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THE WRESTLING RULES COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

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ATHLETIC HANDBOOKS
No. 118R

National Collegiate Athletic Association Wrestling Rules 1930-31

*As Recommended by the Rules Committee
consisting of*

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- Dr. J. A. ROCKWELL Mass. Inst. Tech.
- G. M. TRAUTMAN Ohio State University
- WALTER O'CONNELL Cornell University
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Foreword

1. The National Collegiate Athletic Association recognizes the value of Intercollegiate Wrestling as a means of developing skill, courage and self-restraint in a strenuous contest.
2. It recognizes the desirability of encouraging in every way possible the growth of good sportsmanship and the observance of the spirit of the rules in all contests, especially where the personal contact is so intimate as in wrestling. It places itself on record as opposed to all unnecessary roughness and unsportsmanlike conduct, opposes the use of certain holds as unsportsmanlike and condemns any semblance of bitterness or rancor between opposing contestants.
3. The Committee on Wrestling believes that "stalling" is the outstanding drawback of intercollegiate wrestling and urges all coaches and officials to use their influence to eliminate this all-too-common practice, and to encourage fast and aggressive wrestling. In many instances, referees are criticised for not enforcing penalties in wrestling contests, and in many cases defend their position by stating that the coaches do not wish to have these penalties enforced, and, therefore, the committee requests that each of the competing coaches endeavor to secure from the other coaches compliance with the full enforcement of the rules and so instruct the referee before the bout starts.
4. The Committee is distinctly opposed to incorporating into the Wrestling Rules any rule changes that will in any way complicate the wrestling code.
5. The welfare of the sport demands the same sportsmanlike conduct from the spectators, coaches and respective teams as it does from the contestants on the mat. Coaches in some sections have done a great deal in educating the spectators with demonstrations and explanations showing the legal and illegal holds. A good many demonstrations on the part of the spectators would be eliminated probably were they given the opportunity for this sort of education.
6. It is important that competent officials be secured and that salient points of the rules should be explained to the spectators, as

the lack of knowledge of rules under which the meet is held is often the source of much misunderstanding and dissatisfaction.

7. The Committee favors the standardization of Wrestling Rules throughout the United States, and urges that representatives of wrestling throughout the country work toward this end.

8. We strongly recommend the adoption of these rules. Owing to the wide differences in various codes of wrestling rules now existing, it is deemed advisable at this time to make a few drastic changes, in hope that colleges in all sections of the country will adopt these rules.

9. It is urged that extra precautions be taken against the spreading of mat infections. Sunshine and the constant use of brooms and vacuum cleaners have been found to be the most efficient. Anti-septic washes and remedies should be available to the wrestlers at all times.

10. The Wrestling Committee appreciates the help of the many wrestling coaches who have aided in the revision of these rules by their valuable suggestions and hearty co-operation. The Committee will welcome all suggestions and helpful criticisms, sent in writing to the Chairman of the Wrestling Rules Committee, Dr. R. G. Clapp, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb. It is only by this spirit of co-operation that an efficient code satisfactory to all of the colleges of our country can be produced.

11. During the past year there has arisen in the minds of a few coaches some false notions as to what the Wrestling Rules Committee was trying to accomplish. Let it be understood that the Committee has no intention of taking away the integrity or changing the name or policy of any existing organization; its mission is solely the standardization of the rules governing intercollegiate wrestling and, as far as possible, to aid in the prevention of injury and promote a higher standard of sportsmanship among contestants.

12. The Committee desires to reaffirm its attitude toward excessive weight reduction in all athletic contests, and has taken the liberty to cause to appear in this publication, for the fourth time, Dr. John A. Rockwell's article on Dehydration.

13. The Committee strongly urges that each home institution send to the Secretary of this Committee (G. M. Trautman, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio) immediately after each meet, whether dual meet or championship meet, the results of the meet and such other information as may be of value to the Wrestling Rules Committee. The object of this request is twofold: first, to secure greater publicity, and thereby secure greater interest in wrestling, from a weekly report to the Associated Press on college wrestling matters in the country; and, second, that the Committee may have on file authentic information in regard to the results of meets, success or failure of officials, etc.

September 1, 1930.

____ R. G. CLAPP, *Chairman*.

Note—Suggestions that might improve the editing of this, the fourth edition of the National Collegiate Wrestling Rules, will be gratefully received by the Editor, G. M. Trautman, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Acknowledgment is hereby made to Miss Mildred Finch, of the Athletic Department, Ohio State University, for the efficient manner in which she has assembled material and aided in this official publication of the Wrestling Rules Committee.

 INQUIRIES CONCERNING INTERPRETATIONS OF
 RULES SHOULD BE SENT TO DR. R. G. CLAPP,
 UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN, NEB.

Report of Wrestling Rules Committee

By DR. R. G. CLAPP, CHAIRMAN.

(From the Proceedings of the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention,
National Collegiate Athletic Association, 1929.)

SECOND ANNUAL NATIONAL COLLEGIATE WRESTLING MEET.

The second annual National Collegiate wrestling championships were held at Ohio State University, Columbus, March 29 and 30, 1929. Sixty-one wrestlers, representing twenty-five different institutions, participated. Nearly all of the participants were state, conference or wrestling association champions or runners-up in their respective classes. In comparison with the 1928 meet these figures represent an increase of over 50 per cent in the number of individual participants, and about the same increase in the number of institutions represented.

