited by Dr. R. G. Clapp

Including the
OFFICIAL RULES
1941-1942

A. S. BARNES AND COMPANY
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NEW YORK

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THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

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This issue of the Official N.C.A.A. Wrestling Guide is dedicated to JOHN T. DOYLE in recognition of his lifetime of service to the sport of wrestling. Few men have done so much for wrestling as this modest, self-effacing gentleman. The Wrestling Rules Committee thanks the new publishers for this opportunity to express their appreciation of and affection for their friend and collaborator, John T. Doyle.

Officers of The National Collegiate Athletic Association

1941

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Foreword

By Philip O. Badger, President, National Collegiate Athletic Association.

WITH THE ACQUISITION of the American Sports Publishing Company—a subsidiary of A. G. Spalding & Bros.—by A. S. Barnes & Company, who thus become the new publishers of the guides and rules books of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, it is most fitting that tribute be paid to our former publishers for the very real contribution which they have made over the years to the history and development of intercollegiate athletics. It seems most appropriate that something now be said on this score and printed in the first set of books brought out under the auspices of the new publisher.

The American Sports Publishing Company was formed by A. G. Spalding & Bros. in September, 1892, with James E. Sullivan as President. From 1893 until 1905, when the National Collegiate Athletic Association was organized, this company published the "Football Rules and Referee's Book" edited by Walter Camp. In 1894 the first "Basketball Guide" was published. Since 1905 when the Football Rules Committee was reorganized, the "Football Guide and Rules Book" has been published under the sponsorship of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Upon the death of Mr. Sullivan in 1914, the genial John T. Doyle, who had entered the employ of the American Sports Publishing Company early in 1893, became President of the American Sports Publishing Company.

Over the years as the National Collegiate Athletic Association guide and rules books increased in number and in scope, the staff of the publisher worked faithfully for the perfection of these books. There is no question but that the major share of the credit for the development of this series of rules and guide books as we know them today belongs to Mr. Doyle. What a treasury of interesting recollections and information on intercollegiate sports he possesses! The men who over the years have acted as editors of the books will attest to his friendly interest and hearty co-operation. In many respects, this series of guides and rules books constitutes practically the only comprehensive collection of records of intercollegiate sports in the United States. This gives the books real historical significance and importance.

In expressing in this simple manner the appreciation and thanks of the National Collegiate Athletic Association for the work done not only in its behalf but also in behalf of the whole field of intercollegiate sports by the American Sports Publishing Company and its parent company, A. G. Spalding & Bros., it is particularly appropriate that at this time we salute John T. Doyle as the one man who above all others has been responsible for carrying on this valuable task.

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The Point System

By R. G. CLAPP, M.D.

Chairman, N.C.A.A. Wrestling Rules Committee

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Has the adoption of a point system solved our major wrestling problem? It has not. Has its adoption improved the situation? Yes and no. The Wrestling Rules Committee had hoped that the point system they adopted a year ago would accomplish the following results:

1. Increase spectator interest.
2. Decrease stalling.
3. Increase active, aggressive wrestling because of the greater premium put on near-falls.
4. Make decisions more objective, thereby relieving the referee of considerable responsibility and criticism of the subjective decisions used heretofore.

Here are the actual results:

1. Reports from most sections of the country indicate that the point system has increased spectator interest, particularly among those spectators who know comparatively little about the technical side of wrestling, but who can now tell which wrestler is winning the match, why points are scored and soon learn to evaluate wrestling moves. In addition it has the approval of many educated wrestling fans because it furnishes an immediate opportunity to compare the fan's evaluation of any move with the referee's evaluation.

2. The point system has been more than a failure in decreasing stalling. It appears to have increased stalling. Not a single report has been received to indicate that it has decreased stalling, but many have indicated that it has markedly increased stalling. This is very unfortunate because it is the most valid and serious objection which the opponents of the point system offer to continuation of the system, but the coaches who are proponents of the system can eliminate this objection if they wish to do so.

3. By putting a high premium on near-falls the committee hoped to markedly increase the efforts of contestants to secure falls and near-falls. The actual result has, very obviously, been a decrease in active, aggressive wrestling and effort to secure falls and near-falls. A few reports do indicate this improvement we had hoped to secure, but more indicate the most "drab" wrestling for many seasons and a consequent decrease in spectator interest. This may be accounted for by the fact that the majority of the wrestlers prefer—and are coached—to "play safe" and win matches by decision by narrow margins rather than to risk the loss of a small point margin previously earned, through efforts to secure falls or near-falls which do not add points to the team score unless the opponent is actually pinned.

A surprisingly large number of present-day coaches appear to be ignorant of the fact that there are a very considerable number of excellent pinning holds by use of which more falls—or, at least, near-falls—might be obtained and which give the offensive wrestler far better control of the opponent than the holds by which most wrestlers simply endeavor to retain the position of advantage—and stall just so far as the referee will allow. Good examples of the above occurred in the 1941 National Collegiate Tournament. The Michigan State College team, runner-up in the team championship, with five contestants in the meet scored eight falls in fourteen matches. The points for falls amounted to nearly fifty per cent of the total points scored by the team. The winning team, Oklahoma A. & M. College, with eight outstanding wrestlers in the meet scored four falls in thirty matches. Had the meet been scored on falls alone, the A. & M. team probably could—and would—have scored three or four times the number of falls they actually won. Altogether too many coaches seemed

to have forgotten that the real object of wrestling is to "pin" the opponent. Possibly the solution of the problem is to so increase the value of a fall as to make it virtually impossible for a team to win a meet by decisions.

4. The point system has been beneficial in relieving the referee of the responsibility of carrying in his mind all the details of the match until it ends. In close matches all interested parties appear satisfied with the results even if the scoreboard shows only a single-point margin for the winner—whereas the losing side is apt to blame the referee for a similar close decision when the referee makes it on his own evaluation of the relative wrestling ability and aggressiveness shown.

The point system appears to have been detrimental in that it has caused some referees to be more reluctant to penalize contestants for infringement of the rules—especially those for stalling—than under the old rules. This is probably because now most penalties carry with them a definite award of one or more points to the opponent. Theoretically it should make no difference whether penalty points are placed on the scoreboard or carried in the mind of the referee, but some referees—by their own record—appear to be afraid to have their decisions recorded in definite figures before all in attendance at the meet.

The burning question in amateur wrestling is not the inclusion or the exclusion of any point system, but that question is to find a way to make the referees enforce strictly and uniformly all penalties and to get the coaches to encourage such action by the referees.

The Wrestling Rules Committee has made but two changes in the point system for 1942. The pressing need for these changes was obvious. Other changes have been recommended and one or two were strongly urged by the majority of the coaches present at the clinic held in connection with the annual tournament, but the Rules Committee feels that one year is not sufficient time to bring out all of the strength and weakness of the system adopted last year. These recommendations will be given careful consideration at the clinic and meeting of the committee in March, 1942.

CHOICE OF POSITION IN DUAL-MEET MATCHES

In the interpretation of New Rule 7-1B it is understood that choice of position alternates at the beginning of the second three-minute bout of all dual-meet matches, in which there is actual choice of position. Example: Team A wins toss for first choice of position. No fall occurs in the first three-minute bout of the 121-lb. class, and therefore Team A exercises this choice of position. In the 128-lb. class a fall is scored in the first three-minute bout, thereby ending the match and eliminating any choice of position for the second three-minute bout; consequently, Team B gets the choice of position in the second three-minute bout of the 136-lb. class, provided this is not stopped by a fall in the first three-minute bout. The same procedure holds throughout the remaining matches not decided by fall in the first three-minute bouts.

A. S.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
OFFICERS OF THE N.C.A.A.	iv
FOREWORD	
by Philip O. Badger	v
THE POINT SYSTEM	
by Dr. R. G. Clapp	vi
IN MEMORIAM	xii
The Official National Collegiate Athletic Association Wrestling Guide, 1941-1942	
THE CONDITIONING OF WRESTLERS FOR COMPETITION	
by Hugo Otopalik	2
THE EFFECT OF THE POINT SYSTEM ON SPECTATOR INTEREST	
by D. C. Bartelma	3
DEVELOPMENTAL EXERCISES OF ESPECIAL VALUE TO WRESTLERS	
by Julius F. Wagner	4
A SAFE AND DESIRABLE WEIGHT REDUCTION FOR COLLEGE WRESTLERS	
by B. R. Patterson	5
STALLING, OFFENSIVE WRESTLING AND COUNTER WRESTLING	
by Clifford Keen	6
DEFENSIVE WRESTLING	
by Henry A. Stone	7
FALL TECHNIQUE	
by William Sheridan	8
SAFEGUARDS AGAINST INJURY IN PRACTICE AND COMPETITION	
by Art Griffith	8
THE PSYCHOLOGY OF WRESTLING	
by Professor Coleman R. Griffith	10
WRESTLING—TODAY AND YESTERDAY	
by C. W. Mayser	10
MOVIES OF NATIONAL COLLEGIATE WRESTLING TOURNAMENTS	
by B. R. Patterson	11
MEDICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR PROTECTIVE AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES	
by John A. Rockwell, M.D.	12
IMPETIGO	
by John A. Rockwell, M.D.	12
WATCH THE EARS CAREFULLY	
by Donald B. Sinclair, M.D.	13
DEHYDRATION	
by John A. Rockwell, M.D.	14
SUGGESTIONS TO WRESTLING OFFICIALS	
by Bliss P. Sargeant, Jr.	16
QUALIFYING WRESTLING OFFICIALS IN NEW ENGLAND	
by Bliss P. Sargeant, Jr.	17
AMERICAN AMATEUR WRESTLING COACHES ASSOCIATION	
by W. Austin Bishop	18
WRESTLING OFFICIALS	19

CONTENTS—Continued

Review of Wrestling in Colleges and High Schools with Collegiate Records and Schedules

	PAGE
NATIONAL COLLEGIATE A.A. WRESTLING TOURNAMENTS	
by Charles J. Moravec	25
EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS	
by John W. Maxwell	28
NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATE WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS	
by Charles R. Soleau	30
LITTLE THREE WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS	
by Norman Daniels	31
MIDDLE ATLANTIC COLLEGIATE WRESTLING ASSOCIATION	
by John Y. Elliott	31
SOUTHERN DISTRICT WRESTLING	
by P. H. Quinlan	32
WESTERN CONFERENCE WRESTLING TOURNAMENT	
by B. F. Mooney	34
INTERSTATE WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS	
by Claude B. Sharer	35
BIG-SIX CONFERENCE WRESTLING	
by B. R. Patterson	37
JUNIOR COLLEGES IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN CONFERENCE	
by Peter Carlston	38
EASTERN DIVISION—ROCKY MOUNTAIN CONFERENCE	
by Peter Carlston	38
WESTERN DIVISION OF THE MOUNTAIN STATES ATHLETIC CONFERENCE	
by S. R. Couch	39
WRESTLING ON THE PACIFIC COAST	
by Henry A. Stone	40
RECORDS AND SCHEDULES	42
NATIONWIDE NOTES ON HIGH-SCHOOL WRESTLING	
by Frank D. Gardner	48
INTERSTATE PREPARATORY SCHOOL LEAGUE	
by J. D. McCaffaber	49
HIGH-SCHOOL WRESTLING BY STATES	49 to 68
The Official National Collegiate Athletic Association Wrestling Rules 1941-1942	
N.C.A.A. WRESTLING RULES COMMITTEE, ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND	
STANDING SUB-COMMITTEE	71
CHANGES IN COLLEGE RULES	72
CHANGES IN HIGH SCHOOL RULES	73
COLLEGE RULES FOR WRESTLING	74
HIGH SCHOOL WRESTLING RULES	111
INDEX TO RULES	114
NATIONAL COLLEGIATE A.A. WRESTLING OFFICIALS' CODE OF SIGNALS ..	115
IMPORTANT NOTICES	116
COACHES AND CONTENTANTS ATTENTION	116
REFERREES—ATTENTION!	
by Dr. R. G. Clapp	118
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS	
by Dr. R. G. Clapp	119

CODE

FB41
SO41
BB42
SW42
IH42
WR42
BO42
VB42
TF42
LC42

ILLUSTRATIONS

Bennett (right) of Annapolis bringing Wells (left) of West Point to mat in winning the 155-lb. championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association Tournament, 1941. Note that Bennett is dropping to his right knee to comply with the "slam" rule. (New York Herald-Tribune photo)Cover

	PAGE
Outstanding Collegiate Wrestler	24
E. C. Gallagher trophy presentation	24
Brother champs	25
N.C.A.A. Wrestling Champions	26
N.C.A.A. Team Champions	28
Yale Team	28
Princeton	29
Springfield College	30
Wesleyan	31
Haverford	32
Washington and Lee	33
Winning Hold	33
Franklin and Marshall	34
University of Minnesota	35
Kent State University	36
Iowa State College	37
Colorado State College	39
Utah State Agricultural College	39
Oregon State College	41
San Jose State College	41
San Jose High School	50
San Diego High School	51
North High School, Denver, Colo.	51
Preston (Idaho) High School	52
Champaign (Illinois) High School	53
Bloomington (Indiana) High School	53

ILLUSTRATIONS—Continued

	PAGE
Fort Dodge (Iowa) High School	54
Baltimore City College	56
Wayzata High School	56
Robbinsdale High School	57
Boys' Vocational High School	57
Central (Nebraska) High School	58
Watertown (New York) High School	60
Mepham (Long Island) High School	61
John Hay High School (Cleveland)	62
North Baltimore (Ohio) High School	63
Blackwell (Oklahoma) High School	64
Salem (Oregon) High School	64
Clearfield (Pennsylvania) High School	66
Franklin and Marshall Academy	66
Castle Heights Military Academy	67
Millard (Utah) High School	67
N.C.A.A. Wrestling Rules Committee Members	70
Diagram of Standard-size Mat	76
Photos Showing Legal and Illegal Holds	78 to 92
Graphic Illustration of Drawings by Bagnall-Wild System	83
Illustration Showing Near-fall Count System	104

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WR42
BO42
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TF42
LC42

IN MEMORIAM
EUGENE B. GRATTAN

In the tragic and untimely death of Eugene Grattan in an automobile accident on October 3, 1940, college and scholastic wrestling on the Pacific Coast lost one of its most enthusiastic and energetic supporters.

Mr. Grattan was a member of the 1924, 1925 and 1926 Varsity Wrestling Team at the State University of Iowa, from which institution he received the degree of L.L.B. in 1927.

In the twelve years he was located in San Jose he built up a very successful law practice but he was never too busy to devote much time to his two hobbies—amateur wrestling and all kinds of boy's club work.

The rapid development of high-school wrestling on the Pacific Coast is due in a large measure to Mr. Grattan's organizing ability and his coaching ability is attested by the fact that the San Jose State College team won the Far Western Wrestling Championship in 1937 and the Southern Section, Pacific Coast Conference Championship in 1939.

One of the prominent Pacific Coast coaches says, "Pacific Coast wrestling has lost its No. 1 organizer," but upon the foundation Eugene Grattan laid by his generous donation of time and energy wrestling in that section will continue to develop and his influence will continue to be felt for many years in both of his hobbies.

THE OFFICIAL
NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
WRESTLING GUIDE

1941-1942

The Conditioning of Wrestlers for Competition

By HUGO OTOPALIK,
Wrestling Coach, Iowa State College

The coach of any sport has learned from personal experience or observation that the conditioning of an athlete is of utmost importance for the proper execution of maneuvers which culminate in the winning of the contest. From the first day of practice, and every week before the season begins, to the last day of the competitive schedule, physical condition is the main factor that spells victory or defeat.

All of us have witnessed expert athletes, who were well grounded in all the fundamental practices and theories of the game, go down to ignominious defeat because they had failed to be in shape when the crucial moment came. Condition, determination and fight so often determine victory over the expert athlete who is not physically and mentally ready.

Training in my judgment is nothing more nor less than living as a human being ought to live everyday.

Regularity in exercise, study and sleep, eating of proper foods, abstinence from use of tobacco and alcohol and temperance in all things will make for good health and proper condition.

Before a boy even becomes a winning athlete he must first either want to be a winner or, because of his natural physical and mental attitude, he must be encouraged by the coach to be a winner. After a boy has once acquired this "spark" or this desire, the rest is a simple matter of proper direction and encouragement.

Wrestling requires not only a technical and fundamental knowledge of the game, but also strength, speed, co-ordination, rhythm of movements and daily exercises that will develop these factors.

Running, rope jumping, tumbling, climbing ropes, boxing, are all excellent conditioners. The first few days that wrestlers report should be spent in relaxed, easy exercises and stunts. Tricks or certain phases used in wrestling can be practiced to good advantage. For example, two boys can make a very interesting and worthwhile contest, alternating a switch, relaxed or without blocking or resistance on the part of either, and starting with a slow movement, then speeding up. Another splendid exercise is to start two boys on the mat in the referee's position, at the signal "go," the defensive wrestler endeavors to get away while the top man works to stay behind by duplicating the movements of his opponent. After a period the wrestlers change positions and the one who is able to stay behind or be in a position to see the back of his opponent the longer time is declared the winner.

Much interest and enthusiasm to develop knowledge and versatility in wrestling can be obtained by testing contestants in various pinning combinations. The under man is passive, i.e.: offers no resistance and is simply the "dummy." The top man, starting from the referee's position on the mat after each hold results in a fall, tries to excel in the largest number of pinning combinations in two minutes. In this the boy is tested for quick thinking and knowledge of holds.

HINTS

Don't permit boys to work too hard until after at least two weeks of daily workouts. Desire to "beat someone" before "getting in shape" often means pulled muscles.

Practice daily for at least a half hour on fundamentals and this should continue throughout the season.

A boy must know the rules, the objectives and the fundamentals of the game before actually competing for a place on the team.

Preseason workouts, contests on defensive and offensive ability, take down, escapes, "stay-behinds," pinning holds and other factors such as poise, competitive spirit and sportsmanship will determine the personnel of the team.

Boys are individualists and no two work alike, so each boy must be chosen on his merits. One rule will not cover all.

When a meet is coming up Saturday, the following daily schedule may be practiced with variations on the days preceding the "big day."

Monday: limbering-up exercises, practice on fundamentals and especially the weak part of a boy's game, a short snappy workout with a slightly heavier opponent, or if a boy lacks speed, put him on with a lighter, faster opponent. Finish up with a good brisk run.

Tuesday: repeat first day's program in part and stress winning and fight, increase the time of workout with a strong opponent.

Wednesday: this should be the hardest workout. After limbering up and practicing fundamentals, have the boys wrestle in a dual meet for at least fifteen minutes with one or possibly two opponents. If a dual contest is ten minutes, the wrestler should be able to go at top speed for twenty to twenty-five minutes during the week.

Thursday: this can be a hard day also, but stressing strongly all the fundamentals, especially footwork, go behinds, escapes, etc., and complete the day's program with boxing or running.

Friday: it should be a day for about fifteen minutes of limbering-up exercises and preparation for the next day. Plenty of rest and sleep must be insisted upon Friday night. Eating of good solid food and plenty of sleep cannot be stressed too strongly.

On the day of the contest, diet and time of meals must be watched carefully.

Each daily workout, of course, is followed with a bath and rub down and checking of ailments.

A physical examination by a physician should be insisted upon.

After a boy is in good physical condition, further weight reduction should be discouraged.

Great care must be given as to whom your varsity wrestlers work with during the week. A strong, husky boy, if he doesn't know the game, can put your best man out for the season.

Discourage worrying by your wrestlers. That one thing ruins more good wrestlers than anything else. If your boy has the right spark or spirit, good physical and mental conditions, the knowledge of the game and ability to execute with the will to win, he will be a success in athletics. Lastly, perfection in a few maneuvers is better than a knowledge of many without the ability to execute them.

The Effect of the Point System on Spectator Interest

By D. C. BARTELMA,
Wrestling Coach, University of Minnesota

Granted that spectator entertainment is not the aim of amateur wrestling, the interest and hence the support of student body and spectators does help wrestling to grow. Particularly in communities that have not been

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amateur-wrestling conscious, the point system of awarding decisions can, if properly used, provide a means of creating interest.

When using the point system a scoreboard should be used to keep the spectators informed regarding the running score of the individual matches. An electric scoreboard or some type of scorecard system, such as is used for posting the running score of a basketball game, is most effective. If points are posted on this scoreboard as they are earned in the match the spectators will learn to recognize, appreciate and evaluate the various wrestling maneuvers.

In games such as basketball or baseball the scoreboard determines to a large extent the strategy the players will use and the plays the crowd will anticipate. And so in wrestling a visible posted score makes the action on the mat more meaningful to the spectators. They will pull for their favorite to come through with the maneuvers that will bring the needed points to win the match, just as a baseball crowd will plead for the runner on base to bring in the winning score.

Disputed decisions leave a "sour taste" for spectators and contestants alike. Most interested spectators are partisan. At the end of a close match each thinks his favorite the winner. If the scoreboard shows a winner, even though points may have been scored by a "break" as happens in all contests, spectators and contestants do not have the dissatisfied "we wuz robbed" reaction that often goes with subjective decisions in close contests.

The point system is not intended to replace subjective appreciation of fine action on the mat, any more than the score of a football game effaces the thrill of good blocks, tackles and near touchdowns in that game. A posted running score can, however, be used as one means of helping the spectator to follow the action on the mat.

Developmental Exercises of Especial Value to Wrestlers

By JULIUS F. WAGNER,

Wrestling Coach, Colorado State College

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SW42
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WR42
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VB42
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The purpose of developmental exercises for wrestlers is to develop endurance, strength or muscle tone, co-ordination, speed, suppleness, balance and relaxation. All of these attributes can be developed through wrestling itself, and to be a good wrestler one must possess them. The problem of the coach is to get the job done in the least amount of time; for this reason some extra activity usually is prescribed.

Endurance can be acquired from any form of strenuous exercise. Running or "road work" is the best single method. One good plan is to have the men run approximately the time of the length of a wrestling bout, striving to increase the distance run in this time limit each day or session. Other good exercises are rope climbing, swimming, basketball, handball, rope jumping and running up flights of stairs.

Strength or muscle tone can be increased by rope climbing, chinning, push-ups (should be done on the fingertips), rope jumping. Squeezing a tennis ball or piece of sponge rubber while doing road work will give good results in developing the grip. Swinging sidewise while hanging by the arms is good for exercising the side and intercostal muscles. Bridging is indispensable for developing the neck muscles.

Co-ordination can be increased by playing handball, rope jumping and gymnastics. The particular gymnastics exercises of greatest value are forward and backward rolls, headspring, handspring and neck "kip."

To develop speed, handball and basketball are good. Probably the best stunt is to work wrestling maneuvers with another person who acts merely as a dummy, putting particular emphasis on speed. A few stunts such as a sit-out and turn, forward lunge and turn, backward lunge and turn while on the mats, and quick drops to one or both knees while standing, can be practiced without a dummy.

Suppleness can be maintained or acquired by stretching exercises. Especially valuable are deep-knee bends, forward, backward and side bends, splits, kneeling and touching back of head to the mat. High-bridging is good for the hips, neck and back. Switching from a front bridge to a back bridge, and vice-versa is standard. Dropping into a high bridge from a head- or handstand and pushing to a stand-up will add variety. To limber the shoulders, alternate pulling the elbows as high behind the head as possible or have someone practice half-nelsons on you while you keep the shoulder muscles relaxed.

All co-ordination and stretching exercises will help to develop better balance. In addition counter-wrestling will aid greatly.

Relaxation is mostly a mental problem, but rope-jumping, shadow-boxing, shaking of the arms and legs, and deep breathing are exercises which will help.

A Safe and Desirable Weight Reduction for College Wrestlers

By B. R. PATTERSON,

Wrestling Coach, Kansas State College

There is no set rule for weight reduction because of individual differences; however, there are certain precautions a coach should take to insure the health of his squad members.

All Squadmen should take a thorough physical examination before the first practice. A fairly safe rule to follow from a health standpoint is for the boy not to reduce below his normal weight after a hard practice session. It is best to consult your college physician regarding any planned weight reduction.

Weight lost in a hard practice session varies from two to eight pounds. Of course, the smaller boys do not lose as much as the larger ones. Large football players, on a warm day when they drink water between halves, will lose as much as sixteen pounds in a single game. This is not harmful as far as I know, in spite of the fact they wear heavy equipment and the afternoon is long.

However, this much loss in weight by wrestling or by dehydration is not desirable. According to Doctor Rockwell, head of the health service at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, excessive dehydration injures the heart, kidney, lung and muscle tissues of the body.

Clever, fast and well-conditioned wrestlers win their matches by outwitting their opponents instead of using brute strength. Some of the boys who decide to go up a weight-class are surprised and amazed at their performance. The "oomph" boys are the dubs while the "smoothies" win the championships.

I think it well for every coach and contestant to follow these steps regarding health and weight reduction:

(1) Each boy should have a thorough physical examination before the first practice session.

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(2) The contestant should have a short checkup by the physician before each contest.

(3) All weight reduction and injuries should be cared for and be under the supervision of a physician from the student health service. Consult your college physician when in doubt as this will pay you big dividends in performance and in the future health of the members of your squad.

Stalling, Offensive Wrestling and Counter Wrestling

By CLIFFORD KEEN,
Wrestling Coach, University of Michigan

The most difficult problem with which the Rules Committee has had to cope with since the development of intercollegiate wrestling is "stalling." Everyone who is interested in our sport recognizes the need for rules which will require aggressiveness and offensive tactics. Without this element there will be little spectator interest and the matches will be slow, dull and uninteresting affairs.

The biggest reason why all rules designed to eliminate stalling have been so ineffective, might be attributed to the very nature of the sport itself. Where two wrestlers are evenly matched, the one who lets the other "make the breaks" will usually win. Counter-attacking in wrestling is more effective and easier to learn for most boys than setting-up and initiating a hold or combination of holds and successfully executing the same. In wrestling as in all sports, the controlling objective is to win. It is only natural that there will be an attempt to circumvent rules against stalling when such tactics will enhance the chances of winning a match, or in winning a meet.

For the past several years the responsibility and burden of preventing stalling has been put on the referee in ever-increasing proportions. This responsibility, discretion and power which has been vested in the referee has not proven entirely satisfactory. In the first place, there is a sad lack of uniformity in imposing penalties, and there is a wide divergence of opinion as to what constitutes stalling, even among capable referees. Many referees are impressed by the wrestler who "kicks up a lot of dust" by pulling, pushing, feinting and acting busy, even though in reality he is accomplishing nothing and is only putting on a show to impress the referee. He may be wrestling a less spectacular boy who sole purpose is to set up a hold and take advantage of it. In this situation a clever staller has a big advantage over this adversary who is more obvious in his methods.

Another handicap confronting an official is the varied styles and methods of attack used in wrestling. What impresses one referee as highly scientific and deserving of much credit may go unnoticed by another. The possibilities of holds, locks, counters and their variations are infinite in wrestling and a good referee should be capable of recognizing and understanding the various techniques in their use.

Another unfortunate factor which has been a barrier to the development of aggressive and offensive wrestling, aside from poor officiating is the general attitude of "us" wrestling coaches. It is indeed unusual for a referee to call a "close" match without offending the loser. Peculiarly, we are honest in our conviction that "we was robbed" and so is our boy and all his teammates. I believe "wishful thinking" has much to do with this feeling. It is so easy to see where a "near-fall" could have been called or a "go behind" on the edge of the mat, or an "escape," or

where the "other fellow" should have been penalized for stalling. (It is a peculiar thing, but we coaches can always detect the stalling tactics of the other fellow and can always justify the tactics of our own boy as highly aggressive.) Of course, no referee is infallible, but suppose a referee calls ten "close ones" for us and one questionable one against us? It is a peculiar thing but it seems we coaches can only remember the one that went against us. Consequently, all referees find themselves in disrepute. It is impossible for them to make friends because when the verdict is rendered in our favor, we coaches feel that we are only getting what we are entitled to. As a result of this situation many referees are intimidated. Naturally, being almost human, they want the esteem of their brothers in the wrestling fraternity and unfortunately, there are too many cases where a referee fails to do his job in a free, fearless and unhampered spirit.

But I am sure wrestling is making fine progress. The average wrestler is more aggressive, employs more holds, has better technique and knows more wrestling today than the "champion" sometimes did of yesteryear.

Defensive Wrestling

By HENRY A. STONE,
Wrestling Coach, University of California at Berkeley

Defensive wrestling is often confused with defensive stalling. Any wrestler who enters a match with his only objective being to avoid the loss of the match by a fall is stalling. Wrestlers are sometimes instructed to do this by their coaches, who conceding defeat beforehand, tell the wrestler to cover up and avoid being pinned at any cost in order to keep down their opponent's team score. This type of so-called defensive wrestling will not be condoned by a competent referee.

True defensive wrestling from standing is a matter of good position, balance, agility and knowledge of the common offensive maneuvers. These together with alertness, the knowledge and skillful use of appropriate blocks and counters are the requisites for good defensive wrestling. Stalling from standing takes many forms. The two most common methods are first, to avoid contact, and by moving quickly about the mat to evade the efforts of an opponent to wrestle; second, to lock up with an opponent and taking no chances of exposing oneself, to consistently push the other fellow off the mat by use of superior strength without making an effort to bring off an offensive hold. Competent referees recognize such stalling and are alert to penalize.

The strategy of successful defensive wrestling from underneath is based upon the ancient military axiom of a powerful offense being the best defense. Accordingly, a wrestler should not be content to merely resist and block his opponent's efforts. It is impossible to win in that manner. He must seize the initiative. He should have a well-organized plan for escape, and the instant he is forced beneath, he should set about reversing positions or regaining his feet. No wrestler will be pinned if his opponent is unable to retain the position of advantage. He should not rely upon any single method for escape; the more ways for escape that can be skillfully executed the better the chances of success.

The successful use of escapes depend first upon the choice of maneuvers being adapted to the individual. Some escapes such as standing up and getting free usually require a great deal of physical strength and a dynamic aggressive attitude. Short, fast, powerful men work these well. Other methods, such as rolls, involving the use of the legs, may go to the other extreme and depend for success almost entirely upon superb balance,

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timing and agile use of the legs. The taller man is more apt to resort to escapes of this type. There are many holds for this purpose and they vary from one extreme to the other in their physical and mental demands.

