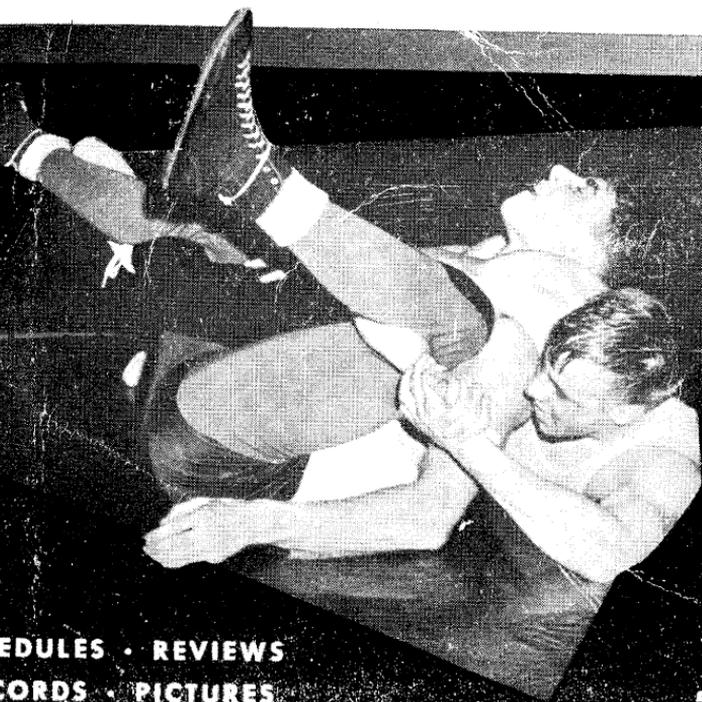


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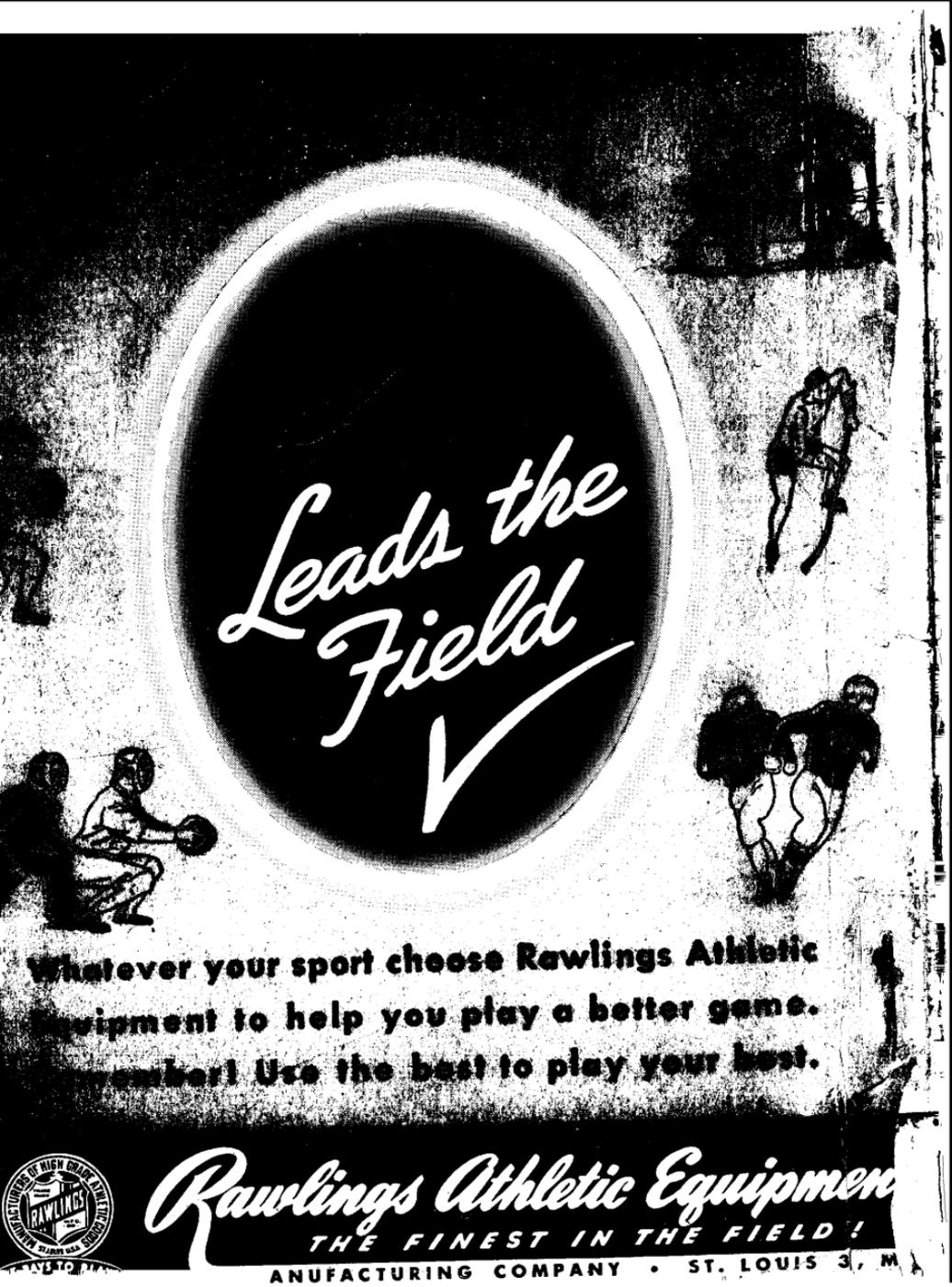


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National Collegiate Athletic Association

WRESTLING GUIDE

Including the

OFFICIAL RULES

1947-48

Edited by B. R. Patterson

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PUBLISHERS NEW YORK

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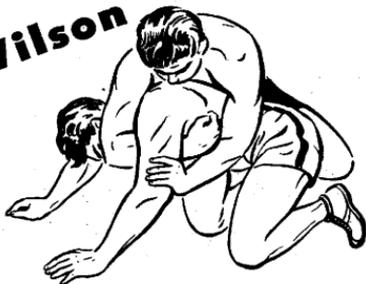
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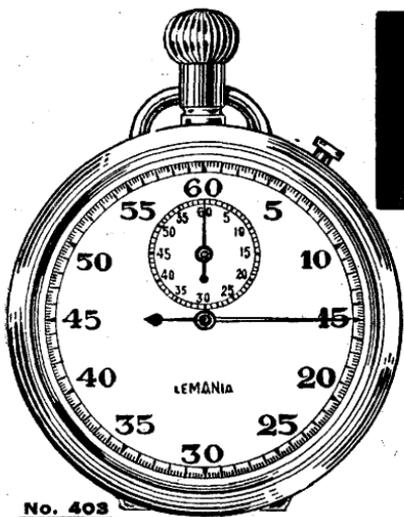
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The Editor Speaks

COACHING METHODS

Some coaches are winning consistently—there is a reason for it, and an article from the coaches would be of great value to all of us. I do not think that an article would be giving away the coaches' stuff as we may know what a man uses but we do not know when he will use it. This is an individual sport and each man may use a different style. The coach and manager of the 1948 U. S. Olympic Wrestling Team will be asked to prepare articles on wrestling and officiating technique under Olympic rules for the 1949 Guide.

EQUIPMENT AND SANITATION

There is new equipment coming out, particularly in mat covers. They may be plastic, rubber, cotton flannel or other cloth material. Wearing of protective equipment such as headgears should be encouraged in practice and in competition. This helps prevent the cauliflower ear bug-a-boo. The plastic and rubber covers have an advantage over the cotton flannel and other cloth covers in that they may be cleaned each day by using a mop and warm soapy water and a disinfectant. The wrestling room must be warm for work-outs. The cloth covers need to be laundered frequently and most schools have trouble in managing to dry them. Articles on how you have solved the above problems would be a help to not only the college coach but the high school coaches. An article on modern methods used in the treatment of impetigo and other contagious skin diseases are needed.

METHODS OF PROMOTION

There are certain schools that draw large crowds and have enthusiastic audiences. There is a reason for it. An article on promotion of wrestling by one of the coaches of the above institutions would be a great help to the wrestling game.

PICTURES

The editor would like to have your good action shots and will use the best one of the year for a cover photo. It is necessary to have the following information: The date, time and place of meet, and identification of the contestants. This is necessary. There will be a \$10 cash prize for the person sending in the best action picture of amateur wrestling taken during the 1948 season. Please get pictures of the individual championships of your conference, or if you wish, get a squad picture with the champions in the first row, second place winners in the second row, third place winners in the third row, etc. Another thing, pictures illustrating illegal or legal holds in wrestling will be gratefully received.

An article on the use of movies, slides, still pictures and other visual methods of teaching wrestling would be of great value.

Get your articles in early, double space them. Please have them in by April 1.

What We Can Do to Better Wrestling

By H. E. KENNEY

President, Wrestling Coaches and Officials Association

We are associated with one of the finest sports in the program of amateur athletics. More and more local interest, both spectator and participant, is developing and the future looks reasonably bright. Whether we really go places or not depends upon us as leaders and cooperative effort is paramount. There are several points we should keep in mind in order to contribute to the development of this fine sport:

1. *Keep experimenting with the rules.* We haven't a perfect plan as yet for determining winners when the wrestlers fail to gain falls. Some day we will hit upon a plan far superior to the point system now used. When that day comes wrestling will be fast, rough and spectacular. Potentially this sport has as great a crowd appeal as any sport on the calendar. It is up to us to find the right plan for scoring decisions. We have come a long way since the old "time advantage" plan. The combination referee's decision and time advantage was an improvement. Referee's decision was another step and the present point system is the best plan yet devised. It has definite weaknesses however. Too often a man is penalized for aggressive wrestling and in some cases the man who has turned in the best performance of wrestling loses the bout. We have research work to be done on a scoring plan. Many leading coaches are now working hard trying to hit upon a system that will "turn these wrestlers loose." When this happens we will fill our gymnasium with spectators and wrestlers. Greater participation will follow improvement in spectator interest.

2. *Work toward All American Wrestling Rules.* We should work toward one set of amateur wrestling rules. A set of rules acceptable to the NCAA, the AAU and all other organizations would contribute to interest in wrestling. We may have to make concessions. The AAU people will also have to give some ground, but it can be worked out. How can we expect the United Nations to formulate a workable plan for peace and yet claim that it is impossible for the NCAA and the AAU to get together on one set of rules for one sport and in one country? Perhaps a joint NCAA and AAU committee should work out the national rules for all American wrestling.

3. *We need more Uniform Officiating.* The officiating varies too much in different areas of the country. It even varies within the same area, and sometimes in the same tournament. We should cooperate with the NCAA Wrestling Rules Committee in promoting rules interpretations meeting, rules clinics and in the publishing of standardizing guides to wrestling officials.

4. *Make the Coaches Bulletin valuable.* Keep sending in material to Dave McCuskey, Secretary of the American Wrestling Coaches and Officials Association, for publication in the Coaches Bulletin. Dave should have a real editing job. We should give him enough material so that he can, by evaluation and selection, really give us a worthwhile

Coaches Bulletin. Dave McCuskey's address is Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Ia.

5. *Promote High School Wrestling in your own back yard.* Every coach of wrestling should get out and promote this sport in the high schools, the YMCAs and other institutions in his local area. Too many college coaches are looking over the fence for material. Some are actually "jumping the fence" and bringing home material that would not normally attend their institutions. As one coach frankly puts it "I can get better wrestlers, as freshmen, from a 'certain' state than I can develop by coaching in four years of hard work." This is either a sad commentary on his coaching ability or a fine tribute to the high school coaches of that "certain state." The point is are we coaches, teachers and educators or are we eventually going to limit our activity to promoting and managing. It is normal for boys to go to the college or university of their own choice, which may be close at home or far away from home. It is, however, not educationally healthy to spoil our boys by persuasive intrigue. The grass looks greener to many of these boys in far away places anyway. With so-called "offers" from various sources boys sometimes lose the right perspective and in many cases they are harmed by following the "athletic rainbow." Let's stick to coaching, teaching, and selling the game of wrestling. On this road lies the source of real satisfaction and security in our field.

6. *Schedule the strongest teams in your area.* Too many coaches look for a "soft" schedule of dual meets. No team will ever rise very much above the caliber of its competition. It is human nature to like to win and hate to lose, but a team with great potential strength can be held to mediocrity because of easy schedules. This factor also causes some strong teams to travel long distances for meets or be content with small schedules; thereby weakening the position of wrestling in institutions where the sport is well developed.

7. *Stop calling names.* Let's stop criticizing other wrestling coaches unjustly. We all look bad at times. Some years our boys are "stallars." Some seasons they are a credit to wrestling. All coaches work hard to develop an aggressive team, because it usually pays off. Some boys are natural gamblers and regardless of the coaching philosophy they will be aggressive wrestlers. Others are conservative and no amount of encouragement to wrestle aggressively will produce desired results.

Some seasons a coach has good teams, at other times poor teams. Other coaches have little material year after year and consequently do not show up too well in the win and loss column. Many of our best coaches have won few meets. How well a seed grows depends to a great extent on the soil in which it falls. We are all prone to think we are good when we have a good year or two and to pity the poor coach who hasn't our ability. Trade places with that coach and he may do better than you have done.

8. *Build a better Coaches and Officials Association.* Let's promote membership and get all coaches and officials into the American Wrestling Coaches and Officials Association. This organization can and should be a stronger factor in the development of wrestling in the high schools, colleges and Universities.

Tips to Olympic Contestants

By FRANK LEWIS

Olympic Champ, 1936

First I want to definitely impress upon the contestants never to take a chance of rolling near your shoulders, or bridging whenever your shoulders are anywhere near the mat. Having seen some of our outstanding wrestlers eliminated by rolling falls, and almost having been eliminated myself by one, it left a very definite impression on me. In several matches I saw boys eliminated by rolling falls when they would be several points ahead and riding their opponent at the time. In these matches there was always a question in my mind as to how the referee could determine that the boy's shoulders had touched; however, in practically every instance he was declared pinned.

I feel that the present point system installed in collegiate wrestling since 1936 has better prepared the present American wrestlers for the Olympics than we were prepared. However, one must always be on guard against rolls of any kind. The Europeans achieve these rolls by arm locks, wrist locks, hip locks, and head locks. The European wrestlers are much more cautious than the Americans even under our present point system. They very seldom try for a take-down unless there is an opportunity to pin their opponent in the same series of holds. They wrestle more on their feet than we do, and use more hip locks and similar take-downs, very seldom using the leg dive. They have very strong arms and necks, and do a lot of high bridging. In general, they are quite strong and execute their holds thoroughly and cleverly.

In the 1936 tournament the Europeans were easier to take down with a leg dive than any other take down used in that tournament. I say this because I was able to take down all five of my opponents at least once with a leg take-down. I attribute this to two reasons: first, they seldom use this type of take-down themselves, and, therefore, do not have a good defense against it; secondly, it was my favorite take-down. I remember in one match that I took my opponent down two times in the first period with leg dives, and at the end of this period all three European judges and the referee called us even, whereas, I should have had an advantage; but the judges apparently did not consider a leg dive as a take-down.

It will be necessary to be in excellent physical condition as you may be called upon to wrestle several times in one day. As an example: the 1936 tournament lasted three days and I had one match the first day, none the second day, and four matches the last day, and some of the other boys also encountered the same difficulty.

It is possible to win all of your matches in the Olympics and still not win the tournament, this being due to the point system whereby you receive one bad mark for a decision, and three bad marks if you lose, and five bad marks will eliminate you from the tournament. You must, therefore, be able to win some of your matches by a fall. I found the easiest way to pin them was with the crotch and half nelson.

In conclusion let me remind you to be cautious: keep out of any holds that might lead to a roll; learn a good take-down and pin-hold, and be in very good condition.

Olympic Wrestling

By ROSS FLOOD

Captain, 1936 Olympic Team

Olympic wrestling, such as that used in the 1932 and 1936 games, was purely a demonstration of science, stamina, leverage, and courage.

We found the European very adept at bear hugging. When this failed, he would reverse his weight and his opponent's backward into a bridge, and with a quick turn, either right or left, come on top in a fall position. Almost every time an American wrestler tied up with a European, it ended in a fall for the European. Too much stress cannot be placed on the weakness of Americans to bridge on their foreheads and to be able to counter the strength of their opponents.

Where the Europeans have stressed strength and speed after contact to overcome an opponent, the Americans have stressed speed, science, and maneuverability. We found that the Europeans were weak on their feet when countering arm drags and single and double leg pick-ups.

TAKE-DOWNS

Europeans stressed head locks, hip locks, reverse hip locks, arm locks, and reverse arm locks. Americans used snap-downs, arm drags, and single leg—seldom used double leg pick-ups.

RIDES

In 1936 Europeans broke their opponents down and turned them over by using leverage and strength; they stress the use of arms and shoulders, almost altogether. Americans used leg rides and tried to break their opponents. They would shift opponents off balance by placing knees up even with opponents putting weight on them, and pulling to side before opponents could counter.

ESCAPES AND REVERSES

Europeans used rolls (wings), head locks, arm locks. Americans stressed ability to counter half nelsons, wings (by throwing weight forward instead of backward), leg pick-ups, and slams, ability to bridge at any moment, and head locks. Europeans never sat out—in split periods, they never came out even, but always on top with a pinning hold. (When this happens, the match is stopped and the bottom man is put back down when he comes out even or reverses position but is not in a pinning position.)

Preparing For the 1948 Olympic Games

By ALVIN SAPORA

Department of Physical Education, U. of Illinois

The XIIth Olympiad, scheduled to be held in London in 1948, marks the revival of the oldest and most famous of all sports classics. The ancient games were abolished in 392, but revived in 1896, and held periodically except during World War I. Now we stand on the threshold of still another revival of the historic games after World War II, with the ancient city of London playing host to the athletes from throughout the entire world.

In no other sport is there such a diversity of opinion and difference of practice throughout the world as in the sport of wrestling. The culture, social, and religious customs in countries throughout the world have caused a wide variety of styles of wrestling to be followed by various peoples. At each Olympic Games' meeting, the countries of the world compete in wrestling, as they do in other sports, foregoing for the time the wide varieties of the game practiced in their homelands. The Olympic rules define only two styles of the game to be contested, namely (1) the Greco-Roman style and (2) the free-style, or the otherwise commonly called catch-as-catch-can style.

As each Olympic year approaches, the competitors of the ancient and noble sport of wrestling must adjust their competition in the sport along rules and regulations promulgated by the International Amateur Wrestling Federation. In Europe and most countries outside of the United States, this adjustment to the International Rules is more easily accomplished, since much of the competitive wrestling outside of the United States is conducted, with minor alterations, under the Olympic rules.

But what about the American wrestler? We have developed a style of our own in this country. We have developed such things as time advantage, points for escape, take-down, and reversal of position, and have devised special techniques in the use of scissors not generally practiced by wrestlers in other parts of the world.

In 1948, another Olympic year of competition faces the amateur wrestlers of the United States. If we are to win our share of the titles, many adjustments must be made in our already ever-changing set of rules to train both our competitors and officials so that the best men will represent us in the wrestling competition at the Twelfth Olympiad in London. Our wrestlers should not be handicapped in Olympic competition by unfamiliarity with the Olympic style of wrestling, or by poor officiating and judging in the selection of the American Olympic team.

American free style wrestlers must make many adjustments in their wrestling to adapt themselves to the Olympic style of the game. The principal element of the change is the need for American wrestlers to keep from momentarily rolling or falling on their shoulders, a factor which is not so important when the two second fall is used. Even when the shoulders face the mat it is scored against a wrestler, especially when

the wrestler must bridge to keep his shoulders from touching the mat; also, there is always the possibility of the rolling fall being called. The European wrestler is especially adept at take-downs from the feet which lands his opponent on his shoulders, using such techniques as hip locks, win locks, body lifts, and similar body throws; he is also particularly adept at rolling an opponent. In contrast, the leg dive and similar take-downs used by Americans to gain the advantage position are not considered as especially aggressive work in the eyes of the European, since these techniques are not directed at throwing an opponent on his shoulders. Furthermore, the American must learn the strategies used in the ground wrestling periods, in which a strong defense or a particularly strong offense is needed to score effectively. In short, the American wrestlers must be able to gain falls and keep from endangering themselves from rolling on their shoulders like they are accustomed to do in the advantage position in the American style of wrestling.

Besides adjusting ourselves to the somewhat different techniques involved in the Olympic style of wrestling, we must also adjust ourselves to a different set of standards in officiating and conducting wrestling under the Olympic rules. Wrestling judges, referees, and other officials must forget, for the Olympic year, that riding, take-downs, and escapes are *not* major factors in selecting a winner of a wrestling match under the Olympic rules. Furthermore, they must remember that the forcing of the shoulders to face the mat, forcing a man to bridge to prevent the shoulders from touching the mat, or rolling, throwing or holding a man on his shoulders are the major factors in determining Olympic wrestling champions. In observing and participating in the Olympic style of wrestling in Europe for approximately two years, it is my firm belief that our officials must be thoroughly acquainted with not only the Olympic wrestling rules, but the general philosophy behind the rules to do an adequate job in conducting wrestling under these rules.

Some basic principles which Olympic wrestling officials should consider are:

1. *General conduct of the bout.* There must be a thorough understanding between the referee and the judges concerning the general conduct of the bout. The referee and the judges must know their duties, be acquainted with all regular signals and their limitations, and assume their responsibilities in the general conduct of the bout. The use of the lights (or other color type substitute signaling devices), the procedure in calling falls, and general bout procedure and relationships between officials should be thoroughly known and rehearsed by all officials. A very high type of officiating is an absolute necessity under Olympic rules to avoid the very disagreeable contradictions that may easily arise as a result of poor officiating.

2. *Interpretation of the rules.* Besides knowing and understanding the letter of the rules, referees and judges should understand the philosophy and spirit of the objectives of wrestling under the Olympic rules.

- a. Superiority is judged in every situation by the activity of the competitors *without regard to their position whether above or below.*
- b. Only an attempt to get a hold in order to throw or pin an opponent

is to be considered as activity. Passiveness is the intention to avert holds without counter attacking, or to hold down an opponent without attempting a decision attack. Furthermore, it is also regarded as passiveness to stand up or escape repeatedly when underneath in the prescribed ground wrestling periods.

c. Ground wrestling under the Olympic rules involves techniques of defense as well as offense. American officials are not accustomed to credit the wrestler in the underneath position with aggressive action when he merely successfully avoids the offensive thrusts of his opponent in the top position.

3. *Special Equipment needed for Olympic bouts.* The mechanical procedures involved in the conduct of the bouts under Olympic Rules should be installed and operated as efficiently as possible.

a. Lights should be properly installed and coordinated.

b. The signals between the referee and the judges involving the lights and other equipment should be completely understood.

c. Official Olympic score sheets should be used by all judges and referees. Bouts should be scored on the basis of skills exhibited according to the Olympic rules, without reference to the rules of catch-as-catch-can wrestling as practiced in the United States today.

Finally, it is generally conceded that American wrestlers are handicapped in Olympic wrestling because of the differences in techniques and rules between Olympic rules and collegiate or AAU rules. Two methods of reducing or eliminating this handicap are suggested from past experience with European styles of wrestling.

1. All American wrestling coaches, heretofore so efficient in developing top-notch wrestlers, should carefully study the possible techniques and strategies that may be used under the Olympic rules and coach their wrestlers accordingly. The final touches in teaching techniques and strategies can be accomplished by the American Olympic wrestling coach and his staff; however, if our wrestlers are not well grounded in the Olympic style wrestling techniques and rules, adequate training will not be possible before our men get to the London games.

2. American officials, including referees and judges conducting Olympic style bouts, should be thoroughly familiar with both the spirit and the letter of the Olympic wrestling rules. If this is not accomplished among American amateur wrestling officials, our preparation for the Olympic games will not be directed along channels that will best fit our wrestlers to win at the 1948 Olympic games. It is suggested that officials' clinics and schools be held in all areas of the country and officiating standardized as much as possible. The cooperation of all men with past experience in the conduct of matches under Olympic rules should be utilized. Good officiating, as well as the development of good wrestlers, is essential to victory in wrestling at the 1948 Olympic games.

Suggestions For a Wrestling Study

By B. R. PATTERSON

Editor, Official Wrestling Guide

Joseph M. Skiba in the 1935 December issue of *The Journal of Health and Physical Education* made an objective study of boxing. I think it a good idea for a similar study to be made of wrestling. If someone should ask the average coach, fan, or contestant, the average number of take downs attempted, or the number of attempted falls in an average match you would be surprised at the variations in the answers you would receive.

If the study was made it might provide an instrument by which the coach could make an objective analysis of his wrestlers' performances. In fact, the wrestler could use this information for self analysis. A study of this sort should provide the answer to the strength and weakness of the college and high school wrestler.

If the average coach could have the following information I feel certain that he could do a better job of coaching.

Here are a few questions that I would like to have answered:

1. The number of and type of take downs attempted that occur in a match.
2. The number and type of reversals attempted.
3. The number and type of take downs and reversals used.
4. Penalties, and for what?
5. Number of time-outs and why.
6. The number of attempted and near falls.
7. The number of falls and the most effective pin holds.
8. The number of injuries. Not only the number, but the type and severity of injury.
9. The number of times that the men leave the mat.

Perhaps there are other things that should be added. For instance, a comparison between high school and college matches. The same comparison between matches under Olympic rules and under NCAA rules.

This information would make it possible for the coach to plan just what department he should put stress on in his workouts.

A study of this sort should be of great help to the Rules Committee.

International Rules For Wrestling

(Greco-Roman and free-style)

WEIGHT CLASSIFICATION AND WEIGHING-IN

Participants of the Olympic and International Competitions shall wrestle in the following weight classes:

1. Fly weight, up to 52 Kilos. (114.4 lbs.)
2. Bantam weight, up to 57 Kilos. (125.4 lbs.)
3. Feather weight, up to 62 Kilos. (136.4 lbs.)
4. Light weight, up to 67 Kilos. (147.4 lbs.)
5. Welter weight, up to 73 Kilos. (160.6 lbs.)
6. Middle weight, up to 79 Kilos. (174 lbs.)
7. Light heavy weight, up to 87 Kilos. (191 lbs.)
8. Heavy weight, over 87 Kilos. (191 lbs.)

The contestants shall participate in the weight class corresponding to the natural weight of their body. Exception is to be made if they enter in the next higher weight class; but such engagements must be submitted before weighing-in takes place.

The weighing-in shall take place on the day of the competition, it shall be commenced three hours before and finished two hours before the beginning of the first bout. If the competition extend beyond one day, the competitors shall be weighed every day of the competition, when no allowance of weight shall be permitted. Re-weighing to commence two hours and to be finished one hour before the first bout—No automatic scale shall be used.

The competitors shall be weighed nude (netto) and be subjected to a medical examination, in order to avoid infection. The competitors shall have the right to appear on the scale as many times as they wish during the period of weighing-in and re-weighing.

DRAWING THE LOT AND PAIRING

The participants of the competition shall be paired for each round according to their numbers as drawn by lot. The numbers are to be drawn by the competitors or by their representatives.

The time table and the protocol of the competition shall be drawn up, also a list of the pairing of the contestants in each round for the information of the competitors.

The competitor drawn by the lot to follow each other, as on the register, will wrestle together in the first round. If the number of the competitors be uneven, the one drawing the highest number receives a bye and will proceed without any bad point into the following round, where he is to be put on the register as first to be paired. He shall retain his place, as first until the competitor having the next highest number after him becomes a bye in the succeeding round and proceeds to the head of the list.

A bye is a right won by drawing the lot, and it cannot be withdrawn,

except in the final bout if the two other competitors have already met each other in the preceding rounds.

The order of the contests shall be as follows: the first name on the list shall be paired with the competitor coming next after him, who, however, has not yet wrestled with him. For example in the second round, if there were no bye in the first round: 1-3, 2-4, 5-7, 6-8, and so on. If there were a bye: the bye—1, 2-3, 4-5, etc. And the same in the following rounds. Should two compatriots be paired together in the first round, one name must be passed over.

COSTUME

Competitors shall appear before the public in a decent dress with a belt or a suspensor worn beneath.

The dress must cover the body to at least the middle of the thigh, it may not be cut away at the shoulders or at the neck more than two palm breadth (20 cm.).

Shoes with heels or nailed soles shall not be worn, and it is also forbidden to rub the hands, the arms or any part of the body with grease or any kind of greasy material.

Bandages on the wrists or hands shall not be worn unless in case of an injury or on doctor's prescription.

The nails of the competitors shall be cut short, and they are forbidden to wear rings, bracelets, shoes with buckles, metal work or any thing that would be liable to hurt their opponents.

MAT

At every international competition a mat of at least six metres by six metres and 10 cm. thick is obligatory. At the Olympic competition and European Championships the mat shall be eight metres by eight metres. All around the mat there shall be left a free space for the security of the contestants; this should not be less than 1½ metre wide. The middle of the mat shall be marked by a circle of 1 metre diameter, on the circumference of which a stripe of 10 cm. width and of different colour from that of the mat (cover).

If a raised platform be used (without posts and ropes the use of which is forbidden) the height from the ground shall not be more than 110 cms. (3½ ft.), the sides sloping at an angle of not less than 45° and boarded in.

The floor close around the mat shall be covered with soft well fixed cover. The mat shall have a soft cover which, to avoid infection, shall be repeatedly cleaned. The buckles of the cover shall be protected and concealed.

The mat shall be placed in such manner that the bridge shall be feasible even if the legs get outside of the mat.

BEGINNING, PROGRESS AND END OF A BOUT

If the competitor, after having been regularly called, refuses to commence wrestling or does not appear within 5 minutes, he is to be

declared beaten and bad points given as though he had actually lost a fall. But on the first day of a meeting such delay may be extended to 15 minutes for the first bout only.

At the beginning of a bout, the opponents shall place themselves at the two opposite corners of the mat. From these points they go to meet each other and shake hands with the right hand, pass each other, turn around leftward and begin to wrestle. After the bout they shall again shake hands.

A bout shall be begun, interrupted, and ended only by the whistle of the referee. Competitors are not entitled to order their opponents from the edge to the middle of the mat.

At the commencement of the bout on the ground, the wrestler below shall go on all fours—both his hands and knees to touch the mat at the same time—while his opponent shall touch him with a hand as the signal for the beginning of the bout.

A surprise attack upon the adversary below is forbidden, and the referee shall caution the wrestler at fault; he is also entitled to order both the contestants to stand up.

All bouts shall continue until the regular defeat of one of the contestants, provided the defeat takes place within the maximum time fixed for the bouts.

A fall shall end the bout instantaneously.

The maximum time for the bout shall be 20 minutes in the Greco-Roman Wrestling, and 15 minutes in the Free Style.

The official time keeper shall announce loudly the lapse of each minute.

THE JURY

The Jury consists of a referee and two judges.

Should enough judges be present at a competition, there may be employed also three judges in a bout. The role of the referee in this case shall be only the conduct of the bout, without giving his own decision or filling up a scoring paper.

Three judges shall be employed only when it is assured that all bouts of the competition be arbitrated under same circumstances. The number of the judges shall not be permitted to be changed in a competition.

In order to avoid partiality, compatriots of the wrestlers can act neither as referee nor as judges for the bouts in which their countrymen are engaged.

It is also necessary no two members of the jury shall be of the same nationality.