Your committee was especially pleased with the increased geographical distribution of the entries because ten of the sixty-one participants came from the East and South, while in the preceding year, with one exception, all of the contestants came from the Middle West and Southwest. This means much to the development of inter-collegiate wrestling, because it means the breaking down of sectional prejudice. It is the opening wedge which will lead to a collegiate wrestling meet of real national scope.

Another encouraging feature of the meet was the fact that there was an average of approximately two participants to each institution represented, which indicates that the institutions sent only their outstanding wrestlers. Your committee has no desire to make this meet the largest amateur wrestling meet in the country, but we do hope that the day will soon come when it will represent the highest caliber of amateur wrestling, and when all of our college wrestlers will consider the honor of winning this meet second only to membership on the American Olympic team. We believe the time is not far distant when it will be advisable for the committee to limit participation to winners of first and second places in the various intercollegiate conference and association meets, and to a few other outstanding wrestlers representing institutions which are not members of such organizations.

The attendance at the meet was small, considering the importance of the meet and the high caliber of the competition, therefore the gate receipts and the resulting refunds on traveling expenses to the visiting contestants were not as large as they were from the 1928 meet. To partially offset this, however, the Athletic Board of Ohio

State University generously agreed to pay all of the local expenses of the meet, and this made it possible for the local manager to refund to the visiting contestants over 20 per cent of the cost of transportation. The Wrestling Rules Committee is greatly indebted to Mr. W. D. Griffith of Ohio State University for the efficient manner in which he managed the meet.

The 1928 meet was conducted as an individual championship meet, but it was deemed advisable to make the 1929 meet a team as well as an individual championship meet. This change undoubtedly increased the interest in the meet.

The team championship was won by the strong and versatile Oklahoma A. & M. College team. The versatility of the team is demonstrated by the fact that representatives of Oklahoma A. & M. College won four first places and two third places in the eight classes. The University of Michigan also presented a strong team, scoring in five of the eight classes.

CONFERENCE WITH WRESTLING COACHES.

The wrestling coach of practically every institution which participated was present at the meet. The committee was especially pleased that several of the larger institutions which were unable to send contestants to the meet, because of the limited number of cuts allowed members of the wrestling team or because the wrestlers which they had entered were injured shortly before the meet, did send their coaches. This list included: C. F. Foster, Princeton; John Schutz, U. S. Naval Academy; E. D. O'Donnell, Yale; Blaine McKusick, University of Minnesota; and W. H. Thom, Indiana University. Dr. D. B. Sinclair of Princeton, a member of the Advisory Committee of the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association, was also present.

Several conferences were arranged between the coaches and the members of the Wrestling Rules Committee. The rules and suggested changes in the rules were freely discussed. It was the general consensus of opinion of the coaches present that the 1928-29 rules were highly satisfactory, and they recommended that no changes be made for the year 1929-30 except in some minor details. As a result of these conferences the few changes in the 1929-30 rules were made to harmonize, so far as possible, conflicting ideas in different sections of the country on methods of conducting matches, and to further clarify the rules by changes in phraseology.

It is the hope of the committee that the practice of sending the wrestling coaches to this meet, even though participants cannot be sent, will become quite universal. Such a practice will result in a better understanding of the correct interpretation of the rules by the coaches, and this in turn will obviate to a large extent unpleasant protests and differences of opinion by coaches of competing teams.

It will also result in a broader knowledge of the technique of wrestling, because visiting coaches will observe and absorb the finer points of wrestling demonstrated by contestants from other sections of the country and, therefore, the visiting coaches and the institutions they represent will profit. Benefits will result, too, from the informal discussions, broader acquaintance and friendly contact between the coaches, all of which will make for better sportsmanship in our wrestling competition.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE WRESTLING ASSOCIATION ADOPTS N.C.A.A. RULES.

At a meeting of the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association, held in New York City on October 20, 1929, the National Collegiate wrestling rules were formally adopted by this association. Inasmuch as all of the other wrestling associations in the country adopted these rules some time ago, the N.C.A.A. wrestling rules have now become in reality the national collegiate rules of the country.

There is also a possibility that, in the near future, the wrestling committee of the Amateur Athletic Union may adopt the major part of our rules, specifically all of those rules applying to the conduct of matches. Many of the Y.M.C.A. teams of the country now use our rules and others the A.A.U. rules; therefore, adoption of our rules by the A.A.U. would result in making the N.C.A.A. rules the standard amateur wrestling rules of the country.

A number of the individual rules which are not found in the A.A.U. or other wrestling codes have appeared, with slightly altered wording, in the new Olympic rules—a fact which would seem to indicate that your committee has really developed a superior wrestling code, otherwise the Olympic Committee would not wish to incorporate parts of the N.C.A.A. rules into their own.

INCREASED INTEREST IN INTERCOLLEGIATE AND INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING.

Interest in both intercollegiate and interscholastic wrestling has shown a steady and highly satisfactory growth in nearly all sections of the country, both in amount of participation and in general interest as evidenced by the increased attendance at matches.

In the East, most of the larger institutions maintain varsity and freshman intercollegiate wrestling teams, and a number of the members of the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association have plans practically completed for junior varsity intercollegiate competition.

Lehigh University reports that more candidates are out for wrestling than for any other intercollegiate sport. Cornell University reports a wrestling squad of two hundred. Many institutions

in the East which are not members of the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association or the New England Wrestling Association have varsity wrestling teams, and conduct quite extensive dual meet schedules.

In the South, active participation in intercollegiate wrestling is limited to a relatively small number of institutions, but these institutions report larger squads and growing interest. There is an opportunity for missionary work to develop more general interest in wrestling in the colleges of the South.