A sound strategic sequence is equally important. If an escape is tried and fails, a second one should be resorted to, and it should be one which is made easier to execute by reason of the first attempt to escape having been blocked. Wise choice of maneuvers and sequences for escape is the basis of successful defensive wrestling.

Fall Technique

By WILLIAM SHERIDAN,
Wrestling Coach, Lehigh University

To teach a boy the many combinations that lead to falls is exceptionally important in the early stages of his training, but personally, I regard what I term "floating" as even more important, because a knowledge of floating gained in the early stages of wrestling has a great deal to do with the creating of situations that lead to falls, and at the same time allows a boy to conserve the energy so necessary in securing falls.

Whenever you see a champion in collegiate wrestling today, you usually see a wrestler who instinctively floats on his feet or on the mat, but particularly on the top position on the mat. He does not grasp his opponent in a vicelike grip at the first opportunity. That type of procedure may be all right against a tyro but is usually fatal against a man who has given some thought to relaxation which for want of a better word I have always termed "floating."

The real floater seems to be doing nothing much but annoy his opponent in the early stages of a bout, but every move he makes is done with the intent of getting his opponent off balance so that he can suddenly give all the energy at his command to the application of one of the innumerable combinations that lead to falls. I, therefore, would stress on the young coach or beginner to give this phase of the game early and continuous attention.

The exact opposite of the floater is the boy who is known as a "clincher." This type of wrestler either wins early in a bout or needs a great deal of attention from the trainer when the bout is over, and he is usually the loser simply because he had too much faith in his strength and not enough knowledge of how to conserve it.

The young wrestler who has been taught to conserve his energy and at the same time makes his opponent carry all the weight he can possibly spread over him is much more likely to take advantage of any fall situations that may present themselves, and those same fall situations are usually the result of a better knowledge of floating.

Safeguards Against Injury in Practice and Competition

By ART GRIFFITH,
Wrestling Coach, Oklahoma A. & M. College

Recent statistical reports show that wrestling ranks lowest of all the "bodily contact" collegiate sports in the number of injuries, but a little

time spent by the wrestling coach to check over the possibility of preventing even one injury may be well worthwhile.

An injury to anyone on the wrestling squad is regrettable, but injuries usually strike your best men who are going "all out" in their preparation for future contests. An injury to one valuable man may prove fatal to the team's achievement for one or more seasons.

There are two general classes of injuries:

(1) The superficial scratches and bruises, slight sprains, strains, etc., which healthy young men are likely to ignore.

(2) Fractures, dislocations, "charley horses," "cow-chip ears," etc., which require immediate medical attention.

Most injuries occur in practice, of course, and can usually be traced back to one of the following four conditions common to most wrestling setups:

(1) Poorly constructed wrestling rooms, such as cement floors or mats too near walls, exercise equipment or chairs, etc.

It is possible to pad the walls and floors more or less permanently, but someone will have to be everlastingly on guard to move the chairs back away from the mats.

(2) Loose mat covers.

Very often a trick knee or bad ankle is caused by being unable to free the feet for a change of position. Sometimes a broken leg results.

(3) Overcrowded conditions.

A time schedule by weight classes, i.e., let the small men work a while and then put the heavier men to work, will usually solve the overcrowded mat problem.

(4) Illegal holds by beginners or overzealous wrestlers. Such injuries generally indicate lack of proper supervision.

Then, of course, there is the unavoidable accident which can happen to anyone, any time.

Injuries received in competition can be traced to one of the two following conditions:

(1) The unavoidable accident which is both rare and unforeseen and which we will pass without comment.

(2) Legal injuries which are condoned by the rules of the game.

Check back through the records and you will find that almost one hundred per cent of the injuries in competition occurred in one of the following situations:

A. Ankle sprain, trick knee or broken leg from a "legal" locked kneejoint.

To be sure, the rules state that locked kneejoint pressure is illegal, but occasionally you may see this hold brought into play by an unsportsmanlike wrestler.

B. "Cow-chip ears" from "legal" head scissors.

A head scissors is a revolting hold to a mixed audience and besides a fall cannot be secured without hurting the ears or neck of the defensive man. Yet the rules state that no contestant shall be forced to "yield a position" in order to prevent an injury.

C. Injuries to ribs and cartilages from "legal" closed scissors on body.

There is only one thing a man can do with a closed scissors on body that he can't do with an open or cross-body-scissors, and that is "crack him up." Suppose we all start cracking each other up. Not much scientific wrestling there.

D. Permanent elbow and shoulder injury from "legal" double wristlock.

Double wrist locked elbows or shoulders seldom heal in time for an upperclassman to continue his college participation. A single wrist lock is a far more effective escape and cannot cause any injury.

E. Then there is the "legal" slam. All the attacker needs to do is touch one knee before the crash occurs.

Touching the knee down before a slam is a joke. I say let them down

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easy. Bashing someone's brains out is neither scientific nor appropriate in a contest between college men.

Safeguarding against injuries in competition involves rules changes, but wrestling coaches can forestall many costly injuries during wrestling practice.

The Psychology of Wrestling

By PROFESSOR COLEMAN R. GRIFFITH,
Director of Institutional Research, University of Illinois

The art of wrestling, or better yet, the skill, is one of the most ancient of human sports. The reasons which give it so long a history are the same as those which make up the psychology of wrestling. The lure of bodily contact, the direct feeling of power and strength, and the pleasure of personal mastery, are some of the main elements. Neither animals nor men feel that they have come to grips with valor, skill, cunning or stamina until they are in a hand-to-hand and body-to-body tussle. For this reason, boxing is a close relative of wrestling.

The psychology of wrestling differs in some respects from the psychology of every other sport. In most of the other sports, for example, eye-hand and eye-body co-ordinations are central factors. The eyes must be fixed upon the ball, the open field, or the basket. Solutions of problems of strategy are carried out in terms of what is seen and heard. In wrestling, however, the clues to the plans of the opponent must be found in shifting pressures, changes in position and other muscular clues. The wrestler feels rather than sees his way to the development of strategy. Moreover, in contrast to the fine rhythms of golf, tennis, or billiards, the wrestler must co-ordinate every muscle for heavier types of action. The basketball player is using his legs to stand on while he throws, but the wrestler must use them as integral parts of attack and defense.

Wrestling, then, employs all the mental and physical resources of the athlete in its own unique way. It is by no means a matter of brute strength. The good wrestler is the one who can use the signs his opponent gives him in order to solve a complex problem. He wins when he can outguess his opponent and build up his own strategy one step ahead of the defense offered by his opponent.

Wrestling—Today and Yesterday

By C. W. MAYSER,
Wrestling Coach, Franklin & Marshall College

At the last N.C.A.A. wrestling championships a trophy was awarded for the most colorful wrestler in the tournament. He did not win the championship in his class, but more spectators watched his bouts than any other competitor in the meet.

In dual meets from 1,500 to 2,000 spectators came to these meets to see him perform. One of his teammates was also a colorful wrestler and between them they packed the hall. Which proves what? Merely that spectators are willing to come to dual meets when they are assured that the boys will wrestle.

Two decades ago we knew nothing about counter wrestling. The boys simply grappled for a fall. Regardless of all the rules and penalties for

stalling there is more actual stalling today than twenty years ago. Even the stalling is on a scientific basis and difficult to legislate against. Figure fours, body rides and a few other hidden stalling tactics are more in evidence today than ever.

Perhaps today the boys are trying more holds than in the early days but with little effect. They start out to wrestle by reading page fourteen instead of beginning on page one. They are almost totally ignorant of the fundamentals of good wrestling. There is not a whole lot to learn concerning wrestling. One or two good takedowns, knowing how to hold a man down and to keep the under man busy so that he has little chance to escape or apply holds from underneath, one or two good escapes, the ability to escape or reverse and several good pinning holds is about all that is necessary.

We had that years ago but today we have a lot of fancy stuff that makes for poor spectator interest. Personally I am beginning to think that only falls should count in all dual meets. The winning team being the one getting the most falls, and the bouts to be fifteen minutes in length. This would do away with a lot of stalling and too much caution. Unless something is done soon, wrestling in our colleges will not draw flies.

Movies of National Collegiate Wrestling Tournaments

By B. R. PATTERSON, Wrestling Coach,
Kansas State College

The Wrestling Coaches Association owns five sets of movies taken at the National Collegiate Tournaments of 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941. All the movies are 16 mm. in width. Length of each set of movies is approximately 1,600 feet in four reels of 400 feet each. They may be used without expense (except postage and insurance) by institutions which competed in the tournament of the year concerned and contributed to the cost of that movie. Other institutions or persons may use them for a payment of the amount indicated below, plus postage and insurance. All net receipts from rental of films are applied on the cost of movies for the succeeding year.

Film reservations. Reservations for use of films are made in the order of their receipt. The 1941 movies are reserved from October 1, 1941, to March 21, 1942. Requests for further reservations of the 1941 films should be made immediately.

No reservations have been made for the 1937, 1938, 1939 and 1940 sets at the present time. The 1941 set will rent for \$2.75. The 1940 set will rent for \$2.50. The 1938 and 1939 sets will rent for \$2.00. The 1937 set will rent for \$1.00. The cost of postage and insurance must be added to the above figures.

Directions for use of films. The movies may be shown three times for each rental. The machine or projector must be operated by an experienced person. All breaks must be spliced, the film rewound and put in proper condition for the next person to use.

Transportation of films. Ordinarily the movies will be shipped by express, collect. If reservations are spaced closely, it may be necessary to send them by air express, collect; so please take this into consideration when you make your reservations. I will send upon request a set of

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instructions for the use of the movies. Please make your reservations so that it will not be necessary to spend a lot of money on postage.

For further information, write to B. R. Patterson, Wrestling Coach, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas.

Medical Suggestions for Protective and Preventive Measures

By JOHN A. ROCKWELL, M.D.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

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.

If 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 articles on impetigo and the ears 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.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

"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 blister. This blister rapidly changes to a pustule which 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 another crust formation. These areas vary in size from a pin head to that of a dime, or even larger.

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

Treatment: Absolute cleanliness precludes any chance of contagion. The preventive side, therefore, constitutes the initial treatment. Wrestling covers, clothing and the individual contestant should all come under the observation and general inspection of the authorities in charge of the health program. Through carelessness, neglect and unintentional disregard of a skin lesion by the individual, whole squads have been known to become the victims of impetigo, with the resulting cancellation of intercollegiate contests.

The scales, or crusts, should be carefully removed and burned or otherwise destroyed. The underlying reddened moist surface is then firmly wiped with cotton or gauze saturated with any antiseptic lotion (bichloride solution, 1:2000; saturated boric acid solution, a permanganate of potassium solution; hexylresorcinol, 1:1000; metapen, 1:2000, etc.). When the areas have been thoroughly washed, using firm pressure on the cotton applicator, the surfaces should be annointed with some mercurial ointment. Ammoniated mercury ointment, 4 to 10 per cent, is the standard application. The procedure should be repeated once or twice daily until all signs of crusting and oozing of the various areas have subsided.

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

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

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

Watch the Ears Carefully

By DONALD B. SINCLAIR, M.D.,

Princeton University

The external ear is, to all practical purposes, a sandwich, with a single layer of cartilage between two layers of skin. These layers of skin are not

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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 seepage 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—aspiration 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 JOHN A. ROCKWELL, M.D.
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 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. He 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, in certain instances, has demonstrated definite 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 Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association adopted two new rules governing their intercollegiate championships: *i.e.*, (1) Net weights for intercollegiate wrestling on the day before the finals and one pound allowance on the day of the finals; (2) The "weighing-in" time to be not longer than three hours before the contest. By circumscribing these two mooted questions of "making weight" and "weighing-in" time with the foregoing rules of limitation, it is hoped to prevent any further practices which an indifferent coach or captain may be guilty of exercising in future contests. Many coaches have learned to their sorrow that this practice has so enervated their prospect in the class entered, that he has failed to make a good showing, which condition would not have maintained had he been in his best physical condition, even in a higher class.

These points cannot be emphasized too strongly, and it is the hope that all coaching forces interested in wrestling, boxing and 150-pound crews, etc., will have this matter brought very definitely to their attention. It is a subject which should have the sanction of all the prominent medical advisors.

The National Intercollegiate Rowing Association in 1923, after an extended discussion on this subject, voted for net weights in their 150-pound crews. In eight-oared shells it is an advantage to have extra weight in the waist of the boat. To meet this necessity, a 5-pound overweight allowance is permitted for those men occupying this position. The sum total of the eight men, however, must be an average of not more than 150 pounds per man. At this time, emphasis was placed on the permanent injury which may and does come to athletes who force themselves to a weight below their best and safe physical efforts.

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Suggestions to Wrestling Officials

By BLISS P. SARGEANT, JR.,

Springfield College, Springfield, Mass. Chairman,
National Collegiate A.A. Committee on Standardization of
Wrestling Officiating

Let us assume the point system is here to stay. Our experience with this system last year convinced many of us that it has improved wrestling, but the fact still remains that the official is in a position to improve the sport further from the officiating angle if he will keep the following suggestions in mind:

(1) Be on hand about one hour before the time the meet is scheduled to begin in order to check on all necessary details. This includes such items as inspection of mats and watches, checking with timers and scorers, meeting with coaches and contestants, changing clothes, etc.

(2) Know the wrestling rules and their proper interpretations and enforce them to the best of your ability.

(3) Know and use the National Collegiate A.A. Wrestling Officials' Code of Signals. Consistency among referees in the use of signals has been requested repeatedly by wrestlers, coaches, spectators and by officials themselves.

(4) When awarding points in a match wait until the points have actually been scored before giving the signal. Many officials have a tendency to award points too quickly; this is especially true when awarding points for a near-fall.

(5) Seek suggestions from qualified persons who have observed you in action and make an effort to improve your officiating technique.

(6) Remember, to command the respect and cooperation of all concerned the referee must have complete charge of the meet.

(7) Check with the coaches and wrestlers, both before and after the meet, to clear up any doubtful points which may exist. Such clarification lends itself to better officiating.

(8) Wrestling officiating is a profession, hence you should dress appropriately for the occasion. The following is suggested:

WRESTLING OFFICIALS' ATTIRE*

- (a) Shirt—White, open collar, sleeves rolled above elbows.
- (b) Trousers—Long, white.
- (c) Belt—Black.
- (d) Socks—White.
- (e) Sneakers—Low, white.
- (f) Coin—Silver dollar.
- (g) Sweater—Dark, medium weight.

* Freshly laundered for each meet.

The suggestions made above are not the only factors to consider in officiating a wrestling match. They are, however, the main points which a good official should bear in mind if he is to keep abreast of the sport and seek for continued improvement in his officiating.

Qualifying Wrestling Officials In New England

By BLISS P. SARGEANT, JR.,

Chairman New England Committee for Training Intercollegiate Wrestling Officials

Several years ago the need for training and examining wrestling officials was felt in the New England district. In order to meet this need a committee of five men, including the New England representative and the New England member of the Advisory Committee of the N.C.A.A. Wrestling Rules Committee, was appointed and the following has evolved:

(1) Each time a man applies to take the required examinations a \$2.00 registration fee is charged. This fee helps to defray incidental expenses incurred in connection with the clinics.

(2) In order to become a qualified wrestling official it is necessary to pass a practical and theoretical examination to the satisfaction of the committee. The practical examination consists of officiating under simulated meet conditions. Each man is graded by the committee, or qualified men appointed by the committee. The theoretical examination is a comprehensive objective-type examination covering the intercollegiate and high-school rules.

(3) The committee reserves the right to pass or fail the examinees until after all results have been submitted to them for consideration.

(4) In order to retain registration a registered official must meet the following conditions:

(a) An official must have an average grade* of at least 85 for all meets (minimum of three) he has refereed throughout the season, plus attending one New England district wrestling rules interpretation meeting per year, or

(b) If the average grade* of an official is less than 85 for all meets (minimum of three) he is required to repeat the practical and theoretical examinations in competition with other applicants.

(5) Two clinics are held annually, one in Eastern and one in Western New England, alternating locations. The first clinic is held just before the beginning of the wrestling season and the second one is held just before the end of the season. These clinics are open to coaches, wrestlers, referees, prospective referees, managers, and any other interested persons.

The purpose of the clinic program is to help everyone to obtain a better understanding of our intercollegiate style of wrestling and to give a common basis upon which to build better wrestling and to standardize wrestling officiating.

Listed below is a typical five-hour clinic program:

- 1:00—1:15 P.M.—General meeting and announcements.
- 1:15—2:15 P.M.—Movies of the latest N.C.A.A. Wrestling Championships.
- 2:15—3:45 P.M.—Rules interpretation meeting.
- 3:45—5:00 P.M.—Practical officiating examination.
- 5:00—6:00 P.M.—Written theoretical examination.

It is interesting to note that during the past wrestling season (1940-41) twenty-five men applied for registration, and the committee voted satisfactorily on the fourteen men whose names are listed in this book.

* This refers to grades as reported on the mimeographed form "Report on Wrestling Official" which is used by all coaches in the New England district when reporting each meet to the committee.

American Amateur Wrestling Coaches Association

By **W. AUSTIN BISHOP,**

Secretary-Treasurer, Coach of Wrestling, University of Pennsylvania

Membership in the American Amateur Wrestling Coaches Association is open to all persons interested in teaching, coaching, officiating, 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 Secretary. The COACHES' NEWS BULLETIN, for which there has been an increasing demand, is available only to members of the Association, to whom it is sent periodically without charge.

As an institution for direct and concerted action in the interest of the sport of wrestling and its wholesome development, the Association has made many valuable contributions. Much important work remains to be done, however, and it is the hope of the Association that the athletic director and wrestling coach of every institution currently sponsoring the sport may soon be affiliated with it. Old members are urged to invite their professional 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 co-operate with the Association by complying promptly with the following requests:

- (1) Send the names and addresses of prospective members to the Secretary. Copies of recent issues of the COACHES' NEWS BULLETIN will be sent to prospective members free of charge.
- (2) Prepare articles for publication in the COACHES' NEWS BULLETIN.

The 1941 annual meeting of the Association was held in conjunction with the fourteenth annual National Collegiate Wrestling Championship meet at Lehigh University, Saturday morning, March 22. Mr. H. E. Kenney, Illinois, presided. Suggested rules changes were discussed at length in this closed meeting and recommendations made to the N. C. A. A. Rules Committee.

The Coaches' Association trophy for the outstanding wrestler of the meet was presented by President Kenney to Alfred Whitehurst of Oklahoma A & M College, successful defender of the 136-pound title. Albert Schacheman of F. & M. College was awarded the Association's trophy for the most spectacular style.

The following officers were elected and duly installed for the current year: James Reed, Princeton, President; Clifford Keen, Michigan, Vice-President; W. Austin Bishop, Pennsylvania, Secretary-Treasurer.

Wrestling Officials

LIST OF FIRST DISTRICT (NEW ENGLAND) OFFICIALS

Anderton, Ralph G. 320 Grand St., Providence, R. I.
 Cole, Richard K. 60 Taft Avenue, Providence, R. I.
 Engel, John A. 604 Fairfield Avenue, Stamford, Conn.
 Finger, Frank W. Brown University, Providence, R. I.
 Grant, Donald Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.
 Klein, Arthur 692 Parker St., Roxbury, Mass.
 Knowles, William Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.
 Kodis, Victor 84 Beacon Avenue, Holyoke, Mass.
 Leathers, Roger K. Oaklawn, R. I.
 Penneck, E. W. Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.
 Rae, Thomas 70 Granby Road, South Hadley Falls, Mass.
 Ricks, Jay E. Route #1, Ware, Mass.
 Ruggeri, Samuel 118 Marble St., Stoneham, Mass.
 Sargeant, Bliss P., Jr. Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.

LIST OF OFFICIALS OF SECOND DISTRICT, COMPRISING NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, WEST VIRGINIA

Appleton, Lloyd O. U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.
 Bishop, Ben. Bethlehem, Pa.
 Bishop, W. Austin Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
 Bohn, Dr. J. Lloyd 2444 West 78th Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Cann, W. E. Supervisor Phy. Educ., Public Schools, Elizabeth, N. J.
 Charon, Ben. Broad Street Y.M.H.A., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Dickerhoff, Charles B. Dormont Public Schools, South Hills Branch, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Finkelman, Dr. Ellis 6218 Wayne Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Gallagher, Clifford J. Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.
 Hock, Anthony High School, Kingston, Pa.
 Holobaugh, S. S. Manheim, Pa.
 Horn, George G. 215 East Penn St., Germantown, Pa.
 Horner, Frank 508 West 114th St., New York City.
 Jenness, E. L. Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Johnson, Howard Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
 Kling, Lynn W. 1443 Hilsdale Avenue, Dormont, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Lehman, W. B. Cheltenham High School, Elkins Park, Pa.
 Lewis, R. B. 1324 Prospect St., Bethlehem, Pa.
 Morton, Lt. D. W. 17 East Albermarle Ave., Lansdowne, Pa.
 Newhart, Charles High School, Parkersburg, W. Va.
 Osterman, J. K. 442 E. Catherine St., Chambersburg, Pa.
 Phillips, Harold 1233 Chew St., Allentown, Pa.
 Quimby, Neal F. 64th St. and Malvern Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Rawley, Palmer B. 151 Madison Ave., Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.
 Reimer, George E. Cornwells Heights, Pa.
 Ringler, Donald W. Union High School, Union, N. J.
 Rymer, Ralph W. 222 West Montgomery Ave., Haverford, Pa.
 Saltzman, William Y. 6725 Sydenham St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Sapura, Joseph City College of New York, New York, N. Y.
 Sargeant, Bliss P. Jr. Claremont Res. Club, 140 Claremont Ave., New York, N. Y.
 Schwartzwalder, Floyd High School, Parkersburg, W. Va.
 Shanker, M. W. 33 Crook Ave., Brooklyn.
 Smith, Charles Swarthmore, Pa.
 Smith, Charles S. 7320 Anster St., Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y.
 Spittler, Paul 517 West 16th St., New York, N. Y.
 Storey, Edward J. Mamaroneck Schools, New York.
 Thrush, Murl New York A.C., New York, N. Y.

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Voliva, Richard.....State Teachers College, Montclair, N. J.
Williams, T. Ralph.....High School, Roselle Park, N. J.
Wolcott, Mark W.....3733 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Wolfgang, Roy W.....419 Elizabeth Manor, Upper Darby, Pa.

LIST OF OFFICIALS OF THIRD DISTRICT, COMPRISING SOUTHERN STATES AND INCLUDING MARYLAND AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Bailey, W. F.....Physical Director, High Point Y.M.C.A., High Point, N. C.
Barnes, Sam.....Lexington, Va.
Brill, Gordon.....Baltimore, Md.
Crooks, James.....Harmony, N. C.
Fields, A. T.....U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Henson, Stanley.....U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Jackens, Buck.....Barium Springs, N. C.
Johnston, Ribert M.....Box 548, Blacksburg, Va.
Mathis, Archie.....Lexington, Va.
Morrah, Dave.....Greensboro, N. C.
Quinlan, P. H.....Chapel Hill, N. C.
Schwartz, Ray.....U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Sanders, E. T.....Box 549, Burlington, N. C.
Watkins, Red.....State Teachers College, Boone, N. C.
Woodward, William.....13 Edmondson Ave., Lexington, Va.

LIST OF OFFICIALS OF FOURTH DISTRICT, COMPRISING ILLINOIS, INDIANA, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN
(Ohio officials listed separately)

Anderson, John.....c/o Goodrich Sales, Racine, Wis.
Barton, George.....Daily News, Minneapolis, Minn.
Baus, Harvey.....Whitehead & Kale Construction Co., Detroit, Mich.
Brown, Wes.....Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
Collins, Fendley.....Michigan State College, Lansing, Mich.
Devine, Pat.....Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.
Gillum, O. C.....Bedford, Ind.
Haase, Randolph.....Appleton Post-Crescent, Neenah, Wis.
Jones, Bob.....Central High School, South Bend, Ind.
Kallas, J. G.....845 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Keaton, Walter B.....514 North Harrison Street, Rushville, Ind.
Keen, Clifford.....University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
Law, G. C.....University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
Ledderman, Lawrence.....1116 West Walnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Martin, George A.....University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
McCauley, L. C.....Granite City, Ill.
Parker, Ray.....High School, Fordson, Mich.
Pinneo, Geo. M.....Sheldon, Ill.
Righter, Pat.....Boys' Club, Dearborn, Mich.
Robertson, Port.....University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Shave, Ed.....St. Paul Daily News, St. Paul, Minn.
Sapora, Allen.....University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
Scott, A. B.....Civic Center, Hammond, Ind.
Tatum, John R.....406 East 51st St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Thomas, Earl.....332 South LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
Vorres, John.....Chicago, Ill.
Vorres, Syros.....University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Witucki, B.....Washington High School, South Bend, Ind.

LIST OF OHIO OFFICIALS

Barno, Peter S.....Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio.
Begala, Joe.....Kent State University, Kent, Ohio.
Blosser, Kermit.....South High School, Columbus, Ohio.

Crane, Russell.....Ohio University, Athens, Ohio.
Graven, B.....417 Longmire Drive, Kent, Ohio.
Griffith, J. G.....West Technical High School, Cleveland, Ohio.
Hawk, Jr., F. E.....East High School, Akron, Ohio.
Keller, Arch.....3444 West 125th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
Kraft, Ray T.....South High School, Cleveland, Ohio.
Littlepage, J. T.....Twain Lakes, Kent, Ohio.
Lukens, Clive.....10 East Broad St., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
Mooney, Bernard.....Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
Morris, W. A.....4619 Warner Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
Norwin, Carter.....Kent State University, Kent, Ohio.
Olson, Thor.....Ohio University, Athens, Ohio.
Pomeroy, Leonard.....R. D. No. 3, Painesville, Ohio.
Poroznki, E. L.....3776 East 71st St., Cleveland, Ohio.
Scott, Fred.....Chardon High School, Cleveland, Ohio.
Septeta, E. L.....3599 East 61st St., Cleveland, Ohio.
Sharer, Claude.....Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio.
Sintle, J. G.....255 Board of Education Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
Sivon, Lynn.....Ravenna, Ohio.
Swackhammer, C.....Shore High School, Cleveland, Ohio.
Tabor, Joseph.....R.F.D. No. 2, Kent, Ohio.
Tanski, Vic.....8205 Meding Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
Webster, Ralph.....East High School, Columbus, Ohio.

LIST OF OFFICIALS OF FIFTH DISTRICT, COMPRISING IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, OKLAHOMA.

Barker, R. W.....Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa.
Barnes, Dr. R.....Cherokee, Iowa.
Brannigan, George.....Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan.
Clapp, Dr. R. G.....University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
Clodfelter, Melvin.....High School, Ponca City, Okla.
Duncan, Dale.....Oberlin, Kan.
Pirkins, B. J.....Ames, Iowa.
Foreman, Marion.....Newkirk, Okla.
Griffith, Art.....Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.
Griffith, Paul.....Oberlin, Kan.
Grooms, Clair.....Davenport, Iowa.
Hove, L. W.....High School, Geary, Okla.
Keen, Paul.....University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.
Kelllogg, John.....Lincoln, Neb.
Kenchl, Ray.....East High School, Wichita, Kan.
Lookabaugh, Guy A.....Oklahoma City, Okla.
Milam, Joe.....State Teachers College, Weatherford, Okla.
Norton, Kenneth.....Colby, Kan.
Patterson, B. R.....Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Reynard, Leon.....Colby, Kan.
Roberts, June.....Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan.
Sappington, Guy.....Columbia, Mo.
Siewers, Harry.....East Waterloo High School, Waterloo, Iowa.
Smith, Gene.....Central State Thrs. College, Edmond, Okla.
Wallace, Polly.....Ada, Okla.

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OUTSTANDING COLLEGIATE WRESTLER—Alfred C. Whitehurst, Oklahoma A. & M. star, has just been presented with the Wrestling Coaches Association Trophy by H. E. Kenney, Illinois Wrestling coach and association president.



TROPHY PRESENTATION—C. E. Williams (left) has just presented Calvin Melhorn of the Oklahoma A. & M. team, the trophy in honor of E. C. Gallagher.

National Collegiate A. A. Wrestling Tournament

By **CHARLES J. MORAVEC,**

Director of Sports Publicity, Lehigh University

Capacity crowds witnessed the Fourteenth National College Athletic Association Wrestling Tournament on March 21-22, at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Thirty-eight colleges and universities were represented by a total of 129 competitors.

The tournament was dominated by Middle West and Southwest entries, with Oklahoma A. & M. breezing to the team diadem for the thirteenth time by taking four individual crowns and piling up 37 points. Michigan



BROTHER CHAMPS—Burl Jennings (left) is the 1941 National Collegiate Wrestling champ in the 128-lb. class, and Merle Jennings (right) is the champ in the 121-lb. class. Both brothers are from Michigan State College and are the first brothers to win N.C.A.A. championships in the same year.

State, led by the Oklahoma twins, Merle and Burl Jennings, took the second place trophy with 26 points.

Dick diBattista, 175-lb. Eastern champion from the University of Pennsylvania, was the only title winner from the Eastern seaboard.

One of the highlights of the two-day competition was the presentation of a memorial plaque to Oklahoma A. & M. as a tribute to the splendid record of the late Ed Gallagher who had developed many outstanding national and Olympic champions.

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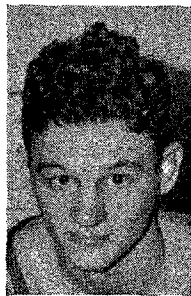
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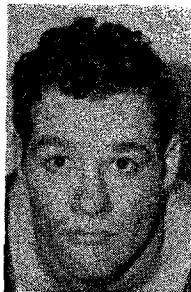
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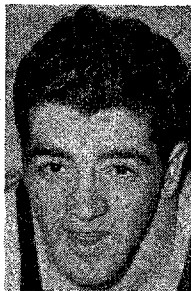
David Arndt of Oklahoma A. & M. College, who won the 145-lb. title



Earl VanBebber, also of Oklahoma A. & M., who won the 155-lb. title.