During the bout the referee and the judges are not allowed to speak to any person other than the members of the jury.

The Representative of the I. A. W. F. shall appoint the jury by the following method:

The list of the referees and that of the judges shall be drawn up, their names in the order determined by drawing the lot. One name may be included on both the lists. The members of the jury shall be appointed in the sequence of names as figuring on the lists, but the names of compatriots of the contestants of any bout should be passed over.

FALL

Defeat shall be declared (one referee and two judges being in the jury) :

1. If the referee declare the fall and one of the two judges agrees;
2. If the referee declare a fall and the two judges do not protest;
3. If the referee has not seen the fall but the two judges have seen it.

But if the referee has clearly seen that it was not a fall, his decision shall be accepted even if the two judges are for the fall.

(one referee and three judges in the jury)

1. If the referee declare a fall and one of the judges agrees;
2. If the referee declare a fall and two of the judges do not protest;
3. If the referee has not seen the fall, but two of the judges have seen it and declare it;
4. If the three judges declare the fall against the opinion of the referee.

In the case of equality of votes, the vote of the referee shall decide.

However short may be the touch of the two shoulders with the mat, it shall be considered as fall.

In the Free-Style wrestling, the Rolling Fall shall not count unless there is a definite cessation of movement which leaves no doubt that the two shoulders have been in simultaneous contact with the mat.

To decide a fall at the edge of the mat, it is sufficient if, at the moment of the throw, the head and both the shoulders have been in contact with the mat.

WINNING ON POINTS

If no fall occurs within the time fixed for a bout (20 minutes in the Greco-Roman, and 15 minutes in the Free Style) the members of the Jury entitled to vote (if two judges acting, the referee shall vote also) must hand their scoring papers to the Representative of the I. A. W. F., who, according to the majority of votes, must declare the winner.

It is obligatory for both judges and referee (if later is voting) to appoint a winner.

BAD POINTS

The results of the bouts shall be counted on bad points as follows:

The competitor winning by fall, will receive 0 bad points while his opponent will be given three bad points. If the bout be decided by the vote of the jury, the winner receives 1 bad point, while his opponent receives 3 bad points.

If the vote of the jury be 2 to 1, the winner receives 1 bad point, his opponent receives 2 bad points.

The competitor having accumulated 5 bad points will be eliminated.

Competitors who have been eliminated in the same round are to be regarded as eliminated at the same time.

Should it happen that candidates for the third place have been eliminated with equal bad points in the same round, they shall be paired, if they have not yet met each other, for the third place.

CLASSIFICATION FOR PLACE WINNERS

The winner of the competition of a weight class is the one who has accumulated the smallest number of bad points. When two contestants have an equal number of bad points, the victory shall be awarded to the one who was winner of the bout against the other. In the event of a triple tie, they must be weighed immediately, and the lightest contestant shall be declared the winner. The contestants having a chance to end in a triple tie, are entitled to demand their re-weighing immediately after their last bout.

ILLEGAL HOLDS

(Greco-Roman Wrestling)

It is forbidden to take hold below the hips. In general a competitor should touch the body of his adversary with open hands—palms only; exceptions are the arms and the hands.

It is not allowed to touch the face of the opponent between the eyebrows and the mouthline.

Any hold of the throat is forbidden, likewise is it illegal to seize the clothing or the belt.

It is forbidden to strike, to kick, to push, to scratch, to pull opponent's hair or to trip him.

It is allowed to seize the wrist and the fist, but the fingers are in no circumstances whatever allowed to be seized.

The scissors (to squeeze the adversary between the locked legs) are forbidden. It is not allowed, when in front of the adversary, to get a hold on the head without the hands of the aggressor being placed against the chest of his opponent. When using the Double Nelson the legs of the aggressor shall remain passive and the pressure of the hold be directed sideways.

The attacker having a body hold from behind, and having raised his opponent upside down—i. e., a rebours hold—at the moment of the throw he must go down on the mat on one knee, before his opponent's trunk touches the mat. The throw must be carried through sideways, a violent throw down being expressly forbidden.

The bridge must be pressed down. It is forbidden that an opponent in a bridge should be lifted up and thrown down on the mat. Further it is forbidden, when defender is on the bridge, to force his head in such direction that it is bent backwards upon his neck.

The legs of the contestant shall be always passive. Butting, pushing or lifting up with the legs is forbidden.

When lifting the arm of the adversary in parterre, it is to be considered irregular to bring the forearm behind the back at an angle less than a right angle; with the arm carried behind the back in such position, it shall not be pressed at the forearm or twisted outwards.

FREE STYLE WRESTLING

Any fair hold, grip, lock or trip is allowed.

The contestants may take hold how and where they please, subject to the following restrictions:

The hair, flesh, ears, private parts or clothes may not be seized.

Twisting of fingers and toes is forbidden.

Striking, kicking, gouging, hair pulling and butting are forbidden; and any grip that endangers life or limb, or has for its object the punishing of an opponent, or the infliction of such pain as to force him to give the fall, will not be allowed.

Forbidden holds are the Double Nelson, Strangle or Half Strangle, Flying Mare with the palm uppermost, the Toe Hold with a twist, the Scissors on head or body, the Hammerlock, and an arm or foot up the back with a Bar. Interlacing of the fingers is prohibited.

To strike with the side or sole of the foot shall not be regarded as kicking.

When making use of standing throws from behind so that an opponent is turned upside down, the throw must be carried out sideways and not vertically. It is necessary for the attacker to touch the mat with one of the knees before the upper part of the opponent's body touches the mat.

It is forbidden to break a bridge by raising an opponent and dashing him down bodily, by forcing him down vertically in the direction of the head, or by pressure of the elbow or knee on the abdomen or stomach.

Defender's arm having been carried behind his back, it is forbidden to push the forearm beyond a right angle with the upper arm, or, the arm being so placed, to force the forearm outwards.

PENALTIES

If by using an irregular or a forbidden hold the attacker falls into a disadvantageous situation, wrestling shall be continued without interruption.

Any advantage resulting from an illegal hold shall be cancelled even if the irregular situation is already over.

The irregularity is to be eliminated, if possible, without disturbing the relative positions.

Against a competitor using irregular holds the referee shall proceed as follows:

1. Eliminate irregularity;
2. Break the hold;
3. Order the competitors to stand up;
4. Declare the competitor loser, after having given him cautions.

In case of a very serious irregularity disqualification may be decided upon at once, without any previous caution, by a majority of the jury of the bout. Such disqualification shall operate for the whole competition.

ACTIVITY — PASSIVENESS

Superiority shall be judged in every situation by the activity of the competitors without regard to their actual position whether above or below.

An attempt to get a hold in order to throw the opponent is to be considered as activity.

Passiveness is the intention to avert holds without counterattacking; to run off the mat or to push the adversary from it; to lie flat on the mat or to hold down the opponent without attempting a decisive attack.

It shall be regarded as passiveness also the continual holding of the opponent's wrest, and also to stand up repeatedly when underneath in the ground wrestling (3 plus 3 minutes), without attempting holds.

CAUTIONS

After 1 minute of passiveness or for repeated taking of illegal holds, the contestant or both the contestants shall be given a caution.

For escaping from the mat—but only if he were not pushed off—the competitor must be given a caution, communicated in his own language, if necessary by an interpreter. The referee is also authorized to order the escaping contestant to parterre position.

If, in the Greco-Roman wrestling, a competitor, when lifted, touches the legs of his aggressor with his feet or hands in order to prevent him from carrying through the throw, he shall be given a caution and ordered to ground wrestling in the underneath position.

The throw out of the mat is forbidden. To avoid accidents caution must be given for the same, even if the act were not intentional.

The competitor having received three cautions in a bout shall be declared beaten.

It is the prerogative of the referee to give cautions, without consulting the judges.

If in the ground wrestling, the uppermost wrestler attempts no real holds for 1 minute, the referee shall order the wrestling to be continued in standing position. This rule is not in operation during the 3 plus 3 minutes ground wrestling.

GROUND WRESTLING

In the Greco-Roman style the bout shall be interrupted after 10 minutes, in the Free Style after 6 minutes wrestling and the scoring papers may be examined.

If before the expiration of the 10 or 6 minutes a situation exist that may result in a fall, the bout shall not be interrupted until the end of the said situation, but as the 20 or 15 minutes time limited for a bout cannot be exceeded, all overtime of the first 10 or 6 minutes will be deducted from the second half-time.

If after 10 or 6 minutes wrestling chiefly in standing position neither of the wrestlers has a definite lead, the referee, in agreement with a majority of the judges, shall order the 3 plus 3 minutes ground wrestling. The wrestlers must go down on the mat one after the other in the order determined by drawing the lot. Each period of this ground wrestling shall last 3 minutes only. At the end of this time the referee must stop the bout whatever the situation may be.

The ground wrestling is to be regarded as normal wrestling, with the exception that during the 3 minutes the contestant underneath must resume his position on the mat immediately he has succeeded in escaping from it.

If the wrestler underneath, by getting up quickly, tries to avoid or prevent ground wrestling, he shall be given a caution.

But if he succeeds in bringing his adversary underneath, such success shall be appreciated by the jury. If the uppermost wrestler falls into a dangerous situation, the same shall be continued until the end of the 3 minutes period.

If the ground wrestling produces a series of attacks, it should not be interrupted until it has come to a halt.

If, after 10 or 6 minutes duration of a bout, in the opinion of the jury one of the opponents has obtained a definite lead, the bout shall be continued in the same position where it had been interrupted. The contestant having the lead shall be entitled to demand—at his own risk—the 3 plus 3 minutes ground wrestling, and this shall be allowed in the order determined by drawing the lot.

In the Greco-Roman wrestling the time of the contests shall be composed by 10 plus 3 plus 3 plus 4 minutes.

In the Free Style the time shall be 6 plus 3 plus 3 plus 3 minutes.

INTERRUPTION OF THE BOUT

Should a contestant be prevented by any reason outside his power, as accident of costume, bleeding of his nose, falling on head outside of the mat, or by any acceptable cause from continuing the bout, the referee shall be entitled to suspend the bout for 5 minutes. If the competitor cannot continue wrestling after the lapse of this time, he shall be declared the loser.

In any question not provided for by these Rules, the Hon. Secretary shall decide in the first place, and in the second the Jury d'Appel.—In the event of any divergence of opinion in the interpretation of these Rules, the German text only is official.

RULES FOR JUDGING THE BOUTS

Should a bout end without a fall, it shall be decided by the Jury, the decision of which is to be formed by judging the totality of the performance of each of the opponents.

To this purpose all and any positive actions that occurred during the bout, from the beginning until its end, shall be recorded on the scoring paper.

SCORING PAPER

The scoring paper shall be used to note down the judgments of all and any actions occurring in the bout to the credit of the respective contestants, in the corresponding time-rubric of the official scoring paper, as to when the actions occurred.

These records shall be drawn up with the utmost possible care, for the scoring paper shall be regarded as the Minutes of the bout carrying the responsibility of the undersigned judge.

When judging the individual actions of a bout, the activity of the contestant shall be decisive without regard to the uppermost or underneath position of the same.

Any attempt to get a hold in order to throw the opponent on his shoulders is to be regarded as activity.

Should the wrestling produce a series of actions, both the contestants shall be recognized in the degree of their initiative as well as holds carried through. Pretended holds or feigned attacks shall receive no recognition.

GENERAL IMPRESSION

It shall be the duty of the judges to follow the bout with careful attention and to judge the single actions occurring therein in such a manner that the records of the scoring papers will clearly and truly reflect the General Impression that shall be formed upon the activity, initiative and endurance, the open wrestling and physical superiority of the competitor — on the basis of which the winner shall be appointed.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR REFEREES AND JUDGES

REFEREES

The referee shall be responsible that the Rules as well as the spirit of Sportsmanship shall be observed in the bout, that is to be begun, interrupted and ended only by his whistle. He alone is entitled to give cautions; these he shall communicate at the same time to the speaker in order that the public may be informed. He alone shall order the contestants from the edge to the middle of the mat and also how they shall resume wrestling: in standing position or parterre, in the uppermost or in the underneath situation.

A fall shall be judged according to the Wrestling Rules.

THE FALL

The fall shall be signalled precisely. The referee must be confident, before giving the signal with his whistle, that the judges do not contradict.

BACKHAMMER

When the Backhammer is used the referee must distinguish between the holding of the opponent's arm and the forcing of his body to roll over by means of the hold. The simple holding of the forearm is permitted, but when carrying through the Backhammer, the upper arm only is permitted to be forced.

CAUTIONS

Cautions for faults shall be counted together with the cautions given for illegal holds in the same bouts.

Distinction should be made between the expressions: "declared loser" and "disqualified". After 3 cautions no matter for what reason they were given, the offender shall be declared loser. Only if all the 3 cautions were given for illegal holds, may disqualification be decided upon. The same to remain in operation for the whole competition. (Rules for Wrestling).

When giving a caution the bout shall be interrupted and the caution communicated in such manner that the cautioned contestant as well as the public shall clearly understand not only the caution itself but also the reason.

GROUND WRESTLING

In the Greco-Roman wrestling, after the first 10 minutes in the Free Style after 6 minutes period the bout shall be interrupted to announce the jury's opinion by the electric indicator: i. e. either the lead of one of the contestants by the electric lamp of the respective colour (that of the ankle of the competitor having the lead) or the necessity for the ground wrestling — indicated by the white lamp.

Should ground wrestling be ordered, the referee shall immediately proceed to draw the lot by the red-green painted disk of 15 cm. diameter.

The contestant who has been awarded the lead shall be consulted by the referee: "You are leading, — do you wish the 3 plus 3 minutes ground wrestling or do you prefer to continue the bout in the same situation where it has been interrupted?". If the contestant prefers the ground wrestling, the drawing the lot shall follow immediately.

If ground wrestling be ordered, the underneath wrestler shall wait until he is touched by his opponent's arm or hands. The underneath wrestler shall not proceed to counterattack before his opponent attempts a hold on him, i. e. before he takes hold of his arm, or lays his own arm on his back.

If the underneath competitor avoids an attack by lying flat on the mat, he shall resume the position on all-fours immediately after the hold been broken off.

The contestant given the uppermost position need not go on his knees, being entitled, if he wishes, to attempt holds from the standing position. The situation "on all-fours" is obligatory only for the underneath wrestler.

Should the uppermost wrestler take a hold and the one underneath tries to avoid it by standing up, the aggressor shall be entitled to throw his opponent being in standing position, without however, changing the hold. Should the hold be broken off, ground wrestling must be resumed, and the underneath wrestler must be cautioned, according to Rules for Wrestling, for having stood up.

If the man below gets the uppermost position with no holds taken, the bout shall be interrupted and the original situation resumed.

RETURN TO THE MAT

When throwing his opponent the contestant must have both feet on the mat irrespective of the position of his adversary. Should the latter get off the mat, the attacker may take no new hold of him, even if he, himself, remains on the mat.

If the opponents leave the mat, the referee shall order them to return, in a standing position or in ground wrestling, according to the situation as it was when crossing the edge of the mat. If, when leaving the edge of the mat, the uppermost wrestler does not dominate his opponent, wrestling shall be resumed in standing-position.

AT THE EDGE OF THE MAT

Should a throw be ended without a fall, yet the defender be thrown to the mat, his head and shoulders within the edge of same—no matter if he crawls out afterwards—if he were dominated by the aggressor all the time, wrestling shall be resumed in parterre. If a contestant be thrown down in such manner that his arms go beyond the mat, the bout shall be resumed in standing-position. Should he get down with his hands upon the mat, the bout shall be resumed on the ground.

OPEN AND CLOSED WRESTLING

It is very important to observe, especially in periods when no decisive actions occur, which of the opponents wrestles in an open way and which one tries to avoid wrestling.

It is also of great importance that the referee enforce real wrestling in the last minutes of a bout wherein no actions have previously occurred or if both contestants were equal. If no holds have been carried through, a more active wrestling must be brought about by warnings. An opinion can be thus formed in respect of the physical condition and superiority of the contestants that assists the judges to give their decision upon a just basis and not by mere haphazard.

It shall not be permitted that a contestant push his opponent off the mat in order to escape real wrestling.

Feigned attacks, especially at the edge of the mat, shall not only be prevented, but also punished by cautions.

When the contest be broken off at the edge of the mat by whistle signal, wrestling shall be stopped immediately. The contestant attempting a hold thereafter shall be given a caution.

The referee being alone entitled to give cautions, he shall be at the same time responsible that the wrestling shall be genuine and that it be performed on the mat.

DUTIES OF THE REFEREES AND JUDGES

The referee shall conduct the bout without unnecessary interference. In the contestants approach to the edge of the mat, he shall be ready to warn and also to prevent their going off the mat.

He must be able to judge the right moment for blowing his whistle to interrupt the contest neither too soon nor too late.

He must know exactly the principle when to send back the contestants to the middle of the mat, also when in the standing position, and when in ground wrestling.

He shall not stand too near the wrestlers when in standing position; he should be able to see their legs. When in parterre wrestling he can go nearer.

When sending back the contestants to the middle of the mat, the referee shall order without any hesitation, how to continue the bout: standing or in parterre.

A fall being imminent, he should not lie too near to the contestants, in order not to prevent the view of the judges and the public. He should possibly avoid placing his hand underneath the contestants.

The referee should be able to maintain his authority over the contestants so that they will respect and follow his instructions and commands.

The referee shall be responsible that the contestants do not have a rest during the bout e. g. by leaving the mat to get dried, to wipe the nose, to bind bootlaces, to rinse the mouth or by pretending injuries.

The referee shall control the time lost this way by a watch—possibly stop-watch. He shall intervene in the bout without serious reasons during the first 2 or 3 minutes, until the wrestling gets into its due course.

Cautions can be given, however, for illegal hold or for bad behaviour during the first minutes.

The referee shall be ready to change his standpoint on the mat or around it instantaneously. He shall wear a practical sporting suit in order to be able to lie immediately flat on the mat to see an imminent fall.

The referee shall order the contestants to remain on the mat while announcing the jury's decision. In the case of a fall, the time and the decisive hold; in the case of the jury's decision, the vote of the judges, shall be announced.

The legs of contestants in the Greco-Roman wrestling when in the standing position shall be especially observed.

If during a bout the judges observe anything that should be brought to the knowledge of the referee e. g. fall, illegal hold etc. which apparently he has not seen, the same shall be communicated appropriately without disturbing him.

The judges must be ready after each bout to give the reasons for their decisions if demanded by the Jury d'Appel, and to give explanation of each period of the contest.

In order to save time at the end of the bouts, the judges should undersign their scoring papers as soon as received.

After the bout the name of the loser shall be squarely cancelled.

In a bout, the opponents being nearly equal, the judges must give the reasons for their decisions in a few words.

During the bout the referee and the judges are not allowed to speak to any person other than the members of the Jury.

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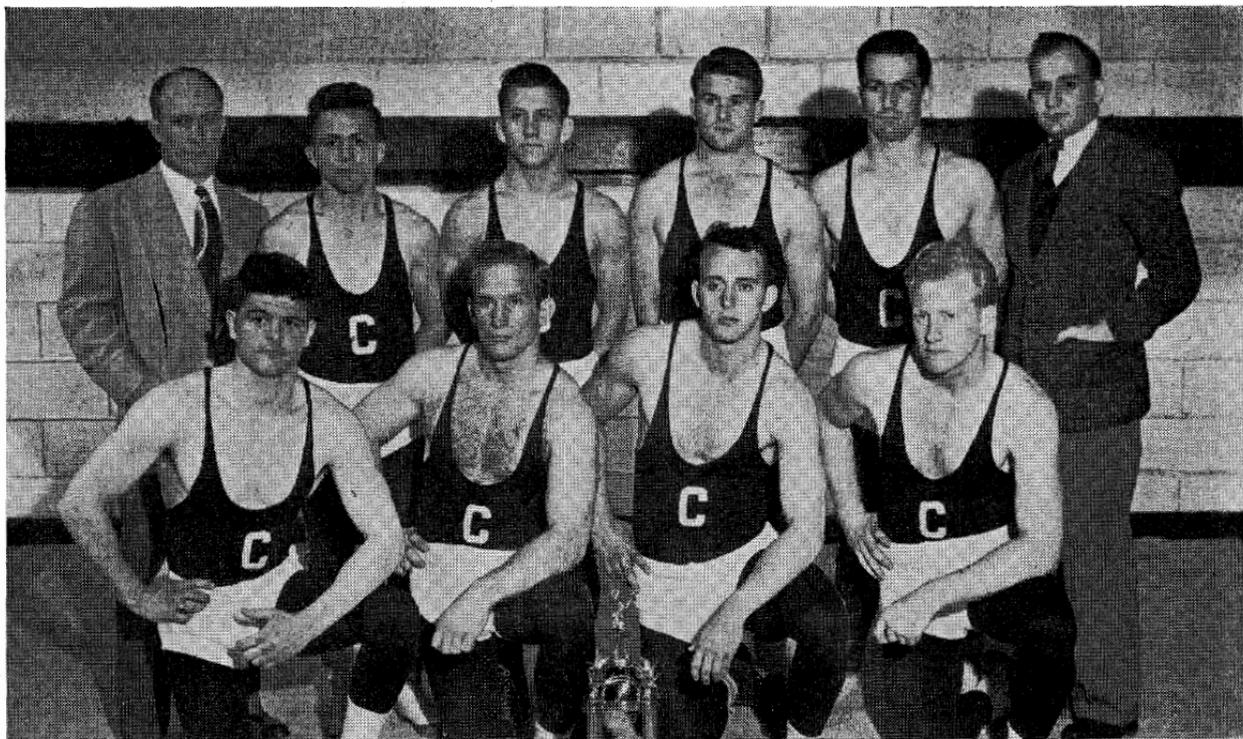
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Ray Swartz, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Richard Vaughan, 1179 Maple Ave., Lancaster, Pa.



CORNELL COLLEGE—MAT MASTERS OF 1947: *Left to right, first row—Lange, K., 155 pounds; Thomas, 175 pounds; Partin, heavyweight; Dexter, 165 pounds; second row—Scott (coach), Hauser, 121 pounds; Thomsen, 128 pounds; Lange, L., 136 pounds; Snook, 145 pounds; Meredith, manager.*

NCAA Championships

By B. R. PATTERSON

Chairman, Rules Committee

The 17th NCAA Wrestling Tournament, held at the University of Illinois March 28-29, was one of the greatest college tournaments in history. Thirty-two colleges and universities sent 112 entries to compete for titles, and outstanding matches were the rule rather than the exception.

Oklahoma A&M College was dethroned as team champion, ending a long reign, and a finely-conditioned Cornell College squad from Mt. Vernon, Ia., claimed the crown. The runner-up was another splendid team from the Tall Corn State, Iowa State Teachers College, of Cedar Falls.

The tournament amply demonstrated that college wrestling has definitely returned and probably has surpassed pre-war levels in quality of performance. Wrestling fans of the area had opportunity to see the best wrestling in the world and crowds at all tournament sessions were good.

William Koll, only one of three champions entered that retained his title, a clever, well-conditioned, and versatile 145-pounder from Iowa State Teachers College, was awarded the Coaches Trophy as the outstanding wrestler of the tournament from a field of performers which made selection difficult.

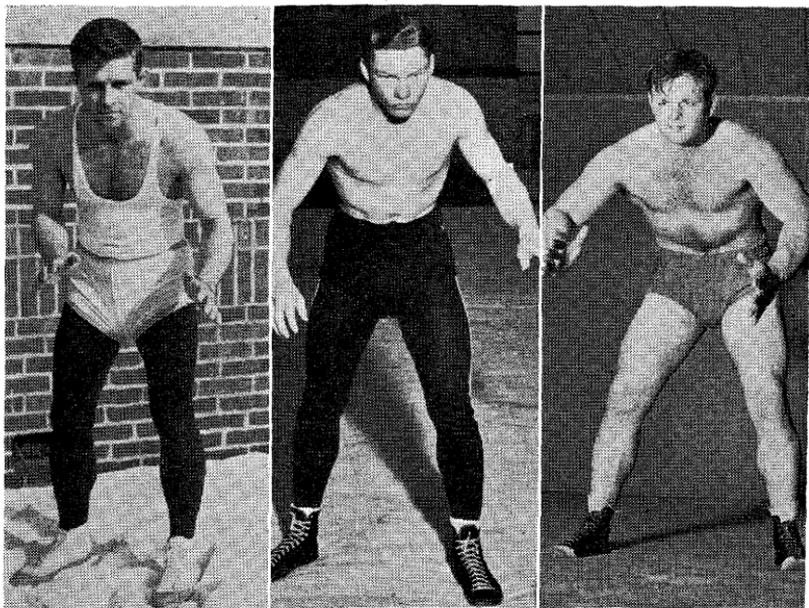
Cornell College won by two individual titles, but a well-balanced and aggressive team gave the winners 32 points and a substantial margin over Iowa State Teachers who scored 19—ten of these points were secured by falls by various members of the team.

Team Scores: Oklahoma A&M 15; Michigan State College 11; University of Oklahoma 10; Illinois 9; Iowa 6; Iowa State College 5; Purdue 5; Michigan 4; Minnesota 4; Navy 3; Colorado A&M 1; Colorado State College 1.

INDIVIDUAL PLACE WINNERS

Division	Champion	Second	Third	Fourth
121-lb	R. Hauser Cornell Col.	B. Jernigan Oklahoma A&M	G. Lappin Minnesota	R. Gibbs Oklahoma
128-lb	R. Bush Iowa State Thr.	L. Kachiroubas Illinois	L. Thomsen Cornell Col.	P. McDaniels Oklahoma A&M
136-lb	L. Lange Cornell Col.	N. Bauer Oklahoma A&M	D. Johnson Michigan St.	K. Watson Oklahoma
145-lb	W. Koll Iowa State Thr.	R. Snook Cornell Col.	J. Fletcher Navy	D. Anderson Michigan St.
155-lb	G. Mikles Michigan St.	W. Courtright Michigan	L. Stecker Oklahoma	K. Marlin Oklahoma
165-lb	W. Nelson Iowa State Thr.	J. Eagleton Oklahoma	F. Dexter Cornell Col.	D. Sapiro Illinois
175-lb	J. Scarpello Iowa	G. Brand Iowa State	D. Thomas Cornell Col.	W. Van Cott Purdue
Hvywt.	R. Hutton Oklahoma A&M	R. Gunkel Purdue	V. Gagne Minnesota	C. Gottfried Illinois

CORNELL COACHES: LANGE, K., 155 pounds; THOMAS, 115 pounds; PARTIN, heavyweight; DEXTER, 165 pounds; SCOTT (coach), HAUSER, 121 pounds; THOMSEN, 128 pounds; LANGE, L., 136 pounds; SNOOK, 145 pounds; MEREDITH, manager.



THREE NCAA TITLISTS: Iowa State Teachers' Bill Koll, 145-pound champ and outstanding wrestler in NCAA tourney (left); Gale Mikles, 155-pounder of Michigan State, and the unlimited king, Dick Hutton, Oklahoma A&M.

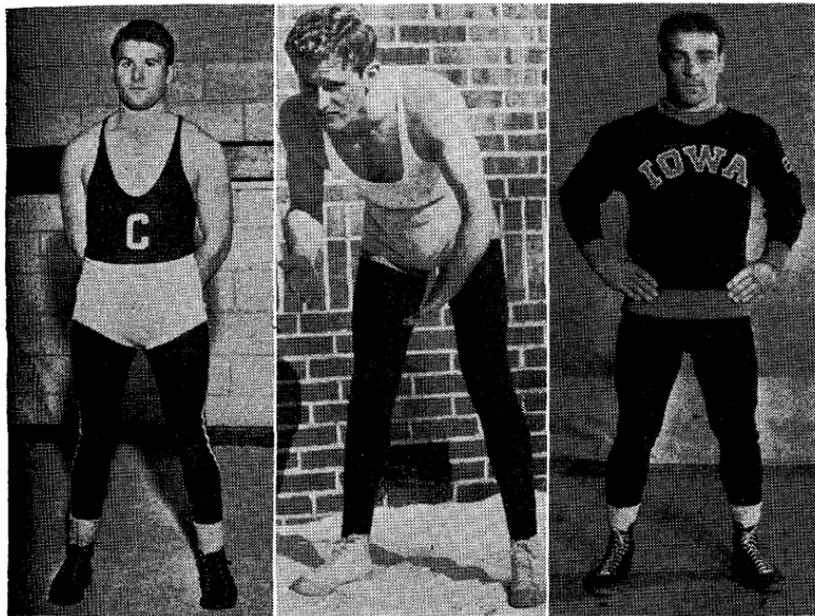
The meet was efficiently handled by Coach Kenney and his assistants. The George Huff Gymnasium provided ample space for the efficient handling of the tournament. Locker room facilities were conveniently located for the contestants with a loud speaker connection from the main floor. The Rules Committee was housed in the lovely student union building on the campus of the University of Illinois. A conference room was reserved for the meetings of the Rules Committee. Vice-President George L. Rider, Miami University, of the Fourth District, was present and presented the trophies to the first and second place teams. We were happy to have Professor Rider attend the last meeting of the NCAA Rules Committee. The Rules Committee voted to hold the 1948 tournament at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., March 19 and 20.

The 1948 National Collegiate Tournament will be held under Olympic Rules. This is done in order to coordinate our efforts with the U. S. Olympic Wrestling Committee.

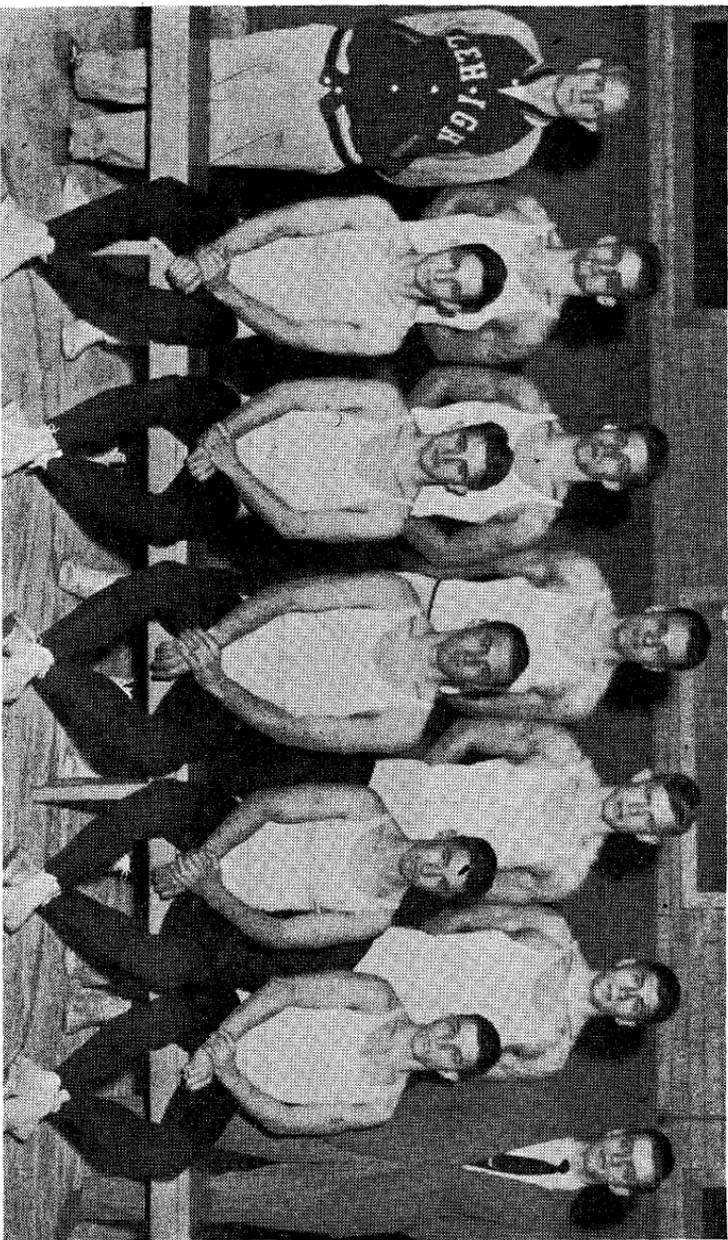
The National Collegiate Rules Committee appointed a sub-committee to meet with a committee from the National AAU—the purpose of this meeting was to try to iron out the differences between the AAU rules and college rules. Due to the tournament being in session, we asked the AAU group to go over our rules and point out the differences that they would

like for us to change. Our committee decided to make changes to improve our rules and if they coincided with the AAU decisions, well and good; but otherwise, the Committee felt that the NCAA had the best rules and we were not willing to accept proposals unless they would be an improvement for better wrestling. We agreed with the AAU group in everything except one item in their four proposals. The AAU has not indicated their decision as to whether or not they will adopt our rules. The arguments were carried on in a friendly manner. The differences of opinion were honest, and the AAU group was fair and pleasant in presenting their proposals. The National Collegiate Committee could not honestly agree with all of their proposals, and even though they could not agree we wish that there were a basis for agreement.