In the Southwest, interest in wrestling is confined pretty largely to the state of Oklahoma, where perhaps intercollegiate and interscholastic wrestling are more highly developed than in any other state in the Union. At Oklahoma A. & M. College, wrestling is the outstanding major sport, eclipsing even football. At other institutions in the Southwest participation in wrestling is confined to intramural competition.

In the Middle West, participation and interest in the sport has continued to grow, not only in the larger institutions which are members of the "Big Ten" and "Big Six" conferences, but also in the smaller institutions which are members of the state intercollegiate athletic associations.

In the Rocky Mountain district, owing to the great distances between the institutions making up the Rocky Mountain Conference, this association is organized into an Eastern and a Western division for wrestling competition and dual and divisional championship meets were held, but there was no general Rocky Mountain Conference wrestling meet.

On the Pacific Coast, intercollegiate wrestling was revived. The situation, as regards geographical location, is similar to that in the Rocky Mountain district, and consequently the Pacific Coast Conference was divided into a Northern and a Southern section for wrestling competition. Some dual and Northern and Southern division championship meets were held. Inasmuch as some of the most skilled amateur wrestlers of the country are to be found on the west coast, we hope that such interest will develop in the near future as to warrant the sending of wrestling teams from this conference to the N.C.A.A. meet.

Many colleges and universities now recognize wrestling as a major sport, ranking equally with basketball, baseball, and track.

HIGH SCHOOL RULES.

In response to numerous requests from high school coaches, your committee drew up a brief set of high school wrestling rules and they were incorporated in the 1928-29 Guide. These rules met with quite general approval and were adopted as official rules by many of the state high school athletic associations. As a result of much corre-

spoudence with those interested in high school wrestling and the co-operation of a committee consisting of Mr. Hugo Otopalik of Iowa State College and Mr. B. E. Wiggins, Director of Physical Education in the public schools of Columbus, Ohio, a much more elaborate and, we believe, a much better high school code was formulated and printed in the 1929-30 Guide. The National Collegiate rules are recommended in this code, except where the college rules are not suitable for high school competition.

There has been a marked increase in the interest in high school wrestling and it promises, in the near future, to become one of the most prominent interscholastic sports. Inasmuch as this committee has undertaken to formulate high school wrestling rules, and is likely to continue to serve as the rule-making body for national interscholastic wrestling, it would appear to be an appropriate move to add a high school representative to the Wrestling Rules Committee, and your committee, therefore, recommends that such a member, to be selected by the National Federation of High School Athletic Associations, be added to the Wrestling Rules Committee.

1929-30 INTERCOLLEGIATE WRESTLING GUIDE.

The National Collegiate Wrestling Guide has grown in four years from a pamphlet of a few pages to the 1929-30 comprehensive edition of 121 pages, which not only contains the National Collegiate and interscholastic rules, as recommended by your committee, but also many interesting and instructive articles on wrestling, and a large number of cuts of the leading college and high school wrestling teams of the country, and cuts of the leading college and high school wrestling teams of the country, and cuts of the outstanding individual college and high school wrestlers. The chairman takes this opportunity to thank Mr. G. M. Trautman, the editor; Dr. J. E. Raycroft, chairman of the N.C.A.A. Publication Board, and the American Sports Publishing Company, for their efficient work in bringing this Guide up to its present high standard.

LOCATION OF THE N.C.A.A. MEET.

Your committee is of the opinion that the best interest of intercollegiate wrestling will be served if the annual N.C.A.A. championship meet can be held in the East and Middle West in alternate years.

Introducing the Game of Wrestling in Our Schools and Colleges

BY H. OTOPALIK, IOWA STATE COLLEGE.

So many inquiries have come to the writer's desk requesting suggestions on how to introduce wrestling in our schools that the following are noted, with the hope that they may assist in bringing the sport recognition on more physical education programs.

Wrestling is probably the most beneficial of our personal combat sports and should be in the curriculum of every school. All types, all ages of boys may compete with great benefit. Many who are not physically built for other sports get good results from this competition. There is no better body-builder than wrestling. Confidence, faith and belief in one's self, initiative, aggressiveness, co-operation, observance of the rules of the game and good sportsmanship, are built up in wrestling as in no other contest. Anyone who has ever wrestled is a booster for the sport and encourages others to participate in this ancient and worthy combat.

The day is not far distant when every boy entering high school or college will be required to participate in some athletic competition during his school career; and certainly those sports should be stressed which provide not only the most fun and recreation, but those that will give one a well-rounded physical development. Sports in which a man takes part for pleasure after school days are over should be stressed also.

An individual can wrestle with great benefit from the time he is six years of age till he is three score and six. Wrestling is a game that can be gone into as lightly as one desires or as strenuously as is desired and still get into action all the muscles and joints of the body.

TWENTY POINTERS TO REMEMBER.

1. Physical examinations should be given all boys participating in athletics by a competent physician.
2. Proper supervision should be secured for the boys. A man should be placed in charge of wrestling who has had some experience in the college or high school game. Only in exceptional cases should the professional wrestler be used in any capacity.
3. Anything that savors of the professional game should be done away with in all cases.