Virgil Smith, Oklahoma A. & M., who is the holder of the 165-lb. title.



Richard DiBattista, University of Pennsylvania, the 175-lb. title-holder.



Leonard Levy of the University of Minnesota, the heavy-weight champ.

Here are five of the eight N.C.A.A. wrestling champions who won in their respective events at the fourteenth annual N.C.A.A. wrestling tournament on March 21-22, 1941, at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Pictures of the other champions appear on pages 24 and 25.

A. S.

Captain Alfred Whitehurst, only defending champion to repeat in the 136-lb. division, was awarded the coaches' trophy as the most outstanding wrestler. Al Schacheman of the undefeated Diplomats from Franklin and Marshall College was presented with a belt after being selected by the coaches as the wrestler with the most distinctive style.

Officials for the four sessions were Bliss Sargeant, former Lafayette champion; Clifford Keen, coach at the University of Michigan; and W. Austin Bishop, coach of the University of Pennsylvania wrestlers.

Forty matches ended in falls; 12 by default and 104 by points. Five matches were decided in overtime periods. Michigan State scored the highest number of points on falls, a total of eight. The Oklahoma Aggies were second in this department with four falls.

Individual place winners in each weight division were as follows:

<p>121-lb. class</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Merle Jennings, Michigan State 2. Calvin Melhorn, Oklahoma A. & M. 3. William Sherman, Iowa State University 4. Charles Parks, Appalachian 	<p>155-lb. class</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Earl VanBebber, Oklahoma, A. & M. 2. Leland Porter, Kansas State 3. Ted Seabrooke, Illinois 4. Frank Osinski, Temple
<p>128-lb. class</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Burl Jennings, Michigan State 2. Michael Slepecky, Kent State 3. Dillard Talbutt, Oklahoma A. & M. 4. Loy Julius, Iowa State University 	<p>165-lb. class</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Virgil Smith, Oklahoma A. & M. 2. John Roberts, Wisconsin 3. Charles Hutson, Michigan State 4. Sam Lina, Iowa State College
<p>136-lb. class</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alfred Whitehurst, Oklahoma A. & M. 2. William Maxwell, Michigan State 3. Frank Gleason, Penn State 4. John Castles, Yale 	<p>175-lb. class</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Richard DiBattista, Pennsylvania 2. Al Crawford, Appalachian 3. James Galles, Michigan 4. Earl Hager, Wisconsin
<p>145-lb. class</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. David Arndt, Oklahoma A. & M. 2. Vernon Hasaman, Iowa State Teachers 3. Al Schacheman, Franklin & Marshall 4. Alphonse Janesko, Minnesota 	<p>Heavyweight class</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leonard Levy, Minnesota 2. Larry Pickett, Yale 3. Lloyd Arms, Oklahoma A. & M. 4. John Thomas, Lafayette.
<p>Points Scored by Teams</p>	
<p>Oklahoma A. & M. 37</p> <p>Michigan State 26</p> <p>University of Minnesota..... 12</p> <p>Yale 8</p> <p>University of Wisconsin..... 7</p> <p>Kent State University..... 7</p> <p>Appalachian State Teachers... 7</p> <p>Kansas State College..... 6</p> <p>University of Pennsylvania.... 6</p> <p>Iowa State Teachers..... 5</p> <p>State University of Iowa..... 5</p> <p>Franklin & Marshall..... 5</p>	<p>University of Illinois..... 3</p> <p>Iowa State College..... 3</p> <p>Lafayette College..... 3</p> <p>Penn State College..... 3</p> <p>University of Dubuque..... 2</p> <p>University of Michigan..... 2</p> <p>Ohio State University..... 2</p> <p>Temple University..... 2</p> <p>Rutgers University..... 1</p> <p>Springfield College..... 1</p> <p>Virginia Military Institute.... 1</p> <p>University of Wyoming..... 1</p>



OKLAHOMA A. & M.—The National collegiate team champions. Left to right: Talbutt, 128 lbs.; Captain Melhorn, 121 lbs.; McKenzie, 175 lbs.; Arndt, 145 lbs.; Arms, heavyweight; Coach Art Griffith; VanBebber, 155 lbs.; Whitehurst, 136 lbs.; Smith, 165 lbs.

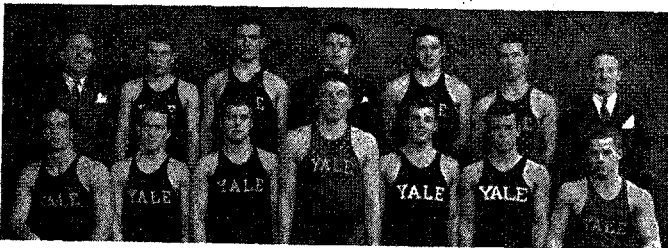
Eastern Intercollegiate Association Championships

By JOHN W. MAXWELL

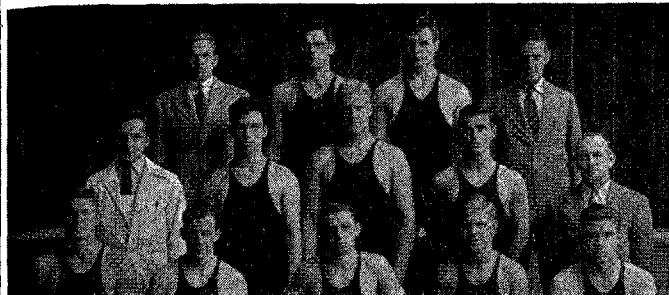
For the second time in its thirty-seven-year history, the Eastern Intercollegiate title was shared by two teams, Yale and Princeton dividing the top honors with 21 points each. Strangely enough, it was Yale which also figured in the only previous tie, in 1927, when Lehigh and the sons of Eli divided the team championship with only 14 points each.

This year's championships were held at Columbia University on March 14 and 15, and were characterized by the largest attendance in some years, at all sessions, and sustained interest in the bouts right up to the final one for third place. The latter situation was only to be expected since a Yale man was one of the contestants in this usually anti-climatic bout, and had he won, his team would have captured its first undisputed title since 1909.

Only once previously had Princeton figured in the team title, in 1911, but in recent years, under the able guidance of Jimmy Reed, former Olympic



YALE, CO-CHAMPIONS WITH PRINCETON OF EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE WRESTLING ASSOCIATION—Front row, left to right: Miller, Parker, Hicks, Pickett (capt.), Latson, Castles, Perry. Back row: E. O'Donnell (coach), White, Moseley, Deming (manager), Weadock, Comstock, J. O'Donnell (assistant coach).



PRINCETON, CO-CHAMPIONS WITH YALE OF EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE WRESTLING ASSOCIATION—Front row, left to right: Bowen, Brewer, Eberle (captain), Taylor, Carothers. Second row: Broadbent (manager), Livesey, Robbins, Feldweier, Reed (coach). Top row: Hanks (assistant manager) Blake, Jacobs, Zanfrini (trainer).

contestant, the Tigers have been threatening consistently to get their name on the large cup, emblematic of the eastern wrestling diadem.

This year's meet also marked the first time in the history of the Association that more than nine teams competed, both Army and Navy having been admitted.

Pennsylvania, a heavy favorite in view of its undefeated dual record, which included decisive wins over the other contenders, finished in a tie for third with the Navy, with 17 points each the latter being handicapped by the absence of at least two of its stars by the non-transfer rule invoked by this Association. Penn State was next in line with 16 points; Lehigh, sixth with 7 and the others finished in the following order: Cornell 6, Army 2, Columbia and Syracuse, 1 each. Harvard was credited with minus five, the penalty for not having a full list of entries.

Princeton and Navy each had two champions; Penn State, Lehigh, Pennsylvania and Yale, one each.

This marked the first time since 1925 that Lehigh did not place either first or second, the Engineers winning the title ten times in the past fourteen years and sharing it another time in that period with Yale.

Captain Bob Eberle of Princeton, defending 128-lb. champion, was awarded the coaches' trophy as the outstanding wrestler of the tourney, his pinning of Jim Laggan, hitherto undefeated Penn sophomore, undoubtedly contributing considerably to his choice for this award.

The 1942 championships will be held at Penn State.

This Association has taken steps to affiliate with the Central Office of the Eastern Intercollegiate Association in New York for the appointment of its officials in the future, not only for dual meets but the championships as well.

The results of the championship bouts follow:

121 lbs.—Ridenour (Penn State) first; Schoenberg, (Harvard) second; Littleton (Cornell) third.

128 lbs.—Eberle (Princeton) first; Laggan (Penn) second; Hess (Penn State) third.

136 lbs.—Taylor (Princeton) first; Castles (Yale) second; Levering (Penn) third.

145 lbs.—Quinn (Lehigh) first; Perry (Yale) second; Melgard (Penn) third.

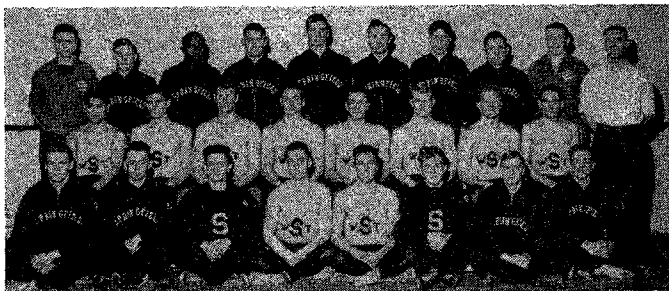
155 lbs.—Bennett (Navy) first; Livesey (Princeton) second; Welles (Army) third.
 165 lbs.—Weems (Navy) first; Brown (Cornell) second; Bowen (Princeton) third.
 175 lbs.—diBattista (Penn) first; Carmichael (Navy) second; Vala (Penn State) third.
 Heavywt.—Pickett (Yale) first; Kern (Penn State) second; Harrison (Cornell) third.
 Referees—Dick Voliva; Al Cole and Cliff Gallagher.

New England Intercollegiate Wrestling Championships

By CHARLES R. SOLEAU,
 Coach, Amherst College

The second annual New England Open Wrestling Championships were held at Amherst College, March 7-8, 1941. Sixty-one entries from Wesleyan, Williams, Springfield, Tufts, Boston College, Dartmouth, Harvard, M.I.T. and Amherst provided very keen competition in all weight classes.

Wesleyan and Springfield presented the strongest teams, with Wesleyan



SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE, NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATE OPEN CHAMPIONS—First row (front): Meyer, Waters, Woll, Rogers, Adams, Buckley, Kelly, Dryden. Second row: Fong, Schuman, Grant, See (co-capt.), Spaulding, (co-capt.), Beiseigel, McCreary, Daniels. Third row: Swetman, Hartman, Rice, Lineberger, Mitchell, England, Jacobus, Ewen, Schumway, Pennock (coach).

gaining five championships and Springfield three. The unofficial team score found Springfield the winner with 44 points, Wesleyan second with 39 and Amherst third with 18. The coaches' trophy for the outstanding wrestler was awarded to Bud Croop of Wesleyan, 165-pound champion.

The coaches and competitors were enthusiastic about the tournament and the caliber of wrestling displayed. It was voted to hold the 1942 Championships at Wesleyan.

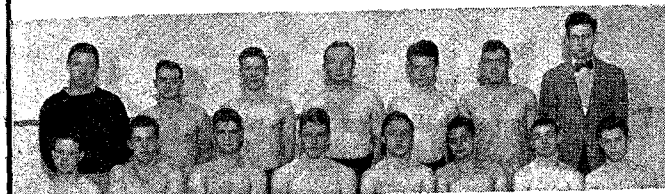
The individual champions are as follows:

121 lbs.—Adams (Springfield); 128 lbs.—Davies (Wesleyan); 136 lbs.—

Bohnet (Springfield); 145 lbs.—Beiseigel (Springfield); 155 lbs.—Heironimus (Wesleyan); 165 lbs.—Croop (Wesleyan); 175 lbs.—Stuart (Wesleyan); Unlimited—Garrison (Wesleyan).

Little-Three Wrestling Championships by NORMAN DANIELS

Wesleyan University won the Little Three Wrestling Championship, having defeated Amherst by a score of 24 to 6, and Williams by a score of 21 to 11. James Davies in the 128 pound, "Bud" Croop in the 165 pound, Ralph Muckley in the 136 pound, and Charlie Garrison in the



WESLEYAN, LITTLE THREE CHAMPS—Standing: Daniels (coach), Muckley, Richardson, Anderson (assistant coach), Clinch, Heaton, Reed (manager). Seated: Campbell, Heironimus, Stuart, Garrison (captain), Croop, Symonds, Davies, Emmel.

heavyweight division won the championships in their respective weight classes.

Other Little Three champions were Hadley from Amherst in the 128-pound class, and Nelson of Amherst in the 145-pound class. Earle of Williams defended his 175-pound class successfully, and Klopman won for Williams in the 155-pound class.

Middle Atlantic Collegiate Wrestling Association

By JOHN Y. ELLIOTT

For the first time in its history, Haverford College produced during 1940-41 a strong, well-balanced team which, in addition to being undefeated in dual meets, won the Middle Atlantic Collegiate Wrestling Association Championships held at Lafayette College in Easton, on March 7-8, 1941.

The Haverford team, coached by Rene Blanc-Roos, rolled up 31 points at the tournament by winning one first place and five second places. Gettysburg was close behind with 28 points, Lafayette was third with 25, and the defending champions from Rutgers placed fourth with 15. The other team scores were: Ursinus, 2, Muhlenberg, 1.

Besecker (Gettysburg) was awarded the trophy for the outstanding wrestler in the tourney. He retained his 1940 championship by pinning Kester (Haverford) in the final round of the 121-pound class. Thomas (Lafayette)

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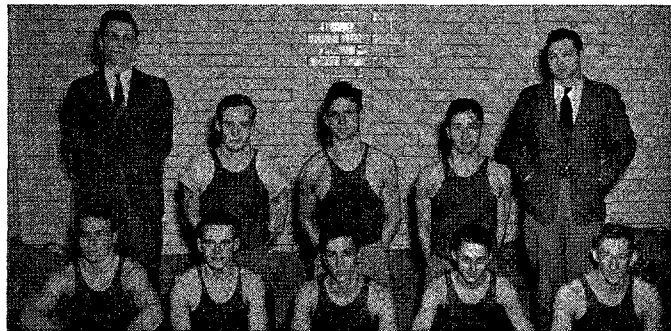
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HVERFORD COLLEGE, MIDDLE ATLANTIC COLLEGIATE WRESTLING ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONS—Front row: Smiley, Rhind, Bolster (captain), Kester, Evert. Back row: Murphy (manager), Hemphill, Alvord, Shihadeh (capt.-elect), Blanc-Roos (coach).

won the championship in the heavyweight division for the second year. Bolster (Haverford) pinned the defending champion, Nangeroni, (Rutgers) in the finals of the 128-pound class. Bolster, who was captain of the Haverford squad, won the 136-pound crown in 1939. One of the outstanding bouts of the tournament was won by Bergman (Lafayette), when he nosed out Smiley (Haverford) for the 165-pound title, by a score of 13-11.

The Association at its annual meeting re-elected D. Leroy Reeves of Lafayette as president and Archibald MacIntosh of Haverford as Secretary-Treasurer. Ursinus was given the privilege of entering freshmen in varsity meets by the Association. It was further decided at that meeting to hold the 1942 Championships at Gettysburg.

In its dual meets, Haverford climaxed its season by trimming the previously undefeated Wesleyan University (Conn.) team by a score of 19-11. Haverford piled up all of their points before Wesleyan scored one. Blanc-Roos' team also defeated Maryland, 21-11; Gettysburg, 21-15; Muhlenberg, 26-15; Johns Hopkins, 32-0; Ursinus, 33-3 and 27-3; Kutztown State Teachers, 38-0. Shihadeh, the Captain-elect for the Haverford team, was undefeated in dual meets in the 155-lb. class.

Southern District Wrestling

By P. H. QUINLAN,
Wrestling Coach, University of North Carolina

The Southern Conference Wrestling Tournament was held at the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland. Seven Colleges and Universities were represented and the tournament turned out to be the best that has ever been held. Both Virginia Military Institute and the University of North Carolina went through dual-meet competition without defeat (in Southern Conference) and the Washington & Lee University came through in the Conference as the dark horse.

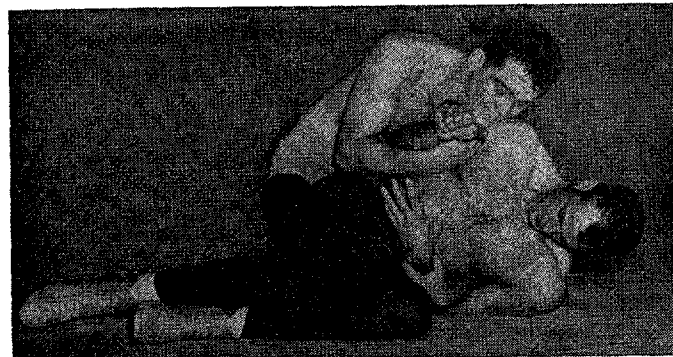
In this tournament the following colleges and universities were represented. Washington & Lee University, Virginia Military Institute, University of



WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY, SOUTHERN CONFERENCE CHAMPIONS—Front row, left to right: Graham, Robb, Lanier, Fuller (capt.), House, Schellenberg, Adams, Ailor. Back row: Donoho (manager), Lambert, Hopkins, Davidson, Mathis (coach), Basile, Sweeney, Hanasek, Sutherland (manager).

North Carolina, University of Maryland, Duke University, Davidson College, North Carolina State College.

The new rules were used and according to all concerned it was the most satisfactory tournament ever held. The interest in wrestling in the Southern Conference is rapidly progressing and there is a possibility of ten teams being entered in 1942. Maryland made its first appearance in Southern Conference competition and made a fine showing. At present there is



WINNING HOLD—(Top) J. Paul McNeil, University of Maryland, winning 175-lb. championship from Steve Swift, V.M.I., in Southern Conference Tournament. Note use of chin to help hold defensive wrestler. (Position is probably preliminary to shift into head scissors.)

some indication that the University of Richmond and William & Mary College will sponsor wrestling in 1942, both belonging to the Southern Conference.

Appalachian State Teacher's College, Boone, North Carolina, is not a member of the Southern Conference. They always have strong teams. Last year they sent three men to the nationals and two of them placed. Parks 121 lb. (4th), Crawford 175 lb. (2nd).

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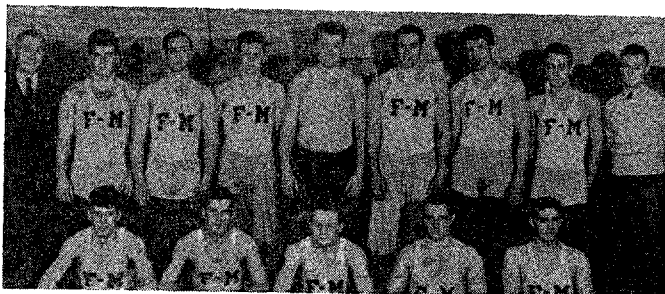
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Conference team scores		Individual champions	
Washington & Lee University	32	121 lb.;	Sammy Graham, W. & L.
Virginia Military Institute	29	128 lb.;	Bobby Robb, W. & L.
University of North Carolina	27	136 lb.;	Tom Fuller, W. & L.
University of Maryland	11	145 lb.;	Bill Somervell, Univ. N. C.
Duke University	7	155 lb.;	Carter Beamer, V. M. I.
Davidson College	7	165 lb.;	Weedie Huffman, Duke.
N. C. State College	4	175 lb.;	Paul McNeil, Univ. of Md.
		Unlimited—	Lillard Ailor, W. & L.



FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE—Undeclared in 12 dual meets in 1941. Four undefeated seasons with thirty-nine victories and two ties—Back row: Mayser (coach), Hersch, Schacheman, Geib, Vaughan, Newman, Torok, Dorn, Heilbron (manager). Front row: Scandel, Burgess, Homiak, Hamsher, Endrizzi.

Western Conference Wrestling Tournament

By **B. F. MOONEY,**
Wrestling Coach, Ohio State University

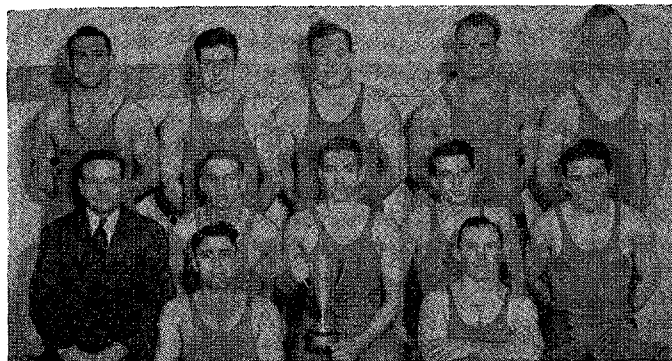
In one of the most closely contested tournaments in Western Conference history, sixty athletes representing all ten universities competed in the sixteenth annual meet which was held at the Ohio State University on March 7-8, 1941.

Minnesota's well-balanced team won the team championship with 22 points, followed by Iowa with 17, Indiana 15, Illinois 15, Michigan 14, Purdue 11, Chicago 9, Wisconsin 9, Ohio State 7 and Northwestern 0.

The quality of wrestling was unusually high and practically all matches were closely contested.

Ben Wilson of Indiana University won the Dr. Dan J. Whitacre award as the outstanding wrestler of the tournament. The selection was made by the coaches on the basis of skill and sportsmanship.

The individual champions were: 121 lbs., Frederics, Purdue; 128 lbs., Julius, Iowa; 136 lbs., Wilson, Indiana; 145 lbs., Jenesko, Minnesota; 155 lbs., Lazzara, Indiana; 165 lbs., Roberts, Wisconsin; 175 lbs., Galles, Michigan; heavyweight, Sikiash, Illinois.



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, WESTERN CONFERENCE CHAMPIONS, 1941—Top row: Johnson, Schumacher, Levy, Kuusisto, Easler. Middle row: Bartelma (coach), Jessen, Janesko (captain), Culbertson, Nemer. Front row: Wolinski, Perrizo.

Interstate Wrestling Championships

By **CLAUDE B. SHARER,**
Wrestling Coach, Case School of Applied Science

The 1941 Interstate Individual Wrestling Championships were held at the Cleveland Athletic Club, with Case School of Applied Science acting as host, on March 14-15. Fifty-four men, representing the following schools, Alfred College, Baldwin Wallace, Bowling Green, Case, Findlay, Kent State, Michigan State, Rochester Mechanics Institute and Waynesburg College, competed with the following results:

121-lb. Class

1st Merle Jennings
2nd Iggy Mancuso
3rd Don Sinn
4th Manny Citron

Michigan State College
Findlay College
Kent State University
Case School of Applied Science

128-lb. Class

1st Mike Slepceky
2nd Earl Sorber
3rd Dwane Gettemy
4th J. Ham

Kent State University
Case School of Applied Science
Waynesburg College
Findlay College

136-lb. Class

1st Bill Maxwell
2nd Bill Green
3rd Dwane Hague
4th Royce Luce

Michigan State College
Case School of Applied Science
Kent State University
Alfred University

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145-lb. Class

1st Leland Merrill
2nd J. Diemert
3rd Fred Swasey
4th Bob Lease

Michigan State College
Findlay College
Kent State University
Case School of Applied Science

155-lb. Class

1st John Abraham
2nd Harry Lugert
3rd David Pletz
4th Dave Paulus

Waynesburg College
Rochester Mechanics Institute
Michigan State College
Kent State University

165-lb. Class

1st George Papushak
2nd Charles Hutson
3rd John Ross
4th S. Hall

Kent State University
Michigan State College
Waynesburg College
Findlay College

175-lb. Class

1st Joe Aschauer
2nd Frank Gren
3rd Frank Baldwin
4th R. Renner

Kent State University
Findlay College
Waynesburg College
Rochester Mechanics Institute

Heavyweight Class

1st Walt Porowski
2nd Mearl Greene
3rd Ben Saggese
4th Stan Walkowicz

Kent State University
Alfred University
Rochester Mechanics Institute
Waynesburg College



KENT STATE UNIVERSITY, 1941 INTERSTATE CHAMPIONS—Front row, left to right: Smith, Downs, Sinn. Middle row: Grahame, Aschauer, Swasey & Papushak (co-capt.), Piotorski, Santone. Back row: Begala (coach), Paulus, Porowski, Stanley, Hague, Simpson (manager).

The outstanding bouts of the tournament were between Papushak of Kent and Hutson of Michigan State, in the 165-lb. class, and Slepecky of Kent and Sorber of Case, in the 128-lb. class.

The George Schneider trophy awarded to the best wrestler in the tournament was presented to Merrill of Michigan State.

Merle Jennings of Michigan State, Slepecky of Kent State and Maxwell of Michigan State went on to win in the National Collegiate meet at Lehigh. Coaches, spectators and contestants expressed their pleasure over the activity of the match and are strong for continuing the point system.

We were all grateful to the Cleveland Athletic Club for their hospitality to the visiting teams and the facilities placed at the disposal of the coaches and contestants.

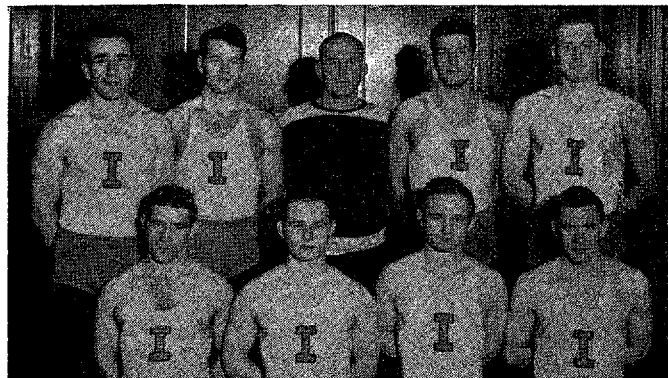
Big-Six Conference Wrestling

By **B. R. PATTERSON,**
Wrestling Coach, Kansas State College

Iowa State College replaced Kansas State College as Big-Six Conference wrestling king to climax a season of keen competition, several extensive trips and increased spectator interest in the sport.

The Iowa State squad, aggressive, clever and experienced, won four individual titles and scored 35 points for the victory. Kansas State was runner-up with 30 points. Oklahoma was third with 20, and Nebraska fourth with 18. The University of Missouri and Kansas University did not sponsor wrestling in their sports programs.

The surprise match of the finals came in the 155-lb. division when Leland



IOWA STATE COLLEGE, BIG SIX CHAMPIONS, 1941—Front row: Stone (capt.), Dean Cummings, Dale Cummings, Bales. Back row: Linn, Loucks, Otopalik (coach), Johnson, Dachenbach.

Porter, Kansas State star who was undefeated in fourteen previous contests, lost to Joe Loucks of Iowa State. In first round matches, both Porter and Loucks scored the only falls of the two-day tournament. Porter later placed second in the 155-lb. class at the National Collegiate Wrestling Tournament. Six other boys from Iowa State, Kansas State and Nebraska also competed for national honors.

The Big-Six individual champions: 121 lbs., Frye (Oklahoma); 128 lbs., R. Stone (Iowa State); 136 lbs., H. Stone (Oklahoma); 145-lb., Duncan

(Kansas State); 155 lbs., Loucks (Iowa State); 165 lbs., Linn (Iowa State), 175 lbs., Johnson (Iowa State); Heavyweight, Hancock (Kansas State). Duncan and Linn were champions in their respective weights the previous year.

Iowa State, Nebraska and Kansas State each travelled extensively during the season and gained experience against formidable nonconference opposition. Iowa State met Wyoming, Colorado, Colorado State, Colorado (Greeley) Teachers, Dubuque, Minnesota and Iowa Teachers (Cedar Falls). Nebraska went east for meets with Kent, Temple, Franklin & Marshall and Iowa, and also met Michigan State, Iowa State Teachers (Cedar Falls) and Minnesota. Kansas State's nonleague opponents included Franklin & Marshall, Lehigh, Virginia Military Institute, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Vanderbilt, Minnesota, Iowa Teachers (Cedar Falls), Cornell College, Oklahoma A. & M. and Michigan State.

Junior Colleges in the Rocky Mountain Conference

By PETER CARLSTON,
Mesa Jr. College, Grand Junction, Colorado

The wrestling season in 1941 found most of the schools in the Intermountain Junior College Conference competing in wrestling for the first time. Many interesting dual meets were held with the following schools competing: Ricks, Idaho Southern Branch, Albion, Weber, Carbon, Mesa and Westminster.

Interest in wrestling has grown, and it is expected that all schools will be competing next year.

A conference meet was held at the University of Utah and was handled in a very satisfactory manner by the University of Utah Athletic Department. Contestants and coaches were very enthusiastic about the meet and it is believed that next season will find more interest and increased participation within the Intermountain Junior College Conference.

Mesa Junior College, Grand Junction, Colorado, won the conference championship. Weber Junior College, Ogden, Utah, placed second, followed by Westminster, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Eastern Division Rocky Mountain Conference

Colorado State College's Aggies salted away another Eastern Division Wrestling Championship in 1941. It was their thirteenth in the 14-year reign of Julius "Hans" Wagner as wrestling coach.

The Aggies scored 38 points in the division meet to 33 for Wyoming University, 22 for Colorado University, and 11 for Denver University. The victory completed an undefeated season in which the Colorado State College team downed Iowa State 15 to 13, Wyoming U. 19 to 11, Colorado U. 20 to 6, and Denver U. 21 to 11.

The individual first place winners were: 121 lb.-class, Merl Smith, Wyom-

ing; 128 lb.-class, Melvin Baldwin, Wyoming; 136 lb.-class, Gordon Whitlow, Colo. State; 145 lb.-class, Otto Kuehster, Colo. State; 155 lb.-class, Steve Hale, Wyoming; 165 lb.-class, Neal McKinstry, Colo. State; 175 lb.-class, John Mosley, Colo. State; Heavyweight, Larry Miller, Colo. State.