The annual meeting of the American Wrestling Coaches and Officials Association was held in conjunction with the tournament. Arthur Griffith of Oklahoma A&M, retiring President, was in charge. For the forthcoming year the group elected Harold E. Kenney, Illinois, President; Mike Howard, Iowa, Vice-President; Dave McCuskey, Iowa State Teachers, Secretary-Treasurer; and Finn Erickson, Waterloo, Ia., Membership Secretary.



ANOTHER CHAMPION TRIO: Three more NCAA prize-winners are left to right, Cornell College's Lowell Lange, 136 pounds; 128-pound leader, Russell Bush, Iowa State Teachers, and Iowa's Joe Scarpello, 175-pound ace.



EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE GRAPPLING GIANTS—LEHIGH: *Left to right, first row—McRaven, Kelsey, Bernard (captain), Burts, Himlein; second row—Erickson, Eric, Erickson, Edwin, La Sasso, Jackson, Specter, Gottschall (manager).*

Eastern Intercollegiate Championships

By JOHN R. O'DONNELL

Yale University

The 43rd Annual Championships of the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association were held at the Payne Whitney Gymnasium, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., March 14-15, 1947.

Lehigh University won the championship with 21 points. Navy, the champion for the past four years, took second place with 17 points. Syracuse, with a strong team, came in third. Next in order was Columbia with 9 points, followed by Army with 8, Penn State 7, Yale 6, Harvard 6, Cornell 4, Dartmouth 4, Merchant Marine Academy 4, Pennsylvania 3, and Princeton 1. Coast Guard Academy and Virginia did not score. Under the rules of the Association, all member teams must have a representative in each weight class. For each weight where there is no entry, a penalty of five points is subtracted from the total team score of that college. Thus, in the final tabulation Harvard is listed as +1, Virginia as -15 and the Merchant Marine Academy as -31.

Fifteen colleges and universities now comprise the Association: Army, Columbia, Coast Guard Academy, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Merchant Marine Academy, Lehigh, Navy, Pennsylvania State, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Syracuse, Virginia and Yale. One hundred and nine men participated, the largest number ever to compete.

There were four sessions held: Friday afternoon, Friday evening, Saturday afternoon, and Saturday evening. The tournament was again conducted under the new plan, which was inaugurated last year. The plan is as follows:

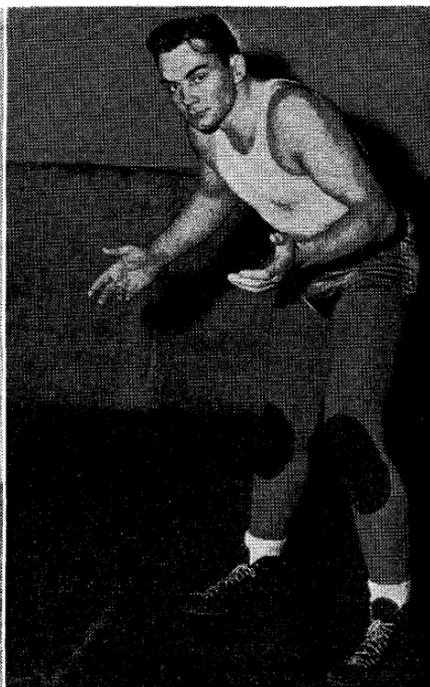
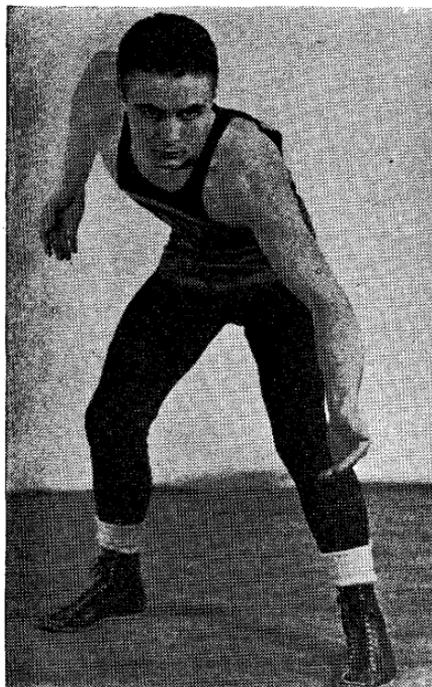
1. All contestants are seeded by a committee of five coaches.
2. The tournament is conducted on an elimination basis, with the defeated semi-finalists wrestling for third place.
3. A feature of this plan is that the defeated finalist automatically receives second place.

Five referees were used the first day of the tournament, and this was reduced to four for the semi-final and final sessions. Three mats were used for the preliminary and semi-final matches. Saturday night, on two mats, bouts were conducted simultaneously to determine the third place winners. Following this, the finals were run off individually on alternate mats.

The wrestling shown throughout the tournament was of high caliber, and the condition of the contestants was excellent. There were 33 falls registered and 103 points scored, which shows the aggressive nature of the matches. For first place 5 points were given, second place 3 points, third place 1 point, and 1 point extra was awarded for each fall.

Navy tied with Lehigh for individual winners, each having two champions. Penn State, Army, Syracuse and Columbia gained one champion apiece. John Fletcher, of Navy, who won the 145-lb. class, was awarded the Coaches Trophy as the outstanding matman of the tournament.

None of the previous champions was able to retain possession of their



EASTERN STANDOUTS: Navy's L. W. Smith, who won the EIA 136 pound crown (left), and Hank O'Shaughnessy, the EIA unlimited titlist,

titles. Raabe of Army bowed to McRaven of Lehigh; Dixon of Penn State lost in the semi-finals, and Sullivan of Pennsylvania, who won the 136-lb. class in 1944, was forced to default in the penultimate round, due to an injury incurred in an earlier match.

The Association's 44th Annual Championships have been scheduled for March 12-13, 1948, at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.

CHAMPIONS AND PLACE WINNERS

Division	Champion	Second	Third
124 lb.	McRaven, Lehigh	Raabe, Army	DeLong, Navy
128 lb.	Mohney, Penn State	Bach, Dartmouth	C. Smith, Syracuse
136 lb.	L. W. Smith, Navy	Raine, Cornell	Haydock Penn.
145 lb.	Fletcher, Navy	Barnes, Merchant Marine Acad. . .	McClure, Syracuse
155 lb.	Thevenet, Army	Eric Ericson, Lehigh	Dixon, Penn State
165 lb.	Ed Ericson, Lehigh	Chafee, Yale	Louria, Harvard
175 lb.	Pickett, Syracuse	Jackson, Lehigh	Horvath, Columbia
Heavyweight.	O'Shaughnessy, Columbia . . .	Fuller, Harvard	Berndt, Lehigh

Reviews of 1947 Collegiate Season

By J. E. BULLOCK

New England

The New England Intercollegiate Wrestling Tournament was held at Tufts College, March 14

and 15.

Dr. John A. Rockwell of Cambridge, for many years a member of the NCAA Wrestling Rules Committee and secretary of the NEIWA, presented the N. E. Association with a handsome trophy to be awarded to the winning team at the annual tournament. First and second place medals were awarded to individual winners.

MIT won the team championship and the Rockwell trophy with 24 points; Williams and Wesleyan tied for second place with 21 points each; other scores were: Springfield 18, Brown 12, Tufts 1. In the JV competition Tufts won first place with 30 points, Brown second with 24, and Springfield third with 20 points.

The varsity individual winners were: 121 lb., Cole, Springfield; 128 lb., Adams, Springfield; 136 lb., Michael, Brown; 145 lb., Beachen, Brown; 155 lb., Bowles, Wesleyan; 165 lb., Ackerman, MIT; 175 lb., Mauzy, MIT; unlimited, Maznick, MIT.

By JAKE WADE

Sports Publicity, U. of North Carolina

Southern Conference

The University of North Carolina captured the Southern Conference wrestling championship in 1947 at a tournament held at Lexington, Va.

In addition to taking team honors, the Tar Heel matmen, coached by P. H. (Chuck) Quinlan, who has been in charge of UNC wrestling teams since 1926, tagged three individual titles.

T. A. Hearn won the 128-pound championship, Irvin Zirpel the 155-pound diadem and Laurie Hooper was crowned heavyweight champion.

Before entering the tournament, the Tar Heels went through an undefeated season in the conference, defeating VMI, the favorite, in a dual meet. The only loss they sustained on their eight-meet schedule was to Navy.

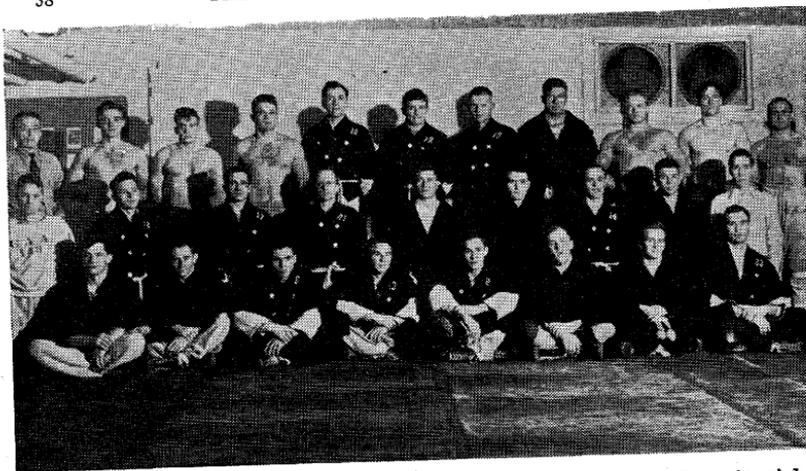
In addition to Hearn, Zirpel and Hooper, Doug Thompson, 121, Demont Roseman, 136, Dick Seaver, 145, and Bill Kemp, 175, competed in conference meet. N. C. State was runner-up to the Tar Heels with VMI's defending champions, these two teams being tied.

By WESLEY BROWN, JR.

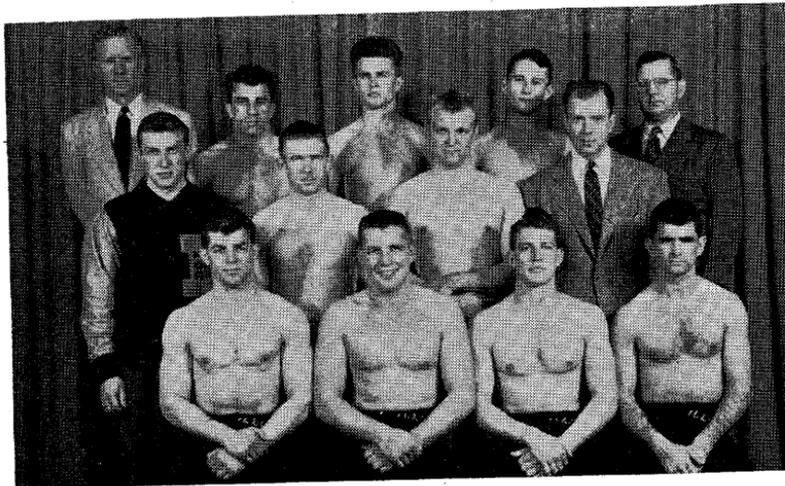
Coach, Northwestern University

Western Conference

At the 1947 Western Conference Championships held at Northwestern University, March 7-8, competition returned to its full pre-war status. As a matter of fact, several champions of pre-war days returned to compete, some with success, others failing in their bids to regain old titles.



NORTH CAROLINA-SOUTHERN CONFERENCE SATELLITES: Left to right, first row—Kemp, Urquhart, Gupton, Hearn, Zirpel, Hooper; second row—McKeever (asst. coach), Roseman, Beecher, Bowman, Smith, Shevarinie, Smallwood, Williams, Jacobs (asst. manager); third row—Quinlan (coach), Lewis, E. Jones, Swigard, Devant, Stoiff, Vest, Simpson, Lewis, D., Richardson, Crutchfield.



ILLINOIS—BIG NINE STANDARD BEARERS: Left to right, first row—Shapiro, Gottfried, Marlin, Garcia; second row—Green (manager), Hinton, Anthoniser, Klein (trainer); third row—Kennney (coach), Kachiroubas, Ryan, Mann, La...

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Illinois dominated the meet and retained the championship it won in 1946, breaking its own record for the greatest number of points scored. With two individual championships, and three seconds, Illinois scored 36 points. Purdue was second with 22 points, scored on one individual championship, two seconds, one third and three fourths. Iowa and Michigan tied for third place with 20 points each. Minnesota scored 16 points, Indiana 13 and Wisconsin 5.

Three 1946 champions retained their titles. Lou Kachiroubas pinned Roy Pickett of Iowa for the 128-pound championship; Dave Shapiro of Illinois pinned Red Claseman of Purdue at 165 pounds and Bill Courtright of Michigan defeated Ken Marlin of Illinois at 155 pounds.

Smith of Michigan, 1946 champion at 136 pounds, was dethroned by Robbins of Indiana, and Anthonisen of Illinois at 175 pounds lost his title to Scarpello of Iowa. Plaza of Purdue defeated Johnston of Michigan for the 121-pound title; Kemp of Iowa defeated Garcia of Illinois at 145 pounds and the wide-open heavyweight title was captured by Gagne of Minnesota when he defeated Dworsky of Michigan.

The 22nd Western Conference Championships passed into history as being a definitely successful tournament from both a competitor and spectator standpoint. Interest in wrestling in the Middle West is increasing and it was noted that the spectators are becoming more and more familiar with the variety of hold and techniques used by the wrestlers. The refereeing was on a high plane also, John Tatum and Pat Righter doing an excellent job.

CHAMPIONS AND PLACE WINNERS

Division	Champion	Second	Third
121 lb.	Plaza, Purdue	Johnston, Michigan	Lappin, Minnesota
128 lb.	Kachiroubas, Illinois	Pickett, Iowa	Rice, Minnesota
136 lb.	Robbins, Indiana	Motovina, Purdue	Smith, Michigan
145 lb.	Kemp, Iowa	Garcia, Illinois	Puchanny, Indiana
155 lb.	Courtright, Michigan	Marlin, Illinois	Aitken, Minnesota
165 lb.	Shapiro, Illinois	Claseman, Purdue	Self, Wisconsin
175 lb.	Scarpello, Iowa	Anthonisen, Illinois	Johnson, Indiana
Heavyweight	Gagne, Minnesota	Dworsky, Michigan	Gunkel, Purdue

By J. W. BEGALA

Coach, Kent State University

Interstate Championships

The Tenth Annual Interstate Wrestling Tournament was held at the Case Club on March 14 and 15. This year's tournament had the largest representation from six states.

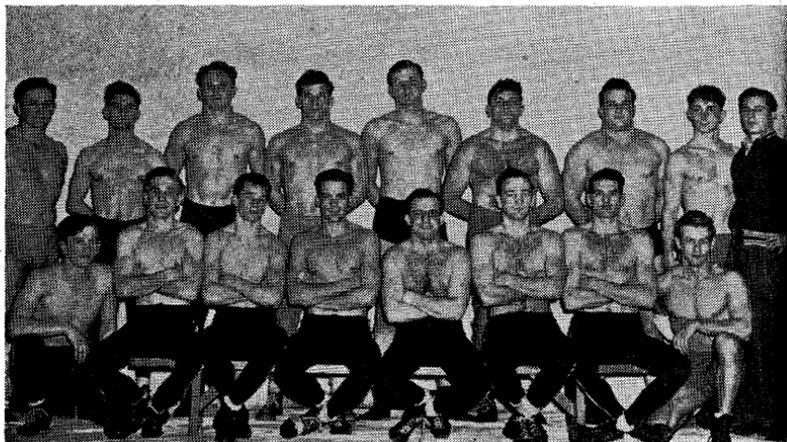
Michigan State took four firsts for top individual honors, but the seven in-points collected by Kent State throughout the meet helped them and first place for team honors.

The wrestling throughout the tournament was exceptionally good despite a layoff during the war years.

The teams represented finished as follows: Kent State University, 30; Michigan State College, 29; Waynesburg College, 23; Lockhaven State Teachers College, 15; Case School of Tech., 10; Findlay College, 8; Chicago University, 7; Cortland State Teachers College, 4; Bowling Green State University, 3; Western Reserve University, 1; Alfred University, 0; West Virginia University, 0; Rochester Institute of Tech., 0.



BIG SIX BIGGIES—IOWA STATE: Left to right, first row—Bush, Ditsworth, Nelson, Ewoldsen; second row—Klootwyk, Stone, Brand, Claggett, Otopalik (coach).



INTERSTATE CHAMPS—KENT: Left to right, first row—Milkovich, J., Botts, Wilson, Gatts, Incorvaia, Milkovich, M., Bader, Glass; second row—Regalbuto (coach), Regalbuto, Leiman, K., Bickler, Vitale, Leiman, R., Saunders, Middough (manager).

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By **HARRY G. BURRELL**

Director, Sports Publicity, Iowa State College

Big Six

Wrestling came back to the Big Six for the 1947 season, first since 1942 that a title meet had been held. The sport drew better and had greater interest than for several years preceding the war-time break.

Undefeated in conference dual meets, the Iowa State Cyclones edged out a 35-34 edge over a surprising Oklahoma team in the Big Six meet held at Ames. Although the champion, in winning its sixth conference title, had three individual firsts it was the work of neophyte Ray Kootwyk which saved the title. Klotwyk had never wrestled until his tumbling activities in the wrestling room attracted the attention of Coach Ray Stone. Stone and Glen Brand worked over the husky freshman footballer all year and then dumped him into the conference meet for his first competition. He lost a close match to Mike DiBiase but stopped Blanchard of Kansas State in the consolation finals to clinch the title.

Oklahoma was the surprise of the meet. Given an outside chance to finish second, the Sooners were in the lead at the time Kootwyk stopped Blanchard. It was the first year of wrestling at Oklahoma since 1941—a fine tribute to a great wrestling state.

Ray Stone, former Big Six title-holder, returned from the wars to finish his degree at Iowa State and also agreed to coach the Cyclones when Iowa State's administration shifted Hugo Otopalik to the Camp Dodge annex of the school. He did a good job in his "sub's" role.

CHAMPIONS AND PLACE WINNERS

Division	Champion	Second	Third
121 lb.	Gibbs, Oklahoma.....	Ewoldsen, Iowa St.....	Yambor, Nebraska
128 lb.	Nelson, Iowa St.....	Wise, Oklahoma.....	Sparano, Nebraska
136 lb.	Watson, Oklahoma.....	Johnson, Kansas St.....	Tamai, Nebraska
145 lb.	Fansher, Kansas St.....	Ditsworth, Iowa St.....	Boker, Nebraska
155 lb.	Bush, Iowa St.....	Copple, Nebraska.....	Marcotte, Oklahoma
165 lb.	Eagleton, Oklahoma.....	Clagett, Iowa St.....	Lyons, Kansas St.
175 lb.	Brand, Iowa St.....	Sticker, Oklahoma.....	Halbower, Kansas St.
Heavyweight.	DiBiase, Nebraska.....	Schreiner, Oklahoma.....	Klotwyk, Iowa St.

By **JOHN HANCOCK**

Coach, Colorado State College

Rocky Mountain

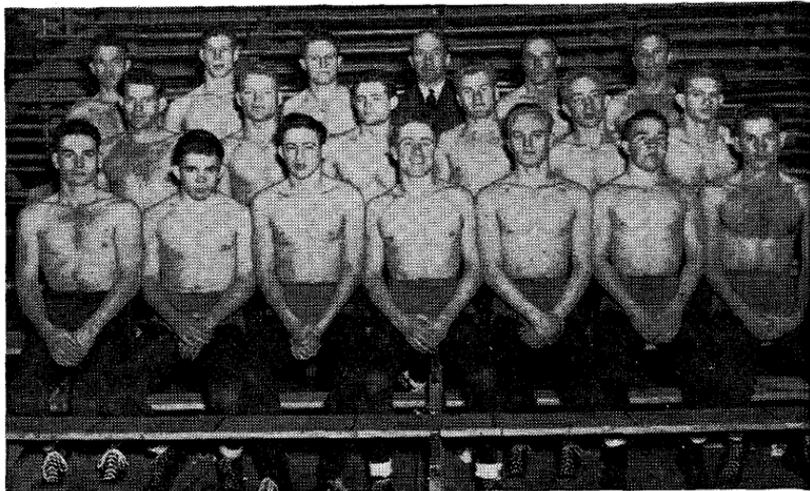
Wrestling teams in Colorado were considerably improved during the 1947 season, and much more interest in the sport was manifested by the public and students in all schools.

The Mountain State Conference was won by Colorado A&M, and the Rocky Mountain Conference by Colorado State at Greeley. Many teams in Colorado were hosts to several intersectional opponents in dual meets, namely: Kansas State, University of Nebraska, University of Minnesota, and Oklahoma A&M.

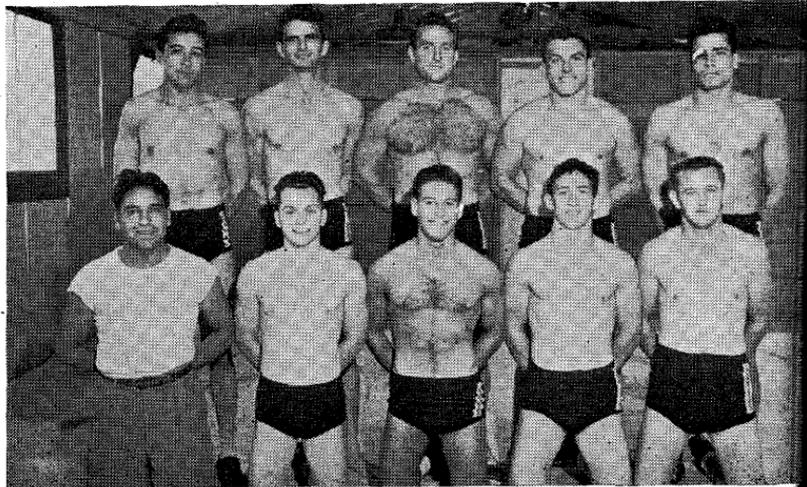
Wrestling was revived at Colorado College under the direction of Bill

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BIG SEVEN TOUGHIES—COLORADO A&M: left to right, first row—*Dale LaBonde, Walker, Morse, McMechan, Kiefer, Swanson*; second row—*Coz, Mullison, Oip, Woods, Taussig, Schwabe*; third row—*Ellis, McGraw, Zember, Wagner (coach), Smiley, Stevens.*



SAN DIEGO—CALIFORNIA COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS: Left to right, first row—*Rodriguez, A. (coach), Smith, Streicher, DiBlasi, Dowdy*; second row—*Martinez, Kittredge, Arnold, Dierdorj, Rodriguez, R.*

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Goodnight, and did well for a first year team. The Rocky Mountain region was well represented at the NCAA meet at Illinois University with representatives from Colorado State, Colorado A&M and Colorado College.

District Seven of the National Collegiate Athletic Association comprises colleges and universities of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and Montana. Within these states, three athletic conferences exist with little athletic competition between themselves in minor sports.

It was felt that through common membership in the NCAA, a District Seven Wrestling Tournament would be successful in bringing representatives of these colleges together, and on March 14 and 15, such a tournament was held at Greeley, Colo., with Colorado State as host. Due to the poor selection of dates, only six institutions were represented, as final examinations prevented the Utah Schools from sending entries. However, representatives of Colorado University, Colorado Mines, Colorado College, Denver University, Wyoming University, and Colorado State at Greeley, met and a very successful tournament was conducted. Good attendance at all sessions during the two-day tournament seemed to indicate the growing popularity of intercollegiate wrestling as an exciting spectacle for public and student entertainment. All matches were exciting and close which added color to the tournament, which was won by Colorado State, with Denver University second.

The University of Wyoming, at Laramie, Wyo., has tentatively accepted the District Seven Tournament for 1948.

By KEN MURPHY

Colorado A&M College

Big 7 Conference

No Eastern Division (Big 7) Tournament was held this year. In its place a double-round robin schedule between the four Eastern schools—Colorado A&M, Wyoming, Denver, Colorado and Colorado U.—was carried out. Aggies were undefeated in all conference matches, thereby annexing the title.

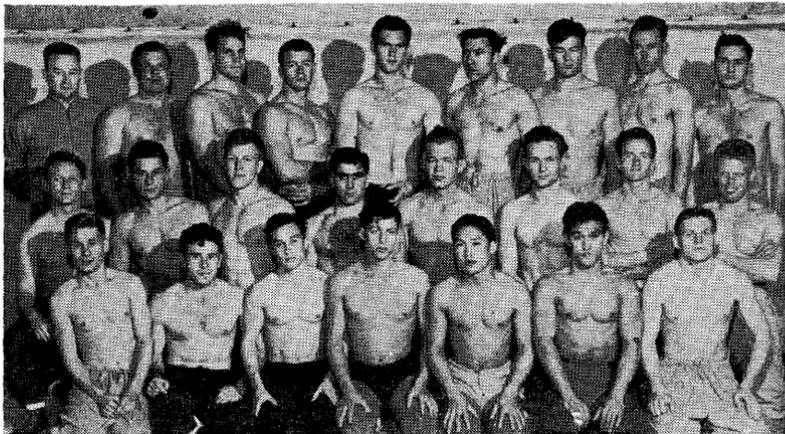
Colorado A&M matmen, undefeated in conference play, included: Harlan Swanson, 121 lbs.; Bob Morse, 136 lbs.; Bill Schwabe, 145; Don (Tuffy) Mullison, 165; and George Zember, Heavyweight.

By HENRY A. STONE

Pacific Coast

Wrestling on the West Coast made a near return to pre-war conditions during the past season. In California, six colleges supported teams and had full dual meet schedules. A few other schools were represented in tournament competition but did not have sufficient strength to engage in dual meets. Recovery has been slower in the Pacific Northwest. Washington State College and the University of Idaho supported teams, but Oregon, Washington and Oregon State College had not as yet reentered competition. Coach Reuter at Washington State has worked hard to get the sport established and has developed an excellent squad in the short time available. The Cougars should be one of the leading West Coast teams in 1948.

In California, San Diego State surprised by placing a very strong team on the mat, winning the State Collegiate Title previously held by the



PACIFIC COAST AAU PACHYDERMS—CALIFORNIA: *Best in the Far Western area, the University of California, left to right, first row—Hansen, Johndrow (captain), Christensen, Elsbach, Chan, Najima, Carter; second row—Malsbury, Bloch, Bunge, Takestan, Laffin, Sullivan, Elliott, Laughlin; third row—Stone (coach), Bayuk, Trafton, Mumby, Dondero, Thacker, Neller, Holden, Volberg.*

University of California. San Diego placed second in the Southern California AAU Tourney and tied with Stanford for fourth in the Far Western Championships. San Jose State College, under Coach Ted Mumby, had a well-balanced team but was lacking in outstanding performers. The Spartans took second in the State Collegiate Championships and third in the Far Western Championships. San Jose had a long hard schedule of dual meets and came through with a high percentage of victories. Prospects are excellent for 1948. The University of California, undefeated in dual meets, won the annual Far Western Tournament, tied for first in the Pacific AAU Championships and placed third in the State Collegiate meet. Stanford, UCLA and San Francisco State all had good teams with one or two excellent wrestlers but were not strong enough all along the line. Next year should see these three teams in a much stronger position.

The annual State Collegiate Championships were held at UCLA, March 14 and 15.

RESULTS

	<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>
121 lbs.	Christensen (California)	Rothwell (San Jose)
128 lbs.	Streicher (San Diego)	Sharpless (Woodbury)
136 lbs.	Johndrow (California)	Di Blasi (San Diego)
145 lbs.	Laughlin (California)	Rodman (San Jose)
155 lbs.	Kittredge (San Diego)	Miser (San Jose)
165 lbs.	Rodriguez (San Diego)	Felice (San Jose)
175 lbs.	Dondero (California)	Wiedenhofer (San Jose)
Hwt.	Arnold (San Diego)	Wilson (San Jose)

1947-48 Schedule by Dates

Home Team Opponent
 Nov. 29

Buffalo Ontario

Dec. 6

Appalachian St. Knoxville
 Beloit Lawrence
 Columbia Brooklyn Poly
 MIT Brown

Dec. 8

Rochester Tech. Alfred

Dec. 12

Case Buffalo
 Johns Hopkins Haverford
 Cortland St. Ithaca
 Navy Gettysburg
 Franklin & Marshall Delaware
 Harvard MIT

Dec. 13

Alfred Western Reserve
 Beloit Cornell Col.
 Brown Dartmouth
 CCNY Brooklyn Poly
 Lafayette Gettysburg
 Tufts Wesleyan

Dec. 17

East Stroudsburg St. Lafayette
 Wesleyan Harvard
 Yale Columbia

Dec. 18

Gettysburg Johns Hopkins
 Loyola (Md.) Washington & Lee

Dec. 19

Northern Illinois Beloit
 Lehigh Pennsylvania
 Franklin & Marshall Washington & Lee

Dec. 20

Case Western Reserve

Home Team Opponent
 Jan. 9

Alfred Buffalo
 Case Akron
 Drexel Swarthmore
 Maryland VMI

Jan. 10

Army Coast Guard
 Beloit Grinnell
 Chicago Illinois Tech
 Dartmouth Yale
 Lehigh VMI
 Maryland Loyola
 MIT Springfield
 Tufts Williams
 VPI Virginia
 West Virginia Washington & Jefferson

Jan. 13

Johns Hopkins Loyola (Md.)
 Syracuse Cortland St.
 Virginia Washington & Lee

Jan. 14

Penn. Military Col. Drexel
 Franklin & Marshall Johns Hopkins
 Lafayette Rutgers

Jan. 15

VMI Auburn

Jan. 16

Alfred Rochester Tech
 Case Kent State
 Newport News Virginia
 Swarthmore Delaware
 Towson St. Washington Col.
 Washington & Lee Georgia Tech

Jan. 17

Ithaca Alfred
 MIT Amherst
 Appalachian Davidson
 Gettysburg Haverford
 Army Penn State
 Beloit Carleton
 Western Maryland Johns Hopkins
 Navy Auburn
 Buffalo Toronto
 Tufts Brown

Home Team	Opponent
Jan. 17 (Cont.)	
Chicago	Wisconsin
Dartmouth	Pennsylvania
Lafayette	Temple
Yale	Lehigh
McGill	Springfield
Indiana St. Thr.	Lock Haven St.
Cornell	Syracuse
VMI	Virginia
Washington & Jefferson	Waynesburg
Wesleyan	Coast Guard

Jan. 19

Wisconsin	Purdue
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Jan. 23

Newport News	Appalachian
Washington & Jefferson	Case
Chicago	Illinois

Jan. 24

Amherst	Dartmouth
Army	Cornell
Norfolk	Appalachian
Western Maryland	Gettysburg
Yanderbilt	Auburn
Yale	Brown
Michigan State	Ohio State
Edinboro St.	Waynesburg
Purdue	Northwestern
Springfield	Cortland St.