4. Good and proper equipment should be used at all times.
5. Cleanliness of uniforms and equipment is vital. Mats should be enclosed in a clean canvas cover when wrestling.
6. A section or room in the gymnasium should be used where quiet prevails and where there is as little commotion as possible.
7. Condition is of prime importance. Therefore, each boy should observe all the rules of strict training and live as any athlete should live. The proper amount of sleep, good wholesome diet, regular exercise, personal hygiene, are all of moment.
8. Conditioning exercises are varied and include tumbling, rope jumping, boxing, handball, calisthenics and setting-up exercises, apparatus work, medicine ball, running and stretching exercises.
9. Wrestling is a game of balance, leverage, quick thinking, alertness and strength. These must be cultivated and stressed at every turn of the road.
10. The instructor, with a partner, should demonstrate before a group, every hold, grip, break, maneuver, combination of holds, etc., showing their effect on the opponent and the result. After the demonstration of the instructor, the boys should practise these movements many times over. Wrestling maneuvers must be practised till they become habits and can be executed quicker than thought. There are times in wrestling when a boy does not have time to think, but must execute defensive or offensive moves almost by intuition.
11. College or high school wrestling should be divided into the following groups, in order to be more simple:
 - a. Maneuvers to go behind opponent.
 - b. Maneuvers to come out from under opponent.
 - c. Maneuvers to retain position of advantage.
 - d. Holds or combinations with which to pin opponent's shoulders to mat.
 - e. Parrying, blocking and countering maneuvers.

The instructor or coach should then list several methods under each of the above headings.

12. Boys should be warned at the beginning and should never be permitted to wrestle too long or too strenuously.
13. Weight reducing should be discouraged in the growing boy in all cases.
14. Boys should wrestle with others of their own weight as much as possible.

15. Wrestlers should report for workouts at regular stated intervals. No boy should wrestle more than twenty to twenty-five minutes at each session and then only when he is in perfect condition.
 16. An all-school or college tournament should be held early in the year to create interest. Dual meets between classes and departments should be conducted. Ribbons, medals or other suitable prizes should be awarded to winners of these tournaments. Much interest is created in wrestling by holding tournaments in the grades.
 17. Civic clubs can always be interested in presenting prizes.
 18. Interest the local papers for publicity.
 19. Dual meets, county, district and state tournaments, should be arranged during the year. There is nothing that will keep the boys keyed up and hold interest like plenty of competition. Remember, wrestling is a game that can be indulged in by every type and age of boy.
 20. Always stress good sportsmanship, good scholarship, proper living, development of better health with better physique, co-operation, better citizenship. Wrestle for pleasure, recreation, better health, better physique, youth, suppleness, competition.
- Wrestling as an exercise builds up a general all-round physique:
1. Aids in correcting curvature of spine and kindred ailments.
 2. Develops flat chests and corrects drooping or rounded shoulders.
 3. Reduces and strengthens abdominal region.
 4. Tones up muscles that otherwise are little used by continual stretching and massaging.
 5. Keeps joints free from stiffness and rheumatic defects by continual bending and use.
 6. Develops weak lungs by causing deeper breathing.
 7. Relieves constipation by continual abdominal exercise.
 8. Wards off disease by more bodily perspiration and excretion of poisons.
- As a result, wrestling keeps one fit for better and more efficient service as a law-abiding citizen.

Suggestions For College Wrestlers

By DR. R. G. CLAPP,

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

Careful observation of the technique of college wrestling, as shown in many dual meets, sectional, National Collegiate and Amateur Athletic Union national championships in the last three or four years, has convinced the writer that, in some respects, college wrestling of today has reached a higher degree of perfection than ever before, and in other respects it has deteriorated. Wrestling on the mat, both offensive and defensive, is today of a superior type; but offensive wrestling on the feet, that is, ability to go behind an opponent by the use of clever, deceptive methods, is distinctly inferior to that shown by college wrestlers in years gone by.

We have endeavored to so formulate changes in the rules as to put a premium on fast, aggressive wrestling, and this aim has been accomplished insofar as mat-wrestling is concerned; but we have signally failed so far as standing-wrestling is concerned.

What is the cause of this deterioration in aggressive wrestling from the feet? There may be numerous causes, but the following stand out most conspicuously:

First, overcautious coaches and wrestlers have taken advantage of Rule XII, Section 1, of the N.C.A.A. Rules, which provides for the stopping of a bout at the end of two minutes if neither contestant has gone behind his opponent during this two-minute period, and the dividing of the remaining eight minutes into two four-minute periods. Most college wrestlers have elected to wrestle defensively during the two-minute period and to wait for the two four-minute periods to show their wrestling ability.

This rule was inserted in the N.C.A.A. code to prevent wrestlers, who were so evenly matched that neither one could go behind his opponent, from wearing themselves out in unavailing effort during the old continuous ten-minute bout. It was inserted also to make the matches more interesting to the spectators by putting more action into the contests, by avoiding the long drawn-out bouts where the contestants so frequently "bulled-around" the mat for ten minutes without really accomplishing anything except to wear themselves out. The Rules Committee did not realize that this new rule would decrease the premium on aggressive wrestling from the feet, and it should not do so.

Both coaches and contestants appear to have lost sight of the fact that there are a large number of clever ways of going behind opponents from the feet, by the use of which a contestant may secure the

position of advantage behind without the expense of a large amount of energy and without running any risk of having his opponent go behind him if he fails in his attempt. Ability to go behind one's opponent is one of the most important parts of wrestling, and therefore the writer makes the suggestion—and plea—that coaches and wrestlers develop this neglected side of wrestling, which will unquestionably reward those who are willing to give the necessary time and thought to its development, by many additional bouts won. This will also stimulate more interest and enthusiasm among spectators, and therefore the coaches and wrestlers who develop this phase of wrestling will be helping to promote the sport in general, as well as to turn out more successful teams.