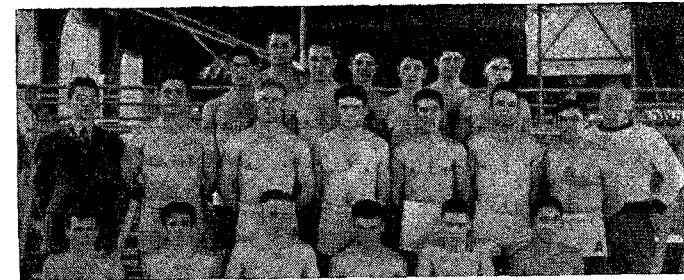
COLORADO STATE COLLEGE, CHAMPIONS OF EASTERN DIVISION OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CONFERENCE—Left to right: Finkner, Salisbury, Whitlow, Kuehster, Hepting, McKinstry, Mosely, Miller, Wagner (coach).

Western Division of the Mountain States Athletic Conference

By S. R. COUCH,
University of Utah

The 1941 Western Division of the Mountain States Athletic Conference wrestling championships were held at Utah State College, Logan, Utah, with three teams represented—Utah State College, Brigham Young University and Utah University.

The outcome of the meet held true to all previous predictions with Utah State College annexing first place with 37 points, Utah University finishing



UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MOUNTAIN STATES A.C. CHAMPS—Front row, left to right: Grandy, Mackay, Abbot, Palmer, Maughan, Koike (capt.). Second row: Doutre (manager), Bradfield, Maughan, Miller, Rollins, Hermanson, Bott, Nelson (coach). Third row: Clark, Morgan, Bradshaw, Shurtz. Fourth row: Rich, Sheppard, Nelson.

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in second place with 24 points, while Brigham Young University, 1940 champs, had to be content with 20 points and third place.

Wrestling in this far western section of the country is increasing in popularity and during the past season a very decided increase in spectator interest was noted. The high schools of the state as well as the junior colleges are fast taking hold of the sport, and it will be a matter of only a few years until Utah will rank well up with the leaders of the country.

Due to the National Collegiate meet being held at such a great distance away, it is difficult for the far western schools to finance a wrestling team in this big meet. Coaches, spectators and wrestlers in this far western district would welcome an opportunity to participate in a N.C.A.A. District meet. This would afford the various schools an opportunity to see how their boys compare with boys from other sections, and I am sure they would then not hesitate to finance any boys who won district championships, to the National Collegiate meet. I feel that such a plan would meet with the approval of other sections of the country, especially those sections where wrestling is in need of a boost to stimulate more interest.

Individual champions: 121 lb., Koike, U.A.C.; 128 lb., Palmer, U.A.C.; 134 lb., Mackay, U.A.C.; 145 lb., Hermanson, U.A.C.; 155 lb., Bott, U.A.C.; 165 lb., Brooks, Utah; 175 lb., Maughn, U.A.C.; Heavyweight, Spendlove, Utah.

Wrestling on the Pacific Coast

By HENRY A. STONE,

University of California at Berkeley

The championship tournament of the Northern was held at the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho. Oregon State College with a team composed largely of sophomores surprised by placing every entry in the finals and thereby winning the team championship by a wide margin. The University of Idaho and the University of Washington tied for second place.

Wrestling is most certainly on the upgrade in the Pacific Northwest. This year's tournament had the greatest representation of any collegiate wrestling tournament held in this district since 1925. The skill of individual wrestlers is of an increasingly higher standard. Excellent performers were developed in Kawasaki 121 lbs. of Washington State, Hess 145 lbs. of Idaho and Kelley 175 lbs. of Oregon State.

Individual honors were distributed as follows:

FIRST		SECOND	
121 lb. Kawasaki (Washington State)	Webb (Oregon State)	Ryncarz (Washington State)	Tsuchiza (Washington)
128 lb. Wilson (Oregon State)	Hunger (Oregon State)	Watt (Oregon)	Croeni (Oregon State)
136 lb. Irwin (Oregon State)	Watt (Oregon)	Carr (Washington State)	Bain (Oregon State)
145 lb. Hess (Idaho)			
155 lb. Merritt (Oregon State)			
165 lb. Juran (Idaho)			
175 lb. Kelley (Oregon State)			
Heavyweight Frankowski (Washington)			

By winning all of their dual meets and climaxing the season by capturing the Southern Division team championship, San Jose State College dominated intercollegiate wrestling in California. At the annual tournament U.C.L.A. took second, and California, last year's champion, was dropped to third place. Dual meets between the leading schools were all hotly contested, San Jose defeating California, U.C.L.A. and California Aggies, all by the close margin of two points. Several outstanding wrestlers were produced. Raski of California 128 lbs., Olsen 136 lbs. and Hines 165 lbs. of San



OREGON STATE COLLEGE, PACIFIC COAST CHAMPIONS, NORTHERN DIVISION—Front row, left to right: Wilson, Hunger, Feikert, Croeni, Kelly, Furber, Irvin, Webb. Back row: Allman (coach), Merritt, Bain, Cavagnaro, Inslay, Lockwood, Watt (manager), Tsyzkowski (assistant manager).

Jose, and Tipton, heavyweight of U.C.L.A., easily dominated their respective classes

Individual champions:

FIRST	SECOND
121 lb. Ogimachi (U.C.L.A.)	Lacy (San Jose)
128 lb. Raski (California)	Uchida (San Jose)
136 lb. Olsen (San Jose)	Wilson (U.C.L.A.)
145 lb. Iawamoto (U.C.L.A.)	Kawamoto (San Jose)
155 lb. Gorin (San Jose)	Hall (California)
165 lb. Hines (San Jose)	Marrrian (U.C.L.A.)
175 lb. Riddle (San Jose)	Wilson (California)
Heavyweight Tipton (U.C.L.A.)	Pedersen (San Jose)

Three new coaches made their appearance this year. Tex Oliver, head football coach at the University of Oregon, has assumed the responsibility of coaching wrestling and has been instrumental in bringing wrestling to the front at that institution. Robert Thomas replaced M. B. Hunt at U.C.L.A. when the latter entered the U. S. Army. Samuel Della Maggiorie was selected to coach at San Jose following the tragic death in an auto accident of former coach Eugene Grattan. The death of Coach Grattan was keenly felt in wrestling and civic circles in Northern California. Not only did he do much to establish wrestling at San Jose State College and the high schools of that vicinity, but he was an indefatigable civic leader and contributed much toward the welfare of the young people of Santa Clara County.



SAN JOSE STATE COLLEGE, PACIFIC COAST CHAMPIONS, SOUTHERN DIVISION—Front row: Uchida, Lacy, Olsen, Riddle (capt.), Barentner (manager). Back row: Maggiorie (coach), Hines, Pederson, Kawamoto, Gorin.

RECORDS AND SCHEDULES

* At Opponent's Gymnasium

1941 RECORD	1942 SCHEDULE	1941 RECORD	1942 SCHEDULE
Appalachian St. Thr. C. Boone, N. C. R. W. Watkin (Maryville)		California Aggies Davis, Calif. Leland Gale	
30 Case S.O.A.S. 10		26 San Fran St. 10	
40 Western C.T.C. 0	Schedule	6 U. of Calif. 20	Schedule not
32 App. Sch. 3		28 San Fran. St. 10	
37 Win.-Sal. "T" 0	Not Available	29 San Fran. St. 3	available
27 Win.-Sal. "T" 0		21 U. of Cal. 13	
		14 San Jose St. 16	

Baldwin-Wallace Col.	Berea, O.	Case Sch. Applied Science	Cleveland, O.
Peter S. Barno (Baldwin-Wallace)		Claude B. Sharer	
Findlay Dec. 13*		10 Appal. Col. 28	
Bowling Green Dec. 18*		13 Ohio U. 17	Schedule not
Rochester Jan. 8*		5 Waynesburg 25	
Bowling Green Jan. 17*		18 Findlay Col. 16	available
Akron Jan. 31*		5 Michigan St. 31	
Akron Feb. 6*		34 Buffalo U. 0	
Kent State Feb. 11*		22 Roch. Mech. 11	
Case Feb. 14		24 Baldwin-Wal. 10	
		30 Akron U. 3	
		22 West Va. 10	

Beloit Col.	Beloit, Wis.	Colgate U.	Hamilton, N. Y.
Russ Hackler (Iowa State Teachers)		Robert W. Gillson (Colgate U.)	
21 Lawrence 15		18 Amherst 23	Cornell Jan. 17*
11 Ill. Tech. 23	Schedule not	9 Williams 23	Rutgers Feb. 8*
19 Lawrence 15		11 Alfred 17	Lafayette Feb. 7
18 Wheaton 16	available	29 Lafayette 13	Alfred Feb. 14*
0 Dubuque 32		29 Buffalo 5	Syracuse Feb. 18
12 Carleton 18		6 Syracuse 18	Amherst Feb. 21
		16 St. Lawr. 16	St. Lawrence Feb. 28*

Bradley Poly. Inst.	Peoria, Ill.	Colorado St. Col.	Fort Collins, Colo.
William J. Moyie		Julius Wagner (Colorado St. Col.)	
12 N'western U. 16		15 Iowa State 13	
13 Ill. St. Norm. 19	Schedule not	19 Wyo. U. 11	Schedule not
21 N. St. Thr. 13		20 Colorado U. 6	available
27 N. St. Thr. 5	available	21 Denver U. 11	
11 Ill. St. Nor. 15			
0 Iowa U. 30			
14 Chicago 16			

Brooklyn Col.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Colorado St. Col. of Ed.	Greeley, Colo.
Dr. Nathan Doscher (City College)		J. W. Hancock (Iowa)	
20 W'chester Thr. 6	City College Jan. 20*	8 Wyoming U. 28	
9 Springfield 19	N. Y. U. Jan. 18*	13 Iowa St. 19	Schedule not
23 St'burg Thr. 5	N'western U. Feb. 6	15 Colo. U. 23	
22 M'clair Thr. 6	M'clair Thr. Feb. 12*	11 Colo. Mines 21	available
8 City College 18	St'burg Thr. Feb. 20	18 Denver U. 18	
3 F. and M. 31	St. Law. U. Feb. 27		

RECORDS AND SCHEDULES

* At Opponent's Gymnasium

1941 RECORD	1942 SCHEDULE	1941 RECORD	1942 SCHEDULE
Columbia U. August Peterson		New York, N. Y. Clarence E. Boston, Jr. (Harvard)	
28 Lafayette 11	Rutgers Dec. 18*	21 M. I. T. 18	M. I. T. Dec. 13*
9 Rutgers 21	Bklyn. Poly Dec. 19*	33 Tufts 18	Tufts Jan. 8
20 N. Y. U. 8	Pennsylvania Jan. 10	18 Navy 16	Army Feb. 14*
8 Cornell 21	Army Jan. 17	15 Columbia 11	Columbia Feb. 21*
8 Princeton 24	Princeton Feb. 14*	0 Pennsylvania 32	Pennsylvania Feb. 28*
14 Army 12	Harvard Feb. 21	13 Princeton 21	Princeton Feb. 28*
11 Harvard 15	Cornell Feb. 28*	11 Yale 19	Yale Mar. 7
11 Syracuse 21	N. Y. U. Mar. 7		
3 Pennsylvania 27			

Cornell U.	Ithaca, N. Y.	Haverford Col.	Haverford, Pa.
Walter C. O'Connell		Rene Blanc Roos (Harvard)	
27 Army 6	Army Jan. 10	26 Muhlenberg 15	Kutztown Dec. 17*
21 Columbia 8	Colgate Jan. 17*	33 Ursinus 3	Ursinus Jan. 9
11 Yale 16	Lehigh Feb. 7	21 Gettysburg 16	Johns H'kins Jan. 14*
8 Penn. State 13	Yale Feb. 14*	33 Kutztown Thr. 0	Muhlenberg Feb. 7
9 Lehigh 17	Penn State Feb. 21	21 Maryland 11	Gettysburg Mar. 14
9 Pennsylvania 15	Columbia Feb. 28*	32 Johns H'kins 0	Lafayette Mar. 18
20 Syracuse 6	Syracuse Mar. 4*	27 Ursinus 3	Maryland Mar. 25*
	Pennsylvania Mar. 7*	19 Wesl'n U. 11	Wesleyan Mar. 28

Davidson Col.	Davidson, N. C.	Ill. St. Normal U.	Normal, Ill.
Charles Parker (Davidson Col.)		Eugene L. Hill (Ill. St. Normal U.)	
11 N. Carolina 19	Duke Dec. 16*	26 Nori Ill. Thr. 11	Illinois Dec. 18
8 N. S. State 19	N. C. State Jan. 13	18 Perdue U. 15	Dubuque Feb. 7
16 V. P. I. 18	V. P. I. Jan. 21*	6 Dubuque U. 24	Wheaton Col. Feb. 21
18 Win.-Sal. Y 18	Maryland Jan. 31	20 Brad. Tech. 6	
15 W & L 17	Win.-Salom Y Feb. 7†	20 '2'bit U. 6	
6 V. M. I. 18	Wash. Lee Feb. 14	21 Nor. Ill. Thr. 9	
18 Gallaudet 21	N. Carolina Feb. 21	17 Wheaton Col. 11	
3 Maryland 33	V. M. I. Feb. 28*	27 Brad. Tech. 8	
		19 Chicago 13	

Duke U.	Durham, N. C.	Indiana St. Thr. Col.	Indiana, Pa.
Harvey L. Potter (Williams Col.)		George P. Miller (Columbia U.)	
5 Navy 31	Davidson Dec. 16	3 Lock Haven 27	Kutztown Feb. 12
6 N. Carolina 28	V. P. I. Jan. 9	20 Edinboro 17	Clarion Feb. 14*
6 N. C. State 20	N. C. Jan. 16	11 Lock Haven 21	Clarion Feb. 20
5 V. M. I. 25	V. M. I. Jan. 24*	16 Clarion 20	Kent U. Feb. 25*
11 Maryland 21	N. C. State Feb. 6*	8 Kent State 24	State Meet Mar. 6*
	Maryland Feb. 14	17 Clarion 16	

Franklin & Marshall Col.	Lancaster, Pa.	Kent St. U.	Kent, O.
Charles W. Maysner (Yale)		J. W. Begala (Ohio U.)	
21 C.C.N.Y. 10	C. C. N. Y. Dec. 13	35 K.S.U. Frh. 0	K.S.U. Frosh Dec. 6
32 Ohio U. 0	Findlay Dec. 16	0 Rochester 0	Rochester Dec. 13
23 Kansas St. 9	Kansas St. Jan. 9	23 Waynesburg 11	Bowl Green Jan. 10
23 Chicago U. 6	Northwestern Feb. 6	26 Findlay 0	Akron U. Jan. 10
23 Illinois U. 9	V. M. I. Feb. 21	38 Bald. Wal. 0	Waynesburg Jan. 17*
15 Indiana U. 14	Waynesburg Feb. 27	15 Ohio St. 9	Ohio St. U. Jan. 21*
34 Nebraska U. 0		23 Nebraska 0	Ohio St. U. Feb. 7
31 Maryland U. 9		23 West Va. 8	Bald. Wal. Feb. 11
14 Cornell Col. 14		8 Mich. St. 20	Findlay Feb. 14
26 Waynesburg 5		24 Penn S.T.C. 8	Michigan St. Feb. 21
24 V. M. I. 8		25 R'hester M.I. 5	Penna. S.T.C. Feb. 25
31 Brooklyn 3			

† Tentative.

RECORDS AND SCHEDULES

* At Opponent's Gymnasium

1941 RECORD	1942 SCHEDULE		
Lafayette Col.		Easton, Pa.	
J. Clifford Gallagher (Kansas St.)			
11 Columbia 23	Syracuse Jan. 10*		
17 Syracuse 13	Ursinus Jan. 17		
18 Army 16	Colgate Feb. 7		
17 1/2 Colgate 10 1/2	Rutgers Feb. 14*		
19 New York U. 11	Muhlenberg Feb. 18		
15 Gettysburg 14	Army Feb. 21		
19 Muhlenberg 11	Haverford Feb. 25*		
18 Rutgers 16	Gettysburg Feb. 28*		
23 Ursinus 8	Lehigh Mar. 8		
6 Lehigh 28			

1941 RECORD	1942 SCHEDULE		
Northwestern U.		Evanston, Ill.	
Wesley Brown, Jr. (Northwestern)			
	Bradley Jan. 19		
	Michigan Jan. 27		
	Chicago Jan. 24		
	F. & M. Feb. 6*		
	Navy Feb. 7*		
	Wash. & Lee Feb. 9*		
	Wisconsin Feb. 14*		
	Purdue Feb. 21*		
	Chicago Feb. 28*		

1941 RECORD	1942 SCHEDULE		
Lehigh U.		Bethlehem, Pa.	
William Sheridan			
17 Kansas St. 9	Kansas St. Jan. 10		
12 Yale 12	Yale Jan. 31		
27 Syracuse 3	Syracuse Feb. 6*		
6 Penn St. 13	Cornell U. Feb. 7*		
17 Cornell 9	Pennsylvania Feb. 14		
9 Navy 21	V. M. I. Feb. 30		
24 Rutgers 0	Rutgers Feb. 25		
25 Lafayette 6	Penn St. Feb. 28		
17 Princeton 11	Lafayette Mar. 8*		
	Princeton Mar. 7*		

1941 RECORD	1942 SCHEDULE		
Ohio State U.		Columbus, O.	
B. F. Mooney (Springfield Col.)			
20 Findlay Col. 8			
15 Ohio U. 9	Schedule not available		
3 Michigan St. 21			
9 Kent St. 15			
14 Illinois 12			
13 Purdue 17			
11 Indiana 15			
13 Michigan 15			

1941 RECORD	1942 SCHEDULE		
Maryville Col.		Maryville, Tenn.	
John A. Davis (Maryville Col.)			
23 Knoxville Y. 0			
20 Vanderbilt 14	Schedule not available		
15 Vanderbilt 14			
35 Knoxville Y. 3			
33 Tenn. U. 3			
21 W. Carolina 13			

1941 RECORD	1942 SCHEDULE		
Oklahoma A. & M.		Stillwater, Okla.	
Art Griffith (Okla. A. & M.)			
18 Minn. U. 6			
18 Illinois U. 6	Schedule not available		
21 Kansas St. 9			
25 Michigan St. 5			
28 Okla. U. 0			
30 Okla. U. 0			

1941 RECORD	1942 SCHEDULE		
Michigan St. Col.		East Lansing, Mich.	
Fendley Collins (Okla. A. & M.)			
33 Wheaton Col. 5			
21 Ohio St. U. 3	Schedule not available		
16 Michigan 14			
31 Case Sch. 5			
27 Wisconsin 3			
27 Nebraska 3			
28 Kan. St. Col. 8			
5 Okla. A. & M. 25			
20 Kent Sta. U. 8			

1941 RECORD	1942 SCHEDULE		
Oregon St. Col.		Corvallis, Ore.	
D. I. Allman (Michigan)			
13 U. of Wash. 17			
26 U. of Oregon 6	Schedule not available		
36 U. of Oregon 0			
19 Wash St. Col. 11			
24 U. of Idaho 3			

1941 RECORD	1942 SCHEDULE		
Muhlenberg Col.		Allentown, Pa.	
Howell A. Scoby, Jr. (Lehigh)			
15 Haverford 26	Temple Jan. 10		
8 Temple 29	Haverford Jan. 14*		
11 Rutgers 25	Rutgers Jan. 16 or 17*		
6 Gettysburg 26	Gettysburg Feb. 5		
13 Ursinus 26	Ursinus Feb. 12		
11 Bklyn. Poly 19	Lafayette Feb. 18*		
11 Lafayette 19	Maryland Feb. 21*		

1941 RECORD	1942 SCHEDULE		
Penn St. Col.		State College, Pa.	
Charles M. Speldel (Penn State)			
29 Maryland 3			
27 Syracuse 3	Schedule not available		
12 Princeton 14			
18 Lehigh 6			
17 Navy 11			
18 Cornell U. 6			
14 Michigan 12			
27 Army 3			

RECORDS AND SCHEDULES

* At Opponent's Gymnasium

1941 RECORD	1942 SCHEDULE		
Princeton U.		Princeton, N. J.	
James J. Reed (Lehigh)			
21 Rutgers 11	Rutgers Jan. 10*		
14 Penn St. 12	Penn St. Jan. 31*		
24 Columbia 8	Pennsylvania Feb. 7		
0 Pennsylvania 28	Columbia Feb. 14		
17 Yale 11	Yale Feb. 23*		
21 Harvard 13	Harvard Feb. 28		
11 Lehigh 17	Lehigh Mar. 7		

1941 RECORD	1942 SCHEDULE		
U. S. Naval Academy		Annapolis, Md.	
Raymond Swartz (Okla. A. & M.)			
21 Duke U. 5	N. Carolina Jan. 10		
24 N. Caro. U. 8	Penn St. Jan. 17*		
13 Penn U. 17	Kansas St. Jan. 31		
35 W. Va. U. 5	N'western U. Feb. 7		
16 Harvard U. 18	Temple U. Feb. 14		
11 Penn St. 17	Penn U. Feb. 21*		
21 Lehigh U. 8	W. Va. Feb. 28		
9 Mich. U. 19	V. M. I. Mar. 7		

1941 RECORD	1942 SCHEDULE		
Purdue U.		Lafayette, Ind.	
C. Roeck (Cornell Col.)			
18 Ill. Normal 15			
26 Findlay 5	Schedule not available		
17 Ohio St. 13			
17 Cornell Col. 18			
23 N. W. U. 11			
14 N. W. U. 16			
9 Ill. U. 23			
8 Ind. U. 18			
16 Wis. U. 16			

1941 RECORD	1942 SCHEDULE		
U. of California		Berkeley, Calif.	
Henry F. Stone			
11 UCLA 19			
26 San Fran. St. 10	Schedule not available		
27 Calif. Aggies 6			
16 San Jose St. 13			
18 Calif. Aggies 21			

1941 RECORD	1942 SCHEDULE		
San Francisco St.		San Francisco, Calif.	
Harold Harden			
6 Bklyn YMCA 26			
3 San Fran. St. 3	Schedule not available		
10 U. of Cal. 26			
10 Calif. Aggies 28			
3 Calif. Aggies 29			

1941 RECORD	1942 SCHEDULE		
U. of Calif. at L. A.		Los Angeles, Calif.	
Robert J. Thomas (U. C. L. A.)			
35 Perton J. C. 5			
20 Whittier Col. 3	Schedule not available		
20 L. A. Y. M. 10			
16 Sher. Inst. 14			
21 California 11			
14 San Jose St. 16			

1941 RECORD	1942 SCHEDULE		
San Jose St.		San Jose, Calif.	
Sam Della Maggoire			
31 U.S.S. 3			
24 Lake City 3	Schedule not available		
3 San Fran. St. 3			
18 San Fran. Y. 14			
18 U. of Calif. 16			
16 U. C. L. A. 14			
22 U. of Nevada 10			
18 U. of Calif. 16			
16 Calif. Aggies 14			
16 U. C. L. A. 14			
33 Oakland 7			

1941 RECORD	1942 SCHEDULE		
U. of Chicago		Chicago, Ill.	
S. K. Vorres (Chicago)			
26 Am. Col. of P. E. 8	Schedule not available		
13 Ill. Normal 19			
6 F. & M. 28			
22 Wheaton 6			
22 Northwestern 8			
3 Iowa St. Thr. 21			
3 U. of Iowa 25			
24 Northwestern 8			

1941 RECORD	1942 SCHEDULE		
U. S. Military Academy		West Point, N. Y.	
Lloyd O. Appleton (Cornell Col.)			
4 Cornell U. 22	Ithaca, N. Y. Jan. 10		
14 Lafayette 16	Col. U. Jan. 17		
6 Yale 22	Springfield Jan. 24		
20 Syracuse 6	Syracuse Jan. 31		
3 Penn. U. 19	Yale Feb. 7		
11 Cornell Col. 19	Harvard Feb. 24		
13 Columbia 14	Lafayette Feb. 21		
3 Penn St. 27	Penn U. Feb. 28		

1941 RECORD	1942 SCHEDULE		
U. of Idaho		Moscow, Idaho	
J. A. Brown (Idaho)			
5 Wash. St. 29			
11 Wash. St. 25	Schedule not available		
23 Wash. U. 13			
3 Oregon St. 24			
23 Oregon U. 15			

RECORDS AND SCHEDULES

* At Opponent's Gymnasium

1941 RECORD		1942 SCHEDULE		1941 RECORD		1942 SCHEDULE	
U. of Iowa		Iowa City, Ia.		U. of Oregon		Eugene, Ore.	
H. M. Howard		Eric Waldorf					
30 Brad. Tech.	0	6 Oregon St.	25	6 Oregon St.	25	Schedule not	
22 Nebraska	8	0 Oregon St.	35	15 U. of Idaho	23	available	
11 Iowa St. Thr.	15						
25 Chicago	3						
25 Wisconsin	3						
6 Minnesota	20						
18 Illinois	14						
U. of Maryland College Park, Md.		U. of Washington Seattle, Wash.					
Joseph McDaniel (Okla. A. & M.)		Len Stevens					
3 Penn St.	29	17 Oregon St.	13	23 U. of Idaho	13	Schedule not	
29 Gallaudet	5	5 Wash. St.	29			available	
21 1/2 Johns Hopkins	4 1/2						
16 Rutgers	16						
3 F. & M.	31						
11 Haverford	21						
21 Duke	11						
3 Gettysburg	29						
27 Davidson	3						
U. of Michigan Ann Arbor, Mich.		U. of Wisconsin Madison, Wis.					
Clifford Keen (Okla. A. & M.)		Geo. A. Martin (Iowa State)					
22 D'born A. C.	6	3 Mich. St.	27	13 Chicago	17	Wheaton	
22 N'western	5	18 Dubuque	16	3 Iowa	25	Northwestern	
14 Mich. St.	16	22 Wheaton	8	18 Illinois	8	Chicago	
18 Illinois	8	24 N'western	6	9 Indiana	17	Iowa	
15 Ohio St.	13	16 Purdue	16	15 Ohio St.	13	Minnesota	
12 Penn State	14			12 Penn State	14	Dubuque	
19 U.S. Nav. Ac.	9			19 U.S. Nav. Ac.	9	Purdue	
U. of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minn.		U. of Wyoming Laramie, Wyo.					
D. C. Bartelms (Iowa St. Thr. Col.)		Everett Lantz (Wyoming U.)					
12 Iowa St. Thr. Col.	12	24 Greeley St.	6	24 Greeley St.	6	Greeley St.	Jan. 10
19 Kansas St.	8	23 Denver U.	24	23 Denver U.	24	Denver U.	Jan. 24
16 Iowa St.	13	11 Colorado St.	19	11 Colorado St.	19	Colorado St.	Jan. 31
6 Okla. A&M	18	20 Colorado U.	8	20 Colorado U.	8	Colorado U.	Feb. 7
29 Wisconsin	3	21 Col. Mines	8	21 Col. Mines	8	Colo. Mines	Feb. 14*
24 Nebraska	8						
20 Iowa U.	6						
20 Cornell Col.	6						
U. of North Carolina Chapel Hill, N. C.		Utah St. Agri. Col. Logan, Utah					
P. H. Quinlan (Springfield Col.)		George Nelson					
19 Davidson	11	18 Utah U.	6	17 B. Young U.	9	Schedule not	
8 Navy	24	(West. Div. Meet.)		37 Utah U.	24	available	
28 Duke	6	37 B. Young U.	20				
14 V. M. I.	14						
18 W. & L.	16						
25 1/2 V. P. I.	8 1/2						
18 N. C. State	6						

not set at publication date.

RECORDS AND SCHEDULES

* At Opponent's Gymnasium

1941 RECORD		1942 SCHEDULE		1941 RECORD		1942 SCHEDULE	
Virginia Mil. Inst.		Lexington, Va.		Wesleyan U.		Middletown, Conn.	
Sam Barnes (Okla. A. & M.)		Norman J. Daniels (Michigan)					
3 Kansas St.	27	17 M. I. T.	9	17 M. I. T.	9	M. I. T.	Dec. 19*
14 N. C. U.	14	17 Springfield	13	17 Springfield	13	Springfield	Jan. 10
3 Illinois	21	24 Amherst	6	24 Amherst	6	Williams	Feb. 7*
24 V. P. I.	0	21 Williams	11	21 Williams	11	Amherst	Feb. 14
25 Duke	5	22 Tufts	6	22 Tufts	6	Tufts	Feb. 21
22 N. C. St.	8	11 Haverford	18	11 Haverford	18	Haverford	Feb. 28*
6 F. & M.	24						
18 Davidson	6						
Virginia Poly. Inst. Blacksburg, Va.		Williams Col. Williamstown, Mass.					
W. D. Altman (Ohio State)		J. E. Bullock (Springfield)					
6 Kansas St.	36	19 M. I. T.	10	19 M. I. T.	10	Open date	Jan. 10
8 N. C. St.	28	23 Colgate	9	23 Colgate	9	M. I. T.	Jan. 17*
18 Davidson	16	3 Springfield	27	3 Springfield	27	Wesleyan	Feb. 7
0 V. M. I.	34	11 Wesleyan	21	11 Wesleyan	21	Springfield	Feb. 14
1 1/2 N. China	28 1/2	25 Amherst	3	25 Amherst	3	Wash. & Lee	Feb. 21
10 W. & L.	28					Amherst	Feb. 28*
Washington & Lee Lexington, Va.		Yale U. New Haven, Conn.					
A. E. Mathis (Illinois)		Edw. O. O'Donnell					
17 N. C. State	13	8 Pennsylvania	20	8 Pennsylvania	20	Pennsylvania	Jan. 17
21 App. Sch.	10	12 Lehigh	12	12 Lehigh	12	Lehigh	Jan. 24*
26 W. Vir.	8	25 Army	6	25 Army	6	Army	Feb. 7
11 Illinois	21	34 Tufts	0	34 Tufts	0	Cornell	Feb. 14
12 1/2 N. Caro.	15 1/2	16 Cornell	11	16 Cornell	11	Princeton	Feb. 28*
17 Davidson	15	11 Princeton	17	11 Princeton	17	Harvard	Mar. 7*
28 Va. Tech.	10	19 Harvard	11	19 Harvard	11		
Washington St. Col. Pullman, Wash.		Robert S. Nelson (Wash. St. Col.)					
25 Idaho U.	11	25 Idaho U.	11	25 Idaho U.	11	Idaho U.	Jan. 17
31 Idaho U.	5	29 Wash. U.	5	29 Wash. U.	5	Ora. St. Col.	Jan. 24*
29 Wash. U.	5	14 Ore. St. Col.	20	14 Ore. St. Col.	20	Wash. U.	Feb. 21*

(*) Date undecided.