Jan. 30

Newport News	No. Carolina St.
Clarion St.	Penn State JV
Maryland	Washington & Lee

Jan. 31

Army	Springfield
Bradley	Chicago
Davidson	Auburn
Temple	Gettysburg
McGill	Champlain
Northwestern	Ohio State
Indiana St. Thr.	Waynesburg
VPI	VMI
Navy JV	Washington & Lee

Feb. 2

Georgia Tech	Auburn
Washington & Lee	Kansas State

Feb. 3

Clarion St.	Lock Haven St.
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Home Team	Opponent
Feb. 4	
Johns Hopkins	Maryland
Washington Col.	Loyola (Md.)

Feb. 6

Knoxville	Appalachian
Brooklyn Poly.	Muhlenberg
Chicago	West Virginia

Feb. 7

Cortland St.	Alfred
Maryville	Appalachian
Army	Harvard
Beloit	Northern Illinois
Case	Waynesburg
Delaware	Gettysburg
St. Lawrence	Ithaca
Johns Hopkins	Swarthmore
Cornell	Lehigh
Ohio State	Indiana
Edinboro St.	Clarion St.
Michigan	Purdue
Wesleyan	Springfield
Penn State	Syracuse
VMI	No. Carolina St.
Washington Col.	Western Maryland

Feb. 9

Auburn	Appalachian
Washington & Lee	North Carolina

Feb. 10

Lock Haven St.	Clarion St.
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Feb. 11

Army	Rutgers
Lafayette	Kings Col.

Feb. 13

Brooklyn Poly.	Springfield
Ursinus	Swarthmore
Ontario Aggies	Buffalo
Franklin & Marshall	Lehigh
Clarion St.	Indiana St. Thr.
Gallaudet	Washington Col.
Washington & Lee	No. Carolina St.

Feb. 14

St. Lawrence	Alfred
Amherst	Coast Guard
Columbia	Army
Auburn	Chattanooga
Brown	Wesleyan
Toronto	Buffalo
Wheaton	Beloit
Case	Ohio U.

1947 Dual Meet Records

Adelphi Col.
Garden City, N. Y.

Ray Makofske

5 Kings Point.....	33
8 Hofstra.....	29
13 Brooklyn Poly.....	25

26 (0-3-0)	87
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Akron, U. of
Akron, O.

16 Case Tech.....	18
11 Findlay.....	18
9 Findlay.....	13
0 Ohio.....	32

36 (3-0-1)	77
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Alabama Poly.
Auburn, Ala.

13 Appalachian St.....	21
21 Chattanooga.....	11
35 Vanderbilt.....	5
28 Georgia Tech.....	10
19 Maryville.....	13
51 Davidson.....	5
13 VMI.....	23
23 Georgia Tech.....	13

183 (6-2-0)	101
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Alfred U.
Alfred, N. Y.

A. J. Yunevich

31 Buffalo.....	3
14 Case Tech.....	16
8 Western Reserve.....	28
5 Cortland St.....	29
13 Colgate.....	13
10 Lock Haven St.....	24

86 (1-4-1)	118
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Amherst Col.
Amherst, Mass.

Kenneth L. Ormiston

9 Dartmouth.....	15
14 Hofstra.....	14
19 MIT.....	9
11 Wesleyan.....	19
24 Colgate.....	8
9 Williams.....	15

86 (2-3-1)	80
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Army (U. S. Mil. Ac.)
West Point, N. Y.

Lloyd Appelton

19 Columbia.....	11
14 Yale.....	12
22 Cornell.....	6
26 Kings Point.....	8

Army (cont.)

2 Cornell Col.....	27
19 Harvard.....	11
12 Lehigh.....	14
13 Penn State.....	15
11 Pennsylvania.....	15
26 Coast Guard.....	6

164 (6-4-0)	125
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Beloit Col
Beloit, Wis.

James E. Easterbrook

6 Northern Ill. St.....	28
13 Lawrence.....	14
11 Northern Ill. St.....	17
25 Lawrence.....	17

59 (1-2-1)	79
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Bradley U.
Deoria, Ill.

Don Holmes

3 Normal.....	27
3 Cornell Col.....	24
0 Iowa.....	38
0 Wisconsin.....	32
6 Normal.....	28
8 Chicago.....	26
12 Northwestern.....	18

29 (0-7-0)	203
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Brooklyn Col.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Nathan Droscher

10 E. Stroudsburg.....	20
5 Rutgers.....	27
21 CCNY.....	13
0 Lehigh.....	40
22 Brooklyn Poly.....	6
13 NYU.....	19
20 Kings Point.....	8

91 (3-4-0)	133
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Brooklyn Poly.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Harry Barr

11 NYU.....	21
0 Columbia.....	34
6 Brooklyn.....	22
3 Muhlenberg.....	25
11 Hofstra.....	23
5 Springfield.....	29
8 E. Stroudsburg.....	24
8 CCNY.....	26
12 Coast Guard.....	20
25 Adelphi.....	13

89 (1-9-0)	247
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Brown U.
Providence, R. I.

Ralph Anderton

13 Wesleyan.....	23
8 Harvard.....	30
11 MIT.....	19

32 (0-3-0)	72
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Bucknell U.
Lewisburg, Pa.

Herbert Maack

3 Frank & Marsh.....	26
5 Frank Haven St.....	33
3 Gettysburg.....	19
11 Bucknell JC.....	29
3 Millersville St.....	29

40 (0-5-0)	126
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Buffalo, U. of
Buffalo, N. Y.

Fritz Febel

3 Alfred.....	31
5 Case Tech.....	31
4 Toronto.....	4
(Record Incomplete)	

12 (4-3-1)	66
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California, U. of
Berkeley, Calif.

Henry Stone

22 San Jose St.....	6
26 UCLA.....	6
28 Stanford.....	8
21 Stanford.....	11
14 San Francisco St.....	12

111 (5-0-0)	43
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Carleton Col.
Northfield, Minn.

Eiler Henriksen

18 Minn. U. Aggies.....	16
22 Lawrence Col.....	6
18 Macalester.....	11
13 Macalester.....	18
16 Minn. U. Aggies.....	19
3 Kansas St.....	27
2 Minnesota U.....	25
0 Iowa State.....	36
0 Minnesota U.....	32

97 (3-5-1)	192
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Case Tech.
Cleveland, O.

Claude Sharer

16 Western Reserve.....	20
31 Buffalo U.....	5

Case Tech (cont.)

16 Akron.....	16
16 Alfred.....	14
0 Kent St.....	30
5 Waynesburg.....	27
26 W. Virginia U.....	8
16 Western Reserve.....	14
9 Ohio U.....	19
21 Findlay.....	11

156 (5-4-1)	164
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Champlain Col.
Plattsburg, N. Y.

16 Colgate.....	18
3 McGill.....	15
23 Mohawk.....	21
15 Mohawk.....	21
8 Sampson.....	23
7 Sampson.....	28

77 (1-5-0)	126
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Chattanooga, U. of
Chattanooga, Tenn.

11 Alabama Poly.....	21
11 Georgia Tech.....	21
16 Georgia Tech.....	31
16 Maryville.....	18
14 Maryville.....	14

57 (0-4-1)	105
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Chicago, U. of
Chicago, Ill.

Howard H. Blake

19 Illinois Tech.....	11
17 Normal U.....	11
19 Normal U.....	13
26 Bradley U.....	8
19 Northwestern U.....	11
13 Wheaton Coll.....	17

113 (5-1-0)	71
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City Col. of N. Y.
New York, N. Y.

26 Brooklyn Poly.....	8
9 NYU.....	21
21 E. Stroudsburg.....	13
21 Brooklyn.....	13

69 (2-2-0)	63
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Coast Guard (U.S.)
New London, Conn.

John S. Merriman

13 Wesleyan.....	17
8 Columbia.....	13
3 Navy.....	27
30 Tufts.....	6
11 Wesleyan.....	18
28 Brooklyn Poly.....	12
6 Army.....	26

91 (2-5-0)	124
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Colo
Han
Robr
5 F
31 N
19 S
18 C
0 S
8 A
18 C
109

Colo
Fort
J. F
10 K
17 L
24 V
16 P
23 S
28 C
15 F
6 C
138

Colo
Colo
Bill
25 C
5 C
16 J
6 C
8 C
6 J
31 C
97

Col.
Gol.
11 C
5 C
0 C
8 C
5 J

Col.
Gre
J.
3
22
34
22
31
29
25
28
15
226

Colgate U.
Hamilton, N. Y.
Robert Gillson

8 Rutgers	.....27
31 Mohawk	.....5
19 Sampson	.....12
10 Cortland St.	.....26
18 Alfred	.....18
0 Syracuse	.....32
8 Amherst	.....24
18 Champlain Col.	.....16
109 (3-4-1)	161

Colorado A. & M. Col.
Fort Collins, Colo.
J. F. Wagner

10 Kansas St.	.....18
17 Denver U.	.....9
22 Denver U.	.....10
24 Wyoming U.	.....8
16 Minn. U. Aggies	.....14
23 1/2 Colorado U.	.....44
23 1/2 Wyoming U.	.....13
26 Colorado U.	.....8
15 Kansas St.	.....9
6 Oklahoma A&M.	.....18
188 (8-2-0)	100

Colorado Col.
Colorado Springs, Colo.
Bill Goodnight

25 Colorado Mines.	.....11
5 Colorado St.	.....31
18 Denver U.	.....14
6 Colorado St.	.....28
8 Colorado U.	.....20
6 Denver U.	.....22
31 Colorado Mines.	.....5
97 (3-4-0)	131

Colorado Mines
Golden, Colo.

11 Colorado Col.	.....25
5 Colorado Col.	.....31
0 Colorado St.	.....34
8 Colorado St.	.....29
5 Wyoming	.....31
29 (0-5-0)	150

Colorado State
Greeley, Colo.
J. W. Hancock

3 Kansas St.	.....23
22 Nebraska U.	.....8
34 Colorado Mines.	.....0
22 Denver U.	.....8
17 Colorado U.	.....15
31 Colorado Col.	.....5
29 Colo. Mines.	.....5
25 Wyoming U.	.....5
28 Colorado Col.	.....6
15 Denver U.	.....13
226 (9-1-0)	91

Colorado, U. of
Boulder, Colo.
William C. Lam

8 Kansas St.	.....24
15 Colorado St.	.....17
14 Wyoming	.....16
14 Minnesota	.....16
4 1/2 Colorado A&M.	.....23 1/2
8 Denver	.....24
8 Colorado A&M.	.....26
11 Wyoming	.....19
20 Colorado Col.	.....8
142 1/2 (1-8-0)	173 1/2

Columbia U.
New York, N. Y.
Gus Peterson

34 Brooklyn Poly.	.....0
14 Yale	.....16
11 Army	.....19
18 Coast Guard.	.....8
22 Harvard	.....6
8 Navy	.....22
12 Pennsylvania	.....19
11 Cornell	.....21
12 Princeton	.....14
142 (3-6-0)	125

Cornell Col.
Mount Vernon, Ia.
Paul K. Scott

26 Ft. Dodge YMCA.	.....8
33 Ottumwa Navy.	.....3
26 Iowa State.	.....8
34 Bradley U.	.....0
12 Iowa St. Thrs.	.....12
19 Illinois	.....11
36 Lehigh	.....0
27 Army	.....2
24 McBurney YMCA.	.....7
23 Ithaca YMCA.	.....13
17 Wisconsin	.....11
24 Michigan St.	.....6
26 Nebraska	.....4
327 (12-0-1)	85

Cornell U.
Ithaca, N. Y.

6 Army	.....22
21 Columbia	.....11
19 Dartmouth	.....11
16 Harvard	.....14
3 Lehigh	.....29
13 Pennsylvania	.....16
15 Syracuse	.....19
98 (4-3-0)	122

Dartmouth Col.
Hanover, N. H.
Richard Cassiano

5 Yale	.....22
11 Cornell	.....19
6 Navy	.....24
15 Amherst	.....9

Dartmouth (cont.)

14 Pennsylvania	.....16
20 Springfield	.....13
13 Harvard	.....16
9 Syracuse	.....15
26 Tufts	.....6
120 (3-6-0)	140

Davidson Col.
Davidson, N. C.

3 Appalachian St.	.....29
5 Alabama Poly.	.....31
8 Duke	.....24
16 Georgia Tech.	.....20
15 Georgia Tech.	.....21
3 N. Carolina St.	.....29
5 N. Carolina	.....29
0 VMI	.....36
55 (0-8-0)	219

Delaware, U. of
Newark, Del.
W. S. Martin

22 Washington Col.	.....8
3 Frank & Marsh.	.....33
31 Gallaudet	.....3
17 Lafayette	.....15
18 Swarthmore	.....21
26 Haverford	.....6
6 Johns Hopkins	.....18
123 (4-3-0)	104

Denver, U. of
Denver, Colo.

9 Colorado A&M.	.....17
10 Colorado A&M.	.....22
14 Colorado Col.	.....16
22 Colorado Col.	.....6
8 Colorado St.	.....22
13 Colorado St.	.....15
24 Colorado	.....8
8 Kansas St.	.....23
9 Nebraska	.....19
0 Oklahoma A&M.	.....36
24 Wyoming	.....6
12 Wyoming	.....16
153 (3-9-0)	206

Drexel Tech.
Philadelphia, Pa.
John Marino

9 PMC	.....23
0 West Chester St.	.....34
15 PMC	.....23
24 (0-3-0)	80

Duke U.
Durham, N. C.
Carmen Falcone

24 Davidson	.....8
23 Georgia Tech.	.....5

Duke (cont.)

6 VMI	.....20
6 North Carolina.	.....22
10 N. Carolina St.	.....26
11 Virginia	.....21
86 (2-4-0)	102

Findlay Col.
Findlay, O.
Ed Susteric

8 Western Reserve.	.....20
16 Akron	.....11
5 Lock Haven St.	.....29
32 Toledo YMCA.	.....0
0 Kent State.	.....30
13 Akron	.....9
6 Kent State.	.....26
11 Case	.....21
91 (3-5-0)	146

Franklin & Marshall
Lancaster, Pa.
W. Austin Bishop

33 Delaware U.	.....3
20 Johns Hopkins	.....8
28 Lafayette	.....0
6 Lehigh	.....22
34 Loyola (Md.)	.....0
26 Bucknell	.....8
33 Muhlenberg	.....3
38 Haverford	.....0
16 Gettysburg	.....12
25 Maryland	.....3
259 (9-1-0)	59

Gallaudet Col.
Washington, D. C.
3 Delaware

3 Delaware	.....31
5 Johns Hopkins	.....31
16 Loyola	.....16
8 Maryland	.....24
10 Virginia	.....26
0 Washington	.....28
21 West. Md.	.....13
63 (1-5-1)	169

Georgia Tech.
Atlanta, Ga.
L. A. Moll

10 Maryville	.....22
21 Chattanooga	.....11
20 Davidson	.....16
5 Duke	.....29
10 Alabama Poly.	.....28
31 Chattanooga5
21 Davidson15
8 VMI31
13 Alabama Poly.23
16 Maryville16
155 (4-5-1)	200

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164

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126

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71

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63

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124

Gettysburg Col.	
Gettysburg, Pa.	
Clyde H. Cole	
21 Haverford	9
19 Temple	13
19 Bucknell	13
16 Muhlenberg	14
26 Lafayette	6
12 Johns Hopkins	14
12 Frank & Marsh	16
125 (5-2-0)	85

Harvard U.	
Cambridge, Mass.	
Clarence E. Boston	
23 MIT	6
24 Tufts	6
11 Army	19
6 Columbia	22
14 Princeton	16
30 Brown	8
3 Syracuse	25
14 Cornell	16
16 Dartmouth	13
13 Yale	14
19 Wesleyan	11
21 Springfield	11
198 (6-6-0)	167

Haverford, Col.	
Haverford, Pa.	
9 Delaware	26
0 Frank & Marsh	38
9 Gettysburg	21
3 Johns Hopkins	35
13 Muhlenberg	19
8 Rutgers	28
0 Swarthmore	32
39 (0-7-0)	199

Hofstra Col.	
Hempstead, N. Y.	
Walter D. Stone	
23 Brooklyn Poly.	11
14 Amherst	14
16 Kings Point	16
29 Adelphi	8
25 Kings Point	12
17 NYU	11
124 (4-0-2)	72

Idaho, U. of	
Moscow, Ida.	
5 Washington	St. 34
5 Washington	St. 21
10 (0-2-0)	55

Illinois St. U.	
Normal, Ill.	
Eugene Hill	
8 Wheaton Col.	26
0 Illinois N.	36

Ill. St. (cont.)	
27 Bradley U.	3
11 Chicago U.	17
13 Chicago U.	19
28 Bradley U.	16
9 N. Illinois St.	15
16 N. Illinois St.	12
112 (3-5-0)	184

Illinois Tech.	
Chicago, Ill.	
11 Chicago	19
13 N. Illinois St.	15
(Record Incomplete)	
24 (0-2-0)	34

Illinois, U. of	
Urbana, Ill.	
H. E. Kenney	
36 Ill. Normal	0
11 Cornell Col.	19
14 Iowa St. Thrs.	14
14 Indiana	13
12 Michigan St.	14
15 Michigan	11
23 Purdue	9
16 Iowa	12
24 Ohio St.	5
165 (6-2-1)	97

Indiana U.	
Bloomington, Ind.	
14 Purdue	13
10 Purdue	17
15 Michigan St.	9
23 Northwestern	3
12 Illinois	14
12 Ohio St.	14
6 Michigan	24
21 Nebraska	3
113 (4-4-0)	97

Iowa St. Col.	
Ames, Ia.	
Ray Stone	
8 Cornell Col.	26
36 Carleton Col.	0
19 Minnesota	9
5 Iowa Thr.	25
24 Kansas St.	6
21 Oklahoma	9
8 Oklahoma A&M.	20
20 Nebraska	6
141 (5-3-0)	101

Iowa St. Thr. Col.	
Cedar Falls, Ia.	
David H. McCuskey	
25 Iowa St.	5
12 Cornell Col.	12
14 Illinois U.	14

Ia. St. Thr. (cont.)	
33 Wheaton Col.	3
23 Kansas St.	5
27 Minnesota U.	3
15 Michigan St.	9
184 (5-0-2)	51

Iowa U.	
Iowa City, Ia.	
Harold M. Howard	
38 Bradley	0
15 Wisconsin	11
23 Northwestern	0
19 Minnesota	9
12 Illinois	16
112 (4-1-0)	36

Ithaca Col.	
Ithaca, N. Y.	
Clyde E. Cole	
16 Sampson Col.	18
3 Cortland St.	27
18 Elmira YMCA.	0
29 Mohawk	0
5 Cortland St.	29
13 Sampson	22
11 Mohawk	23
95 (2-5-0)	122

Johns Hopkins U.	
Baltimore, Md.	
George R. Wackenhut	
8 Frank & Marsh	20
31 Gallaudet	5
8 Swarthmore	12
26 Loyola	9
23 W. Maryland	9
22 Washington Col.	6
35 Haverford	3
14 Gettysburg	12
18 Delaware	6
193 (3-1-0)	79

Kansas St.	
Manhattan, Kans.	
23 Colorado St.	3
23 Denver U.	9
18 Colorado A&M.	18
24 Colorado U.	8
36 Wyoming	0
11 Oklahoma A&M.	15
6 Iowa St.	24
20 SW Okla. Thr.	7
27 Central Thr.	3
19 Nebraska	8
27 Carleton	3
12 Minnesota	24
5 Iowa St. Thr.	15
8 Oklahoma A&M.	20
13 SW Okla. Thr.	14
17 Oklahoma U.	9
9 Colorado A&M.	15
298 (10-7-0)	189

Kent St. U.	
Kent, O.	
Joe Begala	
16 Waynesburg Col.	16
30 Case	0
20 Ohio U.	3
31 Western Reserve.	3
19 Syracuse U.	8
30 Findlay Col.	0
19 Waynesburg Col.	11
26 Findlay Col.	6
191 (7-0-1)	48

Kings Point Mer. Mar.	
Kings Point, N. Y.	
8 Yale	23
33 Adelphi	5
3 Navy	25
8 Army	26
9 Rutgers	19
16 Hofstra Col.	19
8 NYU	16
12 Hofstra Col.	25
8 Brooklyn Col.	20
105 (1-7-1)	184

Lafayette Col.	
Easton, Pa.	
M. A. Miller	
10 E. Stroudsburg St.	11
10 Rutgers	28
0 Frank & Marsh.	28
15 Delaware U.	17
8 Millersville St.	18
5 Gettysburg	26
14 Temple	18
3 Muhlenberg	22
80 (1-7-0)	168

Lawrence Col.	
Appleton, Wis.	
17 Beloit	17
17 Beloit	25
6 Carleton	22
0 Wisconsin	34
40 (0-3-1)	98

Lehigh U.	
Bethlehem, Pa.	
William Sheridan	
40 Brooklyn Col.	0
27 Muhlenberg	3
24 Pennsylvania	0
26 Cornell	3
22 Penn State.	5
22 Frank & Marsh.	6
0 Cornell Col.	36
26 Yale	9
14 Army	12
25 Princeton	5
231 (9-1-0)	70

Loyola	
Baltimr	
Phil	
3 Vtr	5
5 Wa	6
6 Jol	0
0 Fr	0
11 Ma	6
6 W	16
16 Ga	16
16 W	16
63	

Macal	
St. P	
Kenne	
11 Ca	18
18 Ca	(Re
29	

Maryl	
Colleg	
11 N	23
3 Fr	3
24 G	11
11 W	
80	

Mary	
Mary	
John	
26 G	18
18 Cl	1
21 V	13
13 A	27
5 A	16
16 G	14
14 Cl	
140	

Mass	
Caml	
Geor	
6 H	21
7 A	19
1 B	
55	

McG	
Mon	
Fran	
5.87	
5.67	
5.67	
21	
5	
13	
56	

Loyola Col.
Baltimore, Md.
Phil Goodman

3 Virginia U.	31
5 Wash. & Lee	31
6 Johns Hopkins	26
0 Frank. & Marsh.	24
11 Maryland U.	23
6 Washington Col.	22
16 Gallaudet	16
16 Wm. Maryland.	14
68 (1-6-1)	197

Macalester Col.
St. Paul, Minn.
Kenneth O. Johnson

11 Carleton	18
18 Carleton	18
(Record Incomplete)	
29 (0-1-1)	36

Maryland, U. of
College Park, Md.

11 N. Carolina St.	21
23 Loyola (Md.)	11
8 VMI	26
3 Frank. & Marsh.	23
24 Gallaudet	2
11 Wash. & Lee	17
80 (2-4-0)	108

Maryville Col.
Maryville, Tenn.
John A. Davis

26 Georgia Tech.	10
18 Chattanooga U.	16
21 Vanderbilt	9
13 Alabama Poly.	19
27 Vanderbilt	3
5 Appalachian St.	25
16 Georgia Tech.	16
14 Chattanooga	14
140 (4-2-2)	112

Mass. Tech.
Cambridge, Mass.
George Myerson

6 Harvard	22
21 Tufts	11
9 Amherst	13
19 Brown U.	11
55 (2-2-0)	63

McGill U.
Montreal, Can.
Frank Saxon

5 67 Toronto	8.35
5.67 Queens	2.00
3.67 OAC	0.00
21 Champlain	8
5 Williams	4
13 Springfield	19
56 (3-3-0)	51

Michigan St. Col.
East Lansing, Mich.
Fendley A. Collins

20 Purdue	6
9 Indiana	15
17 Ohio St.	9
14 Purdue	12
14 Illinois	12
24 Wheaton	6
6 Cornell Col.	24
9 Iowa St. Thr.	15
18 Michigan	8
25 Nebraska	3
156 (7-3-0)	110

Michigan, U. of
Ann Arbor, Mich.
Clifford Keen

17 Ohio U.	9
24 Northwestern U.	10
19 Purdue U.	20
16 Ohio St.	12
11 Illinois U.	15
27 Wisconsin U.	3
24 Indiana U.	6
3 Michigan St.	18
137 (5-3-0)	93

Minnesota, U. of
(Aggies)

16 Carleton	18
19 Carleton	16
14 Colorado A&M.	16
49 (1-2-0)	50

Minnesota, U. of
Minneapolis, Minn.

34 Carleton	0
9 Iowa State	19
6 Purdue	20
9 Ohio State	19
16 Colorado U.	14
12 Nebraska	14
12 Wisconsin	12
25 Carleton	2
14 Kansas State	12
3 Iowa St. Thr.	27
9 Iowa U.	19
149 (4-6-1)	153

Mohawk Col.
Utica, N. Y.
Chris G. Chachis

5 Cortland St.	29
5 Colgate	31
14 Sampson	14
10 Cortland St.	25
15 Champlain	23
3 Ithaca YMCA.	29
8 Cornell JV.	28
13 Sampson	21
23 Ithaca	11
21 Champlain	15
117 (2-7-1)	223

Muhlenberg Col.
Allentown, Pa.
3 Lehigh

3 Lehigh	27
21 Swarthmore	9
25 Brooklyn Poly.	3
18 Temple	14
0 Navy	24
14 Gettysburg	16
3 Frank. & Marsh.	23
19 Haverford	13
22 Lafayette	8
135 (6-3-0)	137

Navy (U. S. Nav. Ac.)
Annapolis, Md.
Raymond Swartz

24 Dartmouth	6
25 Merchant Marine	3
34 Muhlenberg	0
27 Coast Guard	3
22 Columbia	6
24 Pennsylvania	8
28 North Carolina	6
27 Penn State	3
29 N. Carolina St.	5
240 (9-0-0)	42

Nebraska, U. of
Lincoln, Nebr.
Ruel R. Patterson

28 Wichita U.	6
19 Denver U.	22
8 Colorado St.	22
14 Minnesota U.	13
8 Kansas State	19
14 Oklahoma U.	16
6 Iowa St.	29
3 Indiana U.	21
4 Cornell Col.	26
3 Michigan St.	25
107 (3-7-0)	176

Newport News App. Sch.
Newport News, Va.
Benny Carmean

6 Appalachian St.	24
10 Wash. & Lee	22
17 VMI JV.	9
24 Norfolk YMCA.	6
13 Virginia	17
17 Norfolk YMCA.	13
87 (3-3-0)	91

N. Y. St. Thr. Col.
Cortland, N. Y.
John A. MacPhee

12 Springfield	18
29 Mohawk	5
17 Syracuse U.	11
29 Alfred	5
23 Sampson	3
25 Mohawk	10
26 Colgate U.	10
27 Ithaca	6
29 Ithaca	5
21 Sampson	13
238 (9-1-0)	83

New York U.
New York, N. Y.
Jerry Hughes

21 Brooklyn Poly.	11
3 Rutgers	25
21 Williams	13
24 Temple	6
19 Brooklyn	13
20 Kings Point.	8
21 CCNY	9
11 Hofstra	17
140 (6-2-0)	102

N. C. (Appal.) St. Col.
Boone, N. C.
R. W. Watkins

21 Alabama Poly.	13
24 Apprentice Sch.	6
20 N. Carolina St.	16
25 VPI	3
29 Davidson	3
25 Maryville	5
144 (6-0-0)	46

North Carolina St. Col.
Raleigh, N. C.
Albert Crawford

5 Navy	29
21 Maryland U.	11
12 North Carolina U.	16
21 Wash. & Lee	9
14 VMI	13
26 Duke	10
29 Davidson Col.	3
17 Virginia U.	13
17 Virginia Tech.	9
162 (6-3-0)	118

North Carolina U.
Chapel Hill, N. C.
P. H. Quinlan

13 VPI	10
39 Davidson	5
16 N. Carolina St.	12
28 Wash. & Lee	6
22 Duke	6
15 VMI	11
6 Navy	28
29 Virginia	5
163 (7-1-0)	77

N. Illinois St.
DeKalb, Ill.
George G. Evans

15 Illinois Tech.	13
28 Beloit Col.	6
3 Wheaton Col.	28
3 Wheaton Col.	29
17 Beloit Col.	11
15 Normal U.	9
12 Normal U.	16
95 (4-3-0)	112

Northwestern U.
Evanston, Ill.
Wes Brown

9	Wheaton	19
10	Michigan	24
5	Ohio St.	26
0	Purdue	28
3	Indiana	23
0	Iowa	28
18	Bradley	12
11	Chicago	19
5	Wisconsin	27
61	(1-8-0)	206

Ohio St. U.
Columbus, O.
Bernard F. Mooney

17	Ohio U.	11
26	Northwestern	5
19	Minnesota	9
9	Michigan St.	17
12	Michigan	16
12	Purdue	12
14	Indiana	12
6	Illinois	24
115	(4-3-1)	106

Ohio U.
Athens, O.
Thor Olson

13	Waynesburg Col.	15
13	Waynesburg Col.	15
9	Michigan U.	17
32	Akron	0
11	Ohio State U.	17
3	Kent State U.	20
19	Case	9
19	Western Reserve	13
119	(3-5-0)	106

Oklahoma A&M Col.
Stillwater, Okla.
Art. Griffith

32	Wichita	0
15	Kansas St.	11
20	Kansas St.	8
20	Iowa St.	8
26	Central St.	0
20	S. Western Tech.	5
25	Oklahoma-U.	3
32	Central St.	0
20	S. Western Tech.	6
18	Colorado A&M	6
36	Denver	0
264	(11-0-0)	47

Okla. (Central) St. Col.
Edmond, Okla.
Deriot E. Smith

26	Wichita U.	8
3	Kansas St.	27
0	Oklahoma A&M	32
6	S. Westn Tech.	20
0	Oklahoma A&M	28
6	S. Westn Tech.	24
11	Oklahoma U.	17
	(Not Complete)	
52	(1-6-0)	154

Oklahoma, U. of
Norman, Okla.

17	Central St.	11
9	Iowa St.	21
9	Kansas St.	17
16	Nebraska	14
3	Oklahoma A&M	25
8	S. Western Tech.	22
62	(2-4-0)	110

Penn. Mil. Col.
Chester, Pa.

23	Drexel Tech.	9
23	Drexel Tech.	15
3	West Chester	22
49	(2-1-0)	46

Penn. State
State College, Pa.