There is also lots of room for improvement in the development of safe ways of "pinning" opponents. Many wrestlers are afraid to try to "pin" their opponents for fear that they will lose their position of advantage behind. There are just as many safe ways of pinning opponents as there are safe ways of going behind opponents, from the feet. Many football coaches believe that the best defense is a strong offense, and it is certainly true in wrestling that the contestant who keeps his opponent busy keeping his shoulders off the mat, need not worry about defensive wrestling; therefore this second suggestion is made, namely, that each wrestler perfect a few safe methods of pinning his opponent. This suggestion may appear to be unnecessary, and may even appear to be a reflection on the coaches; but if it has been taught, it could not have been taught very thoroughly, as demonstrations of ability to throw opponents, or even bona fide efforts in this direction, have been sadly lacking in most large meets.

The third suggestion to coaches—as well as to wrestlers—is to study the literature on wrestling. One who has not investigated the subject will be greatly surprised at the large number of good books on the subject, and not all of the good ones are new, by any means. The writer will be glad to send to anyone interested a list of the most desirable books on wrestling.

SUGGESTION FOR PROSPECTIVE OLYMPIC CANDIDATES.

The fourth suggestion is for prospective candidates for the 1932 American Olympic wrestling team. In all probability nearly all of the members of our next Olympic wrestling team will be college or former college wrestlers—at least this was true of the 1928 team. We thought that the 1928 American Olympic wrestling team was the best that had ever represented the United States, but the results were not flattering, to say the least, as only one member of our team won a first place. A study of the various reasons which have been

advanced to account for the failure of our team to do what had been expected of it may help to avoid a similar recurrence in 1932. Chief among the reasons advanced are the following:

1. Differences between our amateur rules and the Olympic rules.
2. Too much "leg-wrestling."
3. Non-enforcement of the rules as agreed upon (calling of "rolling-falls").

1. Perhaps the reason most commonly advanced for this failure has been the difference in rules, especially the college rules. It is obvious that it is a difficult thing for a college wrestler to compete under N.C.A.A. rules for the greater part of three or four years—or even more—and then with only a very short period of training to compete successfully under very different rules, as he must do in the Olympic tryouts. It has been suggested that we should make all of our amateur rules in this country conform to the Olympic rules, thereby avoiding this trouble, but the general consensus of opinion seems to be that inasmuch as we have spent much more time and thought in perfecting our rules than have been spent on any other rules, we should exert all the influence possible to secure the adoption of the better provisions of our rules by the Olympic Federation. Influences are now at work in this direction; in fact, some of these provisions have recently been adopted by the Olympic Federation.

2. Another common explanation advanced was overuse of the "cross-body-ride" and other forms of leg-wrestling, and the double wristlock. Unquestionably the elimination of our representatives in the semi-final round of the last Olympics was due to the overuse of the cross-body-ride, or at least to the particularly dangerous way it was used. It is interesting to note that the only American to win in the last Olympics—Morrison of the University of Illinois—is not a leg-wrestler. In spite of the fact that the cross-body-ride, etc., appear to have worked to the disadvantage of our representatives in the last Olympics, it is the opinion of this writer that the trouble is not with the "leg-ride" but with the way it was used. When properly used, this is one of the most effective ways of controlling an opponent from the position behind, and it is an equally effective way of "pinning" an opponent. It is possible for this hold to be used so that, in case the defensive wrestler rolls, the offensive wrestler turns on one shoulder and the opposite elbow, and never gets both shoulders where even a rolling-fall could ever be fairly called; therefore, it would appear that the proper remedy is modification of the cross-body-ride to meet the demands of the Olympic rules as they are interpreted, and not elimination of the hold. This

would seem to be the wiser plan when we remember the well known fact that, generally speaking, the European wrestlers are much more powerful men than our representatives, and that we need such clever holds as the leg-ride, body-scissors and double wristlocks to overcome this handicap if we are to compete successfully against them.

3. The third reason advanced for our numerous defeats in the semi-final round was the confusing of momentary pin-falls and rolling-falls by the judges. Whether rolling-falls were or were not called on our representatives is now immaterial. Undoubtedly the fact that our college rules require the holding of the shoulders on the mat for three seconds to constitute a fall, has made our wrestlers careless about allowing both shoulders to momentarily touch the mat at the same time, and in order to make the college men more careful in this regard the N.C.A.A. Wrestling Rules Committee has cut the time of a fall from three to two seconds in the 1931 rules. It may be found advisable to still further shorten this time in the near future.

Whether or not it will be found necessary to eliminate the use of the cross-body-ride, partial body-scissors, double wristlocks and similar holds where there is risk of both shoulders touching the mat at the same time, is a debatable question; and in order that the reader may get the other side of the question from that indicated here, the writer suggests that the reader study carefully the interesting article on "Preparing for the 1932 Olympics," by Mr. John H. Drummond, which will be found elsewhere in this Guide. Mr. Drummond's opinion should carry much weight because he has been in Europe for over a year and his observations are based on first hand knowledge of conditions abroad.

Preparing for the 1932 Olympics

By JOHN H. DRUMMOND,

*Member of the National Wrestling Committee of the A. I. U.;
Member of the American Jury at the 1928 Olympics.*

When the American wrestling team was selected at Grand Rapids in July, 1928, it was generally felt that the men composing that aggregation were the strongest and most skilful wrestlers that had ever represented America. And it was a very curious thing that out of the seven competitors, six got into the final round, yet only one first place and one second place were obtained.