Nationwide Notes on High-School Wrestling

Compiled by FRANK D. GARDNER

National High School Federation Representative on the N.C.A.A. Rules Committee

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the scholastic wrestling people for the splendid co-operation given with regard to the "rules questionnaire" that was sent out last spring. My appointment was made just two weeks prior to the meeting at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and extremely hasty action was necessary if national group opinion was to be presented to the N.C.A.A. Wrestling Rules Committee. I had no list of addresses other than the names found in old rule books, and these people, to whom I sent questionnaires, did a grand job in getting the opinions of their sections with such promptness. Any sport that has the backing of a group of people with such a fine spirit of sincerity and co-operation cannot help but go far.

May I pass on to you some of the splendid thoughts I gathered from the many letters accompanying the returned questionnaires? Many sections have promoted wrestling interest by running "double-headers" with the usual Friday night basketball game. A varsity wrestling meet has been substituted for the traditional junior-varsity basketball game, thus giving two varsity activities the same evening. The keynote in the success of this plan seems to lie in prompt starting, good organization in removing the mats, and a competent "master of ceremonies."

All day clinics, conducted by experts and sponsored by either colleges or schools, have done much in improving wrestling skill and selling parents on the wrestling program.

High-school teams, conducting wrestling programs such as a demonstration of holds, explanation of rules, etc., followed by a few exhibition bouts, have done much toward selling wrestling at church meetings, civic clubs, political clubs, etc.

Mr. Fred Cooper of Fort Dodge makes an excellent report on the wrestling situation in Iowa. They have a state athletic committee, with Mr. C. J. Christiansen of Clarion in the chair, that is doing a swell job. A printed bulletin has been issued by this committee that is certainly worthwhile. They are not only interested in promoting wrestling but in making it a sport beneficial to high-school boys.

Ray Sparks, coach at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, is perfecting a record and score card that has decided merit. I am sure he will forward copies to anyone requesting them.

Art Weiss, coach at Clearfield, Pennsylvania, makes a report that shows wrestling interest in Western Pennsylvania on a high plane. The wrestling attendance in that section is equal to any indoor sport.

Oregon, California and New York are doing outstanding jobs with regard to the number of high-school boys they are handling in their wrestling programs.

Congratulations to Findlay College of Ohio in sponsoring the first tournament in Northwestern Ohio. Pioneering of this sort is sure to bring results.

W. B. Keaton of Rushville, Indiana, reports wrestling has reached a new high in that section.

The Minnesota State High School League has issued a special bulletin for conducting wrestling meets and has appointed a planning committee headed by Superintendent E. J. Cooper of Robbinsdale.

New Jersey has a new setup for determining the state championship team. Information can be obtained from Harry E. Lake, Union High School, Union, New Jersey.

New York has organized associations of coaches and officials.

Many more reports of this nature could be made, but space will not permit. One note stands out from all this correspondence and that is the realization of the need for standard national rules interpretation. The NCAA Wrestling Rules Committee considers the interscholastic group a vital part of the wrestling program and is in back of us 100 per cent. I am sure due consideration will be given to any of our problems that are presented. Please feel free to send me any progressive ideas you may have toward wrestling promotion, betterment of rules, etc., so that they may either be passed along to other coaches or properly presented to the committee.

Interstate Preparatory School League

By J. D. McCARRAHER,
University School, Cleveland, Ohio

The Interstate Preparatory School Wrestling League is composed of Nichols School of Buffalo, N. Y.; Shady Side Academy of Pittsburgh; University School of Cleveland; Western Reserve Academy of Hudson, Ohio; and Cranbrook School of Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. Nichols School was not represented in wrestling this year.

Interest in wrestling in the Interstate Preparatory School League continues to grow with each season. Cranbrook School with a well-balanced team won the championship, being undefeated in dual meets in league competition.

Some outstanding boys in the Prep School League were Captain James Rucker of Shady Side Academy in the 175-pound class, who was undefeated for two years; Co-captains of Cranbrook School Herbert Doan, 135-pound class and George Bird of the 145-pound class; and Co-captains Tucker, 165-pound class and Sykes, 155-pound class of Western Reserve Academy.

INTERSTATE PREPARATORY SCHOOL LEAGUE 1941

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Cranbrook	3	0	1.000
Shady Side	2	1	.666
Reserve	1	2	.333
University	0	3	.000

HIGH-SCHOOL WRESTLING

BY STATES

California

By SAM DELLA MAGGIORE,
San Jose High School

Wrestling continues to prosper in this section with each year finding new schools starting teams. Two schools have indicated their intention of sponsoring a team in 1941-42.

Each school has a schedule of four to seven meets climaxed by the Northern California Championship annually conducted at the San Jose High School. A junior Tournament is conducted each year and is limited to those boys who have never won a first-place medal in the Championships.

Tournament results follow:
Junior Tournament



SAN JOSE HIGH SCHOOL, NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAMPS—Front row, left to right: Carbone, Juliano, Sota, Keeble, Hart, Mijares (capt.), Plummer, Perry, Janic, Carpenter, Rossi, Wardrup. Middle row: Teirnan, Nutt, Scimeca, Rayner, Ensign, Read, Holmes, Niessen, Vidas, Maggiore (coach). Top row: Mouri, Lewis, Oldham, Lefter, Scott, Jacobs, Aguirre, Hawkins, Niessen, Carlino, DeLuca, Gorham.

Team results—San Jose 27; Santa Clara 21; Sequoia 18; Hayward 6; Salinas 5; Campbell 3.

Individual winners: 95 lb.—R. Wilkins (Seq.); 105 lb.—J. Endo (Sal.); 115 lb.—F. Mijares (S.J.); 125 lb.—J. Yagi (S.C.); 135 lb.—J. Fowler (S.C.); 145 lb.—R. Miser (S.C.); 155 lb.—B. Rowe (Seq.); 165 lb.—W. Holmes (S.J.); 185 lb.—G. Tracey (Seq.).

Northern California Championship

Team results—San Jose 42; Sequoia 19; Salinas 5; Campbell 3; Hayward 3.

Individual Champions: 105 lb.—F. Hunt (Seq.); 115 lb.—F. Mijares (S.J.); 125 lb.—J. Ensign (S.J.); 135 lb.—W. Purcell (Sal.); 145 lb.—E. Steffens (Seq.); 155 lb.—A. Plummer (S.J.); 165 lb.—G. Hart (S.J.); 175 lb.—D. Rayner (S.J.); 185 lb.—M. DeLuca (S.J.).

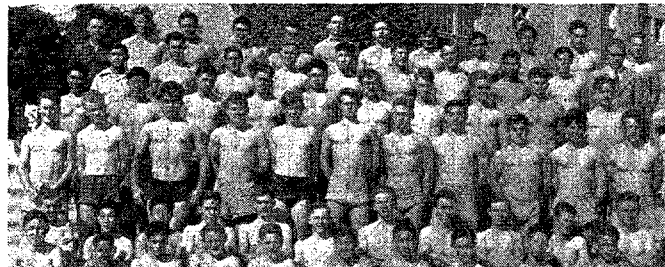
Wrestling In Southern California High Schools

By FRANK M. CROSBY

The 1941 season makes the sixteenth consecutive year that a wrestling tournament has been held for high schools of Southern California. The 1941 tournament was held April 5, at Whittier Union High School, and was very efficiently organized and conducted. In many respects this tournament was the finest one in the history of the event as El Monte High School returned to competition after an absence of two years and Riverside High School entered a full team for the first time in the history of the school. Interest in wrestling sprouts up very quickly wherever adequate leadership is provided. San Diego High School won the team title for the third consecutive year, and Captain Pastrano of Whittier was the only defending champion to successfully defend his title.

Individual winners: 95—Lovato, San Diego; 105—Rodriguez, Whittier; 115—Sakaguichi, San Diego; 125—Capt. Pastrano, Whittier; 135—Cline, San Diego; 145—Capt. Tsuida, San Diego; 155—Uriya, Inglewood; 165—Kmicieciak, Leuzinger; 185—Shallenberger, San Diego.

Score: San Diego, 55; Whittier, 39; Sherman Inst., 18; Inglewood, 17; El Monte, 14; Leuzinger, 9; El Centro, 4; Riverside, 1; Santa Monica, 0.



SAN DIEGO HIGH SCHOOL, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAMPS—Front row, left to right: Tsunoda, Payne, Lovato, Curtis, Toft, Sogo, Fujimoto, Voeltzel, Sakaguichi, Henson. Row 2: Buono, Takehara, Sai, Dillman, Cirillo, De Riemer, Skelley, McQuoid, Kelleher, Hughes, McCleary. Row 3: Carnevale, Dewey, Maccree, Randall, Darling, Janke, Cline, Gottlieb, McGrath, Ditomaso, Watts. Row 4: Ditomaso, Tsuida (capt.), Williams, Luce, Rodriguez, Buono, Lee, Wright, Woods, Baum. Row 5: Takehara (manager), Crocker, Maio, Schwenkmeyer, Arata, Nelson, Siebrand, Lovato, Tweed, Bercaw (manager). Row 6: Crosby (coach), Dahms, Arnold, Rodriguez, Ballenger, Slaughter, Herrill, Nelson, Weldon, Ko, Fulkerson, Adams.

Colorado

By B. O. MOLES,

North High School, Denver, Colorado

For the first time, our state high-school wrestling tournament was sponsored by the Colorado State High School Athletic Association. Previously, it has been under the direction of Greeley State College.



NORTH HIGH SCHOOL, DENVER, COLORADO, CHAMPS—Front row, left to right: Weber, LaBonde, Dunwoody, Harvat, Frith (manager). Back row: Furbec, Nelson, Fentress, Klune, Beetem, Moles (coach).

The tournament, a three-day affair, was held in Denver, with sixteen schools entering teams. North High School of Denver successfully defended the championship for the third successive year. Grand Junction High School was second and East High of Denver placed third.

Individual champions: 95 lb.—R. Weber (North); 105 lb.—B. Wiggins (Greeley); 115 lb.—J. White (Grd. Junc.); 125 lb.—G. Hughes (East);

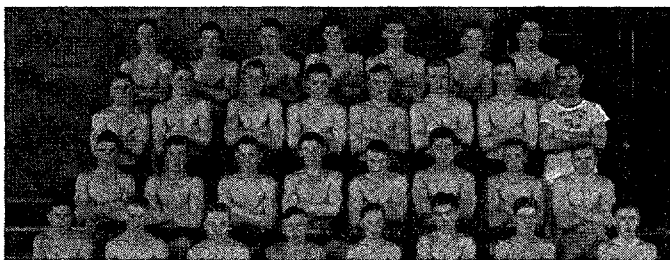
135 lb.—R. Barley (Greeley); 145 lb.—G. Hughes (East); 155 lb.—E. Matthews (Golden); 165 lb.—B. Allgood (Grd. Junc.); 185 lb.—B. Beetem (North).

Idaho

Reported by **L. E. HIRSCHI,**
Preston, Idaho

Wrestling is showing a rapid growth in our high schools and we are getting more boys interested than our facilities will accommodate. Our meets are drawing excellent spectator backing, and although we have had no district or state tournaments, we hope such action will be taken in the near future.

Preston met the outstanding teams in both Utah and Idaho in dual competition and remained undefeated throughout the season.



PRESTON HIGH SCHOOL, UNDEFEATED IN IDAHO—First row, left to right: Merrill, Stanger, Sant, Spackman, Kern, Sharp, Johnson, Cutler. 2nd row: Nash, Christensen, Gamble, Hansen, Rawlings (captain), Solorio, Porter, Rawlings. 3rd row: Stephenson, Bergquist, Cordon, Taylor, Hansen, Palmer, Christensen, Hirschi (coach). 4th row: Hulse, Hall, Kerr, Forsgren, Maxwell, Purser, Smith.

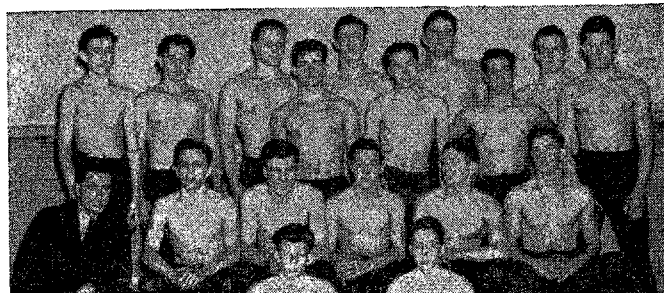
Illinois

By **COACH KENNEY,**
University of Illinois

The 1941 Illinois State High School Wrestling Tournament was held at the University of Illinois March 7-8. Champaign High won the meet. There were fifty-nine contestants from fourteen high schools throughout the state. Chicago schools were not represented in the tournament. First- and second-place winners from the three district tournaments participated with the exception of DeFrance, from Savanna, which placed second in the 125-pound weight in the Maywood tournament. Mr. Robert English from Southern Illinois State Normal University, Carbondale, and Eugene Hill from Illinois State Normal University, Normal, were the referees.

Individual state champions: 95 lbs.—Littlefield, East St. Louis; 105 lbs.—Judy, Urbana; 115 lbs.—Parsons, Proviso; 125 lbs.—Strange, Lawrence-

ville; 135 lbs.—Pinkstaff, Lawrenceville; 145 lbs.—Abromovich, East St. Louis; 155 lbs.—Papelka, Morton; 165 lbs.—Guette, East St. Louis; 175 lbs.—Partin, Proviso; Heavyweight—Gottfried, East St. Louis.

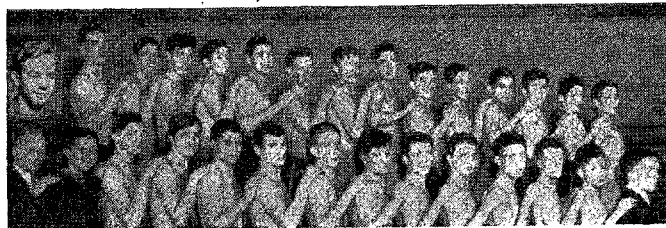


CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS, HIGH SCHOOL, ILLINOIS CHAMPS—First row, left to right: Rayburn, Delong. Second row: McCarty (coach), Hughes, Squire, Knox, Marlin, Lange. Third row: Langhoff, Kirkpatrick, Clark, Ashby, Monsty, Klemick, Wible, Weeks, Tuthill, Martin.

Indiana

By **WALTER B. KEATON**

This year marked the twentieth consecutive wrestling tournament held by the Indiana High School Athletic Association. The tournament was held February 21-22, at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. The meet this year was won by Bloomington, with Southport, last year's champion, finishing in second place.



BLOOMINGTON HIGH SCHOOL, INDIANA CHAMPS—Front row, left to right: Mumby (coach), Drake (manager), Chitwood, Wagnon, Ayers, Bechtel, Curry, Funkhouser, Gifford, Wilson, Richardson, King, Polley, Myers (coach). Back row: Carpenter, Hickam, Wood, Tosti, Capshem, Williams, Carter, Shields, Boruff, Miller, McNamara, Rushton, Ramsey, McDaniels. Inset: Bender (captain).

Team Scoring:

Bloomington, 30; Southport, 25; Central of South Bend, 21; George Rogers Clark of Hammond, 15; Central of Muncie, 15; Hammond, 14; Roosevelt of East Chicago, 13; Washington of East Chicago, 9; Bedford, 8; Ben Davis of Indianapolis, 8; Rushville, 3.

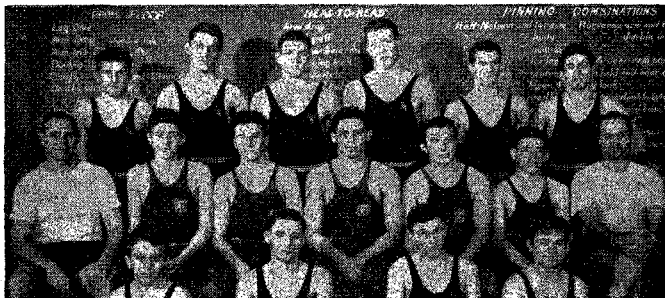
Individual Champions: 95 lbs.—Pölley (Bloomington); 105 lbs.—R. Quimby (Central—South Bend); 115 lbs.—Bender (Bloomington); 125 lbs.—McCool (Ben Davis); 135 lbs.—Robbins (Southport); 145 lbs.—Taber (Southport); 155 lbs.—Golonka (Clark of Hammond); 165 lbs.—George (Muncie); 175 lbs.—Standifer (Southport); Heavyweight—Miller (South Bend, Central).

Iowa

By FRED N. COOPER,

Fort Dodge High School, Fort Dodge, Iowa

Iowa again enjoyed a very healthy year in high-school wrestling. 242 high-school wrestlers, representing twenty-seven high schools participated in the state series of wrestling tournaments conducted under the auspices of the I.H.S.A.A. during the school year 1940-41. Cherokee High School won the district championship in the tournament held at Cherokee. Osage



FORT DODGE, IOWA STATE CHAMPIONS—First row, left to right: Macek, McCullough, Ludgate, Jeys. Second row: Cooper (head coach), Cooper, Mockett, Berry, Arnold, Larson, Schuh, Grahm (assistant coach). Third row: Cook, Lefler, Johnson, Carlson, Koll, Paine.

High School won the district championship in the meet held at Cresco. Fort Dodge won the district meet held at Fort Dodge. West Waterloo won the district meet held at Oelwein. Eighty high-school wrestlers representing twenty-two high schools qualified in these district meets for the final state wrestling tournament which was held at Clarion on February 28, and March 1, 1941. The following is a summary of the results of the state wrestling meet held at Clarion. Fort Dodge High School was the winner of the 1940-41 state wrestling championship. Osage, last year's champions, was the runner-up.

School	Points	School	Points
Fort Dodge	24	Mason City	5
Osage	16	Oelwein	4
New Hampton	12	Roosevelt High, Des Moines	3
Cresco	10	Thomas Jefferson, Co. Bluffs	3
Algona	9	Davenport	1
West Waterloo	8	Eagle Grove	1
Clarion	7	Williamsburg	1
Cherokee	5	Iowa Falls	1

Individual winners in state wrestling meet 1941: 95—Stoyanoff, West

Waterloo; 105—Roths, New Hampton; 112—Walter Oldham, Clarion; 118—Klar, Osage; 123—Leeman, Osage; 129—S. Kramer, New Hampton; 135—Koll, Fort Dodge; 145—Geilenfeldt, Algona; 155—Johnson, Fort Dodge; Heavyweight—Carlson, Fort Dodge.

Kansas

By B. R. PATTERSON,

Wrestling Coach, Kansas State College

The growth of high-school wrestling in Kansas definitely was reflected in the state tournament. Not only did more schools participate, but the quality of wrestling was improved over previous years. Every team was well coached and every section of the state was represented by boys who were clever, aggressive and well conditioned.

Wichita East won the Arkansas Valley championship and Wichita North finished a close second. In the northwestern part of the state, Oberlin won the North Kansas league championship with Colby a close second and St. Francis not far behind for third. Wyandotte High School of Kansas City was the class of the eastern section and made a fine showing in the state meet.

A well-balanced, well-coached Wichita North team won the Kansas High School Wrestling championship for 1941, nosing out Wichita East by one point. The tournament was held at Wichita February 28, and March 1. North is coached by A. R. Edwards, a Kansas State College graduate. St. Francis, defending champion, tied for eighth. The final team standings: Wichita North, 30; Wichita East, 29; Oberlin, 17; Hutchinson, 13; Hoxie, 12; Atwood, 11; Colby, 11; Newton, 9; St. Francis, 9; Wyandotte, 7; Goodland, 5. St. John's Academy of Salina entered, and made a nice showing for its first year, but did not score.

This year marked the second time North grapplers have captured the state championship. They won their first crown in 1933. East, Hutchinson and North each won two individual weight championships, while Atwood, Newton, Oberlin and Hoxie annexed one each.

Individual state champions: 95 lbs., Robinson (Wichita East); 105, Swanson (Atwood); 115, Schill (Newton); 125, Roberts (Oberlin); 135, Wagoner (Hoxie); 145, Britain (Hutchinson); 155, Alley (Wichita East); 165, Brown (Wichita North); 175, Martin (Wichita North); unlimited class, Cottingham (Hutchinson).

Maryland

By CHARLES A. HIRSCHAUER,

Coach, Baltimore City College

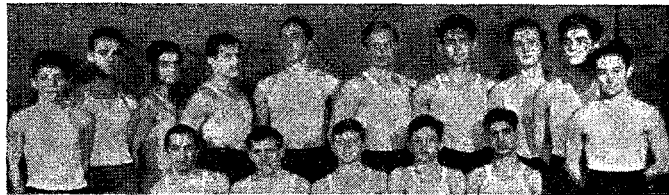
The Maryland Scholastic Association wrestling championships were held at the Gilman Country School Gymnasium, Baltimore, Maryland, February 21-22, 1941.

Baltimore City College annexed the title, winning the 115, 121, 128 and heavyweight championships, and placing a third in the 105-lb. class for a total of 25 points. The matches were highly contested and very close and attracted an unusual amount of interest on the part of the spectators.

In winning the championship, Baltimore City College closed a very successful season on the mat. In dual meets, they lost only one match to

their rivals, Baltimore Polytechnic, by the score of 26 to 8. Baltimore Poly finished second to City College in the state tournament.

The conference has decided to use the National Interscholastic rules for 1941-42.



BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE, STATE CHAMPIONS OF MARYLAND—Front row: Hook, Gurney, Joslin, MacCarty, Kamboris. Back row: Ruppert, Weston, Klein, Mattern, Brandau, Pohl, Lindos, Disney, Lewis, Menzie.

Minnesota

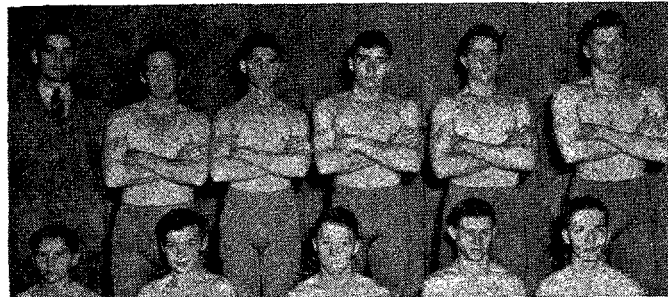
High-school wrestling in Minnesota is definitely growing both in quality and in numbers participating.

Because of the increased interest in amateur wrestling four regional meets were held to qualify contestants to the state meet held at the University Field House under the auspices of the State High School League. Some 200 contestants from twenty-seven schools entered the state series. The finish of the competition found the unusual situation of three schools, Wayzata, Robbinsdale and Vocational of Minneapolis tying for the state title. Regional champions were Wayzata, Robbinsdale, Vocational and Austin high schools. Individual state champions were:

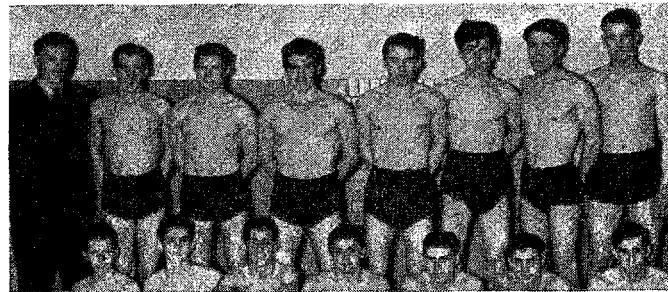
85 lbs.—Edward Pasiecznyk of Vocational of Minneapolis; 95 lbs.—Allen Rand of Vocational of Minneapolis; 105 lbs.—Robert Humphrey of Robbinsdale; 115 lbs.—Donald Rooney of Robbinsdale; 125 lbs.—Francis Crofoot of St. Louis Park; 135 lbs.—Robert Hughes of Wayzata; 145 lbs.—Charles Hensel of Wayzata; 155 lbs.—John Jordon of Wayzata; 165 lbs.—Ralph Howe of Robbinsdale; Heavyweight—Knute Knutson of Austin.



WAYZATA PUBLIC SCHOOL, ONE OF MINNESOTA'S TRIPLE CHAMPS—Front row, left to right: Raskob, Brooks. Second row: Keesling, Leuer, Leuer, Hughes. Third row: Jeppesen (coach), Hensel, Jordan (captain), Raskob, Howe.



ROBBINSDALE HIGH SCHOOL, ONE OF MINNESOTA'S TRIPLE CHAMPS—Front row, left to right: Abinger, Malmberg, Kuch, Humphrey, Rooney. Back row: Woodward (coach), Lamey, Reichert, Howe (captain), Gagne, Foell.



BOYS' VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL, ONE OF MINNESOTA'S TRIPLE CHAMPS—Front row, left to right: Skovran, Raid, Zurbek, Lipa, Osiecka, Osiecka, Graziauo. Back row: Matlon (coach), Schweikert (co-capt.), Svitak, Hadley, Svitak, Townsend, Eggan (co-capt.), Peterson.

Nebraska

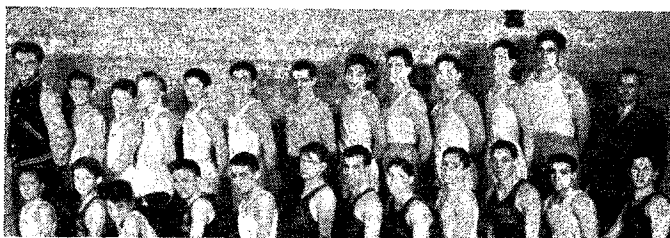
By **ALLIE MORRISON,**

Coach, Central H. S., Omaha, Nebraska

In the sixteen years of wrestling in Omaha and Council Bluffs there has never been a season of such spirited competition as that of 1940-1941. From the first meet until the last it was a question as to which one of four schools would come out ahead. In forty-two dual meets there were two ties, and thirteen that were won by six points or less. The outstanding wrestler was Villone of North, who won all of his matches during the season.

	Won	Lost	Tie
Central	9	2	1
Tech	8	3	1
Thomas Jefferson	8	3	1
South	8	4	
North	4	7	1
Abraham Lincoln	3	9	
Creighton Prep	12		

Six schools participated in the state meet, two of which, Fremont and Schuyler, had teams entered for the first time. Team scores: Central—49,



CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL OF OMAHA, NEBRASKA CHAMPS—Front row: Sholkofski, Payton, Sutera, Evans, Patawina, Rushing, Leibee, Boker, Sundsboe, Kriss, Goddard, Gustason, Morrison (coach).

Tech—34, North—30, South—30, Schuyler—4, Fremont—0. Individual champions: 85 lbs., Sholkofski (Central); 95, Payton (Central); 105, Villone (North); 115, Anderson (North); 125, Ahlstrom (Tech); 135, H. Boker (Central); 145, Kriss (Central); 155, Scarpello (Central); 165, V. Boker (Central); Heavyweight, DiBiase (Tech).

How Interest In School Wrestling Was Developed In Omaha

By R. L. CARNES

Technical High School, Omaha, Nebraska

In 1926 Director of Athletics Ira A. Jones held a meeting for representatives of the Omaha high schools interested in wrestling.

Six schools responded, a round robin of dual meets was held and the City Championship determined by a tournament at the end of the season. This method of awarding the championship was used until 1934 when it was placed on the percentage basis of dual meets won.

In 1927 one school dropped out and the remaining five schools competed in a double round robin. In 1933 Abraham Lincoln and Thomas Jefferson High Schools joined the league.

The other five competing schools have been Central, Creighton Prep, North, South and Tech. Creighton Prep won the championship the first two years and since then South has won it eight times, Tech four times, and Central twice.

New Jersey

By DONALD W. MacKINNON, Sec.-Treas. New Jersey Wrestling Coaches and Officials Association

Interscholastic wrestling continued to increase in popularity both from the viewpoint of participation and spectator interest. Coach Fred Shepard conducted the annual Rutgers University clinic and invitation tournament in December. During the season three other clinics were held at Union High School, Paulsboro High School and Asbury Park. Speakers at these clinics included Charlie Spedel, Penn State; Merl Thrush, N.Y.A.C.; Dick Voliva, Montclair; Billy Sheridan, Lehigh.

With six South Jersey schools entering the ranks with full teams and complete schedules, the district was re-allocated, three being held in North Jersey and one in South Jersey. Each district sent one representative in each weight class instead of two as in previous years. This made it possible to conduct the complete state championships in one day. This was done principally to reduce the amount of wrestling for each contestant and to reduce the cost of traveling, board and lodging.

Radical changes were made in determining the state team championship. Mr. Edward M. Loeser developed a rating system whereby the season records were used in conjunction with the results of the state tournament in determining the state team championship. All teams were given a rating at the beginning of the season based on their previous year's record. Teams entered the tournament with a mathematical score. Points secured in the tournament were added to these scores to give all teams their season total; their rank, so determined, will be used to reclassify them next year. Mr. Loeser has been asked to apply his system to the Eastern Intercollegiate Association.

The state team championship went to Newton High School with 1,810 points; Roselle Park placed second with 1,740 points and Paulsboro scored 1,675 points to place third.

Individual championships decided at the State Tournament were:

95 lbs.—J. Peters, Roselle Pk.; 105 lbs.—R. McKeeby, Newton; 115 lbs.—D. Valenti, Roselle Pk.; 125 lbs.—W. Miller, Teaneck; 135 lbs.—T. McLaughlin, Teaneck; 145 lbs.—R. Moore, Teaneck; 155 lbs.—J. Simon, Thomas Jeff.; 165 lbs.—H. Horan, Union; 175 lbs.—P. Limanni, Paulsboro; Heavyweight—F. Perantoni, Somerville.