15	Army	13
5	Lehigh	24
3	Navy	27
9	Syracuse	17
31	Temple	3
63	(2-3-0)	84

Pa. St. Thr. Col.
Clarion, Pa.
Stephen Kovalyak

21	Edinboro St.	13
8	Indiana St.	26
0	Clearfield YMCA	28
16	Indiana St.	16
21	Edinboro St.	11
26	Penn State	8
13	Clearfield YMCA	28
15	Penn State	19
120	(3-4-1)	154

Pa. St. Thr. Col.
E. Stroudsburg, Pa.

20	Brooklyn Col.	10
24	Brooklyn Poly.	8
13	CCNY	21
11	Lafayette	19
6	Lock Haven	22
6	Millersville	28
80	(2-4-0)	108

Pa. St. Thr. Col.
Edinboro, Pa.

3	Lock Haven	33
0	Waynesburg	36
3	Lock Haven	31
15	Clarion St.	21
11	Indiana St.	24
11	Clarion St.	21
38	(0-6-0)	166

Pa. St. Thr. Col.
Indiana, Pa.

Lewis H. Shaffer		
5	Clearfield YMCA	27
35	Kiski	5
5	Clearfield YMCA	27
9	Lock Haven	27
0	Waynesburg	26
26	Clarion	8
16	Clarion	16
8	Millersville	24
16	Kiski	15
24	Edinboro	8
144	(4-5-1)	183

Pa. St. Thr. Col.
Lock Haven, Pa.

Hubert Jack		
33	Edinboro	3
27	Indiana TC	9
33	Bucknell	5
22	E. Stroudsburg	6
15	Clearfield YMCA	18
31	Edinboro	3
29	Findlay Col.	5
19	Navy B.	8
18	Waynesburg	14
16	Clearfield YMCA	14
24	Alfred	10
267	(10-1-0)	95

Pa. St. Thr. Col.
Millersville, Pa.
Ted Rupp

14	Harrisburg Y.	21
12	West Chester STC	16
28	E. Strouds. STC	6
21	W. Chester STC	13
18	Lafayette	8
24	Indiana STC	8
11	Harrisburg Y.	21
29	Bucknell U.	3
163	(6-2-0)	96

Pa. St. Thr. Col.
West Chester, Pa.

Dr. Trezise		
16	Millersville	18
12	Wilmington Y.	14
13	Millersville	21
13	YMCA	23
34	Drexel Institute	0
22	PMC	8
116	(3-3-0)	79

Pennsylvania U.
Philadelphia, Pa.

John E. Brennan		
0	Lehigh	24
8	Navy	24
16	Dartmouth	14
21	Princeton	9
25	Yale	8
19	Columbia	12
15	Army	11
16	Cornell	18
120	(5-3-0)	115

Princeton U.
Princeton, N. J.

14	Columbia	12
16	Harvard	14
5	Lehigh	25
9	Pennsylvania	21
20	Rutgers	6
18	Yale	15
82	(4-2-0)	93

Purdue U.
Lafayette, Ind.
Claude Reeck

13	Indiana	14
17	Indiana	10
6	Michigan St.	20
20	Minnesota	6
23	Northwestern	0
20	Michigan	19
12	Ohio St.	12
12	Michigan St.	14
9	Illinois	23
28	Wisconsin	0
165	(5-4-1)	109

Rutgers U.
New Brunswick, N. J.

Richard L. Voliva		
27	Colgate	5
25	NYU	3
28	Lafayette	10
28	Haverford	8
6	Princeton	20
19	King's Pt.	9
27	Brooklyn Col.	5
31	Temple	3
191	(7-1-0)	63

Sampson Col.
Sampson, N. Y.

13	Colgate	19
14	Mohawk	14
3	Cortland	23
18	Ithaca	16
23	Champlain	8
7	Ithaca	33
22	Ithaca	7
21	Mohawk	13
28	Champlain	7
18	Cortland	21
9	Cornell	19
171	(5-5-1)	180

San Diego St. Col.
San Diego, Calif.

Armando Rodriguez		
29	UCIA	3

San Francisco State
San Francisco, Calif.

12	California	14
3	San Jose St.	23
13	San Jose St.	20
9	Stanford	23
37	(0-4-0)	85

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13

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Sw

Rc

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12

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16

32

90

San Jose St. Col.
San Jose, Calif.

Ted Mumby

20 Stanford	8
21 Stanford	31
6 California U.	.....	22
19 S.F. Olymp. Club.	14	
20 UCLA	.....	16
29 S. Quent. Prison	10	
26 S.F. Central Y.	.....	6
28 S.F. State Col.	.....	3
20 S.F. State Col.	.....	9
26 Central YMCA	.....	9
0 Swestern Tech.	.....	23
215 (9-2-0)		133

S. West. Inst. Tech.
Weatherford, Okla.

Ross Flood

32 Wichita U.	.....	0
7 Kansas St.	.....	20
14 Kansas St.	.....	13
5 Oklahoma A&M	.....	20
20 Central Okla. St.	.....	6
6 Oklahoma A&M	.....	20
24 Central Okla. St.	.....	6
22 Oklahoma U.	.....	8
28 San Jose St.	.....	0
153 (6-3-0)		93

Springfield Col.
Springfield, Mass.

Bliss P. Sargeant

18 Cortland	.....	12
16 Williams	.....	16
14 Army JV	.....	16
29 Brooklyn Poly	.....	5
11 Wesleyan	.....	17
19 McGill	.....	13
13 Dartmouth	.....	20
26 Tufts	.....	6
11 Harvard	.....	21
157 (4-4-1)		126

Stanford U.
Stanford U., Calif.

Vern Jones

11 California	.....	21
23 S.F. State Col.	.....	13
8 San Jose St.	.....	20
11 San Jose St.	.....	21
8 California	.....	23
13 UCLA	.....	18
74 (1-5-0)		122

Swarthmore Col.
Swarthmore, Pa.

Richard DiBattista

9 Muhlenberg	.....	21
12 Johns Hopkins	.....	16
21 Delaware	.....	18
16 Temple	.....	14
32 Haverford	.....	0
90 (3-2-0)		69

Syracuse U.
Syracuse, N. Y.

Joseph McDaniels

19 Cornell	.....	15
11 Cortland St.	.....	17
17 Penn State	.....	9
9 Kent St.	.....	19
25 Harvard	.....	3
32 Colgate	.....	0
15 Dartmouth	.....	9
123 (5-2-0)		72

Temple U.
Philadelphia, Pa.

William Saltzman

13 Gettysburg	.....	19
14 Muhlenberg	.....	18
3 Penn State	.....	31
6 NYU	.....	24
18 Lafayette	.....	14
14 Swarthmore	.....	16
3 Rutgers	.....	31
71 (1-6-0)		153

Toronto, U. of
Toronto, Ontario, Can.

4 Buffalo U.	.....	4
5 Ontario Agr.	.....	3
6 Toronto YMHA	.....	2
5 West End Y.	.....	3
4 Toronto YMHA	.....	4
6 Canadian Chaps.	.....	2
5 Canadian Champs	.....	3
35 (5-0-2)		21

Tufts Col.
Medford, Mass.

Samuel Ruggeri

0 Wesleyan	.....	34
11 MIT	.....	21
6 Harvard	.....	24
0 Wesleyan	.....	36
6 Coast Guard	.....	30
8 Williams	.....	26
6 Springfield	.....	26
6 Dartmouth	.....	26
43 (0-8-0)		223

UCLA
Los Angeles, Calif.

Briggs Hunt

6 Alameda NAS	.....	9
6 California	.....	26
8 Alameda NAS	.....	30
16 San Jose St.	.....	20
19 Stanford	.....	13
55 (1-4-0)		93

Vanderbilt U.
Nashville, Tenn.

Oscar Wright

5 Alabama Poly	.....	35
31 Knoxville YMCA	.....	5
9 Maryville Col.	.....	21
3 Maryville Col.	.....	27
20 Knoxville YMCA	.....	13
68 (2-3-0)		106

VMI
Lexington, Va.

Sam G. Barnes

36 Davidson	.....	0
27 Virginia U.	.....	5
27 VPI	.....	3
26 Maryland U.	.....	3
20 Duke	.....	6
18 N. Carolina St.	.....	14
11 N. Carolina U.	.....	15
23 Auburn	.....	13
31 Georgia Tech.	.....	8
219 (8-1-0)		72

Virginia Tech.
Blacksburg, Va.

Bill Altman

10 North Carolina	.....	18
15 Virginia	.....	17
3 VMI	.....	27
3 Appalachian Col.	.....	25
8 Wash.&Lee	.....	21
9 N. Carolina St.	.....	17
48 (0-6-0)		125

Virginia, U. of
Charlottesville, Pa.

Frank W. Finger

31 Loyola	.....	3
9 Wash. & Lee	.....	17
5 VMI	.....	27
17 Virginia Tech.	.....	15
26 Gallaudet	.....	10
13 N. Carolina St.	.....	17
21 Duke	.....	11
17 Apprentice Sch.	.....	13
5 North Carolina	.....	29
144 (5-4-0)		142

Washington Col.
Chestertown, Md.

Geo. L. Ekaitis

8 Delaware U.	.....	22
28 Western Md.	.....	10
22 Loyola	.....	6
6 Johns Hopkins	.....	22
28 Gallaudet	.....	0
13 Wilmington Y.	.....	14
105 (3-3-0)		74

Wash. and Lee U.
Lexington, Va.

Harry Broadbent

31 Loyola (Md.)	.....	5
17 Virginia U.	.....	9
17 Maryland U.	.....	11
22 N. News Ap. Sch.	.....	10
9 N. Carolina St.	.....	21
0 North Carolina U.	.....	23
21 Virginia Tech.	.....	8
24 West Va. U.	.....	6
141 (6-2-0)		98

Washington St. Col.
Pullman, Wash.

Mike Rueter

18 Tacoma YMCA	.....	18
13 Tacoma YMCA	.....	21
20 Multnomah	.....	14
26 Multnomah	.....	8
26 Portland YMCA	.....	5
34 Idaho U.	.....	5
21 Idaho U.	.....	5
153 (5-1-1)		76

Waynesburg Col.
Waynesburg, Pa.

A. G. Wiley

15 Ohio U.	.....	13
15 Ohio U.	.....	13
16 Kent St.	.....	16
36 Edinboro	.....	0
38 W. Virginia U.	.....	0
26 Indiana St.	.....	0
27 Case	.....	5
14 Lock Haven	.....	18
11 Kent St.	.....	19
26 W. Virginia U.	.....	6
224 (3-2-1)		90

Wesleyan U.
Middletown, Conn.

F. R. Maze

34 Tufts	.....	0
17 Coast Guard	.....	13
36 Tufts	.....	0
17 Springfield	.....	11
18 Coast Guard	.....	11
19 Amherst	.....	11
13 Williams	.....	17
23 Brown	.....	13
11 Harvard	.....	19
183 (7-2-0)		95

West. Maryland Col.
Westminster, Md.

William T. Anderson

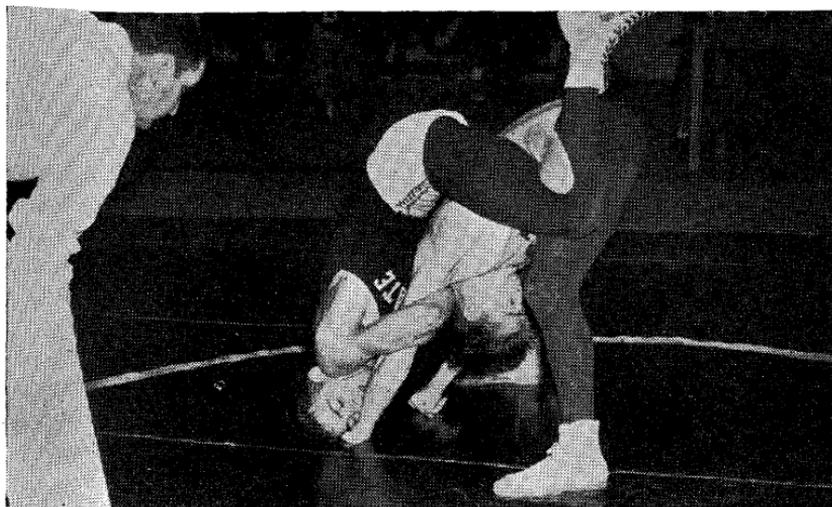
17 Gettysburg JV	.....	20
10 Washington Col.	.....	23
9 Johns Hopkins	.....	23
13 Gettysburg JV	.....	21
13 Gallaudet	.....	21
14 Loyola	.....	16
76 (0-6-0)		129

Western Reserve U.
Cleveland, O.

Bill Goellner

20 Case Tech.	.....	16
28 Alfred	.....	8
20 Findlay	.....	8
3 Kent State	.....	31
14 Case Tech.	.....	16
13 Ohio	.....	19
98 (3-3-0)		98

West Virginia U. Morgantown, W. Va. A. C. Gwynne 0 Waynesburg .....38 8 Case .....26 6 Wash. & Lee.....24 6 Waynesburg .....26 20 (0-4-0) 114	Wichita, U. of Wichita, Kans. 6 Nebraska .....28 8 Kansas St. ....17 0 Oklahoma A&M.32 0 So. Westn. Tech.32 8 Central Okla. St.26 22 (0-5-0) 135	Wisconsin, U. of Madison, Wis. George Martin 23 Wheaton Col.... 5 32 Bradley Tech....0 11 Iowa U. ....15 12 Minnesota .....12 34 Lawrence Col.... 0 11 Cornell Col.....17 3 Michigan .....27 0 Purdue .....28 27 Northwestern ... 5 153 (4-4-1) 109	Yale U. New Haven, Conn. John O'Donnell 22 Dartmouth 6 16 Columbia .....14 28 Kings Point 8 12 Army .....14 0 Lehigh .....26 3 Pennsylvania ....25 15 Princeton .....18 14 Harvard .....18 110 (4-4-0) 124
Wheaton Col. Wheaton, Ill. 17 Chicago .....13 26 Ill. Normal..... 8 3 Iowa St. Thr....33 6 Michigan St....24 23 N. Illinois St... 3 29 N. Illinois St... 3 19 Northwestern 9 5 Wisconsin .....23 133 (5-3-0) 116	Williams Col. Williamstown, Mass. E. J. Bullock 13 NYU .....21 13 West Point JV..19 16 Springfield Col..16 26 Tufts 8 17 Wesleyan .....13 15 Amherst 9 100 (3-2-1) 86	Wyoming, U. of Laramie, Wyo. Everett Lantz 0 Kansas St. ....36 31 Colorado Mines.. 5 16 Colorado U. ....14 8 Colorado A&M....24 6 Denver U. ....24 5 Colorado St. ....25 13 Colorado A&M.28½ 16 Denver U. ....12 19 Colorado U. ....11 102½ (4-5-0) 179½	



BOTTOMS ARE REALLY UP HERE: Penn State's Mohney and Smith of Syracuse have a good go at each other in EIC clash, at Lehigh's gym. Judging from the various holds each contestant has, it looks like the referee's vantage point is the best.

AAU Championships

By ERICH POHL

National AAU Chairman

Nationals

Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Ia., captured the National AAU title with a total of 17 points—five more than the runner-up Oklahoma A&M.

Two weeks before this tournament Cornell College defeated Oklahoma A&M for the National Collegiate title.

Cornell College won in two weight divisions, took two seconds, and a fourth. Al Partin, 165-pounder from Cornell won a wrist watch awarded for best sportsmanship.

Team scoring after Cornell College and Oklahoma A&M is as follows:

Southwestern Tech, Weatherford, Okla., 11, New York Athletic Club 9, San Francisco Olympic Club 6, Ithaca, N. Y. YMCA 6, University of Illinois 5, Baltimore YMCA 5, Purdue University 5, New York Police Department 5, McBurney YMCA 4, University of California 3, Hamilton Watch Recreation Ass'n, Lancaster, Pa. 3, Lincoln, Neb. Unattached 3, Tacoma, Washington YMCA 2, Roselle Park, N. J., 1, YMCA, Pasadena, Calif., 1, San Diego, Calif. State 1, Newton, N. J. Boys' Club 1.

CHAMPIONS AND PLACE WINNERS

Division	Champion	Second	Third
115 lb.	Penninger, Oklahoma A&M..	Christensen, Calif. U.....	Venturo, Roselle Pk.
126 lb.	Ridenour, NYAC.....	Hauser, Cornell.....	Snyder, Swestern Tech
128 lb.	Kachiroubas, Illinois.....	Hetrick, Swestern Tech.....	Collins, NYAC
135 lb.	Lange, Cornell.....	Edelman, McBurney YMCA.	Moore, Swestern Tech
145 lb.	Miller, Ithaca YMCA.....	Snook, Cornell.....	New, Olympic Club
155 lb.	Long, Swestern Tech.....	Copple, Lincoln, Nebr.....	Fowkles, Oklahoma A&M
165 lb.	Lee, Baltimore YMCA.....	Northrup, Olympic Club....	Merrill, NYAC
175 lb.	Thomas, Cornell.....	Gregson, Oklahoma A&M....	Lanzi, Newton N. J.
191 lb.	Wittenburg, NYPD.....	Rains, Oklahoma A&M.....	Morgan, NYAC
Heavyweight.	Gunkel, Purdue.....	Vaughn, Hamilton Watch...	Arnold, San Diego St.

By ARNOLD W. UMBACH

Alabama Polytechnic Institute

Southeastern

The Southeastern AAU Wrestling Championship was held at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., on March 7 and 8, 1947. This was the first tournament ever held at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and probably the first in the Southeast. The tournament next year will be held at the same time at a site yet undetermined. It will be on a rotation basis which helps to increase more interest over the entire area.

You will note the following table will give you a rough estimate as to the number that participated in the tournament:

SOUTHEASTERN AAU TABLE

Individual competitors	37
Number of Teams Represented.....	4
Number of Sessions	3
Number of Bout's	33
Number of Falls	25
Number of Defaults	0
Number of Points Scored	118
Number of Officials Used	1

Auburn with six individual championships and four seconds, won the meet with a total of 60 points. Second was Georgia Tech with two firsts, four seconds, and four thirds for a total of 44 points. Chattanooga University scored 14 points with two seconds, one third, and two fourths. Fort Benning scored 7 points with one first. The other individual championship was won by George Sargent of Auburn who wrestled unattached in the 121 lb. class.

Outstanding competitors in the 1947 championships were Carroll Keller in the 145-lb. class, of Auburn, and Hosea Batten, Georgia Tech, 155-pounder who showed an unusual amount of wrestling skill.

Auburn Alumni Gymnasium was filled to capacity at all three sessions. There was an unusual amount of spectator interest in the championship. Wrestling is definitely on the move in the Southeast, with other schools indicating they will field a team next year.

Team Scores: Auburn 60, Georgia 44, University of Chattanooga 14, and Fort Benning 7.

CHAMPIONS AND PLACE WINNERS

Division	Champion	Second	Third
115 lb.	Penley, Auburn	Thrombrough, Ga. Tech.....	Lutz, Unatt
121 lb.	Sargent, Unatt	Hill, Auburn	Chandler, Ga. Tech
128 lb.	Woodham, Auburn	Giesler, Ga. Tech.....	Berg, Chattanooga U
135 lb.	McKenzie, Auburn	Oglesby, Ga. Tech.....	Washington, Unatt
145 lb.	Keller, Auburn	Andrews, Ga. Tech.....	Latham, Unatt
155 lb.	Batten, Ga. Tech.....	Woodham, Auburn	Lyons, Unatt
165 lb.	Ward, Auburn	Berg, Chattanooga U.....	Donaldson, Ga. Tech
175 lb.	Humphrey, Auburn	Love, Chattanooga U.....	Moore, Ga. Tech
191 lb.	Bassett, Ga. Tech	Ingram, Auburn.....	None
Heavyweight.	Heidtman, Ft. Benning....	Pate, Auburn.....	Matthews, Ga. Tech

Reviews of 1947 Scholastic Season

Long Island

Wrestling has not returned to its pre-war strength on Long Island mainly due to the lack of coaches and inadequate practice facilities. All teams wrestled full dual meet schedules and the usual tournaments were again conducted at the end of the regular season to determine individual and team champions. A three-day wrestling clinic was sponsored by Mephram High School and proved to be a worth-while project.

TOURNAMENT RESULTS

South Shore League

104—Harold Mahoney (Mephram)
113—Octavius Vizzi (Baldwin)
121—Louis Tschirhart (Mephram)
128—George Feuerbach (Mephram)
134—Eric Svenson (Mephram)
139—Bob Bury (Mephram)
146—Bob Mahoney (Mephram)
155—John Caulfield (Mephram)
166—Vito Perri (Mephram)
Hvy.—Donald Berndt (Baldwin)

Team Champion—Mephram

Long Island Tournament

Harold Mahoney (Mephram)
Octavius Vizzi (Baldwin)
George Feuerbach (Mephram)
Stephen Chohany (Oceanside)
Bob Bury (Mephram)
Walter Sheffield (Mephram)
Bob Mahoney (Mephram)
Joseph Lemyre (Mephram)
James Dowling (Bay Shore)
Donald Berndt (Baldwin)

Team Champion—Mephram

PIAA

The 10th Annual Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association championship wrestling tournament, held for the first time in Kingston, was witnessed by an enthusiastic throng of 4,000 spectators.

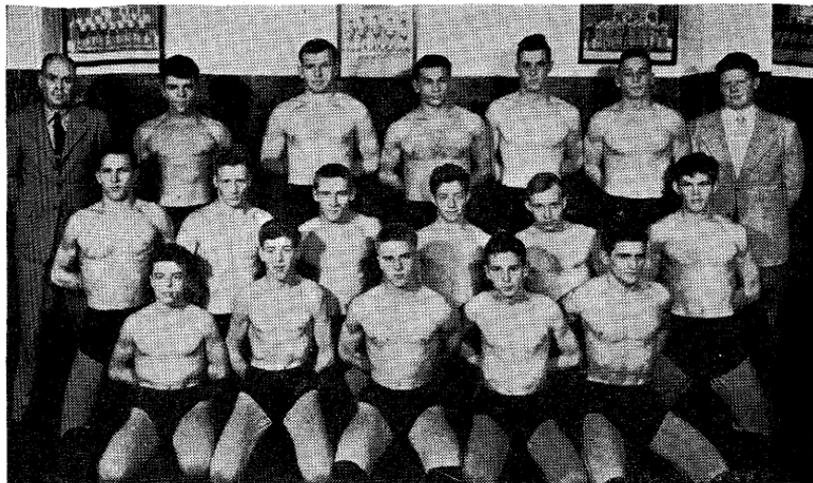
Managed by Frank W. Wolp, supervising principal of Forty Fort High School and secretary-treasurer of District 2, the meet was run off smoothly and efficiently.

The meet attracted 110 entrants, including these defending champions: Bill George, Waynesburg, 185-pound class; Donald Maurey, Clearfield, 120-pound class, and T. Gizoni, Washington, 103-pound class.

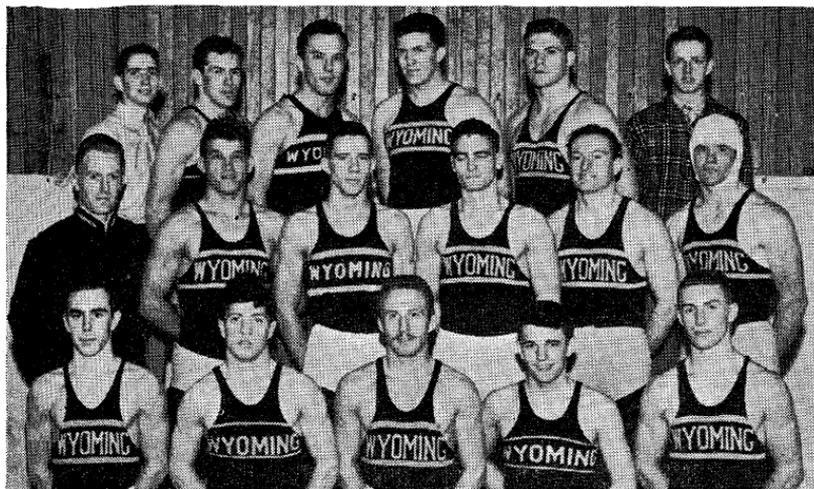
Of the four defending champions, three successfully withstood the challenge of the best schoolboy matmen arrayed against them—George, in the 185-pound class; Maurey, in the 120-pound class; and Gizoni, among the 103-pounders.

The complete roster of 1947 wrestling champions crowned at Kingston follows:

95-pound class—Bainey, of Philipsburg.
103-pound class—Gizoni, of Washington.
112-pound class—J. Maurey, of Clearfield.
120-pound class—Donald Maurey, of Clearfield.
127-pound class—Beers, of Clearfield.
133-pound class—De Vito, of Farrell.
138-pound class—McAuliffe, of Allentown.
145-pound class—Comitz, of Philipsburg.
154-pound class—Cope, of Bethlehem.
165-pound class—Rich, of Lock Haven.
185-pound class—George, of Waynesburg.



LONG ISLAND'S BEST OF THE PREPS—MEPHAM: *Left to right, first row—Lemyre, Metzger, Svenson, Mahoney, H. Helf; second row—Sheffield, Gill, Bury, Feuerback, Tschirhart, Caulfield; third row—Garäner (coach), Lemyre, Grdody, Capema, Snyder, Mahoney, E., Arledge (manager).*



WYOMING—PENN'S PREP WINNERS: *Left to right, first row—Hartman, R., McGrarty, Guest, Davis, H., Nethersole; second row—Sparks (coach), Victor, Hartman, E., Mahoney, Jones, Lewis; third row—Sowden (manager), Davis, W., Stroney, Goeringer, Lawlor, Malkemes (manager).*

WPIAL The 12th Annual WPIAL Wrestling Championships was held March 7 and 8, at Washington High School.

There were 123 contestants from 12 different schools. Cannonsburg carried off top honors with a rather top-heavy score of 33 points while two schools tied for runner-up position at 19 points each.

The teams' scores were as follows:

Cannonsburg, 33; Farrell, 19; Chartiers, 19; Waynesburg, 18; Jefferson, 15; Greensburg, 7; Washington, 6; Dormont, 4; Carnegie, 1; Munhall, 1; Trinity, 0; West View, 0.

The finals on March 8 were broadcast by the local station W.I.P.A. A crowd of about 2,300 saw the finals.

By **FREDERICK R. KUHN**

Coach, Mercersburg, Pa.

Prep School Tournament

Sixty-one candidates, representing eleven preparatory schools, wrestled a total of 71 bouts to determine the individual and team championships at the 12th Annual Preparatory School Tournament held at Lehigh University, February 28 and March 1.

Five different schools had representatives win individual championships: Wyoming Seminary taking three first places; Hill School two, Mercersburg, Lawrenceville and Valley Forge each placing one individual champion. The team trophy was won by Wyoming Seminary with a total of 25 points. Mercersburg Academy was second with 17, while the remaining schools were placed in the following order: Hill School 16, Valley Forge 15, Blair Academy, Lawrenceville School, St. Albans, Perkiomen 5 each, Pennington 1, Baylor School of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Stevens Trade School failed to score a single point.

Interstate Prep League

Wrestling was resumed in 1947 in the Interstate Preparatory School League after an interruption of four years due to the war. The Interstate Preparatory School League is composed of Cranbrook School of Bloomfield Hills, Mich., Nichols School of Buffalo, N. Y., Shady Side Academy of Pittsburgh, Pa., University School of Cleveland, O., and Western Reserve Academy of Hudson, O. Nichols School did not compete in wrestling this year.

University School won its first Interstate Wrestling Championship in five years of competition by being undefeated in League competition. University School, coached by S. R. Bobenmyer of Ohio University, had a well-balanced team and won seven out of nine dual meets during the season.

ALL-INTERSTATE PREP TEAM

103 lb.—Petrequin (University)	145 lb.—Renner (Reserve)
113 lb.—Crawford (University)	Smith (Cranbrook)
121 lb.—Balch (University)	154 lb.—Barney (University)
128 lb.—W. Downing (Shady Side)	165 lb.—Smythe (University)
133 lb.—Gordon (Reserve)	185 lb.—Merriman (University)
138 lb.—Bolanis (Shady Side)	

INTERSTATE PREP LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Tied	Points
University	3	0	0	6
Shady Side	1	1	0	2
Reserve	1	1	0	2
Cranbrook	0	3	0	0

(Two points for a win, one point for a tie. Nichols School did not have wrestling.)

COMPARATIVE WRESTLING SCORES

Shady Side	28	Cranbrook	14
University	35	Cranbrook	5
University	25	Reserve	13
University	22	Shady Side	12
Reserve	30	Cranbrook	10

By H. E. KENNEY

Illinois By virtue of three individual weight championships, the Rock Island High School team won the state wrestling title at the University of Illinois on March 7 and 8. Coach Ken Greene's grapplers gained firsts in the 103, 145 and 165 pound classes. Rock Island clinched the championship when Jerome Dasso, 165-pound champion in 1946, repeated in that weight by defeating Koshgarian of LaGrange, 7-4. The Islanders scored 18 points to win.

Champaign High School, always close upon the heels of the champions, won second honors and 17 points with firsts in the 112 and 154-pound classes, second in the 127-pound class and a fourth in the 133-pound weight. Coach Hicks' 1946 champions from Tilden Tech had to be content with third place.

The only fall in the championship bouts occurred when Glass, New Trier, pinned Kubal of Crane in 2:52 to win the heavyweight title.

The State Final meet was held at the University of Illinois under the local management of H. E. Kenney, University of Illinois wrestling coach. Of the 40 high schools entered in the Sectional meets, 21 advanced one or more wrestlers to the State Final.

SECTIONAL MEETS

Sectional meets were held at Granite City, Joliet and Jaywood (Proviso) on March 1. A qualifying meet for Chicago high schools was also held during the same weekend and first and second place winners in each of these meets were advanced to the State Finals.

Following is a brief summary of the results at each of the Sectional centers:

Schools Entered: (13)—Alton (Western Mil. Acad.), Belleville, Buffalo, Bunker Hill, Catlin, Champaign, Danville, Edwardsville, Granite City, Quincy, Urbana, Urbana (Univ.), Wood River.

Total Number of Entries: 125.

Winning Schools: 1st, Champaign; 2nd, Granite City; 3rd, Danville.

JOLIET

Schools Entered: (11)—Blue Island, Calumet City, Chicago (Morgan Park Mil. Acad.), Harvey (Thornton), Joliet, Kewanee, Moline, Pekin, Peoria (Manual), Rock Island, Tremont.

Total Number of Entries: 117.

Winning Schools: 1st, Rock Island; 2nd, Joliet; 3rd, Pekin.

MAYWOOD (Proviso)

Schools Entered: (10)—Cicero (Morton), Des Plaines (Maine), Elgin, Franklin Park (Leyden), Hinsdale, LaGrange (Lyons), Maywood (Proviso), Riverside—Brookfield, Rockford (East), Winnetka (New Trier).

Total Number of Entries: 128.

Winning Schools: 1st, Maywood (Proviso); 2nd, LaGrange (Lyons); 3rd, Winnetka (New Trier).

CHICAGO

In the elimination meet for Chicago high schools, the following schools entered one or more wrestlers: Tilden, Crane, Hirsch, Kelly, Parker and Austin.