It would seem that either our men weakened very much at the end or that some revision in the method of deciding took place in the championship round. Neither of these facts are correct. What happened was that the ultimate winner studied very carefully the American style and was able to solve it to the discomfiture of our men.

What was this error on the part of our wrestlers and their coaches? Simply that we concentrated too much on leg-wrestling and did not take cognizance of the fact that falls were called for fractional length of time contacts, where we in America have worked the three-second falls for so many years.

Therefore, to win at Los Angeles in 1932, the American competitors must prepare themselves against any type of fall—spot-fall, touch-fall, or rolling-fall. Even though the Olympic rules, which are the same as those of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation, specifically state that rolling-falls do not count, nevertheless, there is such great possibility of a touch-fall being confused with a rolling-fall, that we must prepare for avoidance of the rolling-fall.

Under Rule 11 of the revised Olympic rules, for the first time is given a bona fide definition of a fall as follows:

"A fall is defined by the touching of the mat by the two shoulder blades in the same moment, to the complete satisfaction of the Referee and one of the Judges. The period of time during which the two shoulders are together in contact with the mat is immaterial."

We should keep this definition constantly before us in all of our training, and impress it upon the competitors and the ultimate team selected that they cannot rest upon their shoulders for the slightest fraction of a second even in the use of a double wristlock or escaping from side rolls.

The method that our boys used at Amsterdam of adopting the so-called Oklahoma Ride will not prevail at Los Angeles. Our boys when on top must have at least one leg out perpendicular to the underneath man so that he cannot be rolled. The Europeans are very strong on locking the elbows, and as they are thoroughly proficient in the Greco-Roman style, they get their necks very powerful. In Greco-Roman wrestling some of the best men prefer to work from the underneath position at all times, and by means of quick rolls bring their opponents' shoulders over for just the fraction of a second, even though at no time are they in control of the situation. That is the essential difference again between our type of wrestling and what we will contend against in the Olympics.

Time on top does not count, but the number of occasions that a man's shoulders can be brought toward the mat, or with one shoulder partially on the mat, add up the number of points that win if no fall occurs. There is no definite schedule of points. Roughly, it comes down to a decision by the Judges of who shows the better wrestling.

I personally believe that the interval of time that occurs when a man's shoulders touch the mat through the medium of arm rolls which the Europeans employ, is only an infinitesimal fraction of a second, and no one can humanly see that both shoulders are down. This does not make any difference, however, to the European Judges. As is known, and as will occur at Los Angeles, there will always be three different nationalities represented when two boys are wrestling. For instance, if a Belgian is wrestling an American, the Referee may be English, and the two Judges, German and Swedish. We will be hopelessly out-officialled, and will have no chance if our boys' shoulders come anywhere near the mat. This is the common custom in Europe, and the man whose shoulders are turned frequently accepts these flash decisions without a murmur.

I have had the pleasure of seeing Continental catch-as-catch-can wrestling in Brussels, in Berlin, in Paris and in London, and in all cases these quick falls are accepted.

Now, regarding the actual competition, there is something new involved which we have never seen in America before, and which I think is very much worth while in tournaments.

Briefly, the International Federation has devised a scheme whereby each individual wrestler has an opportunity of meeting two men before he is put out by one defeat, as has been the previous custom. This on the face of it looks to be a pretty good plan, and it is worked out on a system of what is called "Bad Marks." That is to say, when five bad marks have been charged against one of the wrestlers, he is banished for that round, and comes back only on the re-wrestling for second or third place, as has previously been customary.

When the winner of a contest throws his man he receives no bad mark. If he gets a decision, he gets one bad mark. That gives

impetus toward a fall. The man who has lost either by a fall or a decision receives three bad marks. After five bad marks have been received by any contestant, he is automatically eliminated.

It really makes, as you see, a round robin in the initial round, and every one thereafter, of two competitions, or rather two opportunities, for each man before he is put out. When the wrestling gets up to the final round, there is no real final bout as we understand it, but the winner of the competition is the one who has received the smallest number of bad marks through the series. Finally, in the unusual situation where one man beats his opponent and the reverse occurs in the next round, and they wind up with the same number of points, the victory goes to the man who weighs less in actual poundage. They have studied the plan to a pretty fine point. It is an innovation as far as our American system is concerned.

The rules of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation are included in this issue of the Wrestling Guide. They should be most carefully gone over.

In the meantime, however, we should by no means consider any method or change of rules for our intercollegiate and interclub wrestling in America besides the admirable rules which are now in effect.

We Americans like a definite pin-fall, and the consensus of opinion is that it is the best method of determining the end of a bout. For international competition, however, we are bound to subscribe to the regulations laid down by the greatest number of votes of competing nations, and a fair study should be made of the Olympic rules so that we will not have any claim, in case of defeat, of not knowing what we were going to contend against.

If these impressions of Continental wrestling will be of any value to the American team at Los Angeles in 1932, I shall be very happy to have contributed my small part toward their victory.

Dehydration

By DR. JOHN A. ROCKWELL,

Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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

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

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

Following a full discussion of this question and to prevent certain coaches who are indifferent to the individual's health because of a desire to have a winning team, the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association adopted two new rules governing their intercollegiate championships: *i.e.*, (1) Net weights for intercollegiate wrestling on the day before the finals and one pound allowance on the day of the finals; (2) The "weighing-in" time to be not longer than three

hours before the contest. By circumscribing these two mooted questions of "making weight" and "weighing-in" time with the foregoing rules of limitation, it is hoped to prevent any further practises which an indifferent coach or captain may be guilty of exercising in future contests. Many coaches have learned to their sorrow that this practise has so enervated their prospect in the class entered, that he has failed to make a good showing, which condition would not have maintained had he been in his best physical condition, even in a higher class.