The New Jersey Wrestling Coaches and Officials Association conducted the clinics and tournaments with the sanction of the New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic Association.

At the final monthly meeting, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President, Harry E. Lake, Union High School, re-elected; Vice-President, Norman Hangen, Paulsboro High School; Sec.-Treas., Donald W. MacKinnon, Union High School, re-elected.

Some of the outstanding association activities of the past season included the aforementioned state-tournament plan; publication of several bulletins; examination and qualifications of officials; preseason list of schedules, and a central bureau of officials.

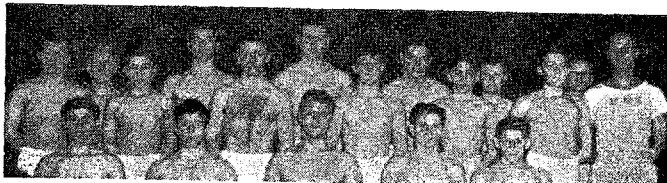
New York (Upstate)

By JOHN C. COLE,
Watertown

The Upstate New York Wrestling Conference that was organized this

past year has created more interest in scholastic wrestling in northern and central New York than ever has been seen before. In the fall three meetings were held by the coaches and principals of the schools interested and a constitution was drawn up and schedules arranged. It was agreed that the winner of the Conference was to be decided by the same means as the "Big Ten."

Nine schools are in the Conference—Norwich, Van Hornsville, Camden, Canastota, Whitesboro, Oxford, Sydney, Richfield Springs and Watertown.



WATERTOWN HIGH SCHOOL, CHAMPS OF UPSTATE NEW YORK WRESTLING CONFERENCE—Front row, left to right: Vespa, Corbett, Barber, Booras, Huntley. Back row: Mallett, Howland, Vespa, Shannon, Douglas, Freeman, Wilson, Youngs, Huntley, Pratt, Eggeston, Corbett, Cole (coach).

Whitesboro, being the most centralized point, was selected for the tournament and three mats were to be used.

Watertown, with an undefeated season and an all-veteran team, was the winner of the Conference; Van Hornsville second, losing only to Watertown. This was Watertown's third undefeated dual meet season. At the Whitesboro Tournament (March 22) Watertown surpassed all its past records by winning eight out of a possible ten championships with Van Hornsville and Oxford winning the other two.

The major part of the glory for the success of the Conference and Tournament goes to Warren Willis, of Camden, chairman, who worked diligently. His results will be seen in the future of scholastic wrestling in New York State.

Upstate New York Tournament (90 entries)—Watertown 42 points, Canastota 17, Van Hornsville 16, Norwich 8, Oxford 5, Whitesboro 4, Camden 2, Sydney 1, Richfield Springs 0.

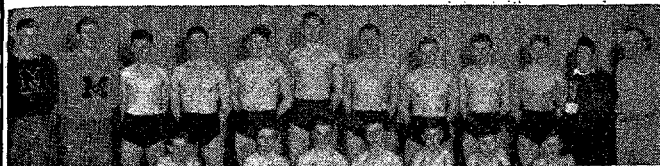
Individual winners—95 lb., John Vespa, Watertown; 105 lb., J. Wilson, Watertown; 115 lb., Duane Huntley, Watertown; 125 lb., W. Douglas, Watertown; 134 lb., L. Vespa, Watertown; 145 lb., T. Booras, Watertown; 155 lb., B. Corbett, Watertown; 165 lb., Van Valkenberg, Van Hornsville; 185 lb., T. Barber, Watertown; unlimited, Ford, Oxford.

Long Island

By F. D. GARDNER,

Mepham High School, Bellmore, Long Island

Excellent progress continues on Long Island with three new schools, Freeport, Long Beach and Manhasset, sponsoring teams entering competition. During the past year more than 1200 high-school boys were members of wrestling squads, and in addition, outstanding intramural tournaments, attracting from 150 to 250 boys each, were conducted at Oceanside, Valley Stream and Mepham. A clinic was again conducted at Patchogue High School. A wrestling coaches' and officials' association was formed with Mr. Henry Kittle of Amityville serving as its first president.



MEPHAM HIGH SCHOOL, LONG ISLAND CHAMPIONS—Front row, left to right: Duffy, Komsa, Creighton, Amato, Gray, Sheffield, Golgo. Back row: Dubick (manager), Nuding, Tickner, Egan, Korway, O'Shaughnessy, Winter, Wessman, Deuster, Cohen, Codignotto, Gardner (coach).

Mepham High School had the outstanding record, remaining undefeated for the fourth consecutive year and running its string to fifty-seven straight victories.

Three tournaments were conducted with the following results: Mepham Invitation (17 teams—124 individual entries)

Scores of first six teams:

Mepham 35; Amityville 24; Oceanside 16; Patchogue 16; Valley Stream 16; Riverhead 14.

Individual champions:

95-lb. class—Parry (Patchogue); 105-lb. class—Goodale (Riverhead); 115-lb. class—S. Leftenant (Amityville); 125-lb. class—Creighton (Mepham); 135-lb. class—Schumacher (Valley Stream); 145-lb. class—J. Leftenant (Amityville); 155-lb. class—Reeves (Riverhead); 165-lb. class—Lapp (Valley Stream); 175-lb. class—Winter (Mepham); unlimited—O'Shaughnessy (Mepham).

South Shore League (7 teams—122 individual entries)

This tourney gives second men a chance for competition, each team being allowed to enter three men in each class.

Individual champions:

95-lb. class—Golgo (Mepham); 105-lb. class—Sheffield (Mepham); 115-lb. class—Davey (Valley Stream); 125-lb. class—Gilkes (Oceanside); 135-lb. class—Creighton (Mepham); 145-lb. class—Thomson (Mepham); 155-lb. class—Wessman (Mepham); 165-lb. class—Lapp (Valley Stream); 175-lb. class—Winter (Mepham); unlimited—O'Shaughnessy (Mepham).

Suffolk Interscholastic Tournament

First three teams: Amityville, 36 points; Patchogue, 17 points; Riverhead, 16 points.

Individual champions:

95 lbs.—Costello (Bay Shore); 105 lbs.—Goodale (Riverhead); 115 lbs.—S. Leftenant (Amityville); 125 lbs.—Conserva (Patchogue); 135 lbs.—M. Gallo (Bellport); 145 lbs.—J. Leftenant (Amityville); 155 lbs.—Reeves (Riverhead); 165 lbs.—C. Gallo (Bellport); 175 lbs.—Klos (Patchogue); unlimited—Conklin (Westhampton).

North Carolina

Reported by P. H. QUINLAN,

Wrestling Coach, University of North Carolina

This past winter four teams participated in our high school tournament and we had two schools tie for first place.

Scores as follows: Barium Springs, 26; Greensboro, 26; Durham, 16; Salisbury, 5.

We used the point system and the length of the bouts was 2-2-2.

No points were scored until the finals. Five for first place by decision and six for first place by fall, the defeated finalist getting three points. This was an unusual meet, for Barium Springs had seven boys in the finals and only one of them pulled through as a champion.

Ohio

Reported by **B. F. MOONEY,**

Wrestling Coach, Ohio State University

The Fourth Annual Ohio High School Wrestling Tournament was held at Ohio State University on February 28, and March 1. Twenty-one schools were represented, sending 96 wrestlers into competition to de-



JOHN HAY HIGH SCHOOL, CLEVELAND, OHIO CHAMPS—Front row: Hayes, Discant, Russo, Castro, Sansavera. Back row: Trimboly, Brentar, Kester (coach), Phillippe, Lonardo.

termine four places in each of ten weight classes and also a team champion and runnerup.

The quality of wrestling exhibited in the tournament has definitely improved and all indications point to the fact that this excellent sport is increasing in popularity and stability throughout the state of Ohio.

Tournament results: Scores of first five teams: John Hay, Cleveland—26; Shadyside—21; Garfield Heights, Cleveland—20; West Tech, Cleveland—18; Wadsworth—14.

Individual champions: 105-lb. class—Scebbi, Garfield Heights; 115-lb. class—Phillippe, John Hay; 122-lb. class—Botts, Cuyahoga Falls; 130-lb. class—DiCesare, West Tech; 135-lb. class—Discant, John Hay; 145-lb. class—Milkovich, Garfield Heights; 155-lb. class—Lipovec, Cleveland Shore; 165-lb. class—Polovick, Akron Garfield; 185-lb. class—Lewis, Akron East.

Findlay College Interscholastics

By **NELSON JONES**

This was our first attempt in sponsoring an event of this nature, and we were greatly encouraged by the interest shown. Wrestling in this section is just beginning to gain momentum and we feel that with encouragement, definite progress will be made.

Three teams entered 29 boys in the tournament and the enthusiasm ex-



NORTH BALTIMORE, OHIO, WINNER FINDLAY COLLEGE INTERSCHOLASTICS—Front row, left to right: Busch, Sweebe, Benner, Enninger, Cook (manager). Back row: Davidson, Swartz, Swartzbaugh (coach), Chapman.

hibited was most gratifying. Next year we plan to include Class A high schools and are expecting a much bigger and better meet.

Tournament results: North Baltimore, 37; Van Buren, 33; Blanchard, 21.

Individual champions: 95 lbs.—Lloyd, Van Buren; 105 lbs.—Green, Van Buren; 115 lbs.—Chapman, North Baltimore; 125 lbs.—Swartz, North Baltimore; 135 lbs.—Babcock, Van Buren; 145 lbs.—Busch, North Baltimore; 155 lbs.—Sweebe, North Baltimore; 165 lbs.—Benner, North Baltimore; 185 lbs.—Dove, Van Buren.

Oklahoma

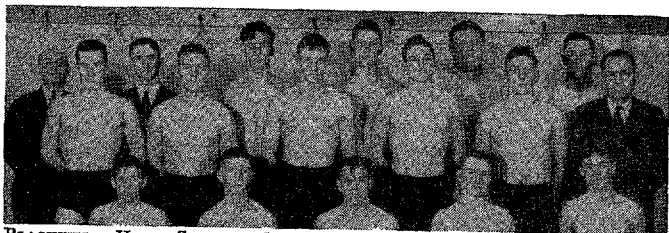
By **DEE LYNN KING,**

**Secretary, Oklahoma Wrestling Coaches Association,
Norman, Oklahoma**

Elk City, Ponca City, Geary, Pauls Valley and Tulsa Webster were hosts to the five regional wrestling tournaments this year. A total of forty-one teams were entered in these meets and thirty-three qualified contestants for the individual championships, which were held at Blackwell High School two weeks later.

Individual medals for first, second and third place were awarded at the regional meets. However, team scores show Blackwell as the winner of the Ponca City regional, Tulsa Central as winner of the Tulsa Webster meet, Hobart winner at Elk City, and Pauls Valley and Gary at their own meets.

The final individual championships were held at Blackwell High School, February 28, and March 1. Sixteen schools qualified boys for first, second



BLACKWELL HIGH SCHOOL, OKLAHOMA HIGH SCHOOL STATE CHAMPIONS, NORTHERN CONFERENCE CHAMPIONS, STATE REGIONAL CHAMPIONS, AND HOBERT INV. CHAMPIONS — Front row: Kingsley, Garrison, Lance, Tierney (capt.), Sullenger. Center row: Sodowsky (capt.), Hetrick, Swingle, Carder, Young, Thompson (principal). Back row: Ball, Anderson (coach), Carroll, Roch, Garrett, Cotton (coach).

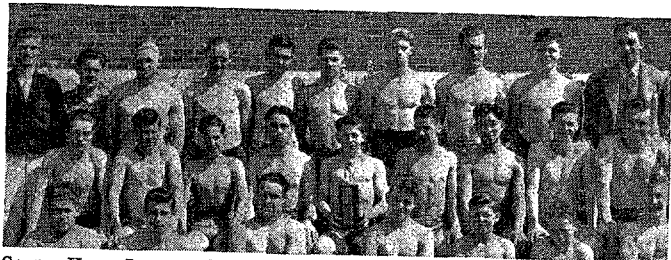
or third place. Although no team championships have been awarded contestants from Blackwell scored 25 points, Tulsa Central 20, Geary 10, Stillwater 9, Tulsa Rogers 7, Ponca City 5, Tulsa Webster 5, Altus 5, Bristow 3, Edmond 3, Perry 3, Sulphur 3, Calumet 3, Hobart 2, Elk City 2 and Seminole 2.

Individual State Wrestling Champions: 103 pounds: Andrews, Tulsa Central; 112 pounds: Curtis, Tulsa Central; 120 pounds: Marks, Ponca City; 127 pounds: Sodowsky, Blackwell; 133 pounds: Hetrick, Blackwell; 138 pounds: Friedl, Tulsa Central; 145 pounds: Utter, Tulsa Rogers; 154 pounds: Demaree, Stillwater.

Oregon

By **VERNON GILMORE,**
Salem High School

The tenth annual Oregon High School Wrestling championship matches were held on February 28, and March 1, 1941, at the Salem High School.



SALEM HIGH SCHOOL, OREGON STATE CHAMPIONS—Front row, left to right: Howe, Mull, Mudd, Boyd, Dierks, B. Wilson, Richey. Second row: Lundy, Thackery, Henderson, Vittono, R. Wilson (capt.), Whittemore, Yada, O. Wilson, D. Wilson. Third row: Christofferson (mgr.), Fernau (assistant mgr.), Domogalla, Anderson, Lang, Mickey, England, Stull, Titus, Coach Vern Gilmore.

There were seventeen schools represented at the tournament by ninety-six boys.

The growth of wrestling has been rapid in Oregon and the state meet grew to such proportions it was necessary to cut the field from the usual 175 to 200 entries, to a suitable number for the two-day meet. This resulted with the state being divided into four districts and qualifying the winners and runnersup of each to enter the state tournament. This procedure was used last season for the first time and worked very satisfactorily. It eliminated a lot of the weaker wrestlers and the type of wrestling was much improved.

It is rather odd that after eight years of state tournaments in which we used the point system that we changed in the ninth meet to eliminate the points and wrestle according to the NCAA rules; and, then upon the receipt of the 1940-41 rule book we find that points are used. We used the points system again this year which varied very little from the system we dropped in 1940. The coaches of Oregon are in favor of the rules and the method by which the matches are conducted.

We have added more weights to the program to allow for more participation of boys falling into the average weight groups for high-school lads. We added two weights between 105 pounds and 145 pounds. We have the unlimited class, making a total of twelve weights. Our weights are now 95, 105, 112, 118, 125, 132, 138, 145, 155, 165, 175, and heavyweight. This has been found to be a very satisfactory move as it allows more boys to compete, and, therefore, increases the interest in the sport. It also tends to decrease the likelihood of serious weight reductions, which is never encouraged in our state although sometimes done.

Salem High School won the team title for the second straight year by taking three first places. Sandy, with two titles and four runnersup, was second, and Canby was third with two champions and three runnersup. Tillamook, also, won a pair of titles. This shows clearly that no school completely dominates the field as four schools won at least two weights.

The defending champions from the 1940 tournament who again won were Ray Wilson of Salem; Wally Johnson, Oregon City; and Jack Widmer of Tillamook.

The individual winners: 95 lbs., Dierks (Salem); 105, Wilson (Salem); 112, Hutchinson (Canby); 118, Irvin (Sandy); 125, Widmer (Tillamook); 132, Larson (Tillamook); 135, Johnson (Oregon City); 145, Jones (Oregon Blind School); 155, Sam Lyons (Sandy); 165, Burden (Canby); 175, Smith (Corvallis); and heavyweight, Sholseth (Salem).

Pennsylvania

By **ARTHUR WEISS,**
Coach Clearfield High School, Clearfield, Pennsylvania

The fourth annual state championships were held at the Pennsylvania State College under the capable leadership of Charles Speidel.

Thirty-three schools, representing champions from ten districts, participated.

Clearfield High School with its four champions claims its second state championship.

Individual champions were: 85 lbs., Mohney (Clearfield); 95 lbs., Conklin (Waynesburg); 105 lbs., Gill (Kingston); 115 lbs., Bach (Forty Fort); 125 lbs., Sullivan (DuBois); 135 lbs., Spence (Grove City); 145 lbs., Shirey (Clearfield); 155 lbs., Forcey (Clearfield); 165 lbs., Johnson (Clearfield); 185 lbs., Podraskey (Canonsburg).



CLEARFIELD HIGH SCHOOL, PENNSYLVANIA CHAMPS—Front row, left to right: Rishel, Moore, McMullen, Shirey, State Champion, Flanagan, Hearn, Johnson, State Champ, Forcey, State Champ, Zeigler, Marino, Mohnay, State Champ. Second row: Bannan, Beers, Evans, Greene, Sunderland, Bailey, Johnston, Patterson, Mann, Hummel, Palmer. Third row: Mc Ilvaine, Fletcher, Swales, Wilson, Bell, Cole, Owens, Luzier, Carns, Mitchell. Fourth row: Thompson, Hazel, Kessinger, Kline, Rowels, Ettaro.

Lehigh University Preparatory School Championships

By CHARLES J. MORAVEC,
Director of Sports Publicity, Lehigh University

Winning five of the eight individual crowns in the sixth annual Lehigh University prep-school championship tournament, Franklin and Marshall Academy won the team trophy for the second consecutive year with 38 points. Close competition was furnished by Wyoming Seminary with 28 points.

The purpose of this annual tournament, founded by Coach William



FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL ACADEMY, CHAMPIONSHIP TEAM IN LEHIGH UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY SCHOOL TOURNAMENT—Front row, left to right: Herman, Cicchine, Moorehead, Christ, Balmer. Second row: Havriluk, Fernandez, Schneider (capt.), Wallace. Third row: Coach Rupp.

Sheridan, is to stimulate competitive interest in the private preparatory schools of the Middle Atlantic States. This year's tourney was the largest in history, with eighty-one entries from twelve institutions. Six of the wrestlers entered in the tournament were undefeated in dual meet competition during their regular campaigns.

Team scores: Franklin & Marshall Academy, 38; Wyoming Seminary, 28; Brooklyn Poly Prep, 18; Mercersburg Academy, 17; Blair Academy,

13; Patton Masonic Institute, 9; Admiral Farragut Academy, 6; Tome School, 5.

Individual champions: 121-lb. class, Robert Balmer, Franklin & Marshall; 128-lb. class, Richard Schellhase, Mercersburg; 136-lb. class, Peter Cicchine, Franklin & Marshall; 145-lb. class, Frederick Christ, Franklin & Marshall; 155-lb. class, Louis Schneider, Franklin & Marshall; 165-lb. class, Wilton Fernandez, Franklin & Marshall; 175-lb. class, Robert Hooks, Brooklyn Poly Prep; heavyweight class, Joseph Stanowicz, Blair.



CASTLE HEIGHTS MILITARY ACADEMY, LEBANON, TENNESSEE, TENNESSEE STATE AND MID-SOUTH CHAMPIONS—Front row, left to right: Metcalfe, Christmand, Kennedy, Stopinsky, Roberts, Tuttle, Hernandez. Middle row: Straub, Sleyster, Hughs, Millar, Enzinger, Meir, Ross. Third row: Capt. A. R. Flores (coach), Loard, Reasonover, Morgan (capt.), Hendly, Lindsay, Lamb (manager).

Utah

By REX SUTHERLAND

A greatly increased interest was shown in high-school wrestling over previous years, and our state tournament was the most successful one we have held. Six schools were represented, and we expect a fifty per cent



MILLARD HIGH SCHOOL, UTAH STATE CHAMPIONS—Front row, left to right: Ashby, Kesler, Martin. Second row: Miller, Robins, Whitaker, Christenson, Shaw, Phelps, Paxton. Third row: Staples, Iverson, Crosland, Teebles, D. Kesler, Robinson, Olsen.

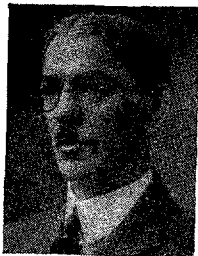
increase next year. New schools are beginning to sponsor teams, and interest from all angles has improved to a great degree.

The state tournament was conducted according to the high-school rules with the exception of an extra weight class over 185 lbs. The boys took to the new point system quite favorably, and at the end of the season they were all for it 100 per cent.

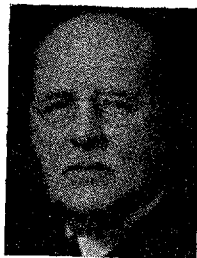
Tournament results: Team standings: Millard High of Fillmore, Davis High of Kaysville, Granite High of Salt Lake, Ogden High of Ogden, Carbon High of Price, and Cypress High of Magna.

Individual winners: 95 lbs.—Kessler, Millard; 105 lbs.—Robbins, Millard; 115 lbs.—Tucker, Granite; 125 lbs.—Tepples, Millard; 135 lbs.—Love, Davis; 145 lbs.—George, Davis; 155 lbs.—Smally, Ogden; 165 lbs.—Shaw, Millard; 185 lbs.—Stoker, Davis; over 185 lbs.—Wood, Davis.

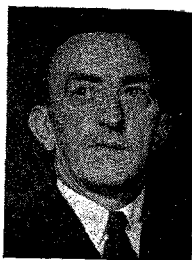
THE OFFICIAL
NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
WRESTLING RULES
1941-1942



Dr. R. G. Clapp
Chairman



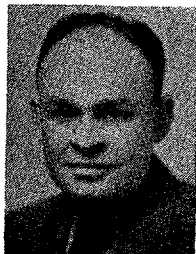
Dr. J. A. Rockwell
Secretary



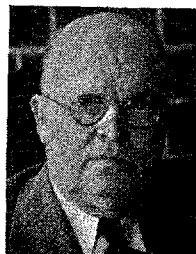
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Clifford Gallagher



F. D. Gardner



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Changes in College Rules

Important changes designated by *; very important changes by **.

USE OF TERMS.

The term "Match" is used to mean the entire individual contest. Term "Bout" means any one of the "split periods" of a match, whether a part of the main match or "extra periods."

Term "Extra Period Bout" is used to indicate the extension of a match when same is a tie at the end of the third bout of the main match.

Term "Tournament" is used in place of "Championship Meet."

**RULE 3, Section 1.

New regulation regarding mat cover and note marking of same especially with ten-foot circle within which match is started—and that wrestlers are expected to keep within this ten-foot circle so far as possible.

**RULE 7, Section 1-B.

Choice of position at start of second three-minute bout in dual meets.

*RULE 7, Section 5-B.

Clarification of rule regarding aid and coaching during intermissions.

*RULE 8, Section 1.

TAKEDOWNS. Change and clarification of decisions regarding takedowns at edge of mat.

**RULE 9, Section 1.

DECISIONS AT EDGE OF MAT. Addition to this rule to clarify these decisions.

**RULE 9.

CHANGE IN STARTING POSITION OF CONTESTANTS WHEN DEFENSIVE WRESTLER INTENTIONALLY LEAVES THE MAT. Old Section D under Rule 9 is deleted and hereafter when contestants leave mat as indicated above the bout is resumed in "Referee's Position on the Mat."

**RULE 10, Section 3.

New regulations regarding position of both offensive and defensive wrestlers in "Referee's Position on the Mat."

**RULE 10, Section 4.

Contestants are now expected to wrestle within the new ten-foot circle. (See Rule 3, Section 1)

**RULE 13.

PENALTIES. Note carefully the numerous changes under Rule 13 especially changes in regulations regarding warnings.

**RULE 14, Section 4.

DEFAULTS. New restrictions on opponent of defaulting wrestler.

**RULE 15, Section 5.

NEAR-FALL. Note carefully the six new notes to further clarify Near-falls.

**RULE 17, Section 1.

CHANGES IN POINT SYSTEM. Points for near-fall reduced from 4 to 2. Increase of one point that may be scored for time-advantage in matches which go into extra-period bouts.

*RULE 17, Section 2-B.

TEAM POINTS. Correction of mistake in 1941 guide relative to number of points awarded for first and second places.

**RULE 18, Section 3.

STARTING OF MATCH. Hereafter contestants will start match at opposite sides of the new ten-foot circle instead of at opposite corners of mat proper.

*RULE 18, Section 13.

Extra watches for head timekeeper.

Changes in High-School Rules

The changes in weight classes and length of bouts in the high-school rules represent the opinions of the large majority of high-school wrestling coaches throughout the country contacted by Mr. Frank D. Gardner, the new high-school representative on the Wrestling Rules Committee.

R. G. Clapp, M.D.,
Editor, National Collegiate Wrestling Guide.

**RULE 2.

Important changes in weight classes.

**RULE 4-A.

LENGTH AND METHOD OF CONDUCTING MATCHES. Important changes in length and method of conducting high-school matches.

*NATIONAL COLLEGIATE A.A. WRESTLING OFFICIALS CODE OF SIGNALS. (Page 115)

CHANGES IN SIGNALS. Note several slight changes in methods of signalling advantage, near-fall and award of points.

Rules for Wrestling

Particular attention is called to Notice on page 117, 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 tournament 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 tournament. 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.

3. All colleges, universities and institutions of learning in the United States with acceptable scholastic and athletic standards may be elected to membership in the National Collegiate Athletic Association. To comply with "acceptable scholastic standards" the institution must be on the approved list of the accepted accrediting agency of the district in which the institution is located.

An institution is considered as having "satisfactory athletic standards" on approval of its standards by a two-thirds majority of the active members of the N.C.A.A. in the Association District in which the institution is located. Further information regarding application for membership may be obtained from the Secretary of the N.C.A.A., Major John L. Griffith, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill. At least 30 days should be allowed for the above procedure.

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 a 24-foot by 24-foot mat shall be considered standard.

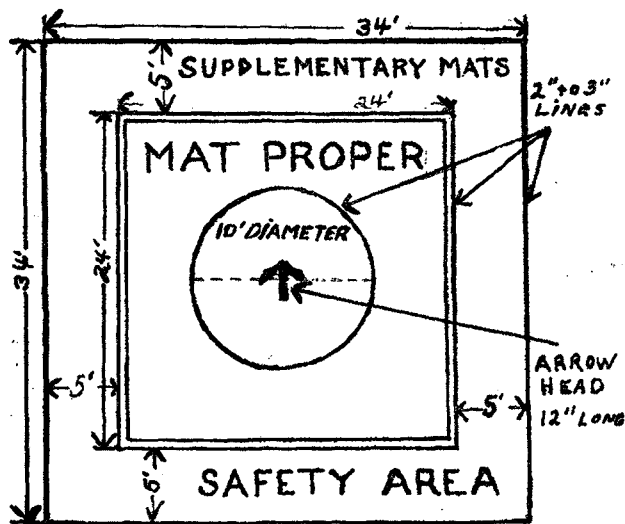
Supplementary mats, 5 feet in width, should extend entirely around the mat proper.

It is recommended for competition and for practice that a cotton flannel mat-cover be provided sufficiently large to cover the mat proper and all supplementary mats and to fold under the edge of the supplementary mats for a distance of at least one foot on all sides. This cover should be stretched tight and should be held in place by horse blanket safety pins, by tape fastening the mat cover to the under side of the supplementary mats, or by lacing the cover underneath the mats. The wrestling mat proper should be marked off on the mat-cover by painted lines two or three inches in width. At the center of the mat proper there shall be similarly painted a circle ten feet in diameter. Whenever the match is started or resumed with contestants in neutral position on the feet the contestants shall be within and on opposite sides of this circle and throughout the match contestants are expected to wrestle within this circle so far as possible. There shall be placed at the center of the cover an arrow head twelve inches long, placed perpendicular to and pointing away from the timer's table and not pointing towards either team. This arrow designates the place where bouts are to start and the direction wrestlers are to face when starting the wrestling from "the referee's position on the mat." ✓

Rule 3—Section 1 (Continued)

Ropes and Raised Platforms are Illegal

Standard Size Mat



(If other than standard sized wrestling area is used, the safety area should be approximately 5 feet in width.)

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.)

The Wrestling Rules Committee strongly recommends that cotton, gauze and adhesive bandages or soft headgear

Rule 3—Section 2 (Continued)

be used in all practice and competition. All hard head-gears are now illegal in competition (even if covered with soft material).

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 meets or tournaments, the home management should have immediately available some provision for clearly identifying the contestants. Such provision may be by means of colored anklets, 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:

121 lbs. and under.	155 lbs. and under.
128 lbs. and under.	165 lbs. and under.
136 lbs. and under.	175 lbs. and under.
145 lbs. and under.	Unlimited Heavyweight.

Rule 5. Weighing-in of Contestants**1. Time**

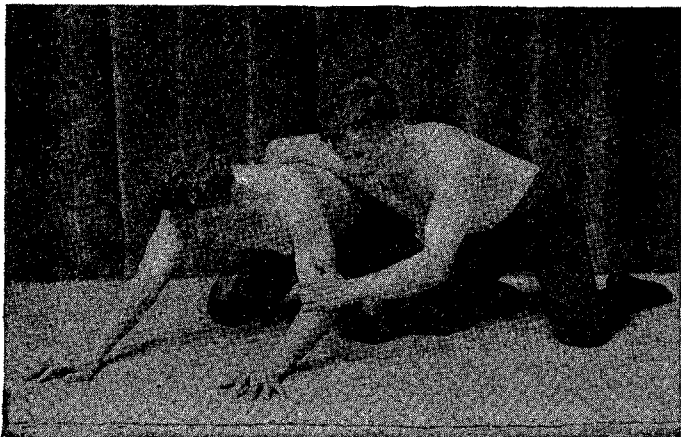
A. **In Tournaments.** Contestants may weigh-in a maximum of five hours and a minimum of three hours before time meet is scheduled to begin.