STATE FINAL SUMMARY

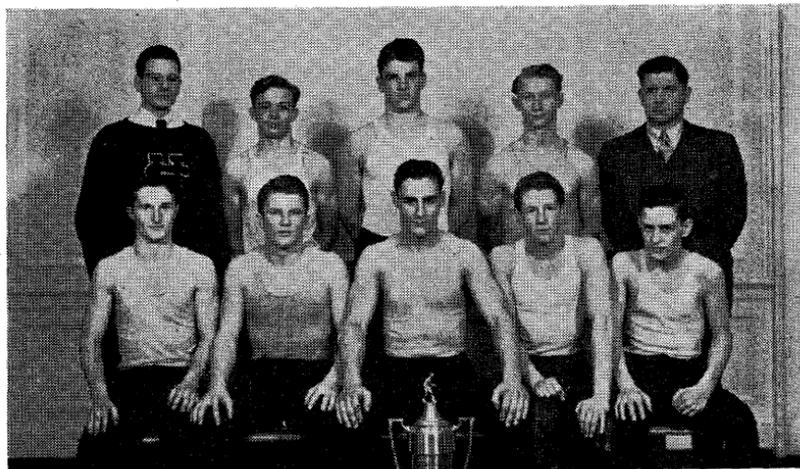
Nineteen of the 21 schools entered in the State Final meet are listed in the scoring column. Following is the point summary:

Rock Island	18	Chicago (Crane)	5
Champaign	17	Pekin	4
Chicago (Tilden Tech.)	15	Granite City	4
Joliet	14	Cicero (Morton)	4
Winnetka (New Trier)	13	Chicago (Hirsch)	2
LaGrange (Lyons)	10	Chicago (Parker)	2
Maywood (Proviso)	10	Belleville	2
Danville	9	Harvey (Thornton)	2
Urbana	5	Alton (Western Military Acad.)	1
Chicago (Kelly)	5		

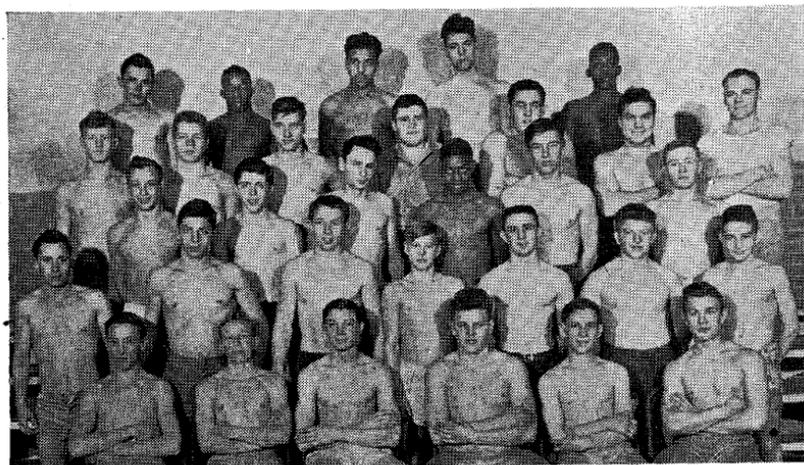
INDIVIDUAL WINNERS AT STATE FINAL

CHAMPIONSHIP

103 pounds—Monroe, Rock Island, d. Ellis, New Trier, 8-6
 112 pounds—Clapp, Champaign, d. Romanowski, Tilden, 4-3
 120 pounds—France, Proviso, d. Wilder, Danville, 7-5
 127 pounds—Costanza, Tilden, d. Compton, Champaign, 10-8
 133 pounds—D'Amico, Joliet, d. Carmody, Granite City, 3-0
 138 pounds—Govoni, Joliet, d. Winkler, Urbana, 3-0
 145 pounds—Evans, Rock Island, d. Dill, Danville, 4-2
 154 pounds—Paterson, Champaign, d. Blickle, LaGrange, 8-2
 165 pounds—Dasso, Rock Island, d. Koshgarian, LaGrange, 7-4
 Heavyweight—Glass, New Trier, pinned Kubal, Crane. Time 2:52.



INTERSTATE PREP LEADERS—UNIVERSITY SCHOOL: *Left to right, first row—Clark (manager), Balch, Merriman, Callaghan, Bobenmyer (coach); second row—Tauf, Barney, Smythe (captain), Hart, Petrequin.*



TOPS IN MICHIGAN'S 5A—ANN ARBOR: *Left to right, first row—Maury, Boucher, Carpenter, Boorum, Maten, Thomas; second row—Bock, Kikinakes, Egler, Morrison, Harvey, Wadwell, Bromley; third row—Marz, Godfrey, Lobonov, Moore, Scheetz, McCormick; fourth row—Parker, Wark, Kaercher, Hewitt (manager), Greene, Keornke, Kline (coach); fifth row—Stephens, Jones, Baker, Burton, Kelley.*

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FOR THIRD PLACE

103 pounds—Whalen, Hirsch, d. McNeeley, Tilden, referee's decision
 112 pounds—Steele, New Trier, d. Cecil, Pekin, 3-2
 120 pounds—Pearson, Joliet, d. Greene, LaGrange, 3-2
 127 pounds—Matson, Morton, d. Carlson, Thornton, 2-0
 133 pounds—Clark, Parker, d. Riggins, Champaign, 3-2
 138 pounds—Maquet, Pekin, d. Robertson, Belleville, referee's decision
 145 pounds—Mankus, Kelly, d. Foy, Tilden, 5-3
 154 pounds—Arvidson, Proviso, d. Gaumer, Danville, 8-5
 165 pounds—Vohaska, Morton, d. Clark, Western Military, 2-1
 Heavyweight—Fabry, Proviso, d. Gluszek, Kelly, 2-1

Officials: Robert Emmons, Chrisman; Don Kienien, Joliet; Allan Sapora, Champaign.

The State Association, as well as all member schools interested in high school wrestling, are greatly pleased at the ever increasing interest in this sport in various sections of the state. Competition was keen at all meets and public interest in wrestling was evidenced by excellent attendance.

Chicago Wrestling is considered a major phase of the extensive interscholastic program conducted in the Chicago Public Schools. All wrestling in the schools is conducted in 12 weight divisions. At present, the league consists of 13 schools. The schools are divided into two sections and dual meet competition on a scheduled basis is provided in each section. At the end of the regular section competition, the two top teams from each section enter the play-offs for City team honors. In 1947, Tilden, Chicago Vocational, Hirsch, and Crane qualified for the play-offs and Tilden Technical High School won the City Team Championship.

In addition to the regular section competition, the Chicago Schools engage in dual meet competition with suburban and down-state schools. The Chicago Schools also participate in the State High School Wrestling Tournament.

As a climax to the wrestling competition the Chicago Public High School Athletic Association conducts an Individual Championship in the 12 above-mentioned weight classifications. The 1947 meet consisted of 260 entries; first, second, third, and fourth place winners in each weight classification were given suitable awards.

By FRANK KLINE

Coach, Ann Arbor High School

Michigan The 5A League, consisting of Ann Arbor, Battle Creek, Jackson, Lansing Sexton, and Lansing Eastern High Schools, is making a strong attempt to revive wrestling as a prominent sport in the state. The league is requesting that the state association reserve a date for a state tournament, which had been curtailed due to lack of schools sponsoring wrestling. It is estimated that there are nearly 25 high schools in the lower peninsula that recognize, or will recognize in the next two years wrestling as an interscholastic sport.

The 5A League revised wrestling in their league this year and held a

tournament at the end of the year. Ann Arbor High finished the dual competition undefeated and Jackson won the team title in the closely contested tournament.

By HAL KESTER

Ohio

Interscholastic wrestling in Ohio is on the upgrade. This has been brought about by the return of several of our coaches who have been in service for some time. There is a prospect of at least five more schools carrying on interscholastic wrestling in this next season. The hot spot in wrestling is still the Cleveland area where 13 teams competed in an interscholastic schedule this year. The teams were fairly balanced and closely matched, especially in the Cleveland West Side League. Euclid Shore High School won the Eastern League with a perfect record. Lakewood won the Western League also with a perfect record, but was pushed hard by John Marshall and West High School and the race was not completed until the last match of the season had been wrestled.

In the State Invitational Tournament, held at West Tech in which 14 teams were represented by 121 boys who battled it out for the most hotly contested tournament which has ever been held in Cleveland, the team standings at the end of the tournament were: West 33, Lakewood 23, Euclid Shore 21, West Tech 19.

The outlook for wrestling in the State of Ohio is becoming brighter with such colleges as Kent State, Ohio State and Ohio University turning out coaches who will be able to get wrestling started in many of the schools in which it has not been held previously, because of lack of coaching personnel.

By CLIFFORD R. MYERS

Indiana

High School wrestling in Indiana enjoyed a tremendous surge in popularity during the past year. The number of schools sponsoring teams more than doubled that of any previous year. It is quite evident that still more schools will inaugurate teams as soon as competent coaches are available.

On February 15, five schools in the Northern Indiana Conference got together for their annual tournament. Washington of East Chicago captured first place closely followed by Roosevelt of East Chicago. George Rogers Clark of Hammond was third, Central of South Bend fourth and Hammond Tech fifth.

The next weekend Bloomington High School entertained 11 schools in the 26th Annual Indiana High School Invitational Wrestling Tournament. This was held at Bloomington High School and more than 3,000 enthusiastic wrestling fans watched the host Panthers run up the largest team score ever recorded in the history of the tournament. The Bloomington team toppled another record as they captured five individual titles in their championship drive.

Team scores: Bloomington 58, Washington of East Chicago 35, Roosevelt of East Chicago 31, Southport 30, Crawfordsville 21, Muncie Central 20, Howe Military Academy 11, Jefferson of Lafayette 3, Hammond Tech 2, George Rogers Clark of Hammond 1, Anderson 0.

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONS

<i>Division</i>	<i>Champion, School</i>
95 lb. class.....	Herrlinger, Bloomington
103 lb. class.....	Perkins, Muncie Central
112 lb. class.....	Molodet, Washington of East Chicago
120 lb. class.....	Smith, Bloomington
127 lb. class.....	Baltas, Washington of East Chicago
133 lb. class.....	Benson, Bloomington
138 lb. class.....	Lyon, Bloomington
145 lb. class.....	Chance, Southport
154 lb. class.....	Stewart, Bloomington
165 lb. class.....	Lamb, Crawfordsville
175 lb. class.....	Donaldson, Roosevelt of East Chicago
Heavyweight class.....	Neator, Roosevelt of East Chicago

By D. C. BARTELMA

University of Minnesota

Minnesota The 1947 season found an encouraging increase in the quality and balance of high school wrestling in Minnesota.

Four regional meets were held at which two contestants in each weight class were qualified to compete for titles in the State Tournament held at the University of Minnesota. The four regional tournaments were won by Litchfield, Mound, Owatonna and Roosevelt of Minneapolis.

Twenty high schools were represented in a closely contested State Tournament which was won by Mound High School with Litchfield a close second.

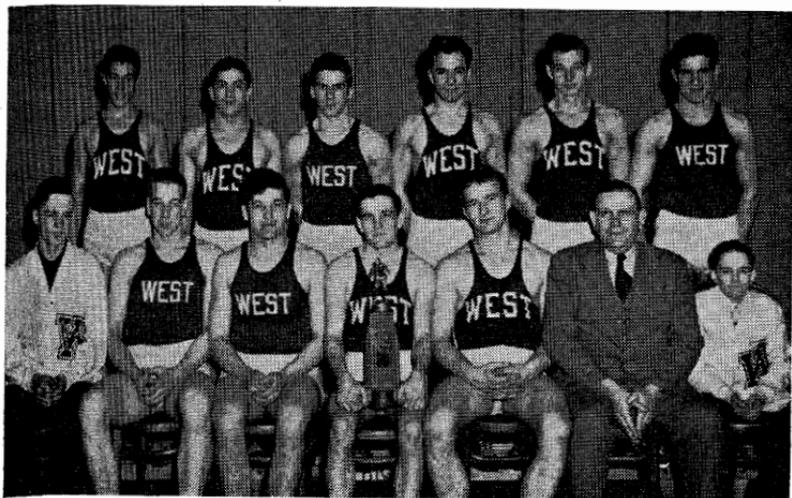
CHAMPIONS AND PLACE WINNERS

<i>Division</i>	<i>Champion</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>
95 lb.	Dwight Shroyer, Austin...	Wayne Johnson, Litchfield...	Lyle Swanson, Mound
103 lb.	Stanley Folkert, Rochester..	Chas. Ofsthun, Robbinsdale...	Dwight Bray, Patrick Henry
112 lb.	Clavin Schwalbe, Mound...	Vernon Westlund, Anoka.....	Loren Hyland, Austin
120 lb.	Wallace Roles, Robbinsdale.	Donald Kimm, Vocational...	Donovan Hopperstad, Albert Lea
127 lb.	Dale Cates, Litchfield.....	Lloyd Grandprey, Owatonna...	Wendel Bearl, Anoka
133 lb.	Richard Iacona, Mound.....	Wayne Knutson, Owatonna...	Darwin Takkinen, Robbinsdale
138 lb.	William Pearson, Roosevelt.	Edward Giel, Winona.....	Don Zastrow, Wayzata
145 lb.	Lewelyn Schwalbe, Mound.	Dorin Carrigan, Litchfield...	Kenneth Dugan, Owatonna
154 lb.	Mervin Jensen, Albert Lea.	Wm. Soderholm, Mound.....	Earl Rossman, Roosevelt
165 lb.	Harold Dilley, Litchfield...	Don Mezzenga, Marshall.....	George Pribyl, Owatonna
Heavyweight	John Lund, Austin.....	Arthur Kenney, Redwood Falls.	Jack Dorfman, University High School

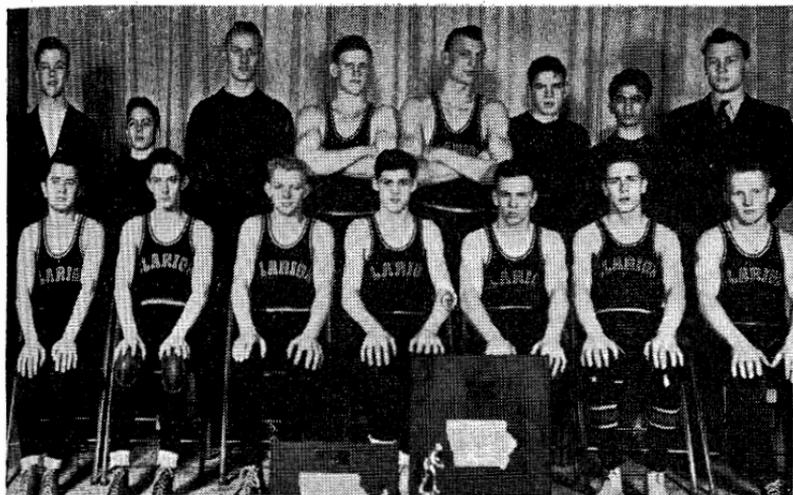
By B. R. PATTERSON

Kansas State College

Kansas No doubt remained of the prowess of Wichita East High School wrestling teams as the Blue Aces captured their fourth state championship in succession. The two day tournament was held at Kansas State College gymnasium, February 21-22, and was directed by B. R. Patterson, former K-State wrestling mentor. Excellent officiating was handled by Jim Trimble, former Indiana University football and mat star, and Dale Duncan, one of Kansas State's all-time wrestling greats.



WEST TECH—FIRST IN OHIO: *Left to right, first row—Fassinger (manager), Trow, Plumb, Buckingham, Cartain, Gibbons, Kester (coach), Stilla (asst. manager); second row—DiBello, Matteucci, Saunders, Giammarino, Eaton, Santillo.*



IOWA'S CLARION HIGH—STATE LEADERS: *Left to right, first row—Larson, Turk, Skadburg, Rohrer, Wilson, Melhus, Rodriquez, Parsons (coach); second row—Cavanaugh, Rink, Muhlenbruch, Wilson, Rowen, Bohy, Egemo.*

East High, tutored by R. J. (Stub) Mayo, won four individual championships, two second places, three thirds and two fourths to pile up a total of 52 points. Wichita North garnered second place honors closely followed by Oberlin, St. Francis, and Salina in that order. Only nine points separated fifth place Salina from Wichita North, giving some idea of the class of competition in the meet.

The 1947 team scores were: Wichita East, 52; Wichita North, 34; Oberlin, 29; St. Francis, 27; Salina, 25; Norton, 11; Topeka, 6; St. John's Military Academy, 5; Goodland, 4; Colby, 4; Axtell, 0; and Winfield, 0.

At the annual wrestling coaches meeting held in conjunction with the state meet, Floyd W. Holcomb, Topeka coach, was elected president of the coaches association succeeding Peter Christensen of St. Francis.

Holcomb just completed his second year of coaching at Topeka High School. The new president attended Central College, Fayette, Mo., and the University of Missouri where he lettered at 145 pounds in 1933.

Vice-president elect E. R. Hitchcock has guided the Salina Maroons to two second places in his five years of coaching wrestling at the school. Hitchcock attended Fort Hays State and Colorado State College.

J. Roger Morris, who succeeds L. M. Reynard as secretary of the K.H.S.W.C.A., served his first year as wrestling coach at Norton Community High School. The Minnesota University graduate was the youngest coach of the tournament.

By ROY JARRAD

West High, Waterloo, Ia.

Iowa

Iowa High School wrestling is "looking up". The return of former coaches and wrestlers to the teaching profession has enabled schools that dropped out during the war and several schools new to the sport to begin wrestling.

The Iowa High School Wrestling Coaches and Officials Association has reorganized. The officers are: President, Roy Jarrad, West Waterloo; Vice-President, Wilson McKinley, Cedar Rapids; Secretary-Treasurer, Roger Isaacson, New Hampton. The association meets twice each season for rule discussion and to make recommendation to the Board of Control of the Iowa High School Athletic Association.

Individual and team state championships are determined through the District and State Tournaments. Four district meet sites are selected by the Board of Control and schools are assigned to districts. First and second place winners in each weight from each district compete in the State Tournament. Pairings for the State Tournament are determined by the "Cooper" plan, in which it is impossible for District champions to meet in the first round of the State and no first and second place winners from the same district can meet before the finals.

Clarion High School, coached by Walter Parsons, won the state championship this year, defeating West Waterloo, winner for five consecutive years.

Osage, Thomas Jefferson of Council Bluffs, and West Waterloo finished in the order given. Only six points separated first and fourth place teams.

Thirty-two schools entered district competition and 18 sent winners to the state.

By CURTIS TURNER

Coach, Tulsa Daniel Webster

Oklahoma The Oklahoma High School Wrestling Tournament was held at Tulsa Daniel Webster High School for the second consecutive year on February 28 and March 1 before capacity crowds.

Seventeen schools entered 125 wrestlers. The wrestling skill, sportsmanship, and officiating was of the finest quality.

The team championship trophy went to Tulsa Central who placed nine wrestlers either at first, second, or third for a total of 39 points. Tulsa Daniel Webster placed second with a total of 29 points, and Tulsa Will Rogers placed third with a total of 21 points.

The Oklahoma High School Athletic Association awarded a medal for the most outstanding wrestler in the tournament, and Bryon Todd, Tulsa Will Rogers 133-pound flash, was awarded the medal after a vote of the coaches elected him the most outstanding wrestler of the tournament.

Bill Borders, Tulsa Daniel Webster's 103-pound champion last year, won the 112-pound championship, and Jack Wamsley, Tulsa Central's 145-pound champion last year, won the 154-pound championship.

INDIVIDUAL STATE CHAMPIONS

<i>Division</i>	<i>Champion, School</i>
103-pound class.....	Joe Seifred, Tulsa Will Rogers
112-pound class.....	Bill Borders, Tulsa Daniel Webster
120-pound class.....	George Layman, Tulsa Central
127-pound class.....	Don Meeker, Tulsa Central
133-pound class.....	Bryon Todd, Tulsa Will Rogers
138-pound class.....	Frank Vann, Tulsa Central
145-pound class.....	Bob Coulson, Tulsa Daniel Webster
154-pound class.....	Jack Wamsley, Tulsa Central
165-pound class.....	Phil Smith, Tulsa Central
Heavyweight class.....	Eugene Paysinger, Tulsa Daniel Webster

Team Scoring: Tulsa Central 39, Tulsa Daniel Webster 29, Tulsa Will Rogers 21, Blackwell 10, Ponca City 8, Perry 3, Pauls Valley 2, Putnam City (Oklahoma City) 2, Geary 1, Cleveland 1, Edmond 1, Wewoka 1, Oklahoma City Central 0, Stillwater 0, Bristow 0, Glencoe 0, Oklahoma City Classen 0.

By H. R. SORENSON

Nebraska Wrestling in Nebraska this year was limited to teams in Omaha. Efforts to interest outstate schools in wrestling brought little or no response. However, by scheduling matches with Iowa schools, all Omaha teams were able to present a fine schedule.

The State Championship Tournament held at South High School, Omaha, on February 22, had full team entries from Omaha North, Omaha Technical, Omaha Central and Omaha South.

For the first time in the history of the tournament, there was a tie for first place in total team points with Omaha South and Omaha Central each finishing with 61 points. Omaha Technical was third place with 33 points, while Omaha North was fourth with 19 points.

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Individual championships were won by the following boys:

85 lbs.—Fred Brown, Tech	130 lbs.—Dan Vermillion, South
95 lbs.—Rich Newville, South	136 lbs.—Ken Fisher, South
105 lbs.—Henry Nyberg, Central	145 lbs.—Louis Garrotto, Central
112 lbs.—Frank Gigletto, Tech	155 lbs.—David Mackle, Central
118 lbs.—Frank Ostranic, Central	165 lbs.—Russell Lindeman, South
124 lbs.—Frank Mancuso, Central	Heavyweight—Herb Reese, Central

The outstanding wrestlers of the year were Herb Reese, heavyweight of Omaha Central and Dan Vermillion, 130 pounds of Omaha South. Both were undefeated in ten dual matches and the State Tournament.

Colorado The 1947 Colorado High School Wrestling Tournament was again dominated by Coach B. O. Mole's team from North High School, Denver. The North boys brought in their fourth consecutive state crown.

High school wrestling in Colorado is steadily gaining in popularity. The 1947 tournament with 27 competing schools had four more teams than the 1946 meet.

Wyoming For the first time the Wyoming High School Athletic Association sponsored a State Wrestling Tournament. It was held and managed by the University of Wyoming at Laramie on March 20-21.

A great amount of interest was manifested from both contestants and spectators. There were 58 individual competitors in the tournament.

Competition was very keen with Cody High School in first place nosing out Laramie High School by three points. Guernsey High School placed third, followed by University High School in fourth place.

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONS

103 lbs.—Baker (Guernsey)	138 lbs.—Molasky (Cody)
112 lbs.—Ballenger (Cody)	145 lbs.—McFall (Cody)
120 lbs.—Robison (Laramie)	154 lbs.—Allen (Laramie)
127 lbs.—Taggart (Cody)	165 lbs.—Lee (Cody)
133 lbs.—Bradley (Laramie)	Heavyweight—Martin (Cody)

By SAM DELLA MAGGIORE

San Jose High School

Northern California Interscholastic wrestling in Northern California has again made a step forward. The ten high schools had a well balanced schedule. Each school had at least six dual meets, and participated in three tournaments. This year there were too many schools to have a novice tournament together, so the league was split in half. In the Northern division there were Hayward, Oakdale, Fremont of Oakland and Sequoia. The Southern division consisted of San Jose High, San Jose Tech, Santa Clara, Campbell, Fremont of Sunnyvale and Salinas. Fremont of Oakland won the Northern division and Salinas won the Southern division.

The season was a very successful one, as was evidenced by the turnout of wrestlers, and the way the different school student bodies turned out to witness the sport. This year the Novice Tournament could not be run off in one day, since the entries were too large. The split worked out so well that the league decided to adopt the same policy in future years. The San Jose Northern California Tournament had to be limited to four boys from each school, even with this limit there were 178 boys participating.

The strongest teams in the league this year were San Jose High School, Hayward, Fremont of Oakland and Sequoia of Redwood City.

San Mateo High School and Gilroy High School have already declared that they would have teams next year.

In the Santa Clara Valley League there are five schools that have wrestling which are forming a league. The five schools are Gilroy, Campbell, San Jose Tech, Santa Clara, and Fremont of Sunnyvale.

The results of the Novice Tournament were:

Northern section held at Fremont of Oakland. 127 entries

Fremont of Oakland.....	41	Sequoia	27
Hayward	30	Oakdale	14

Southern Section held at Campbell. 140 entries

Salinas	31	Campbell	16
Santa Clara	24	San Jose Tech.....	12
San Jose High.....	18	Fremont	10

The next tournament was the San Jose Northern California Invitation, limited to four boys in each weight from each school. There was a total of 178 entries.

San Jose High.....	31	San Jose Tech.....	5
Hayward	25	Campbell	3
Sequoia	17	Oakdale	0
Fremont of Oakland.....	13		

INDIVIDUAL WINNERS

Division	Winner	Second
103 lbs.....	Rodrigues, G., Hay.....	Chavez, G., S.J.H.
112 lbs.....	Rodrigues, H., Hay.....	Brown, Salinas
120 lbs.....	Arevalo, S.J.H.....	Carlyale, Fre. Oakland
127 lbs.....	Lopina, S.J.T.....	Tiago, Hayward
133 lbs.....	Henry, Fre. Oak.....	Mardell, Sequoia
138 lbs.....	Melendez, Hay.....	Jessen, Sequoia
145 lbs.....	Kitamua, Seq.....	Locker, Fre. Oakland
154 lbs.....	Flood, Hay.....	Telesfore, S.J.H.
165 lbs.....	Gorham, S.J.H.....	McGhee, S.J.H.
175 lbs.....	Terhum, Seq.....	Thomsen, S.J.H.
Heavyweight.....	Jensen, S.J.H.....	Whitman, Campbell

The last tournament held was the Senior Limited at Salinas. Only one wrestler in each weight from each school. 54 entries.

Sequoia	40	Hayward	9
San Jose	23	San Jose T.....	3
Salinas	15	Campbell	0
Fremont	14		

INDIVIDUAL WINNERS

<i>Division</i>	<i>Winner</i>	<i>Second</i>
103 lbs.	Wheeler, Seq.	Collins, Salinas
112 lbs.	Rodrigues, Hay.	Chavez, S.J.H.
120 lbs.	Mehl, Seq.	Kenyon, Salinas
127 lbs.	Morgan, Seq.	Lopina, S.J. Tech.
133 lbs.	Nardelli, Seq.	De Smet, S.J.H.
138 lbs.	Theios, Fre. Oak.	Jessen, Seq.
145 lbs.	Kitamnia, Seq.	Scott, Salinas
154 lbs.	Call, Fre. Oak.	Bill, Salinas
165 lbs.	Triano, Seq.	McGhee, S.J.H.
175 lbs.	Gorham, S.J.H.	Madding, Hayward
Heavyweight.	Jensen, S.J.H.	Ford, Fre. Oakland

There were only two boys in the league who went undefeated for the year in both dual meets and tournaments. Nelson Gorham, 165, and Karl Jensen, Heavyweight, both of San Jose High School.

By FRANK M. CROSBY

Southern California

The big feature of high school wrestling in Southern California during 1946-47 was the spread of interest and growth of the sport throughout the entire area. To handle the great number of teams and entries, the Southland was divided into four districts as follows: East Los Angeles, West Los Angeles, San Diego, and Imperial Valley. Each district held an elimination tournament to select the entries for the final championships. These district tournaments were especially valuable and stimulating to the schools that were just getting the sport started.

The final championships were held at El Monte High School on March 22. This was the 22nd consecutive anniversary for this splendid tournament, and it produced some of the best wrestling in its long history. Of special note was the improved caliber of performers from Imperial Valley, as that district captured eight of the 12 titles. The Spartans from Central High School of El Centro won six first places themselves and deserved to win the coveted team title as a result, but had to share team honors with San Diego High as both schools scored an even 42 points. San Diego was defending champions, having won the title outright for two consecutive years previously.

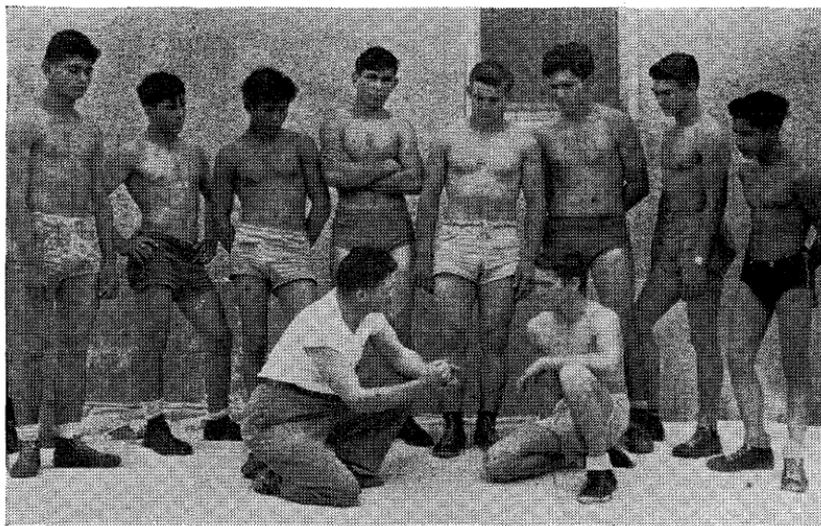
Only two boys were able to repeat as champions. J. P. McKin of El Centro won the 127-lb. title last year and the 133-lb. title this year. Loren Dierdorff of San Diego won at 165 lbs. last year and came back this year to win the 175-lb. title.

Many dual meets were held on a free lance basis throughout all the districts, and many local tournaments added to the interest and popularity of the sport. San Diego held three local tournaments in addition to California Interscholastic Federation District meet. Tournaments were held for beginners, novices, and senior wrestlers respectively, with an average of 120 entries in each one.

THE OFFICIAL NCAA WRESTLING GUIDE
 INTERSCHOLASTIC FEDERATION RESULTS

Division	Winner	Second	Third	Fourth
95 lb.	Guizar (El. C.).....	Manzano (S. D.)....	Donlou (R.).....	Peel (W.)
108 lb.	Kikuchi (S. D.).....	Reed (C.).....	Lewis (W.).....	Hagadorn (I.)
112 lb.	Sammut (W.).....	Huber (I.).....	Warner (S. D.).....	
120 lb.	Dahilig (El. C.)....	Madera (S. D.)....	Lawson (I.).....	Bellas (S.)
127 lb.	Middleton (El. C.)...	Kelley (S. D.).....	Elizarraras (W.)...	Green (El. S.)
133 lb.	McKim (El. C.).....	Marteeny (S. D.)...	Lewis (W.).....	Porter (I.)
138 lb.	Linn (C.).....	Fischbeck (Mt. C.)...	Ball (S. D.).....	Jestes (W.)
145 lb.	Guizar (El. C.).....	Schmieler (S. D.)...	Cameron (I.).....	Enfield (W.)
154 lb.	Osborne (W.).....	Polos (H.).....	Camacho (El. C.)...	Cook (I.)
165 lb.	Beljean (El. C.).....	Garrett (El. M.)...	Sternar (H.).....	Darling (I.)
175 lb.	Dierdorff (S. D.)....	McGhee (I.).....	Clark (El. M.)...	Camacho (El. C.)
Heavyweight.	Noe (C.).....	Brooks (I.).....	Hanson (S. D.).....	MacLean (W.)