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

The National Intercollegiate Rowing Association in 1925, after an extended discussion on this subject, voted for net weights in their 150-pound crews. In eight-oared shells it is an advantage to have extra weight in the waist of the boat. To meet this necessity, a 5-pound overweight allowance is permitted for those men occupying this position. The sum total of the eight men, however, must be an average of not more than 150 pounds per man. At this time, emphasis was placed on the permanent injury which may and does come to athletes who force themselves to a weight below their best and safe physical efforts.

The Problem of Weight Making for Wrestling Meets

BY H. E. KENNEY,

Coach of Wrestling, University of Illinois.

The necessity of making weight has been a serious handicap to wrestling since the sport made its debut as an intercollegiate activity. Not that it isn't normal and necessary for wrestlers to take off surplus avoirdupois, but too many take off five to ten pounds more than mere surplus just for the sake of getting down to a lower weight. Those connected in any way with wrestling teams know that an athlete with courage and a highly keyed nervous system can, by living on one-half to one-fourth his normal diet, come down as much as ten pounds below his best physical condition, and by force of will power be strong for the full ten minutes of an intercollegiate wrestling match. He then allows his weight to rise for a period of two or three days, and perhaps goes as high as ten pounds above the weight at which he has wrestled; then, by almost complete abstinence from food and water, he can weigh in again on the following Saturday at what he calls his wrestling weight. This sort of vicious routine cannot aid in making possible one of our most cherished aims of athletics, namely, health.

Many wrestlers who have made excessive weight reductions say that it did them no harm. You can also find plenty of narcotic users who will tell you that its use doesn't seem to hurt them. Perhaps many of our dance marathoners and flagpole sitters would make the same statement. If excessive weight reduction—that is, going several pounds below condition weight—does not harm an athlete, then that athlete is unusually fortunate. We can be certain that starvation, boiling in sweat boxes, and lack of necessary water, does not in any way aid an athlete in building up his physique.

When wrestling coaches and officials have surveyed the problem of weight making at rules and discussion meetings, they have always decided that each coach should exercise judgment enough to decide for himself what weight his men should make, and that has been the end of it. There is no doubt that in most cases the coaches have the necessary judgment, but what happens is this: their men make weight moderately and properly for some of the season meets, but when an important contest comes along they come down a weight for the occasion. It works out that each coach has several meets each season when such a practice will increase the chances of victory. This causes other coaches, who may, or may not, be in favor of excessive weight reduction, to bring their men

down one class lower in order that they may compete successfully with their opponents. A wrestler who reduces ten pounds below his best condition weight will gain back the greater percentage of these ten pounds between weighing and wrestling. Since there are five hours between weighing-in time and wrestling time, these weight reducers have an opportunity to gain strength and weight before wrestling. Hence the five-hour period has turned out to be a convalescing period, during which time the men gain enough weight and strength to defeat opponents who weigh in at their normal weights.

The coach is not always directly to blame if his men reduce excessively. They want to do it themselves to defeat lighter and weaker members of their own squad, to insure positions on the team. A man finds himself unable to make the squad at his natural weight, so he stops eating and many times "cuts his water" to train down to the next weight. This, of course, encourages the man whom he has thus defeated to emulate his example, and eventually the whole squad becomes an over-reduced team. I say the coach is not always directly to blame for this, because men are not always honest about their normal weight, nor about the degree of abstinence from food.

The weight making problem, then, is no simple one to solve. There have been several suggestions made for its solution. Probably the one most often made is weighing in at ringside. Its supporters claim that if the boys were required to weigh in some thirty minutes before wrestling, no coach would dare bring his men down to the extent that he does now and run the risk of their not having strength enough to go through a match. The plan, no doubt, has merit. The men could not reduce weight as excessively as they do now, but that would not eliminate harmful weight reduction. Under the present system a wrestler is given five hours after weighing in to recuperate for the bout. Under the proposed plan he is given only thirty minutes. Hence, even though he reduced less, that advantage would be offset by his more limited opportunity to recuperate for the gruel of the contest.

Here, at Illinois, in the wrestling tournaments held for our physical education classes, we do not tell the men when weighing-in will be, and hold a surprise weighing-in. This works a hardship on the individual who carries a large amount of excess weight, but for the classes as a whole it works out very satisfactorily. This method, of course, is impossible for anything but intramural tournaments.

No solution will be entirely void of defects and handicaps, but I would like to offer a suggestion that I believe will have less defects and harmful after-effects than the one now in use. Every institution of higher learning has a health department or health service of some sort connected with its physical welfare or athletic department. It does not, or at least should not, make a great difference to the physi-

cian in charge of such a department whether the wrestling team of that school wins or loses all of its meets; at least, not enough difference so that a reliable physician in charge of such a department, would risk injuring a man's health by allowing him to get down to a dangerously low weight in order to wrestle on a team. The coach at the beginning of each year would turn over to the health department the names of the twenty or so possible candidates for his wrestling team. These men would be called to the physician's office for an examination, and of course weighing, four or five times previous to the opening of the wrestling season. The dates of these examinations would be unknown to the athletes and they would be called in on short notice. The health department would then decide in what weight each man should wrestle. Two more examinations during the season would make it possible for the health department to change a man to a higher class, if he grows to such an extent during the actual season that it becomes difficult for him to make the weight at which he began it. Many times a growing boy will gain from five to ten pounds of natural weight during the wrestling season. A great amount of damage can be done by bringing such an individual to the same weight for all meets.