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

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

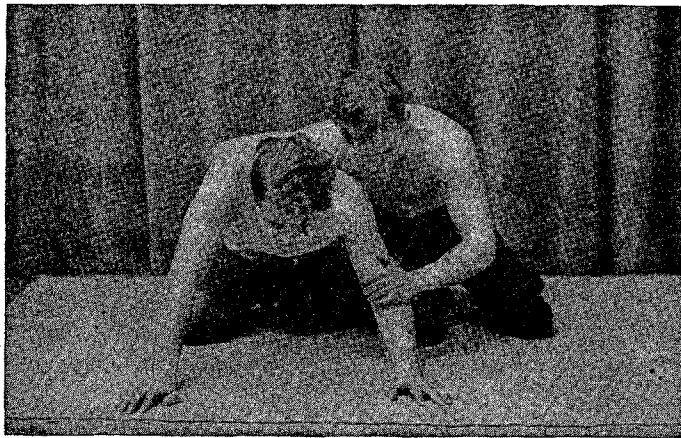
D. (a) In tournaments or dual meets, a team is privileged to weigh-in two contestants only, in any weight class, but only such contestants as have properly weighed-in for that weight-class shall be allowed to compete.

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



No. 1—LEGAL "REFEREE'S POSITION ON MAT."

This position is shown as required in Rule 10, 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.

Rule 5—Section 1 (Continued)

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

2. Weight Allowance

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

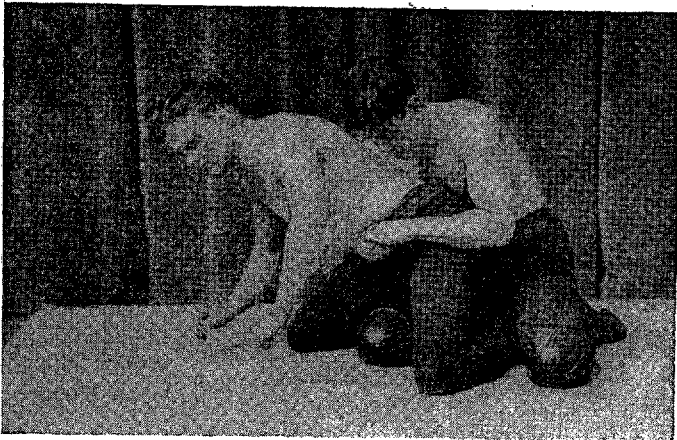
3. Failure to Make Weight

Any contestant failing to make weight at the maximum time mutually agreed upon, shall be allowed until the minimum time to make weight (See Rule 5, 1-A and 1-B). Contestants who then fail to make the required weight shall be rejected.

Note. Excessive weight reduction has hurt, and is still hurting, some contestants and our sport in general. The National Collegiate Wrestling Rules Committee urges all Directors of Athletics to use their influence against excessive weight reduction by members of their wrestling teams and to put the entire control of weight reduction to be allowed in the hands of the College Physician. It is further recommended that the College Physician personally weigh all candidates for the team at the beginning of the training season and that the Wrestling Coach shall be required to furnish the College Physician during the regular training season daily records of the weights of all candidates for the team taken at the beginning and at the end of each practice period, and that no wrestler shall be allowed to participate in any contest without the approval of the College Physician.

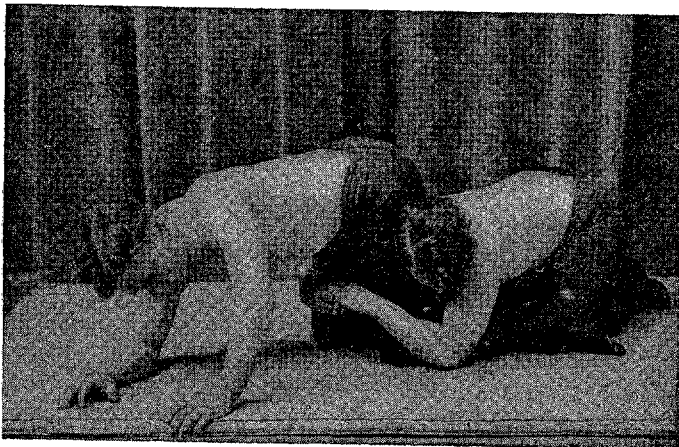
4. Communicable Disease to Disqualify

At the time of the weighing-in on the opening day of the annual National Collegiate Tournament, a physician or physicians shall be present to examine all contestants for communicable diseases and shall 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 in-



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 10, Section 1.)



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

The position is illegal because of Rule 10, Section 1, which forbids interlocking of fingers, hands or arms around body or legs while contestants are on mat.

Rule 5—Section 4 (Continued)

dividual inadvisable, should be considered full and sufficient reason for disqualification.

Rule 6. Places Scored, Drawings, Eliminations and Conduct of Tournaments

1. **Places Scored.** In all tournaments four places shall be awarded as follows: The loser in the final first place match shall automatically take second place; the winner of the final consolation match shall be awarded third place and the loser fourth place.

2. **Drawings.** Drawings shall be made in accordance with the regular Bagnall-Wild System, except as provided in Sections 3 and 7 of this rule.

3. **Seeding.** The new plan for scoring four places requires most careful seeding. Whenever there are two outstanding contestants in any class, the name of one of these contestants shall be placed in the upper half of the drawing bracket and the name of the other in the lower half.

In case another pair are distinctly superior to the remaining wrestlers in the class, this pair shall be placed in different halves of the bracket.

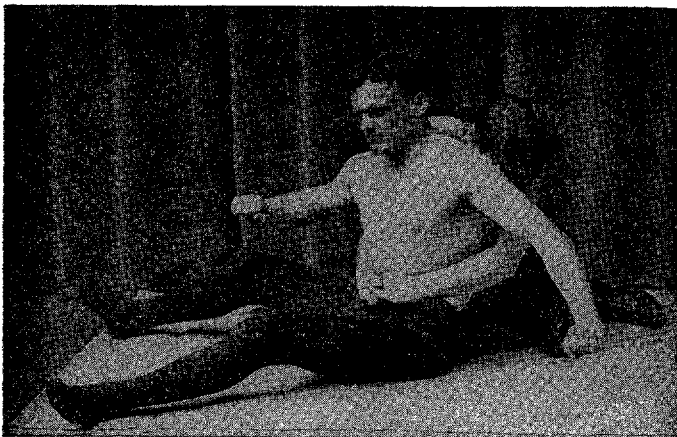
If there is one outstanding wrestler in any class and also two others who are distinctly superior to the remainder in that class, these two wrestlers should be seeded in different quarter brackets of the opposite half-bracket from the outstanding wrestler.

In the annual National Collegiate tournament, 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.

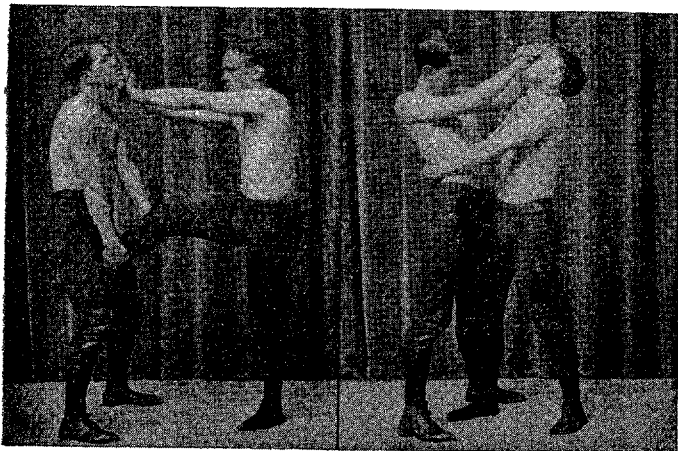
Method of Drawing

4. **Drawings for First Place.** Immediately after the expiration of the minimum weighing-in time, drawings



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 10, 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.

Rule 6—Section 4 (Continued)

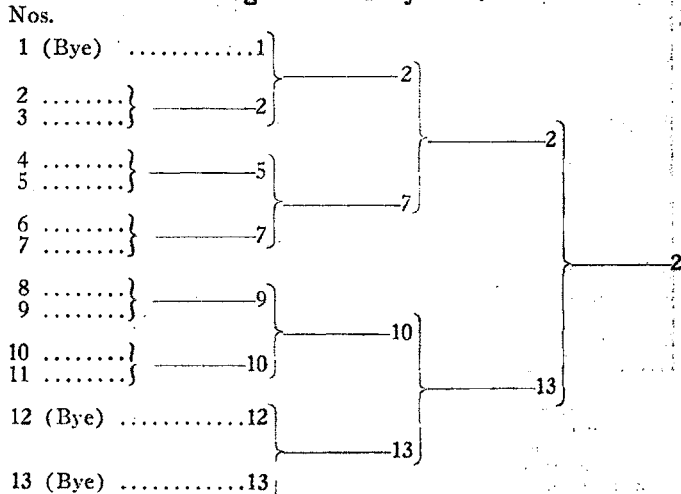
shall be made for each class, starting with the 121-lb. class, and progressing in order up to the heavyweight class as follows:

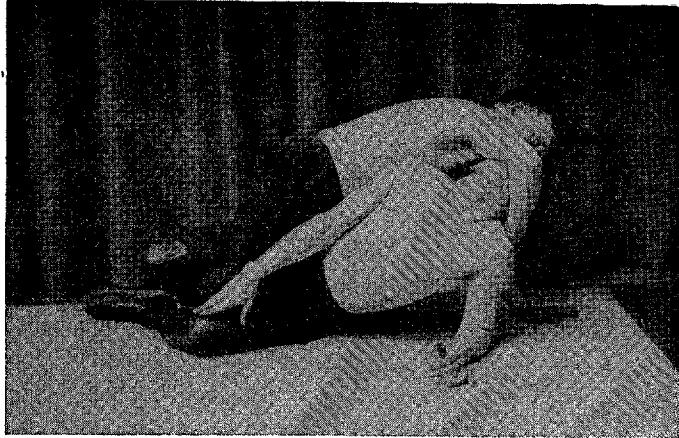
Each contestant (except "seeded" contestants) shall draw a number and shall compete in accordance with the diagram shown in Section 6 of this rule.

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

5. **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 6 of this rule.

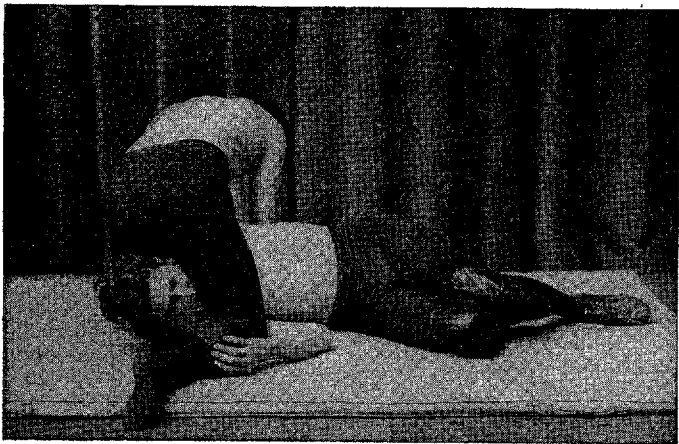
6. **Graphic Illustration of Drawings by Bagnall-Wild System.**





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 such 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.

Rule 6—Section 6 (Continued)

The foregoing illustration of method of drawings and participation of contestants by the Bagnall-Wild System shows drawings with thirteen contestants. Competitors drawings 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 and No. 13 is the second place winner.

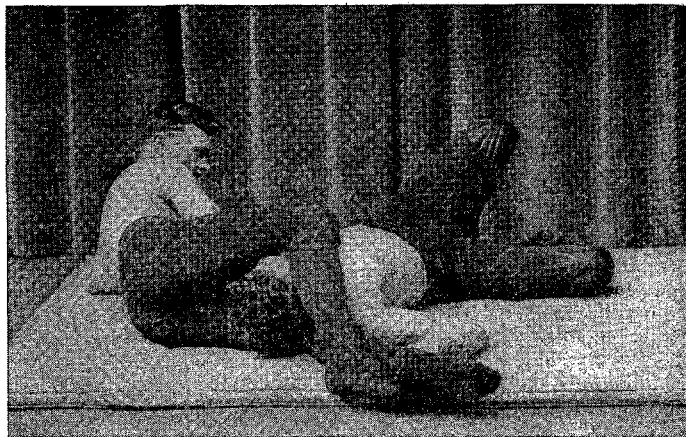
Note. There will be no byes after the first round and no further drawing is necessary for later first place or consolation rounds.

7. Contestants Eligible for Third Place Matches.

A. Immediately after completion of the first semi-final match in each weight the third place consolation rounds shall start between all contestants defeated by the winner of this semi-final match. (See "B" following).

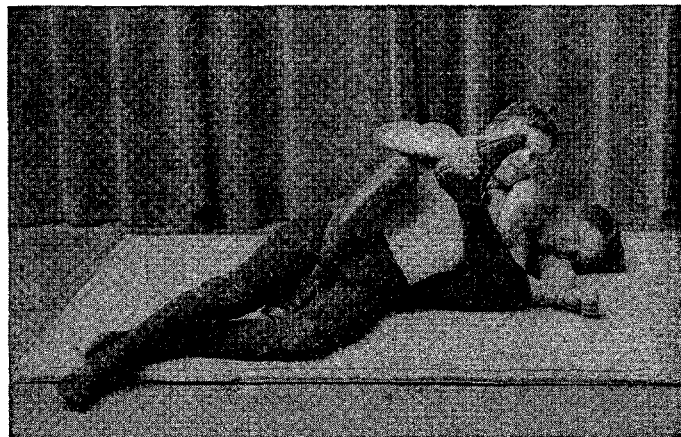
After completion of the second semi-final match in this same weight the same plan shall be followed as indicated in preceding paragraph. The winners of the third place consolation rounds in each of the two half-brackets in each weight class, meet in the final consolation match to determine the third and fourth place winners.

B. When only two contestants have been defeated by the winner of any semi-final match the two defeated contestants shall compete and the winner of the match shall meet the corresponding winner from the other half-bracket to decide the third and fourth place awards. When more than two contestants have been defeated by the winner of any semi-final match, preliminary third place matches will be necessary and *should be conducted in accordance with the original first round drawings*; therefore, those eligible for the third place consolations should be matched in the order in which they were defeated by the finalist in this half-bracket. The eligible contestants are designated in Section 7A of this Rule. Referring to the "Graphic Illustration" under Section 6, those eligible for the third place rounds in the upper half-bracket are Nos. 1, 3 and 7. We will assume that No. 1



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.

Rule 6—Section 7 (Continued)

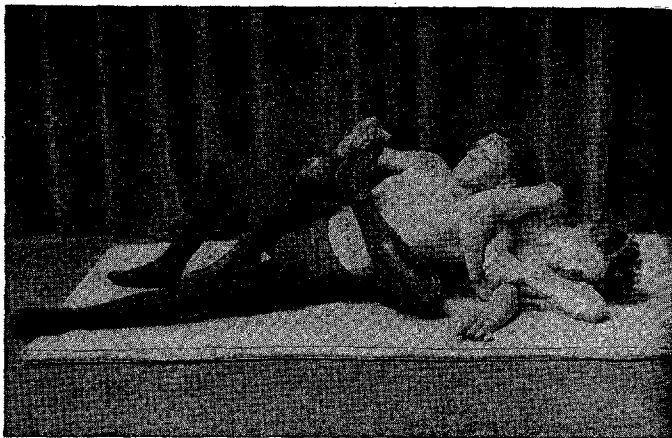
wins from No. 3 and that No. 7 then wins from No. 1. In the lower half-bracket only two contestants (Nos. 12 and 10) have been defeated by the finalist (No. 13) and therefore only one match is necessary to decide the third place finalist from the lower half-bracket. We will assume that No. 12 wins this match. He meets No. 7 in the final consolation match in this weight. The winner is awarded third place and the loser fourth place.

C. All third place matches, except the final one, should be run off during the next to the last session of the meet. The final third place match in each weight should be held during the final session of the meet and each one should immediately follow the final first place match in that weight.

8. The Wrestling Rules Committee recommends that medals and team trophies be formally presented at all tournaments immediately following the completion of the competition in a ceremony made as impressive as possible.

Rule 7. Length and Methods of Conducting Matches

1-A. **First Place Matches in Tournaments.** All first place matches in tournaments and all dual meet matches shall consist of three three-minute bouts. The first three-minute bout shall start from the neutral position with both contestants on their feet. A fall in the first three-minute bout terminates the match. If neither contestant secures a fall in the first three-minute bout, 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 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 position underneath when he starts 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 Rule 7, Section 4, A and B.



No. 12—ILLEGAL TOE HOLD.

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



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

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

Rule 7—Section 1-A (Continued)

When a fall does not occur in any match the Referee shall award the match to the contestant who has scored the greater number of points. (See Rule 17, Section 1.) In case of tie in number of points scored the Referee shall call for extra-period bouts. If no fall occurs in the extra-period bouts the Referee shall award the match to the contestant who has scored the greater number of points. If the match is still a tie the Referee shall name the winner, basing his decision on superior wrestling ability and aggressiveness shown.

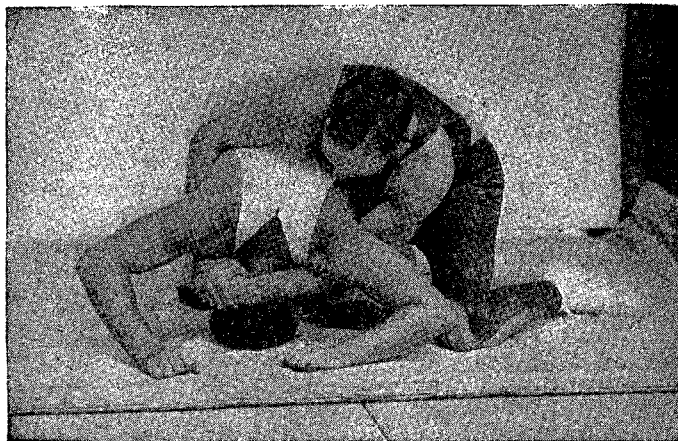
1-B. **Dual Meet Matches.** Dual Meet Matches shall be conducted in the same manner as first place matches in tournament except as follows:

1. Before the meet starts the referee shall have the competing coaches or captains decide by toss of a coin the choice of position at the start of the second bout in the first match. The choice of position in succeeding matches shall alternate. In extra-period bouts the choice of position shall be determined by toss of a coin in each match. ✓

2. In case of tie in number of points scored at the end of extra-period bouts, the match shall be declared a draw.

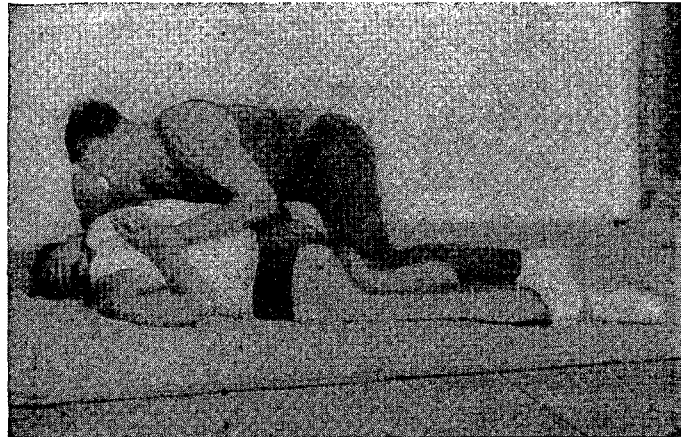
2. **Third Place Matches in Tournaments.** Third place matches shall consist of three two-minute bouts conducted in the same manner as first place matches in tournaments, except as provided hereafter. When a fall does not occur and the points are tied at the end of the third two-minute bout the Referee is expected to name the winner in accordance with plan after extra-period bouts in first place matches. (See Rule 7, Section 1-A.) If he is unable to make such decision he *may* call for extra-period bouts. If no fall occurs and the points are still tied at the end of the extra-period bouts the Referee *must* name the winner.

3. **Extra-Period Bouts.** If the match is a tie at the end of the third three-minute bout in dual meets or first



No. 14—FULL NELSON.

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



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

The hammerlock is a legal hold, provided the arm is not bent above the right angle (i.e., provided that the arm is not carried above the small of the back); and provided, further, that the hand is not forced out away from the body, making it a *twisting* hammerlock. In this illustration the arm is carried distinctly above the right angle and is dangerous.

Rule 7—Section 3 (Continued)

place tournament matches, or at the end of the third two-minute bout (and the Referee is not able to name the winner) in third place matches in tournaments, two extra-period bouts 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 10, 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 bouts other than extra-period bouts.

4. Length of Matches, Bouts and Intermissions.

A. Length of Tournament Matches When Falls Occur. If a fall occurs in the first three-minute bout this terminates the match. When a fall occurs in a second three-minute bout, a second two-minute bout, or a first extra-period bout, 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.

B. Length of Dual Meet Matches When Falls Occur. If a fall occurs in the first three-minute bout this terminates the match. A fall in the second three-minute bout or in the first extra-period bout terminates that bout, but the third three-minute bout, or the second extra-period bout runs the full time unless terminated by a fall.

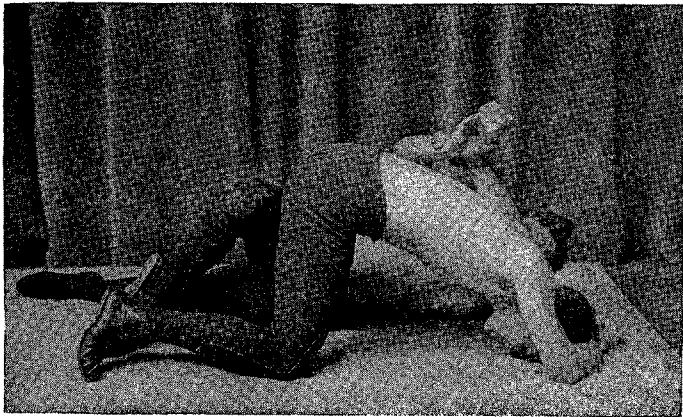
5. Intermissions.

A. Main Two-Minute and Three-Minute Bouts. Only such time shall intervene between the main bouts of any match 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.



NO. 16—LEGAL DOUBLE WRISTLOCK.

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



No. 17—ILLEGAL DOUBLE WRISTLOCK.

This cut shows double wristlock turned into a typical twisting hammerlock that will injure opponent's shoulder if the arms are forced upward, unless opponent turns with the pressure, which often he is unable to do promptly enough to prevent injury to the shoulder.

Rule 7—Section 5 (Continued)

B. 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. In all intermissions of one minute or more, contestants may receive aid and coaching from one person only.

Rule 8—Position of Advantage

1. Whenever a contestant brings his opponent to the mat *under control while all of the supporting points of either wrestler's body are on the wrestling mat proper* he has earned the Position of Advantage ✓ and the offensive wrestler is entitled to this advantage until such time as his opponent, in legal manner, gains a neutral position within the boundary of the mat proper, except when he forfeits this advantage by reason of penalty inflicted by the referee for infringement of the rules. (See rules 9 and 13.)

Note 1. The supporting parts of the defensive wrestler's body are any and all parts touching the mat at that time. The supporting parts of the offensive wrestler's body are the parts of the body touching the mat other than the parts with which he is holding his opponent. (The offensive wrestler's usual points of support are the knees or the side of one thigh and buttocks.) The offensive wrestler must have control of his opponent and must have brought him *to the mat* to constitute a "take-down." ✓

Note 2. In the interpretation of the above rule it should be clearly understood that the offensive wrestler is entitled to the Position of Advantage only when he brings his opponent *to the mat under control* as indicated above; *i.e.*, when the contestants leave the mat on their feet the offensive wrestler is not entitled to the Position of Advantage, even though he may have a decidedly advantageous hold, and the bout is resumed in neutral position at the center of the mat unless, in the opinion of the Referee, the defensive wrestler intentionally went off the mat to prevent his opponent from going behind him. (See Rule 13, Section 2-A.) ✓

Note 3. The latter part of Section 1 above, but not Note 2, applies also when one contestant has had the Position of Advantage on the mat immediately before leaving the mat. ✓

Rule 8 (Continued)

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 use the new set of National Collegiate Officials' Signals. (See page 115 of Guide.)

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. Contestants are "off the mat" when *any supporting part of wrestler's body* is off the mat proper except when a fall is imminent—in which case Rule 15, Section 2-A and B shall apply. 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 13, Section 2, A and C. (See Rule 8, Section 1.)

B. If a contestant held a position of advantage immediately before leaving the mat, on resumption of the bout this contestant shall be given the Position of Advantage in the "Referee's Position on the Mat" (see Rule 10, Section 3), except when Referee applies penalties indicated in Rule 13, Sections 2B, 3 and 6, or in clause C following.

Note. In case contestants leave the mat proper on their feet the above rule still applies unless the defensive wrestler has secured a neutral position before crossing the boundary of the mat proper.

Rule 9—Section 1 (Continued)

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 13, Section 6.)

Rule 10. 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, eyes (*i.e.*, over front of face) or front or side of throat, 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.

Rule 10—Section 1 (Continued)

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.

Note 7. In the interpretation of "holds over front or side of throat," pressure from side of hand, wrist or forearm is considered a "hold" and is therefore barred.

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 Section 1, Notes 1 and 2.)

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, the knees must not be more than the width of the shoulders or hips apart and the heels of both hands must be 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. The thumb may be behind, in front of or at side of elbow. Both of his knees shall be on the mat and outside of defensive wrestler's near leg. *He may take any position between that parallel to the defensive wrestler's body or at right angles to it but his near leg must not touch the near leg of the defensive wrestler.*

Rule 10—Section 3 (Continued)

Note 1. See cuts on pages 78, 80, and 82.

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." See new provision for ten-foot circle at center of wrestling mat and its use in Rule 3, Section 1. (Penalties for infringement of this Rule will be found under Rule 13, Sections 2C and 3.)

Rule 11. 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 13, Sections 1, 2 and 5.)

2. Running or sliding off mat to prevent an opponent from going behind is to be interpreted as stalling. (For Penalty, see Rule 13, Section 2, A.)

Note. Referees must enforce the foregoing rules on stalling.

Rule 12. 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 13, Section 8.)

Note. All communication, either vocal or by signal, other than simple encouragement, by the Coach or members of

Rule 12. (Continued)

the team with a contestant at any time during a bout, 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 13. Penalties

1. Stalling.

A. If, in the opinion of the Referee, a contestant in the Position of Advantage on the mat is stalling, the Referee shall give him one warning.

If and when the offense occurs a second time, the Referee shall immediately order the contestants to their feet in neutral position.

For such offense for a third time, the penalty shall be reversal of position in the "Referee's Position on the Mat" and a second and final warning shall be given.

B. If, in the opinion of the Referee, a contestant in the neutral position on the feet is stalling, the Referee shall warn the offending contestant once. For a second such offense the Referee shall put the contestants in the "Referee's Position on the Mat" with the offender underneath. The same penalty shall be inflicted for the third such offense and a second and final warning shall be given.

Note. For definition of "stalling" see Rule 11, 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 immediately give his opponent the "Referee's Position Behind." (See Rule 10, Section 3.)

B. If, in the opinion of the Referee, a contestant intentionally runs, slides, crawls or rolls off the mat while in the defensive position on the mat, the Referee shall give him a warning. For the second such offense, the Referee shall give him a second and final warning and for a third such offense he shall award a fall to the opponent.

Rule 13—Section 2 (Continued)

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." The penalty for a third such offense shall be the same as for the second one and a second and final warning shall be given. (See Rule 3, Section 1.)

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 offensive position in "Referee's Position on the Mat." In either of the situations above, the penalty for a second infringement shall be the "Referee's Position on the Mat," with the offender in the defensive position and a second and final warning shall be given.

Note. Referees must enforce the foregoing penalty.

4A. Illegal Holds and Unnecessary Roughness. For infringement on Rule 10, Sections 1 and 2, by the offensive wrestler in "Referee's Position on the Mat," when injury does not result in application of penalty provided under Rule 14, Section 3, the penalty shall be loss of his Position of Advantage for the first offense and reversal of position for the second offense, at which time a final warning shall be given.

Rule 13—Section 4 (Continued)

B. For infringement on Rule 10, Sections 1 and 2 by the defensive wrestler in "Referee's Position on the Mat," when injury does not result in application of penalty provided in Rule 14, Section 3, the penalty shall be the award of one point to the opponent. For the second such offense, one additional point shall be awarded to the opponent and a final warning shall be given.

C. If such infringement occurs when contestants are in neutral position, the offender shall be placed in the defensive "Referee's Position on the Mat", and for a second such offense the penalty shall be the same as above and a final warning shall be given.

5. **Disqualification After Two Penalties.** When a contestant has been penalized a second time by the Referee for infringement upon Rule 13, Section 1, 2, 3 or 4 the Referee shall, when inflicting the second penalty, give the offender a final warning. If and when such infringement occurs again in that match the Referee shall immediately disqualify the offender.

6. **Going Off Mat To Prevent Fall.** If, in the opinion of the Referee, the defensive wrestler intentionally crawls or rolls off the mat 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.)

7. **Points to be Awarded When a Contestant is Penalized by the Referee.** When the Referee gives a contestant the offensive position in "Referee's Position on Mat," or neutral position after he has been in the defensive position on mat, as a penalty inflicted upon his opponent for violation of rules, the same number of points shall be awarded to the offended wrestler as though he had earned the change in position.

8. **Sideline Coaching.** If, in the opinion of the Ref-

Rule 13—Section 8 (Continued)

eree, Rule 12 is being infringed upon, the Referee shall stop the bout and shall give a warning in such manner that all contestants, coaches and spectators present shall be aware of the same. If the offense is repeated, the Referee shall award a fall to the representative of the offended side.

9. A. For flagrant, intentional violation of the spirit or letter of the rules, the Referee shall award a fall to the opponent.

B. In *extremely* flagrant cases, such as a deliberate and intentional attempt to injure an opponent, the Referee shall disqualify the offender for the remainder of the meet.

Rule 14. 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.)

If the injured contestant is unable to continue wrestling, the match shall be awarded in accordance with Section 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 match shall be forfeited to the injured contestant and shall be scored as a fall.

4. **General Default.** If a contestant forfeits a tournament match for reasons other those mentioned in the foregoing, his opponent shall be awarded the full quota of

Rule 14—Section 4 (Continued)

✓ points he could score by securing a fall, provided the opponent has properly weighed in and would be eligible to participate in this contest if held.