Team Scores: El Centro 42, San Diego 42, Whittier 22, Inglewood 21, Calexico 18, Hoover 7, El Monte 6 Redondo 2, Mt. Carmel 2, El Segundo 1, Sherman 1.



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S BEST—CENTRAL UNION: *Left to right, first row—Spencer (coach), Bigbarn; second row—Camacho, I., McKim, Dahilig, Camacho, B., Beljean, Guizar, I., Middleton, Guizar, J.*

Suggestions to Referees

By B. R. PATTERSON

Chairman, NCAA Wrestling Rules Committee

Good officiating makes competition a pleasure. That is one statement that I am sure will not be disputed. Here are a few suggestions that will go a long way toward making for more pleasant competition and better officiating.

First, before the meet starts, the referee should meet with both coaches at the same time, go over any doubtful questions. If the coaches are new and inexperienced, then possibly a thorough going over of the rules with both parties concerned would be in order. In other words, educate your coaches as to how you will call the matches. Then instruct and examine both teams before they leave their dressing rooms. You should not waste the spectators' time in doing this after they arrive on the floor. If you examine and instruct both men at the same time, then you will have assurance that both are treated exactly alike. Any questions raised by both sides will be answered right then.

Now for definite instructions. A large majority of the referees have been too lax in enforcing penalties for going off the mat. The referee should instruct both teams that there is plenty of room in the center of the mat. If a wrestler or wrestlers should move away from the center circle they should be cautioned to work toward the center. I think that this rule, if it is enforced, will do a lot to speed up the matches. A smart wrestler will stay toward the center of the mat, then if he needs to run he will have room to run without going off the mat. Coaches and officials should remind the boys that they are to wrestle on the mat and in the center, and that they will be penalized if they do not.

The stalling rule has not been changed. It is the opinion of the committee that a man on top should not be permitted to just hang on. It takes two men to make a wrestling match. If they are evenly matched it may be a spectacular match or it may be a drab affair, depending upon the ability and the nature of the men competing. The man underneath in the past has been guilty of stalling or freezing and looking up to the referee and asking "when are you going to make him get busy?" speaking of the man on top. The referee should not fall for this line of chatter, nor is it my opinion that if the contestants are unevenly matched in ability and the contestant underneath is completely outclassed, we should not pin the burden on the man underneath but on the man on top. This does not mean that we should encourage a man to freeze or stall underneath, but a man, if he is completely outclassed, does not wish to be pinned and will do his best to keep from being pinned.

I would like for referees to remember that time advantage does not start until a man secures a position of advantage through his own efforts or is placed there by a penalty. This is the change in the rules

and we should arrange a clear-cut signal with the time keepers so as to avoid any confusion.

The slam rule was not changed, but I wish to remind the referees to caution contestants against the illegal use of the slam and, if possible, prevent any injury in the use of the slam. It is possible to injure a contestant legally so that he is unable to continue the match with a body slam. The hands may not be locked around the body or legs while a man is on the mat. This was done to open up the wrestling. This is a change.

A contestant may not leave the mat, or stop wrestling, without permission from the referee. We give the referee power to award one penalty one point without change of position. This was done to give the referee power to assess a penalty for an unnecessary delay of a match. Some contestants have been guilty of taking a rest period and securing refreshments at the end of each period.

The matches have been shortened and the contestants should be able to go at a faster pace. It is necessary for the referees to keep the boys on the mat and in action, so that there will be a premium on condition.

I would like for the referees to meet any unusual situation in as agreeable manner as possible. When a match is going along in fine shape the officials should be as inconspicuous as possible. An official should be there when needed, and be especially alert to avoid any injury because of illegal holds or unnecessary roughness. There has been no limit set on the number of time outs a contestant may have except that his total time may not exceed three minutes. I think the referee can use his own good judgment and tell whether a man is faking an injury or not. Be on the safe side. Call a physician or trainer to check for you.

Please have the contestants carry a small handkerchief, or a paper handkerchief, in their trunks and use it whenever necessary. Let's have our equipment sanitary and our matches staged in a wholesome manner. All of us would like to have matches that spectators will enjoy.

First of all we would like for you to give the rules a fair trial and any just criticism which you may have, please write to me.

Roster of Officials

FIRST DISTRICT—NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATE WRESTLING ASSOCIATION

Anderton, Ralph G.....	{320 Greenwood Ave., Rumford, R. I. or 1433 Industrial Trust Bldg., Providence 3, R. I.
Bennett, Russell E.....	11 King Circle, Cranston, R. I.
Chernick, Melvin A.....	66 Summit St., East Providence, R. I.
Cole, Richard K.....	Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I.
Engel, John A.....	604 Fairfield Ave., Stamford, Conn.
Kodis, Victor.....	23 Pearl Street Place, Springfield, Mass.
Leathers, Roger K.....	Oaklawn, R. I.
Pennock, Erastus W.....	Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.
Rae, Thomas.....	70 Granby Road, South Hadley Falls, Mass.
Ruggeri, Samuel.....	118 Marble St., Stoneham, Mass.
Schuman, Vincent B.....	18 Woodside Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.
See, David A.....	6 Cornell St., Springfield, Mass.
Sinn, Donald F.....	Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.

PROBATIONARY LIST

Cerra, John A.....	25 Elm Plains, Windsor Locks, Conn.
Heos, George.....	147 North Harvard St., Allston, Mass.
Rudert, John R.....	811 Warwick Ave., Lakewood, R. I.

SECOND DISTRICT—MIDDLE ATLANTIC

Bishop, Ben.....	Bethlehem, Pa.
Bishop, W. Austin.....	Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.
Bohn, Dr. J. Lloyd.....	2444 West 78th Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Cann, W. E.....	Supervisor Physical Education, Public Schools, Elizabeth, N. J.
Dickenhoff, Charles B.....	Dormont Public Schools, South Hills Branch, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Doscher, Nathan.....	Dept. of Hygiene, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Finkelman, Dr. Ellis.....	6218 Wayne Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Grebos, John.....	510 North Ave., Wilkingsburg, Pa.
Hock, Anthony.....	High School, Kingston, Pa.
Horner, Frank.....	508 West 114th St., New York, N. Y.
Kling, Lynn W.....	1443 Hillsdale 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.....	77 Fairview, Rutherford, N. J.
Reimer, George E.....	Cornwells Heights, Pa.
Ricks, Jay E.....	60 Wall St., New York 5, N. Y.
Ringler, Donal W.....	Union High School, Union, N. J.
Sapora, Joseph.....	City College of New York, New York, N. Y.
Schwartzwalder, Floyd.....	High School, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Smith, Charles.....	Swarthmore, Pa.
Storey, Edward J.....	Mamaroneck Schools, New York
Thrush, Murl.....	New York A. C., New York, N. Y.
Williams, T. Ralph.....	High School, Roselle Park, N. J.

THIRD DISTRICT—THE SOUTH

Bailey, W. F.....	Physical Director, High Point YMCA, High Point, N. C.
Barnes, Sam.....	VMI, Lexington, Va.

Brill, Gordon.....	Baltimore, Md.
Broadbent, Harry.....	W. & Lee, Lexington, Va.
Crooks, James.....	Harmon, N. C.
Finger, Frank W.....	Peabody Hall, University, Virginia
Henson, Stanley.....	Maryland Medical School, Baltimore, Md.
Jackens, Buck.....	Barium Springs, N. C.
Kozlowski, Raymond J.....	1701 Montpeller St., Baltimore (18), Md.
Morrah, Dave.....	Greensboro, N. C.
Sanders, E. T.....	Box 549, Burlington, N. C.
Watkins, Red.....	State Teachers College, Boone, N. C.
Woodward, William.....	708 Maple Street, Ashland, Va.

FOURTH DISTRICT—MIDDLE WEST

(Ohio Officials Listed Separately)

Barton George.....	Daily News, Minneapolis, Minn.
Bauss, 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.
Hill, Eugene.....	Illinois State Normal, Bloomington, Ill.
Jones, Bob.....	Central High School, South Bend, Ind.
Keen, Clifford.....	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
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.
McIlvoy, Jack.....	Urbana High School, Urbana, Ill.
Parker, Ray.....	High School, Fordson, Mich.
Righter, Pat.....	Boys' Club, Dearborn, Mich.
Sapora, Allen.....	University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
Scott, A. B.....	St. Paul Daily News, St. Paul, Minn.
Tatum, John R.....	255 Comstock, Wabash, Ind.
Vorres, John.....	Chicago, Ill.
Witucki, B.....	Washington High School, South Bend, Ind.

OHIO

Barno, Peter S.....	Baldwin-Wallace College, Beres
Begala, Joe.....	Kent State University, Kent
Bobenmeyer, R. S.....	Garfield Heights High School, Cleveland
Bushea, A. E.....	John Marshall High School, Cleveland
Caldwell, Ed.....	Western Reserve Academy, Hudson
Crane, Russell.....	Ohio University, Athens
Graven, B.....	Euclid Central High School, Euclid
Griffith, Lloyd.....	West Technical High School, Cleveland
Hawk, Jr., F. E.....	East High School, Akron
Hummel, D. H.....	Guardian Trust Bldg., Cleveland
Jamison, Hugh R.....	1849 Taylor Road., Cleveland
Keller, Arch.....	12008 Brighton Ave., Cleveland
Kester, Hal.....	West High School, Cleveland
Kraft, Ray T.....	South High School, Cleveland
Leamon, E. H.....	South Hill School, Cleveland
Littlepage, J. T.....	Twin Lakes, Kent
Matthes, Henry.....	University School, Cleveland
Mooney, Bernard.....	Ohio State University, Columbus
Ness, Ralph.....	Lakewood High School, Lakewood
Olson, Thor.....	Ohio University, Athens
Owens, A. P.....	John Adams High School, Cleveland
Pomeroy, Leonard.....	U. S. Army
Poroznki, E. L.....	3776 East 71st St., Cleveland
Richards, J.....	317 North St., Bedford
Scott, Fred.....	Chardon High School, Cleveland
Seedhouse, George.....	Rhoades High School, Cleveland

Sharer, Claude.....	Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland
Sintic, J. G.....	255 Board of Education Bldg., Cleveland
Sivon, Lynn.....	Ravenna
Span, Marty.....	2619 West 6th St., Cleveland
Swackhamer, C. E.....	Shore School, Euclid
Tabor, Joseph	114 University St., Kent
Tanski, Vic.....	8205 Meding Ave., Cleveland
Troyan, Paul.....	Shaker Heights High School, Cleveland
Warfield, Orson.....	West High School, Cleveland
Woodell, Joe.....	Shaker Heights Junior H. S., Cleveland
Vaccariella, A.....	Shore High School, Euclid
Webster, Ralph.....	East High School, Columbus

FIFTH DISTRICT—MISSOURI VALLEY

Brindley, John A.....	527 Bldg. Apt. B., Fort Des Moines, Ia.
Barker, Howard T.....	High School, Mason City, Ia.
Clodfelter, Melvin.....	High School, Ponca City, Okla.
Cooper, Fred.....	Iowa Training School, Eldora, Ia.
Dupree, Gordon.....	Bucks Sporting Goods, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Divine, John W.....	924 Elm St., Perry, Okla.
Doyle, W. L.....	Norton, Kans.
Duncan, Dale.....	Manhattan, Kans.
Ericksen, Finn B.....	West High School, Waterloo, Ia.
Firkins, B. J.....	Ames, Ia.
Flood, Ross.....	S. W. T. C., Weatherford, Okla.
Foreman, Marion.....	Newkirk, Okla.
Flanagan, George F.....	Public High School, Cresco, Ia.
Griffith, Art.....	Oklahoma A&M, Stillwater, Okla.
Griffith, Paul.....	Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans.
Grooms, Clair.....	Davenport, Ia.
Gast, George J.....	High School, Osage, Ia.
Hove, L. J.....	K. C. A. C., Kansas City, Mo.
Johnson, O. E.....	High School, Davenport, Ia.
Keen, Paul.....	University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.
Kellogg, John.....	Lincoln, Nebr.
Kanehl, Ray.....	University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.
Lookabaugh, Guy A.....	Tahlequah, Okla.
Milam, Joe.....	State Teachers College, Weatherford, Okla.
Mott, Cecil E.....	High School, Iowa Falls, Ia.
Norton, Kenneth.....	Colby, Kans.
Nelson, Melvin C.....	Public High School, Waverly, Ia.
Orr, Orville.....	Thomas Jefferson High School, Council Bluffs, Ia.
Peery, Rex.....	Tulsa Central High School, Tulsa, Okla.
Patterson, B. R.....	University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.
Reynard, Leon.....	Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans.
Robertson, Porter.....	University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.
Sievers, Harry.....	East Waterloo High School, Waterloo, Ia.
Smith, Gene.....	Central State Teachers College, Edmond, Okla.
Scott, Paul K.....	Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia.
Taylor, Sec.....	Sports Editor, Register and Tribune, Des Moines, Ia.

SIXTH DISTRICT—SOUTHWEST

Quimby, Neal F.....	New Mexico School for the Blind, Alamogordo, N. Mex.
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SEVENTH DISTRICT—ROCKY MOUNTAIN

COLORADO

Bowen, Keith E.....	Boulder High School, Boulder
Campbell, Ray.....	Weld County Bank, Greeley
Fields, J. B.....	1032 LaPorte Ave., Fort Collins
Goff, Kenneth.....	1140 South Adams, Denver
Jenkins, Ray.....	Mines Park, Apt. 16, Golden

Johnson, Warren	2453 W. 35th Ave.,	Denver
Place, Albert	941 Fillmore,	Denver
Parker, Louis A.	1390 Magnolia,	Denver
Provart, John	1920 11th Ave.,	Greeley
Shade, Harry	1294 Clermont,	Denver
Stavelly, Dan	415 Olive,	Denver
Verlee, Jay	City Recreation Supt. City Auditorium,	Colorado Springs
Wedemeyer, Ross	2050 South Columbine,	Denver
Wilmore, John	2627 South Fillmore,	Denver
Young, Lou	3260 Josephine,	Denver

EIGHTH DISTRICT—PACIFIC COAST

Ardouin, Louis	2931 Willow Place, South Gate,	Calif.
Berven, Harold	779 Victoria Ave.,	Oakland, Calif.
Bowen, Don	1760 S. Painter Ave.,	Whittier
Boyle, Lee	Calexico Union High School,	Calexico, Calif.
Bruno, Emilio	California State Prison,	San Quentin, Calif.
Caldwell, Conrad	P. O. Box 647,	Calexico, Calif.
Crosby, Frank	San Diego High School,	San Diego, Calif.
Della Maggione, Sam	San Jose High School,	San Jose, Calif.
Deshies, Albert	3927 35th Ave.,	Oakland, Calif.
Dozier, Don		Indio, Calif.
Ferguson, Herbert	4047 Barnes Ave.,	Oakland, Calif.
Fierro, Leonard	3622 Highland Ave.,	San Diego, Calif.
Gale, Leland A.	Box 62, Rt. 1,	Woodland, Calif.
Gustafson, Herbert	San Francisco State College,	San Francisco, Calif.
Harvey, Walt	Holtville High School,	Holtville, Calif.
Hollingsworth, Cecil	UCLA,	Los Angeles, Calif.
Hunt, M. Briggs	UCLA,	Los Angeles, Calif.
Ingle, Richard	Calipatria High School,	Calipatria, Calif.
Jacobs, Arthur	4441 42nd St.,	San Diego, Calif.
Johnson, Robert	4061 Randolph St.,	San Diego, Calif.
Lambert, Algy	Kearney High School,	San Diego, Calif.
Maddock, Hal	Berkeley YMCA,	Berkeley, Calif.
Mariononi, Ernest	Berkeley YMCA,	Berkeley, Calif.
Maynard, Kenneth	Calexico High School,	Calexico, Calif.
Mattson, E. W.	Acalanes High School,	Lafayette, Calif.
Mautz, Ferd	832 Myrtle Ave.,	Inglewood, Calif.
Merritt, P. G.		Modesto, Calif.
Moreno, Manuel	2728 Island,	San Diego, Calif.
Mumby, Ted	220 Waverly Place,	Palo Alto, Calif.
Neeley, Virgil	1634 Brooks Ave.,	San Diego, Calif.
Ensign Natke	U. S. S. Topeka,	San Pedro, Calif.
Nemir, Edgar	University of California,	Berkeley 4, Calif.
Northrup, Dr. M. A.	1371 Fulton St.,	San Francisco, Calif.
Olson, Ivan	Vocational High School,	San Diego, Calif.
Ortlieb, Craige	Petaluma High School,	Petaluma, Calif.
Park, Douglas	Olympic Club,	San Francisco, Calif.
Penuelas, Frank	221 27th St.,	San Diego, Calif.
Roberts, June	Washington State College,	Pullman, Wash.
Richards, Ray	UCLA,	Los Angeles, Calif.
Ritchie, C. M.	735 Harrison St.,	San Francisco, Calif.
Rodriguez, Armando	1782 Kearney Ave.,	San Diego, Calif.
Roper, Ed	Olympic Club,	San Francisco, Calif.
Rush, Melvin	733 Grace St.,	Hayward, Calif.
Schneller, Jack	3015 W. 85th St.,	Inglewood, Calif.
Schutte, William	San Diego State College,	San Diego, Calif.
Shoaf, Ross T.	76 Collingwood St.,	San Francisco, Calif.
Spencer, G. E.	Central Union High School,	El Centro, Calif.
Sperber, Herman	825 Cedar St.,	Holtville, Calif.
Stone, Henry A.	374 Vassar Ave.,	Berkeley, Calif.
Terry, William	San Diego State College,	San Diego, Calif.
Thune, John	Oakland YMCA,	Oakland, Calif.
Wegner, Walter	741 N. Pickering Ave.,	Whittier, Calif.
Wharton, Daniel	2051 Coolidge St.,	San Diego, Calif.

Photo Not Available

Dr. R. G. Clapp



B. R. Patterson

Photo Not Available

J. E. Bullock



Cliff Keen



John W. Hancock



Elbert F. Caraway



R. H. Swartz

Photo Not Available

R. L. Carns

NCAA Wrestling Rules Committee

Dr. R. G. Clapp, *Honorary Chairman*.....Fort Collins, Colo.
 B. R. Patterson, *Chairman*.....University of Nebraska
 J. E. Bullock.....Williams College
 Clifford Keen.....University of Michigan
 J. W. Hancock.....Colo. State College of Educ.
 E. F. Caraway.....Lehigh University
 Ray Swartz.....United States Naval Academy
 R. L. Carns.....Omaha Tech. High School, Omaha, Nebraska

(ADVISORY COMMITTEE)

R. J. McLean.....University of Texas
 W. Austin Bishop.....Franklin and Marshall College
 James Dixon.....Oregon State College
 Everett Lantz.....University of Wyoming
 L. L. Mendenhall.....Iowa State Teachers College
 Fendley Collins.....Michigan State College
 Art Griffith.....Oklahoma A & M. College
 Frank Gardner.....Wellington Mephram High School, New York

College Wrestling Rules

RULE I—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., Kenneth L. Wilson, 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.

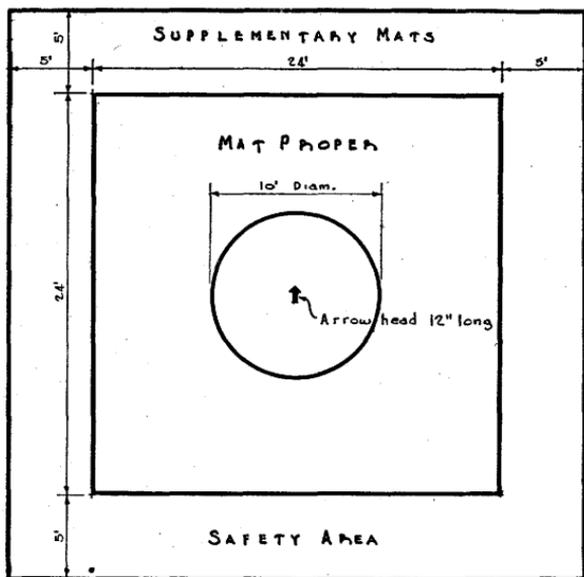
2. No contestant shall be allowed to compete in more than one class in each meet.

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 24 feet by 24 feet.

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

Ropes and Raised Platforms are Illegal**Standard Size Mat**

1. All lines are 2" wide.
2. Desirable for mat cover to be over entire area.
3. If other than standard sized wrestling area is used, the safety area should be approximately 5 feet in width.

Rule 3—Section 1 (Continued)

It is recommended for competition and for practice that a cotton flannel, rubber, or plastic 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 ropes, or tape fastening the mat cover to the under side of the supplementary mats, or by lacing the cover underneath the mats. The wrestling area should be marked off on the mat cover by painted lines two 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 matches are to start and the direction wrestlers are to face when starting the wrestling from "the referee's position on the mat."

2. The uniform shall consist of full length tights, an outside wrestling supporter or close fitting outside short trunks, light heelless 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 protective headgear be used in all practice and competition. The soft headgear does not give adequate protection to an ear.

3. It happens occasionally that two contestants look so much alike and are dressed so similarly that it is very difficult for the Referee

Rule 3—Section 3 (Continued)

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.

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.
 128 lbs. and under.
 136 lbs. and under.
 145 lbs. and under.

155 lbs. and under.
 165 lbs. and under.
 175 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.

(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

Rule 5—Section 3 (Continued)

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

RULE 6—PLACES SCORED, DRAWINGS, ELIMINATIONS AND CONDUCT OF TOURNAMENTS

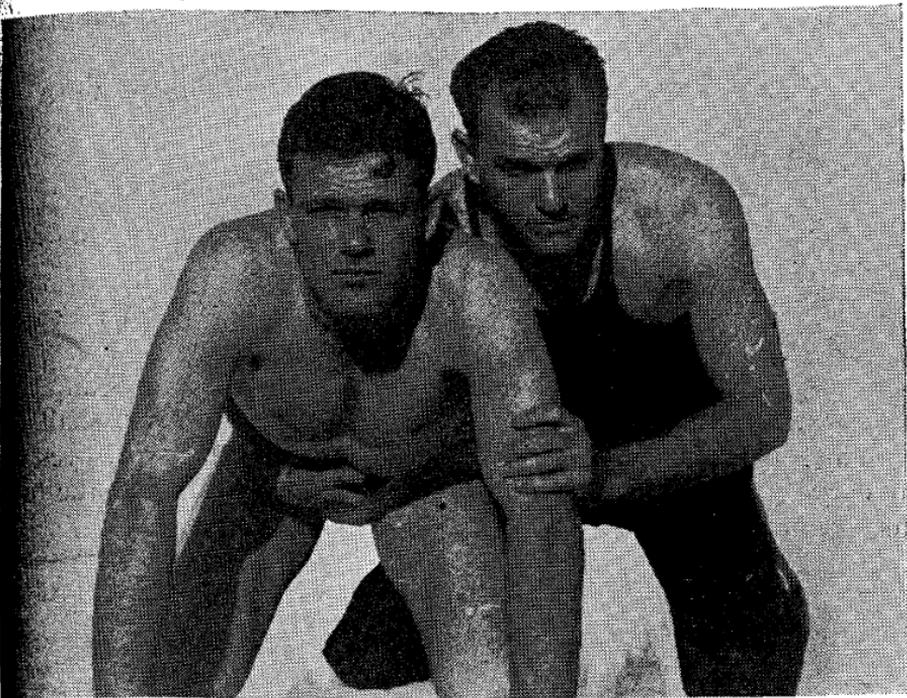
1. **Places Scored.** In all tournaments four places shall be awarded as follows: The loser in the final first place match shall automatically take second place; the winner of the final consolation match shall be awarded third place and the loser fourth place.

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

Rule 6—Section 3 (Continued)

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.

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 shall be made for

Rule 6—Section 4 (Continued)

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

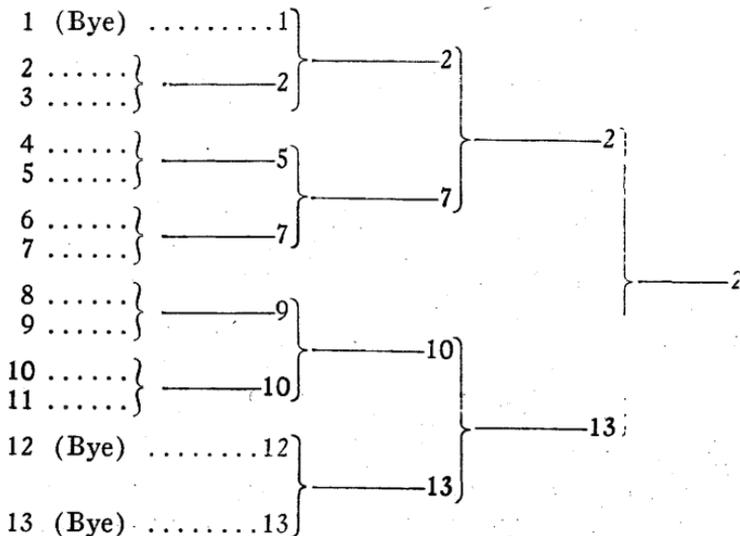
Each contestant (except "seeded" contestants) shall draw a number and shall compete in accordance with the diagram shown in Section 6 of this rule.

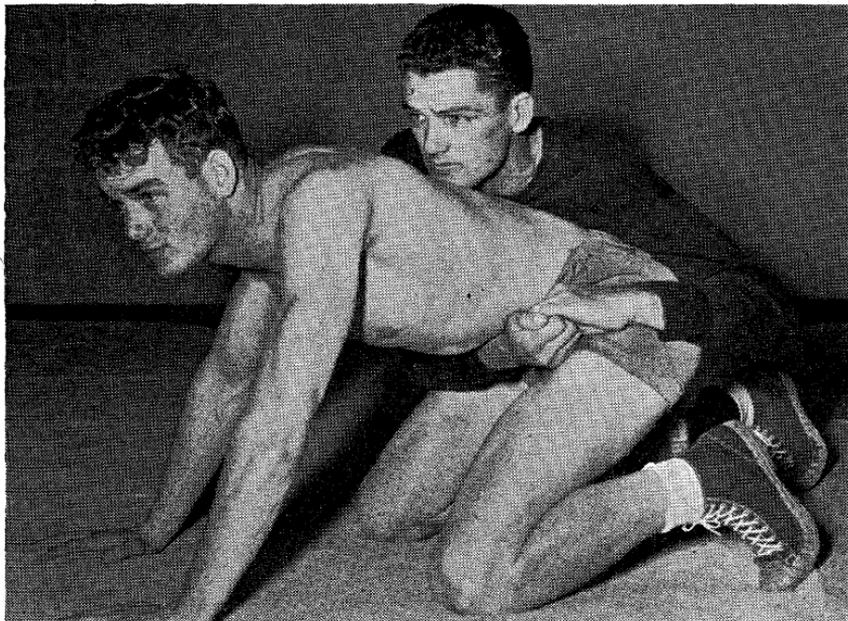
Note. Before drawings for each class begin, the numbers opposite the byes and also the numbers assigned to seeded contestants must be taken out.

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.

Nos.



Rule 6—Section 6 (Continued)

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.)

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 matches. 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.

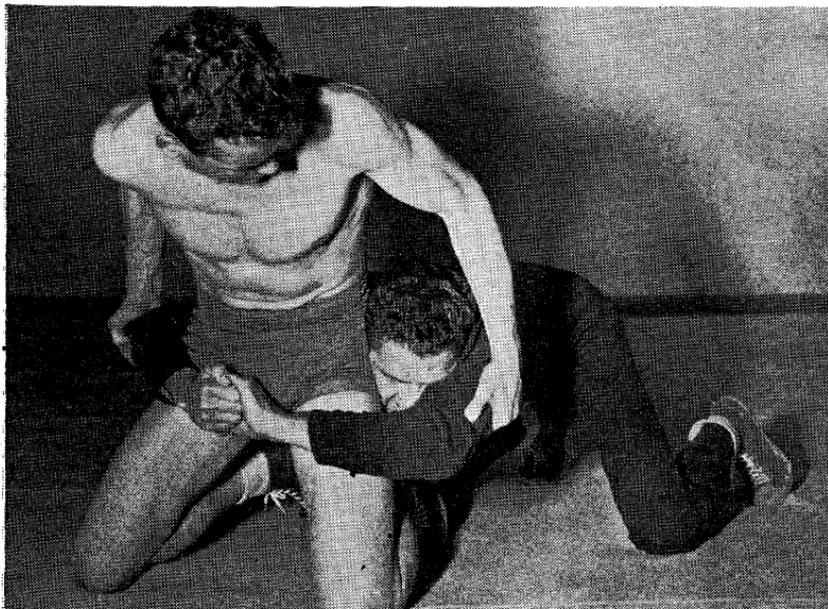
A. Immediately after completion of the first semi-final match in each weight the third place consolation rounds shall start between

Rule 6—Section 7 (Continued)

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*



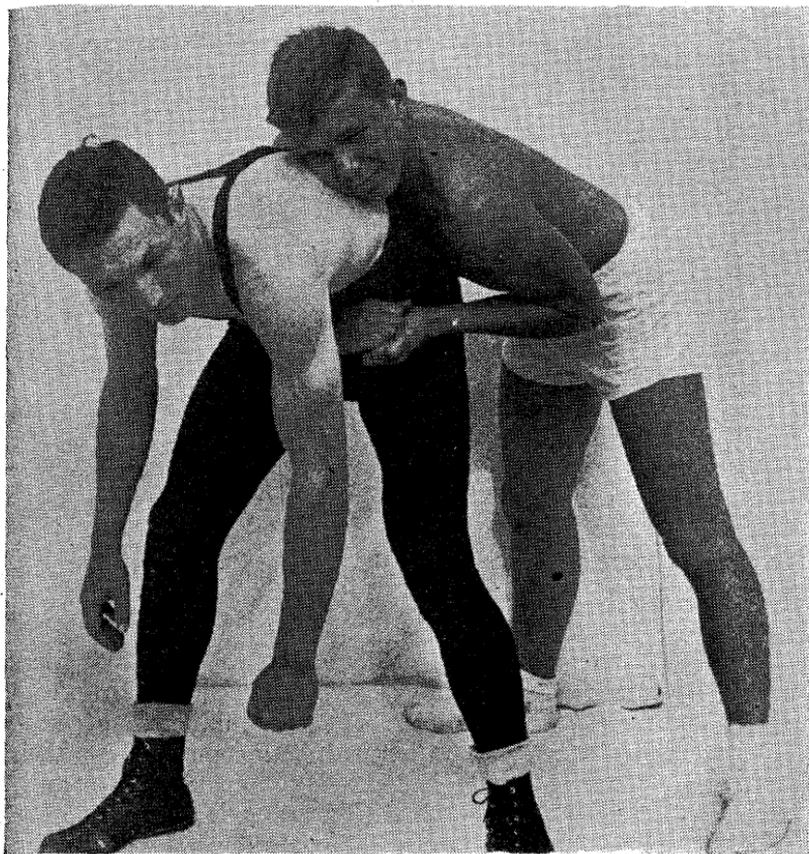
No. 4—ILLEGAL USE OF HANDS IN LEGLOCK ON MAT.

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.

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Rule 6—Section 7 (Continued)



No. 5—LEGAL USE OF HANDS IN BODYLOCK.