5. Whenever a contestant defaults a match in any tournament, he is thereby barred from further participation in that meet; however, this shall not make him ineligible for any award to which he may be entitled as the loser in the next round.

Rule 15. Falls and Near 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*, the Referee shall stop the bout, which shall be resumed in accordance with Rule 9, Section 1, B and C, and Rule 13, Section 6.

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.

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

A. **In Tournaments.** 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

Rule 15—Section 3 (Continued)

one securing the fall in the shorter time and he only shall be awarded a point for the fall. (See Rule 7, Section 1A, 2 and Rule 17, Section 2.)

B. **In Dual Meets.** If both contestants secure falls in the last two three-minute bouts or in both of the extra-period bouts the match shall be awarded to the contestant securing his fall in the shorter time. (See Rule 7, Section 1, B, and Rule 17, Section 3.)

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

5. **Near Fall.** A "near-fall" is a situation in which the offensive wrestler has control of his opponent in a pinning combination and a fall is imminent.

Note 1. Whenever all provisions of the above rule are complied with and both shoulders of the defensive wrestler are held in continuous contact with the mat for a minimum of one full second and a maximum of less than two full seconds, a near-fall shall be scored. ✓

Note 2. Whenever all provisions of the above rule are complied with and both shoulders of the defensive wrestler are held continuously within approximately two inches of the mat or less for two full seconds or more, a near-fall shall be scored. ✓

Note 3. In order to further clarify the awarding of a near-fall as indicated in Note 1 and Note 2 above and the awarding of a fall as indicated in Rule 15, Section 1—the following recommendations and Graphic Illustration are offered:— ✓

A. When a fall or near-fall is imminent and the referee is in such position that he can see definitely that both shoulders of the defensive wrestler are in contact with the mat he shall start to count—silently and slowly as follows—1001 (One full second), 1002 (Two full seconds). The referee shall award a fall or a near-fall if and when all provisions of Rule 15, Section 1 or Rule 15, Section 5, Note 1, respectively have been complied with.

B. When a fall or near-fall is imminent and the referee is in such position that he can see definitely that both shoulders are within approximately two inches of the

Rule 15—Section 5 (Continued)

mat he shall start to count as in "A" above and a near-fall shall be awarded if and when all provisions of Rule 15, Section 5, Note 2 have been complied with.

ILLUSTRATION

(Count)—1001	(Count)—1002
← One full second →	
← . . . Slightly less than	two full seconds . . . →
A "near-fall"—if both shoulders are held in continuous contact with the mat for a minimum of one full second or a maximum of slightly less than two full seconds.	
← Two full seconds →	
A fall, if shoulders are held in continuous contact with the mat for TWO FULL SECONDS.	
A near-fall, if shoulders are held continuously within approximately two inches of the mat or less for TWO FULL seconds.	

✓ **Note 4.** Regardless of the length of time a defensive wrestler may be held in a somewhat dangerous position, no near-fall may be scored except as provided in Note 1 or Note 2 above.

✓ **Note 5.** Only one near-fall may be scored in any one "situation."

A "situation" is ended:—

- (1) When the defensive man escapes to neutral position or reverses position.
- (2) When he assumes the defensive "referee's position on mat".
- (3) When he secures a position of defensive value equal to the defensive "referee's position on mat".

The referee must not signal a "near-fall" until the "situation" is ended.

Nothing in the above shall prevent repeated efforts by the offensive wrestler to "pin" his opponent, but, regard-

Rule 15—Section 5 (Continued)

less of the number of near-falls he may secure in any one "situation", he is credited with 2 points only for "near-falls" in that "situation".

Note 6. It should be clearly understood that the position of advantage in any match may change frequently and that the contestant who has previously been in the defensive position may secure the position of advantage and earn a near-fall in a very short period of time. Illustration:—Contestant A brings his opponent B to the mat and is awarded 2 points for a "take-down"; A takes a "body-scissors" or a "cross-body-ride" on B; B rolls and by proper shifting of his weight or by an arm or head lock he obtains control of A—for which maneuver he wins 2 points for "reversal" of position: next by bridging he works A into a "near-fall" position and if he has complied with all requirements included in Note 1 or Note 2 above he is awarded 2 additional points for a near-fall—even though he may still be held in A's "body-scissors" or "cross-body-ride." It often happens in cases such as the above that A eventually regains the advantage—in which case—A is, of course, awarded 2 points for "reversal" of position.

Rule 16. Decisions

1. **Regular Bouts.** If no fall has resulted after the expiration of the three regular bouts of any match, as provided in Rule 7, Section 1, the Referee shall award the match to the contestant *who has scored the greater number of points.*

2. **Third Place Matches in Tournaments.** If neither contestant secures a fall in the three two-minute bouts, the Referee shall award the decision to the contestant *who has scored the greater number of points*, except as provided in Rule 7, Section 2, third sentence.

3. **Extra-Period Bouts.**

A. **In Tournaments.** When no fall has been secured, the Referee shall award the decision to the contestant *who has scored the greater number of points, but if points are still equal, the Referee shall decide the winner on the basis of superior wrestling ability and aggressiveness shown throughout the entire match.*

B. **In Dual Meets.** The Referee shall award the match as in "A" above, except in case of tie, when the match shall be declared a draw.

Rule 17. Scoring

1. **Point System for Deciding Matches When No Fall Occurs.** In all matches the following point system shall be scored and shall constitute the basis for deciding the winner except when a fall occurs or as provided in Rule 7, Section 1 and 2.

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE POINT SYSTEM.

- 2 Points . . . for "Take-Down" (See Rule 8, Sections 1 and 2).
- 1 Point . . . for "Escape" from Defensive Position on Mat.
- 2 Points . . . for "Reversal of Position" from Defensive Position on Mat.
- 2 Points . . . for "Near-Fall" (See Rule 15, Section 5).
- 1 Point . . . for each full minute of superior, accumulated time-advantage behind but 2 points is the maximum to be so awarded in the three bouts of the main match and 1 point is the maximum to be so awarded in the two extra-period bouts.

Note 1. IN THE THREE BOUTS OF THE MAIN MATCH. The procedure to govern the award of 1 or 2 points for time-advantage is as follows: Each Timekeeper records the accumulated time-advantage of the contestant to whom he has been assigned by the Referee. At the end of the main match the Referee subtracts the lesser time-advantage from the greater and if the contestant with the greater time-advantage has less than one minute of superior time-advantage, he is awarded no points by the Referee; if he has one full minute of time-advantage but less than two minutes, he is awarded one point; if he has two full minutes or more, he is awarded 2 points. No contestant may be awarded more than 2 points for superior, accumulated time-advantage in any one main match and the contestant with the lesser time-advantage receives no points, even though his accumulated time-advantage may be one, two or more than two full minutes.

Note 2. IN THE TWO EXTRA-PERIOD BOUTS (if held) the same procedure shall govern as in Note 1 above, except that the maximum number of points that may be awarded in extra-period bouts is 1. Time-advantage in extra-period bouts is entirely independent of that in the main match and if one or the other of the

Rule 17—Section 1 (Continued)

contestants has scored one or two points for time-advantage in the main match he still retains these points.

2. Tournaments.

A. In tournaments, first place in each weight shall count 6 points, second place shall count 4 points, third place shall count 2 points and fourth 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 third place matches, 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 7, Section 4A.

B. If in any tournament, 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 6 points for first place, but no points shall be scored for a fall. Should only two, three or four contestants enter and qualify for any weight class, the contestant taking second, third or fourth place shall be awarded only 4, 2 or 1 points, respectively.

3. 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 match and shall be credited with 5 points, but his opponent shall also be credited with 3 points for his fall.

B. **Decisions.** A decision shall count 3 points.

C. Draws.

(1) In case of a draw each team shall be awarded 2 points.

(2) In case both contestants secure falls in the same time (which is extremely unlikely), each team shall be awarded 3 points.

Rule 17 (Continued)

4. **Tournaments or Dual Meets.** If a contestant secures a fall in each of the last two three-minute, the last two two-minute or extra-period bouts in *Tournaments or Dual Meets*, he shall be credited only with points for one fall.

5. **Team Championship in Tournaments or Dual Meets.** The team securing the highest total of points shall be declared the winner.

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 16.)

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 step back to the edge of the ten-foot circle and be prepared to wrestle. The Referee shall start the match from this position.

4. The Referee shall notify the Timekeepers as follows:

A. When he starts a bout.

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

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 14, Section 1, and Rule 7.)

D. When a contestant has secured the Position of Advantage, when the defensive wrestler has "escaped", when the defensive wrestler has "reversed position" and when a fall has occurred.

Rule 18 (Continued)

5. The Wrestling Rules Committee strongly recommends that all Referees use the set of signals recommended by the Sub-Committee on Officiating and adopted as the official signals by the Wrestling Rules Committee, in order to establish a uniform, standardized code of Referee's signals. (These signals will be found on Page 115 of this Guide.)

6. *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.*

7. 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.

8. The Referee **MUST** enforce **VIGOROUSLY** and **PROMPTLY** the penalties for stalling, etc., as provided in Rule 13.

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

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

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

12. At the end of each match the Referee shall order the contestants to their corners. After he has checked the time-advantage and the scorers' records, and has decided

Rule 18—Section 12 (Continued)

the winner he shall call the contestants to the center of the mat, announce the winner, have the contestants shake hands, after which they shall leave the mat *via their own corners*.

13. **Timekeepers.** In all Tournaments, there shall be three Timekeepers, who shall be supplied with stop-watches. The Head Timekeeper shall record the general time of the match and shall call the minutes in such manner that Referee, contestants and spectators may hear. The head timekeeper shall be provided with two extra stop-watches for recording time out in case of injury to the contestants. Each of the other two Timekeepers shall record the accumulated time-advantage of the contestant to whom he has been assigned by the Referee and he shall report to the Referee on the same at the end of the match. Each contestant shall be allowed to have a representative at the Timekeepers' table and the watches shall be in plain view of these representatives throughout the match. Only the Timekeepers and the representatives indicated above shall be allowed at the Timekeepers' table; there shall be no communication between the Timekeepers or representatives at the Timekeepers' table and coaches, contestants or spectators, and the time-advantage record shall be secret until the match is completed. (This restriction is made to allow the Timekeepers to give their undivided attention to their duties.)

14. The Timekeepers shall be notified by the Referee when to start and to stop their watches, in accordance with Rule 18, Section 4. The Head Timekeeper shall be provided with a small caliber pistol, a loud gong or horn, by which he shall notify the Referee when the time limit of the bout has expired or when the time for intermissions has elapsed. (See Rule 14, Section 1, and Rule 7.)

15. In all intercollegiate matches there shall be two Scorers, each of whom shall record the various points awarded by the Referee to the contestant whose record he has been assigned to keep. Such records shall be available to the Referee at all times.

Rule 19. Notification and Agreement of Meets

1. **Equal Rights for Visiting Teams.** All modifications of rules of competition, "ground rules," etc., proposed by the home manager, must be submitted to the manager of the visiting team, or teams, a sufficient length of time before date of meet for agreement to be reached on same, and no such action is binding unless approved by the visiting team or teams.

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

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

3. 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 shall apply in high school wrestling contests with the following modifications:

1. **Eligibility.** Contests shall be eligible under the rules of the High School Athletic Association of the State in which their school is located.

2. **Weight Classification.** Competition shall be divided into ten weight classes as follows:

103 lbs. and under.

112 lbs. and under.

120 lbs. and under.

127 lbs. and under. ✓

133 lbs. and under.

138 lbs. and under.

145 lbs. and under.

154 lbs. and under.

165 lbs. and under.

unlimited.

Note. Additional competition may be added in the 95 lb. class or the 175 lb. class, or both, provided such action is approved by the local, state or sectional association concerned.

3. Weighing-in of Contestants and Weight Allowance.

A. **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.

B. **No Weight Allowance.** Net weight shall be required in all dual meets and tournaments.

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.

4. Length and Methods of Conducting Matches.

A. **Dual Meet and Final First Place Matches in Tournaments.** These matches shall be eight minutes in length, divided into three bouts of two minute, three minute, and three minute duration respectively. These matches shall be conducted in the same manner as dual meets and first place matches in tournaments under college rules except that there shall be a rest period of one (1) minute between the first and second three-minute bouts and that there shall be no extra-period bouts in tournament competition. If a tournament match results in a tie, it shall be decided in accordance with the last sentence of College Rule 7, Section 1.

B. **All Matches in Tournaments Except Final First Place Matches.** These matches shall consist of three bouts of 2 minutes each, conducted in the same manner as third place matches under college rules, except for a one (1) minute rest period between the second and

third two-minute bouts. If a match results in a tie, it shall also be decided in accordance with the last sentence of College Rule 7, Section 1. ✓

C. **Extra-Period Bouts.** (1) **In Dual Meets,** extra-period bouts shall be conducted in the same manner as corresponding bouts under college rules except for a one-minute rest period between the two extra-period bouts, in addition to the one-minute rest period between the last bout of the main match and the first extra-period bout. ✓
(2) **In Tournaments** no extra-period bouts shall be allowed.

D. No contestant shall be required to wrestle two matches in any tournament with less than a one (1) hour rest-period between such matches.

5. Illegal Holds.

A. In addition to holds barred in College Rule 10, Sections 1 and 2, all "slams" from a standing position (Rule 10, Section 1, Note 6) and the "fall-back" from the standing position, the double wristlock and the head scissors, are barred.

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

B. Penalties for infringements on No. 5A above are the same as for illegal holds indicated in College Rule 10, Section 1 and are given in College Rule 13, Section 5A and B. (In case of injury to the defensive contestant by foregoing illegal holds, Rule 14, Section 3 of the Collegiate rules shall apply.)

Index to Rules

	RULE	SEC.	PAGE
Illustration of Drawings by Bagnall-Wild System	6	8	83
Eyes	6	5	82
Changes in Rules	6	4	72
Communicable Disease	6	2	79
Complete in One Class Only	6	2	75
Costumes	6	2	78
Decisions	16	3	105
Extra-Period Bouts	16	3	105
Regular Bouts	16	1	105
Third Place Matches in Tournaments	16	2	105
Defaults	14	4-5	101
Distinguishing Emblems	3	3	77
Drawings and Eliminations	6	3	81
For First Place	6	4	81
For Third Place	6	7	85
Graphic Illustration of	6	8	83
Seeding	6	3	81
Eligibility	1	1	74
Falls	15	3	102
Double	15	3	102
Fall vs. Decision	15	1	103
Pin	15	1	102
With Part of Body Off Mat	15	2	102
Holds—Illegal	10	1	95
Bending of Fingers	10	1	95
Body Slams	10	1	95
Double Wristlock	10	1	95
Double Wristlock (High School rules)	10	1	113
Full Double Nelson	10	1	95
Hammerlock Above Right Angle	10	1	95
Holds Over Mouth, Nose, Eyes or Throat	10	1	95
Interlocking of Arms	10	1	95
Interlocking of Fingers	10	1	95
Interlocking of Hands	10	1	95
Fore Seissors	10	1	95
Strangle Holds	10	1	95
Twisting of Fingers	10	1	95
Twisting Hammerlock	10	1	95
Toe Holds	10	1	95
Injuries	14	2	101
Accidental	14	2	101
From Illegal Hold	14	3	101
General Default	14	4	101
Intermissions	7	5	91
Matches—Length of	7	3	87
Extra-Period Bouts	7	3	89
For First Place	7	1	87
For Third Place in Tournaments	7	2	89
Intermission Between Bouts	7	5	91
Mat	7	1	75
Near Falls	15	5	103
Notifications and Agreements	19	1	111
Officials	18	1	108
Referee	18	1	108
Timekeepers	18	13	110
Penalties	13	4	98
For Illegal Holds	13	4	99
Off Mat to Prevent Fall	13	6	100
Off Mat Intentionally	13	2	98
Pushing Defensive Man Off Mat	13	3	99
Sideline Coaching	13	3	100
Stalling	13	1	98
Point System	17	1	106
Position of Advantage	8	3	93
Referee's Position on Mat	2	2	96
Representation	2	1	75
Roughness—Unnecessary	19	2	98
Butting	19	2	96
Elbowing	19	2	96
Gouging	19	2	96
Hair Pulling	19	2	96
Kicking	19	2	96
Strangling	19	2	96
Striking	19	2	96
Seeding	6	3	81

Index (continued)

	RULE	SEC.	PAGE
Scoring	17	2	106
Tournaments	17	2	107
Dual Meets	17	3	107
Point System	17	1	106
Tournaments or Dual Meets	17	4	108
Team Championship	17	5	108
Sideline Coaching	12	1	97
Spectators' Behavior	18	11	109
Stalling	11	1	97
Weighing-In	5	1	77
Weight Classification	4	1	77
Weight Allowance	5	2	79
Failure to Make	5	3	79

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE A.A. WRESTLING OFFICIALS' CODE OF SIGNALS

(1) Starting or Resuming a Bout Standing—Extend right arm slightly above the horizontal to the front; verbally announce, "Ready" . . . pause . . . quickly lower arm and at the same instant verbally announce, "Wrestle."

(2) Stop Wrestling—Verbally announce, "Break"; at the same instant extend arm slightly above horizontal to the front, palm outward.

(3) Neutral Position, Standing—Upper arms front, horizontal; both forearms vertical, hands extended.

(4) Begin Wrestling On Mat (Referee's Position)—Referee should be eight to ten feet in front of wrestlers, facing Timer's table, squat position. Give signal for No. 1 above.

(5) Advantage—One arm and index finger extended pointing to wrestler receiving advantage. At the same time verbally announce "Advantage" and name the institution which offense represents.

(6) Neutral Position (No Advantage) On Mat—Both arms extended sideward slightly below the horizontal, palms down; move hands back and forth with fingers spread and at the same instant verbally announce, "No Advantage."

(7) Time Out—Give hand signal for No. 2 above and verbally announce "Time Out."

(8) Declaring Near Fall—Extend one arm vertically; no verbal announcement. (Award of near fall should not be made until the immediate "situation" is finished, as indicated in last sentence of Note under Rule 15, Section 5.)

(9) Declaring a Fall—Quickly strike mat with palm of one hand and at the same instant verbally announce, "Fail." Do not slap wrestler on back. (See Rule 18, Section 9.)

(10) Awarding a Decision or Declaring a Draw—Referee shall call contestants to center of mat and raise the left arm of the winner to a vertical position. In case of draw at end of extra-period bouts in dual meets, Referee shall call contestants to center of mat and raise left arms of both contestants to vertical position.

(11) **Declaring Extra-Period Bout**—Extend both arms vertically and verbally announce, "Extra-Period Bout."

(12) **Award of Points**—In connection with or immediately following the signal for change of position or advantage the Referee shall indicate award of points by pointing to the point scorer with the index finger of one hand and at the same time raise the opposite hand to or near a vertical position, extending one or two fingers of that hand to indicate the number of points awarded. Such signal must be clearly evident to the official Scorekeeper and to the operator of the scoreboard (if such is used), and also, so far as possible, to coaches, contestants and spectators.

Important Notices

ANNUAL NATIONAL COLLEGIATE WRESTLING TOURNAMENT

The 1942 National Collegiate Wrestling Tournament will be held at Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan on March 27th and 28th. Michigan State College has a very fine new gymnasium and field house which should provide ideal facilities for holding our annual meet. This and the strong personnel in the department at Michigan State should insure a most successful meet. (For information regarding eligibility see Rule 1, Sections 2 and 3 of the Wrestling Code.)

RULES' INTERPRETATION MEETING

A rules' interpretation meeting and clinic will be held again in 1942 in connection with the annual National Collegiate Tournament. The morning session of this meeting was not well attended in 1941 and in all probability next year's meeting will be held in the afternoon and evening of Thursday, March 27th. Detailed information regarding the same will be included in the entry and information blank regarding the annual meeting which will probably go out in December or January, next.

MOVIES

The Wrestling Coaches Association has four, 400 foot, 16 mm. silent films of the National Collegiate Wrestling Tournaments of 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941. Use of these films may be secured by any college, school or individual interested, under the conditions indicated in the article on movies of N.C.W. Tournaments in this guide on page 11. Requests for reservations should be made as early as possible with Mr. B. R. Patterson, Wrestling Coach, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas, who will furnish any additional information desired upon request.

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 repulsive to 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 preferable 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.

Note to coaches and wrestlers from the Rules Committee

In the past some coaches have lost sight of the importance of each individual's conduct when in the public eye, and, as a consequence, incidents have occurred, on the part of both coaches and wrestlers, that certainly have not been conducive to the type of public reaction that is desirable. As we all know, ninety per cent of our athletes' conduct is a direct reflection on the type of sportsmanship advocated by his coach. The natural trend of the athlete is toward proper conduct, but it is expecting too much of him to carry on this quality, if the coach, in whom the boy has confidence, continually violates these sporting principles. It has been evident in the past that many college and schoolboy wrestlers have been embarrassed by the conduct of their coaches in public meets.

The attention of the rules committee has been specifically called to the childish and unsportsmanlike actions of several coaches (who were named) for abusive language from the bench, coming on the mat proper during the progress of the meet to argue with the referee, playing to the crowd through expressive gestures following the referee's decisions and in general conducting themselves in a manner unbecoming a coach.

Strong recommendations have been made to the committee that specific rulings be included in the rule book to penalize such conduct and unless this condition is remedied, it is obvious that official action must be taken. Unfortunately, a penalty of this nature would cause unwarranted hardship to the contestant during whose match the penalty was enforced. It seems entirely out of order that a few people in the coaching profession should jeopardize the good name of wrestling by the lack of a little common sense and decency. It is hoped that the coaches who have been guilty of this unseemly conduct will take stock of themselves and spare the committee the unpleasant duty of enacting embarrassing legislation.

Referees—Attention!

By R. G. CLAPP, M.D.,

Chairman N.C.A.A. Wrestling Rules Committee

Penalties for Stalling and Other Infringements on the Rules.

RULE 13.

A number of changes and additions have been made in the new rules to do away with the Referee's option of giving warnings or immediately penalizing contestants for certain infringements on the rules which have resulted in much discrepancy in these rules by different referees in the past; to classify warnings and penalties under four definite heads; to provide in some cases for more drastic penalties.

Head No. 1—Rule 13, Sections 1 A & B, 2C. Referee gives a warning *only* on first offense; he *must* penalize for second such offense; he *must* penalize for third such offense and give second and final warning.

Head No. 2—Rule 13, Section 2 A, 3, 4 A and C. Referee *must* penalize on *first* offense; he *must* penalize on second offense and give final warning.

Head No. 3—Rule 13, Section 5. After Referee has inflicted the second penalty for infringement under Head 1 or 2 above he *must immediately* award a fall to the opponent if and when the infringement occurs again.

Head No. 4—Rule 13, Section 6. Referee *must* give warning on first offense and award fall to opponent on second such offense.

The large majority of referees have in the past been far too lax in enforcing prescribed penalties for stalling and for other infringements on the rules. This year the committee has tried to specify very definitely when penalties should be inflicted. Heretofore the rules were sufficiently flexible in this regard as to allow the referee to be very lenient in this enforcement and still be within the letter of the rules, but this will not be true in 1942. Drab, uninteresting, stalling matches will not stimulate normal growth in popularity of wrestling and failure of referees to properly enforce the rules in the past has been an important factor in the lack of interest in amateur wrestling on the part of the sporting public. The committee expects the referees to do their full share to improve these conditions in 1942.

Every competent referee should be able to discriminate between honest effort to secure falls or to improve position and "faked" effort or aggressiveness put on to deceive the referee. A "good showman" may occasionally make it difficult for the referee to distinguish between real and counterfeit effort, but in such cases the referee should realize that if a really superior wrestler is penalized for stalling he will soon be back in the position of advantage and he will then make such an honest and obvious effort to secure a fall or to improve his position that the referee will have no further reason to penalize him.

Furthermore, referees should clearly understand that they are not doing their duty if they allow a contestant to score a single point for time-advantage by means of stalling. Under most circumstances 30 seconds is

ample time for the referee to allow the offensive wrestler to demonstrate his offensive effort and referees should also understand that the primary burden for starting active wrestling rests on the shoulder of the offensive and not the defensive wrestler. *Continuous* "counter-wrestling" with no real offensive effort should be interpreted as stalling.

DANGEROUS HOLDS

Referees should be alert to possible injury which may result from dangerous holds, whether legal or illegal, and should anticipate and be prepared to block such holds before injury results. It is far better to have a half-a-dozen potentially dangerous holds stopped too soon than to have one serious injury result because the referee failed to stop that hold in time.

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 illegal hold.

NEAR-FALLS

By numerous explanatory notes great effort has been made to clear up all doubtful points relative to proper interpretation of the near-fall. Referees should familiarize themselves with all of these notes.

Questions and Answers

By R. G. CLAPP, M. D.

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 another coach to concede a handicap, and it is unfair to the contestant who has complied with the weight rules.

RULE 7, SECTION 4.

Q.—When a fall results in the second three-minute bout of a match, what is the length of the last period?

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

RULE 9, SECTION 1-C.

Q.—In resuming a match at the center of the mat, when should the Referee give contestants the same position they had when they left the mat?

A.—Only when a fall is imminent and the defensive wrestler intentionally works off the mat.

RULE 10, 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. (See Rule 10, Section 1, Note 3.)

RULE 10, SECTIONS 1 AND 2.

Q.—Does the offensive wrestler lose his position of advantage when he is required by the Referee to break a dangerous or illegal hold?

A.—Yes, if illegal hold. No, if legal hold. See Rule 13, Section 5.

RULE 10, SECTION 2.

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 where 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.

RULE 11.

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; a period of thirty seconds or thereabouts should be sufficient for the Referee to decide whether or not the contestant is stalling.

RULE 15.

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.

RULE 16.

Q.—Must the Referee make a decision in all tournaments?

A.—Yes. See Rule 7, Section 2, and Rule 16.

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

RULE 2, SECTION 2.

Q.—If in a tournament a man who is a lone entry wrestle in one weight (say 165-pound class) the first day, can he drop back to a lighter class (say 155-pound) 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.

RULE 5, SECTION 1D(b).

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.

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.

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.

RULE 6.

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

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

RULE 6, SECTION 7 AND RULE 14, SECTIONS 1, 2 AND 3.

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.—Yes, because forfeiture of a match because of injury is not interpreted as a default.

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.—Yes. See preceding Q. and A.

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 3.

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.

RULE 10.

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

A.—Yes.

RULE 10.

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. See Rule 10, Section 1.

RULE 10.

Q.—If a man in a body-scissors hooks one leg over the top toe of his opponent, does that class as an over-scissors?

A.—Yes, according to the rules all over-scissors are barred.

RULE 10.

Q.—Is a man on defense permitted to use toe holds, pressure across the face, twisting hammerlock, etc?

A.—No. See Rule 10, Section 1 and Note 7.

RULE 10.

Q.—If the man behind on the mat clasps his arms about his opponent's waist and one arm, is this an illegal hold?

A.—Yes, if both of defensive wrestler's knees are on mat.

RULE 10.

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.

RULE 11.

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

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

RULE 18.

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

A.—See Rule 13.

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.

RULE 18, SECTIONS 1 and 10.

Q.—If a man underneath slaps his opponent on the back, and becomes released as a consequence, and his opponent claims he thus concedes a fall, and he 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.

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.

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

RULE 16, SECTION 2-A.

Q.—Might 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 Rule 16, Section 3, A and B.

RULE 18, SECTION 13.

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.

RULE 10, SECTION 1.

Q.—Man underneath raises both hands from mat and sits back on haunches 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.

RULE 10, 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.

RULE 11.

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?

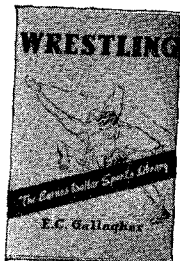
A.—Yes.

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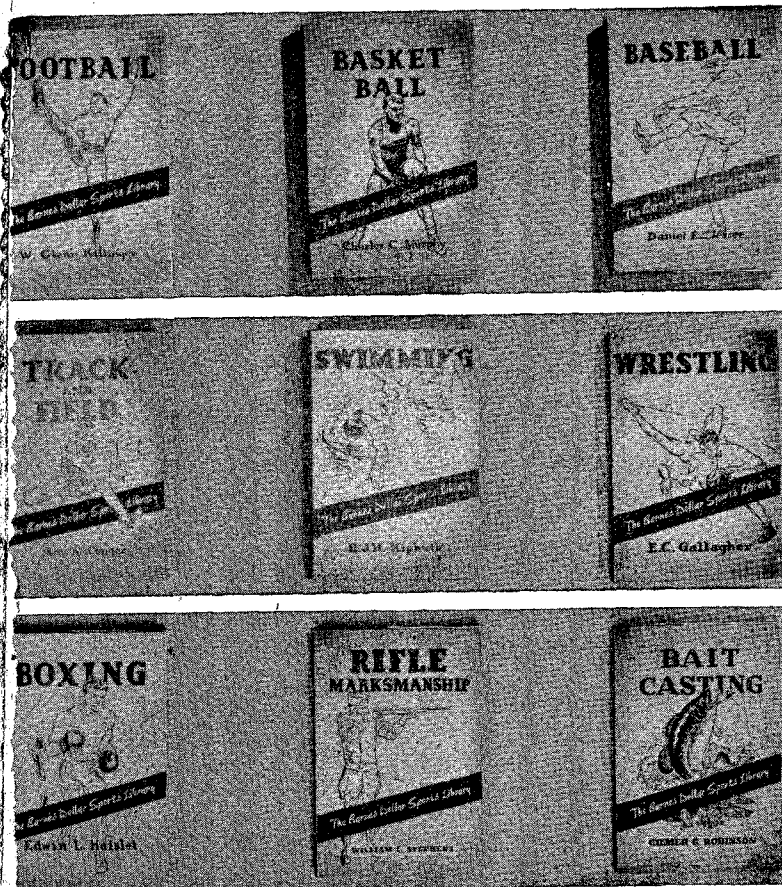
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