This complete bodylock is legal because defensive wrestler is in a standing position. This hold would be illegal if defensive wrestler had both knees on mat. (See Rule 10, Section 1. Note 3.)

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 finalists 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

Rule 6—Section 7 (Continued)

place rounds in the upper half-bracket are Nos. 1, 3 and 7. We will assume that No. 1 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.

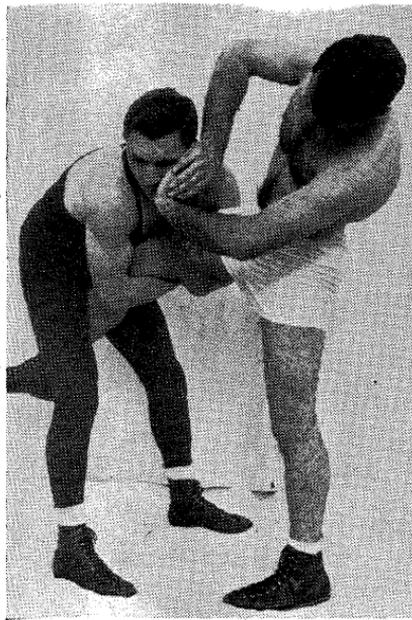
C. All third place matches, except the final one, should be run off during the next to the last session of the meet. The final third place match in each weight should be held during the final session of the meet and each one should immediately follow the final first place match in that weight.

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 periods. The first three-minute period shall start from the neutral position with both contestants on their feet. A fall in the first three-minute period terminates the match. If neither contestant secures a fall in the first three-minute period, the Referee shall stop the match, 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 period, no rest being allowed. At the expiration of the second three-minute period, the Referee shall stop the match and put the contestant who started with the Position Advantage, in the position underneath when he starts the third three-minute period, no rest being allowed. If a contestant secures a fall in the second three-minute period, this terminates only that period, and the third three-minute

Rule 7—Section 1-A (Continued)



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.

period shall be wrestled as though no fall had resulted in the previous period, except as provided in Rule 7, Section 4, A. 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 a tie in number of points scored the Referee shall award the match to the contestant who has shown superior wrestling ability or aggressiveness.

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

Rule 7—Section 1-B (Continued)

coaches or captains decide by toss of a coin the choice of position at the start of the second period in the first match. The choice of position in succeeding matches shall alternate.

2. In case of tie in number of points scored at the end of the three three-minute periods, the match shall be declared a draw.

2. Third Place Matches in Tournaments. Third place matches shall consist of three two-minute periods 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 period, the Referee must name the winner. (See Rule 7, Section 1-A.).

3. Length of Tournament and Dual Meet Matches When Falls Occur.

A. If a fall occurs in the first period this terminates the match. When a fall occurs in a second period, it should be understood that the third period terminates at the elapsed time at which the fall terminated the previous period. Example: "A" wins fall in second three-minute period with "B" in two minutes. The third period is really only two minutes in length, as it would be impossible for "B" to win this bout after the two minutes have elapsed.

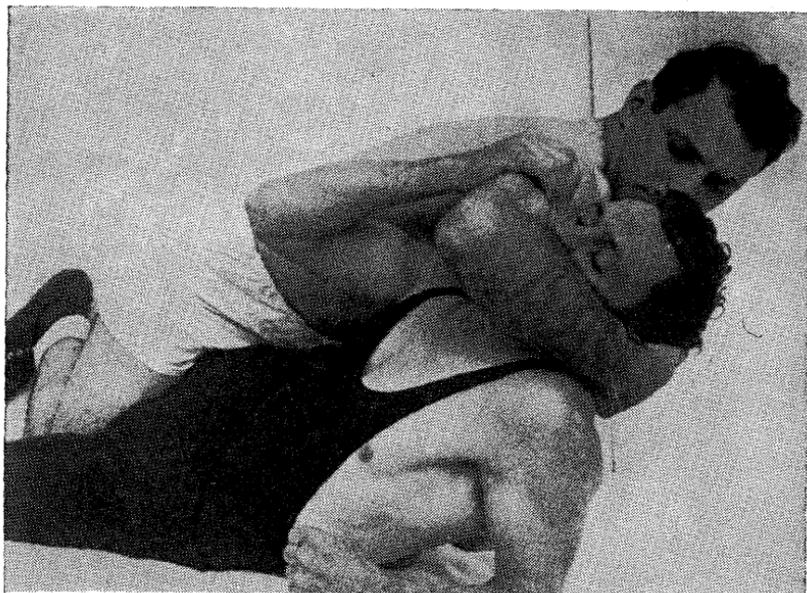
4. Intermissions.

A. **Three-Minute and Two-Minute Periods.** Only such time shall intervene between the first, second or third period of any match as may be required for the Referee to bring contestants into proper position for the next period, except when the second three-minute or second two-minute period is terminated by a fall, in which case a one-minute rest will be allowed.

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

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Rule 8—Section 1 (Continued)

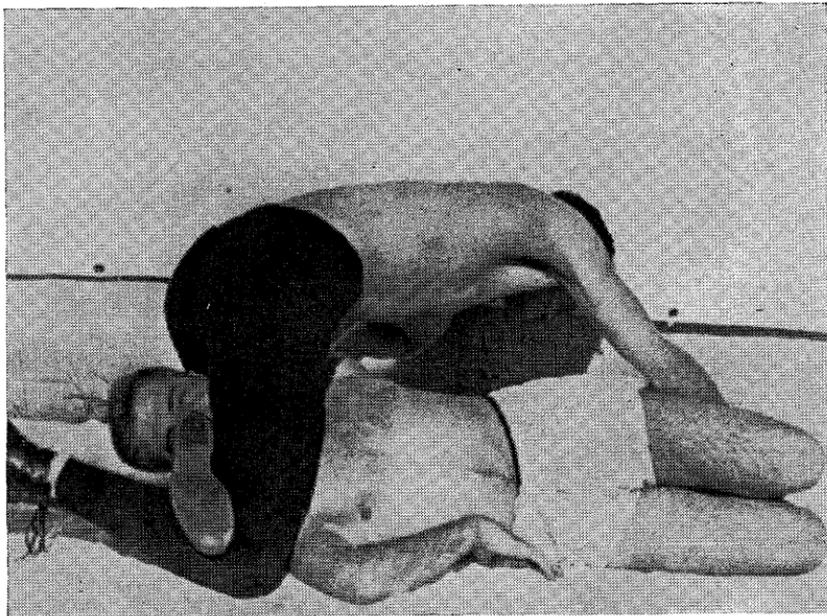
No. 8—ILLEGAL FACE HOLD.

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.

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."

Rule 8—Section 1 (Continued)



No. 9—LEGAL HEAD-SCISSORS (Figure 4 Head-Scissor).

The straight head-scissor is illegal. The Figure 4 Head-Scissor 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 figure four head-scissors, the hold is still legal.

Note 2. In the interpretations 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, p. 95, but not *Note 2*, applies also when one contestant has had the Position of Advantage on the mat immediately before leaving the mat.

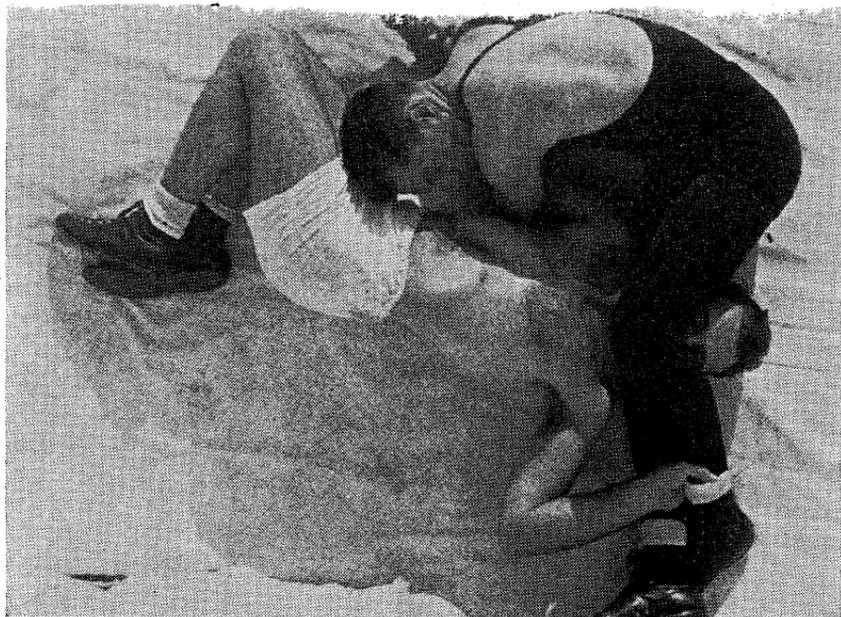
2. The Referee shall indicate orally, and by pointing in such a

Rule 8—Section 2 (Continued)

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 safe of uniformity, it is recommended that all Referees use the new set of National Collegiate Officials' Signals. (See page 120 of this 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



No. 10—ILLEGAL HEAD-SCISSORS.

This hold is illegal. All straight scissors on the head are illegal.

Rule 9—Section 1 (Continued)

center of the mat. Contestants are "off the mat" when *any supporting parts of both wrestlers' bodies* are 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 match 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 match 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.

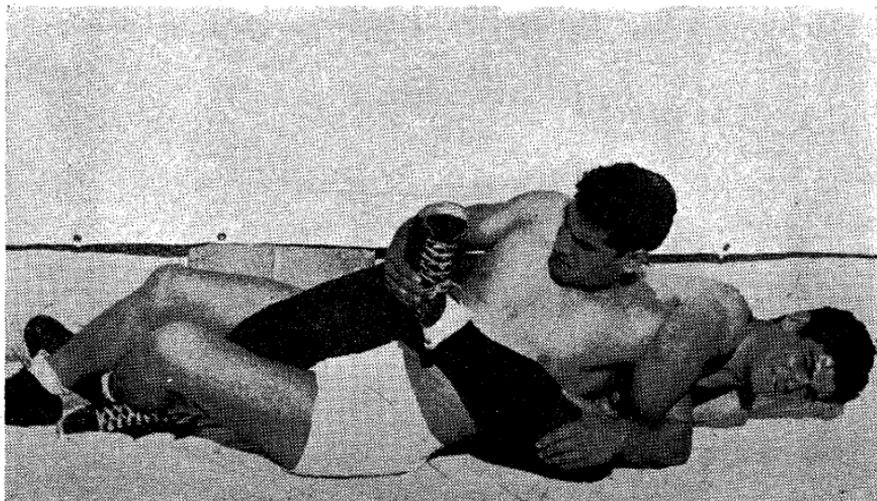
Note. In case contestants leave the mat proper on their feet the above rule still applies unless the defensive wrestler has *secured a neutral position before crossing the boundary* of the mat proper.

RULE 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, straight-head scissors, front head lock 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.

Rule 10—Section 1 (Continued)



No. 11—LEGAL FOOT (INSTEP) HOLD.

The defensive wrestler is allowed to grasp instep, heel or ankle to break such holds as body-scissors, leg-ride, etc.; provided the foot is not drawn up to the point where, in the opinion of the Referee, it endangers knee or hip-joint.

The double wristlock is legal if the direction of the force is perpendicular to the long axis of the body. Illegal if the force is applied parallel to the long axis of the body. The same rule applies to the so-called Chicken Wing.

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. No complete armlock with the arm is permitted until contestant is on his feet unless the body lock is used for a pin hold.

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

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

Note 6. A body slam is illegal unless the attacker brings one of his knees to the mat before the upper part of his opponent's body touches the mat.

Rule 10—Section 1 (Continued)

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 "hold over front or side of throat," pressure from side of hand, wrist or forearm is considered a "hold" and is therefore barred.

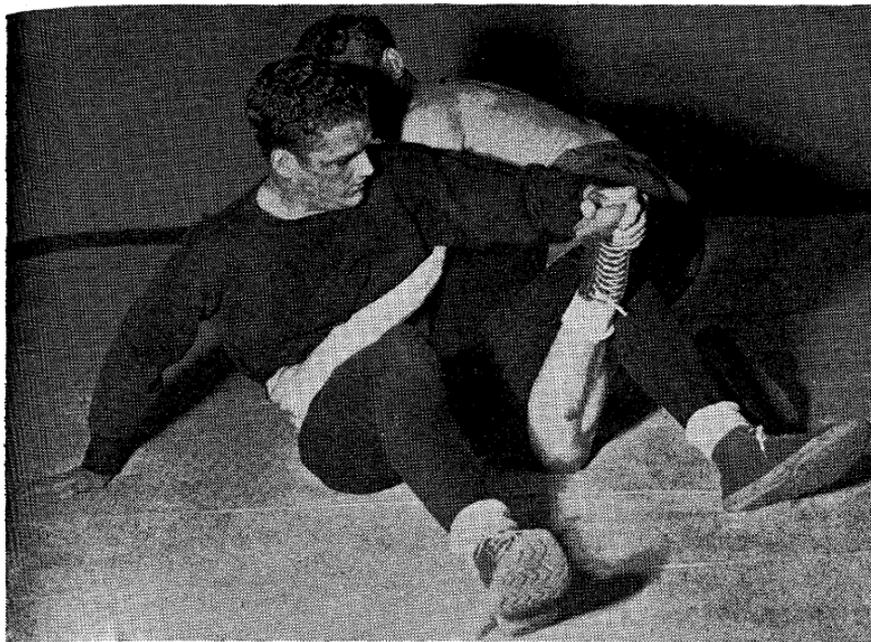
2. Unnecessary Roughness. No striking, kicking, gouging, hair pulling, butting, elbowing, strangling, or anything that endangers life or limb shall be allowed.

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.*

Note 1. See cuts on pages 82, 84 and 86.

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

Rule 10 (Continued)

No. 12—ILLEGAL TOEHOLD (Also twisting kneelock which is more dangerous than toeholds).

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

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 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

Rule 11—Section 1 (Continued)

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 or team mates 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 the team with contestant at any time during a bout, except when time is taken out because of injury to one of the contestants, or during intermission ordered by the Referee after a fall, shall be interpreted as coaching.

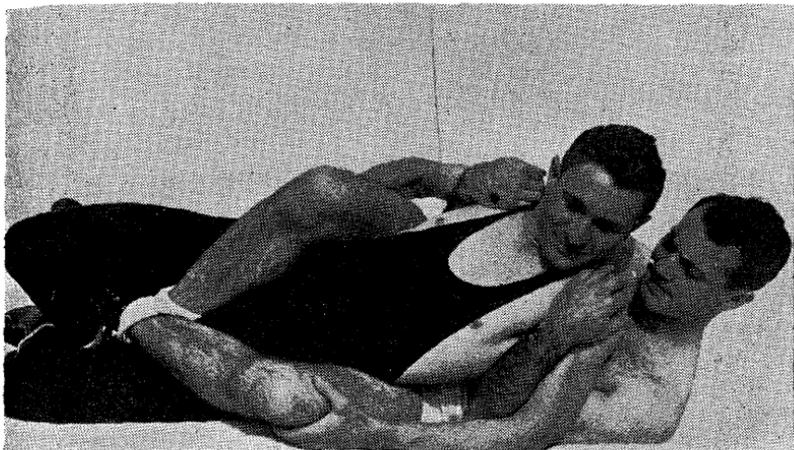
RULE 13—PENALTIES**1. Stalling.**

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.

Rule 13 (Continued)

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.

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.

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

Rule 13—Section 2 (Continued)

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.

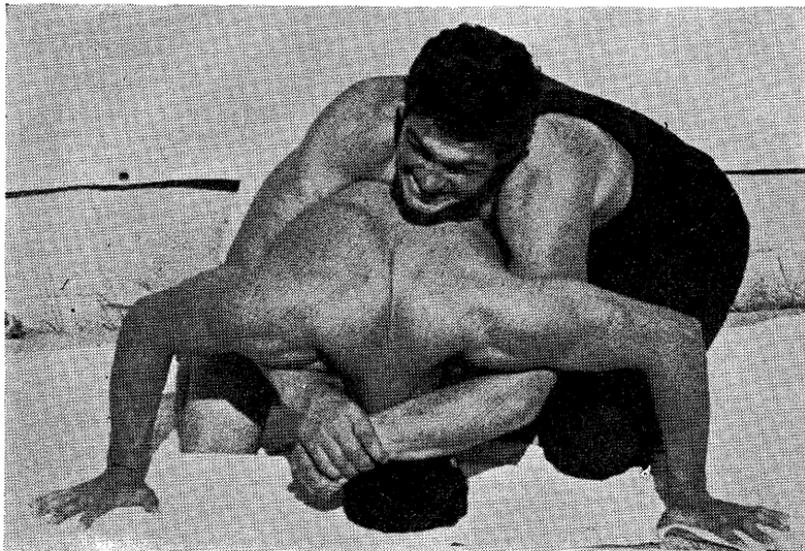
Note. Referees must enforce the foregoing penalty.

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.

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.

Rule 13 (Continued)



No. 14—FULL NELSON.

This hold needs no explanation. Most of the difficulty has arisen when the three-quarter 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.

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. Five points shall be scored for the offended contestant.

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,)

Rule 13 (Continued)

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 he had earned the change in position.

8. Sideline Coaching. If, in the opinion of the Referee, Rule 12 is being infringed upon, the Referee shall stop the match and give a warning in such a manner that all contestants and coaches 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 match 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 match, his opponent, shall be awarded the match by fall.

Rule 14 (Continued)



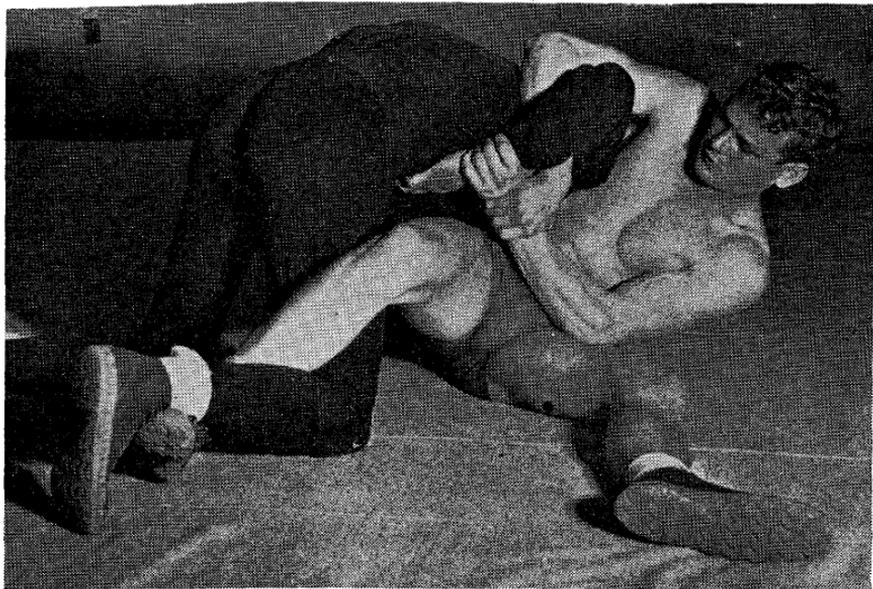
No. 15—ILLEGAL HAMMERLOCK (ABOUT RIGHT ANGLE).

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.

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 than those mentioned in the foregoing, his opponent shall be awarded the full quota of 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.



No. 16—LEGAL DOUBLE WRISTLOCK.

The double wristlock is legal if the direction of the force is perpendicular to the long axis of the body.

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 or the head of the defensive contestants are off the mat.

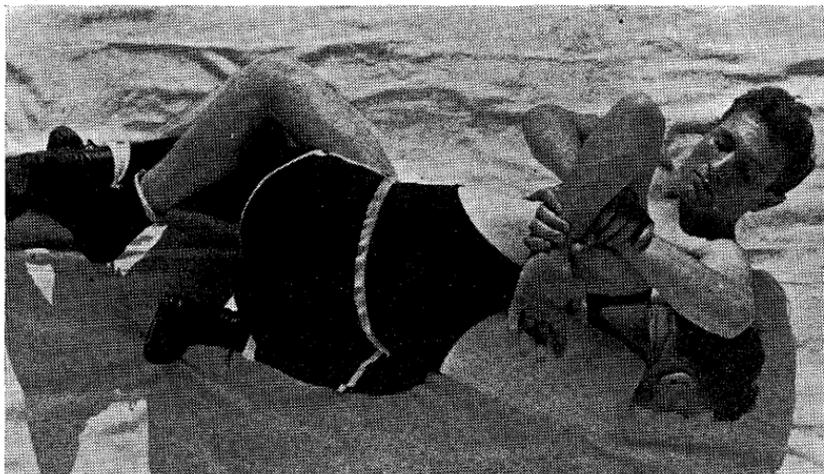
Rule 15—Section 2 (Continued)

B. If the defensive wrestler is handicapped by having any portion of his body off the mat, the Referee shall stop the match, which shall be resumed in accordance with Rule 9, Section 1, B and Rule 13, Section 6.

Note. In the interpretation of this rule it should be understood that all parts of the body except the head and 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 Periods.

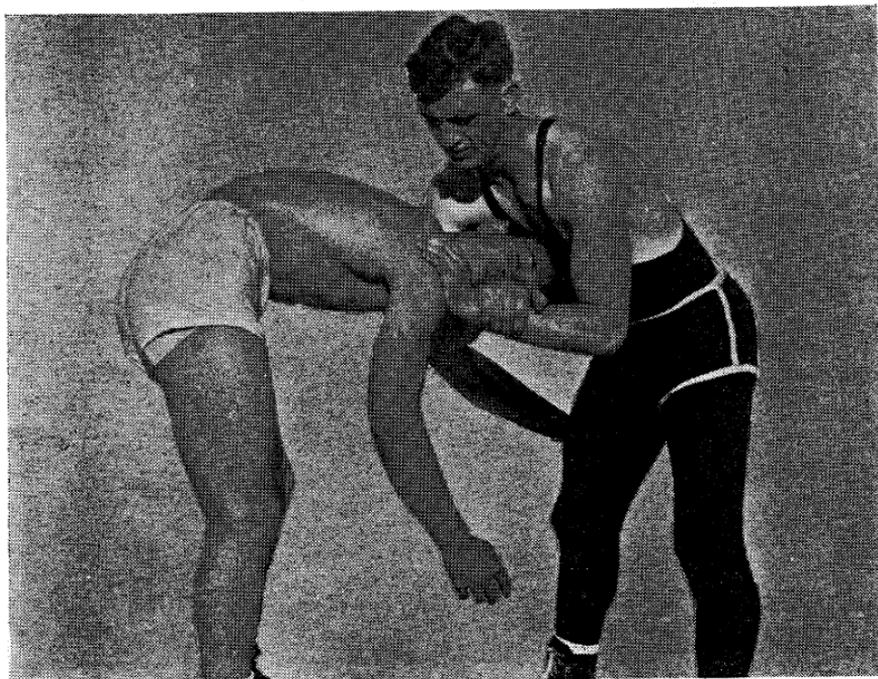
In case both contestants secure falls in the last two three-minute, the last two two-minute periods, the match shall be awarded to the one securing the fall in the shorter time and he only shall be awarded a point for the fall. (See Rule 7, Section 1A, 2 and Rule 17, Section 2.)



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. If the direction of force is parallel to the long axis of the body, with the foot hooked—it is impossible to turn so as to prevent injury.

Rule 15 (Continued)



No. 18—ILLEGAL FRONT HEAD LOCK.

This cut shows how the front head lock is used to counter a leg pick up. This hold is dangerous and is illegal.

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 continuously within approximately two inches of the mat or less for *two full seconds or more*, a near-fall shall be scored.

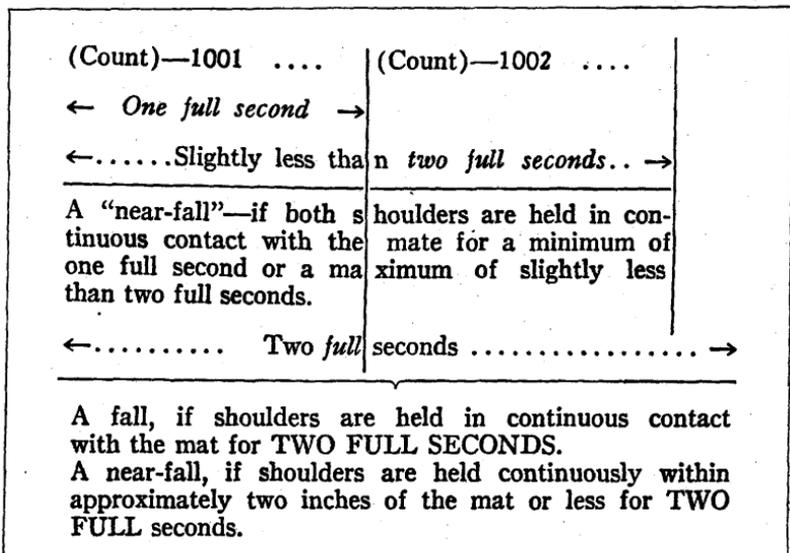
Note 2. In order to further clarify the awarding of a near-fall as indicated in Note 1 and Note 2 above and the awarding of a fall as indicated in Rule 15, Section 1—the following recommendations and Graphic Illustration are offered:—

Rule 15—Section 5 (Continued)

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 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



Note 3. 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.

Rule 15—Section 5 (Continued)

Note 4. 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, regardless 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."

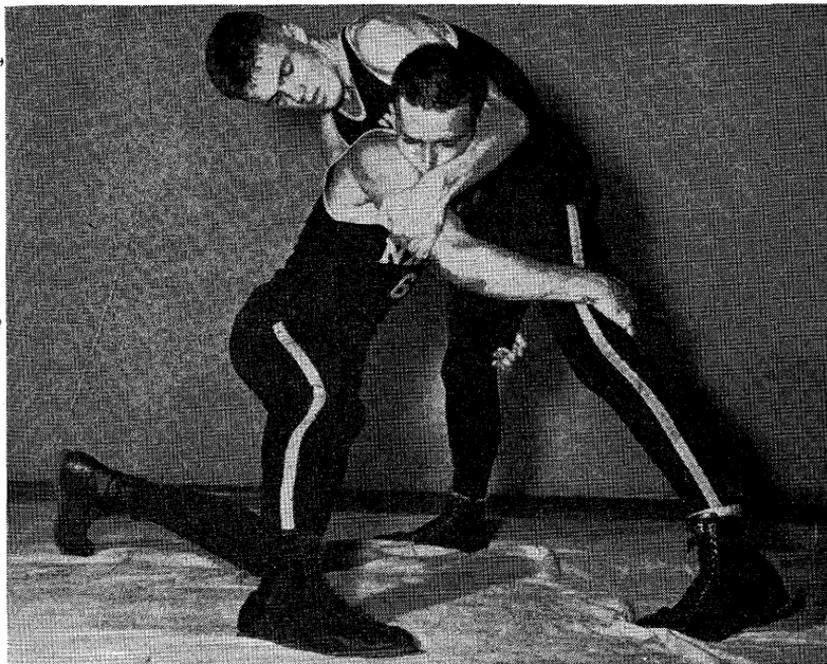
Note 5. It should be clearly understood that the position of advantage in any match may change frequently and that the contestant who has previously been in the defensive position may secure the position of advantage and earn a near-fall in a very short period of time. Illustration:—Contestant A brings 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—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 points for a near-fall—even though he may still be held in A's "body-scissors" or "cross-body-ride."

RULE 16—DECISIONS

1. **Matches.** If no fall has resulted after the expiration of the three regular periods 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 periods, 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.

A. In Tournaments. When no fall has been secured, the Referee shall award the decision to the contestant *who has scored*

Rule 16—Section 2 (Continued)

No. 19—A LEGAL CROSS FACE.

It is an effective and legal block for the double leg pick up by the opponent of No. 6.

the greater number of points, but if points are still equal, the Referee shall decide the winner on the basis of superior wrestling ability or 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.

Rule 17—Section 1 (Continued)

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 accumulated net time-advantage behind but **2 points is the maximum to be so** awarded in the three periods of the match. Time advantage shall start only when a contestant secures a take-down, reversal, or when his opponent is penalized by the Referee.

Note. The Referee is especially cautioned to signal the Timekeeper when time advantage starts. The Referee should designate clearly to the timers by signal and voice when points are awarded.

Penalty

Points... (see Rule 13, Sections 4 A and 7).

Note 1. IN THE THREE PERIODS OF THE 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 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 net 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 accumulated time-advantage in any one 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.

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 the second and third three-minute periods, or in the second and third periods of third place matches, only the contestant securing the fall in the shorter time shall be given a point award for a fall.

Rule 17—Section 2 (Continued)

Note. For information concerning the length of these periods 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 periods, 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.

4. **Tournaments or Dual Meets.** If a contestant secures a fall in each of the last two three-minute or the last two two-minute periods 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.)

Rule 18 (Continued)

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. The Referee may penalize a contestant for leaving the mat or for stopping without permission from the Referee, 1 point. He shall award the point without any change of position.

C. When the match 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.

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 pages 120-1 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

Rule 18—Section 7 (Continued)

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 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 watch 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.

Rule 18—Section 13 (Continued)

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 Timekeeper's 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 12 weight classes as follows:

95 lbs. and under.	138 lbs. and under.
103 lbs. and under.	145 lbs. and under.
112 lbs. and under.	154 lbs. and under.
120 lbs. and under.	165 lbs. and under.
127 lbs. and under.	175 lbs. and under.
133 lbs. and under.	unlimited.

Beginning February 1st and continuing for the remainder of the wrestling season, one additional pound shall be allowed in each weight class.

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 six (6) minutes in length, divided into three periods of two minutes duration. 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 of one (1) minute between the 2nd and 3rd two-minute periods and that there shall be no overtime matches. 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 Shall be Conducted as Follows: These matches shall consist of three periods of 2 minutes each, conducted in the same manner as third place matches under college rules, except for a one (1) minute rest between the second and third two-minute periods. 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. No contestant shall be required to wrestle two matches in any tournament with less than a one (1) hour rest 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.)

* * *

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, "Fall." 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) **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.

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 co-operate 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 school-boy 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.

Honorary Chairman NCAA Wrestling Rules Committee

Penalties for Stalling and Other Infringements on the Rules.

RULE 13

For the convenience of referees, warnings and penalties have been classified under four heads as follows:

Head No. 1—Rule 13, Sections 1 A & B, 2 C. 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 1943. 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 1943.

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.

Questions and Answers

By **B. R. PATTERSON**

Chairman, Wrestling Rules Committee

and

RAY SWARTZ

Member, Wrestling Rules Committee

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 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 NCAA rules do not provide for such a matter and such a rule should be unnecessary in intercollegiate matches.

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 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 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 7, SECTION 4.

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

A.—In tournaments and such meets the match lasts only for the time it took the contestant to secure his fall in the second three minute period. If the fall was secured in two minutes, the third period lasts but two minutes unless a fall is secured in less time.

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, SECTION 1.

Q.—Is interlocking of hands or arms permissible after defensive man has taken one or both hands from the mat?

A.—No. No complete armlock is permitted until the man is standing on his feet.

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 on knee from mat in an effort to escape. Can underneath man lock arms or hands?

A.—No. You may not lock your arms around opponent unless he is supporting his weight on his two feet.

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 legal 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 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.

Note. The only time that an arm lock around the body is permitted is when the contestant is using it to pin his opponent.

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.—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 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 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.

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 both shoulders and the head providing 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.

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 interests 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.

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.

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.

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