A stipulation in the rules calling for ringside weighing as well as weighing five hours previous to the meet, would be valuable as an additional preventive upon weight reduction. Any man gaining more than three pounds before wrestling would be barred from competition at the weight he entered at previously. The "gain allowance" would provide for moderate food and water. If a man gains more than this amount, one of two things is evident; either he reduced too much or consumed more food and water than he should have. In either event it would be harmful for him to compete.

It will, of course, be essential that the health service control of weight making be adopted for all schools in any one conference before the plan will be feasible. Before each meet in that conference each coach will present to the opposing coach a certificate for each member of his team, stating that that individual was allowed to make a certain weight. The proposed system would no doubt increase the responsibilities of the health services in the schools, and perhaps add a few worries for the coaches; but I believe that in taking away the possibility of harm by weight making, we are doing something for wrestling that will in the end promote the interest of all coaches.

Dr. J. H. Beard, University health officer, advises the co-operation of the coach and physician in weight reduction connected with wrestling. He believes this is essential if athletes are to take off weight and at the same time maintain their optimum strength and resistance to disease.

He suggests the first weighing be made after three weeks training. By this time the wrestler has usually removed his surplus fat and

water in the tissues, and his weight will be relatively constant under ordinary training and a diet adequate to meet his bodily needs. He would also weigh the wrestler at intervals, without notice, to insure that the weight he made at the end of the three-week period was due to training and not to special methods of reduction.

He also recommends weighing five hours before the bout and at the ringside. He would allow the three-pound margin as at present, but would not permit more than five pounds above the weight for the given class at ringside.

In his opinion this method of weight reduction would:

1. Permit men to wrestle without either decreasing their strength or lowering their resistance to disease.
2. Allow proper nutrition of the men at all times during the season.
3. Do much to prevent staleness and over-training.
4. Eliminate the risk to health associated with excessive weight reduction.
5. Give an opportunity to take in consideration the gain in weight due to growth in men of student age.
6. Largely do away with one wrestler getting an undue advantage over another by dehydrating up to five hours of the bout in order to get into a lower class, and then by taking liquids and food enter the ring six to ten pounds heavier than his opponent—a difference in weight sufficient to place him in a heavier class.

This suggested method of weighing will catch the athletes at a fairly constant weight and a weight below which they should not venture very many pounds. After an individual's constant good condition weight is determined, he should wrestle in the division that is the nearest to his weight. For example, the weights provided for by the N.C.A.A. are 115, 125, 135, etc. If a man's natural weight after several weeks of training is 130, he should be allowed to make the 125-pound division; but if he weighs more than 130, he should be classed as a 135-pound man.

Dr. Beard is an enthusiastic athletic fan and a hearty backer of wrestling as an intercollegiate sport, but he believes that wrestling would come much nearer to accomplishing the aims or purposes of athletics if the harm and unfair advantage associated with excessive weight reduction were eliminated. Dr. Beard's suggestions are worthy of consideration.

No doubt there are objections to the foregoing suggestions that have not been mentioned in this thesis. But regardless of the merits or demerits of any method of weight making control, I believe that coaches of wrestling should be giving considerable thought to the solution of the problem.

National Wrestling Coaches Association

BY CLIFFORD KEEN, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

The Executive Committee of the National Wrestling Coaches Association was formed this year at the annual meeting which occurred during the National Collegiate wrestling tournament at Penn State. The object in creating this committee was to assist in establishing a uniform set of rules which will tend to eliminate certain objectionable features inherent in the sport under the present code. As a result of its rapid growth, amateur wrestling has been accompanied with a few ills. Recently there has been an intensive effort on the part of members of the National Rules Committee and others who are greatly interested in the progress of the sport, to formulate a set of rules which would serve as being most conducive to its betterment and development.

Up until a year ago the same set of rules were not universally adopted. There are several reasons that can be attributed for their failure to gain unanimous support. Until quite recently there was not an effective functioning organization that could adequately compile a set of rules that would meet with approval in all sections of the country. It was a difficult matter to thrust rules on those districts that had created their own and had developed very definite ideas as to how the sport should be conducted. Until recently there were few intersectional contests, and consequently there was no real need for a universal set of rules. But through the efforts of members of the National Rules Committee and co-operation of the different conferences, there now exists a more or less general harmony and the realization that one, and only one, set of rules must govern.

Before any rule or regulation should become effective, the viewpoint of the contestant and the inherent characteristics of the sport itself must be thoroughly considered. Men who are versed with the technical problems involved in the sport will be of inestimable value to the National Rules Committee in adopting a code that will be fair to all concerned. In order to more properly present this phase of it, the Executive Committee was formed to work in conjunction with the Rules Committee. In adopting rules, we must not overlook the facts and conditions as they actually exist. The participant's viewpoint, and his reaction thereto, must not be overlooked in adopting a rule that is designed to create a greater interest from the spectator's point of view. The rules must not be incongruous to the nature of the sport itself. The Executive Committee working jointly with the Rules Committee can do much toward attaining a workable solution.

National Collegiate Athletic Association Third Annual Championships

BY WES W. DUNLAP, PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

The third annual wrestling championships of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, held at the Pennsylvania State College, March 28 and 29, 1930, drew the most representative list of wrestlers that has entered in any of the tournaments to date. There were 29 institutions represented in the preliminary round drawings out of 32 which had actually registered entries; 78 contestants took part in the preliminary rounds out of 99 actually entered.

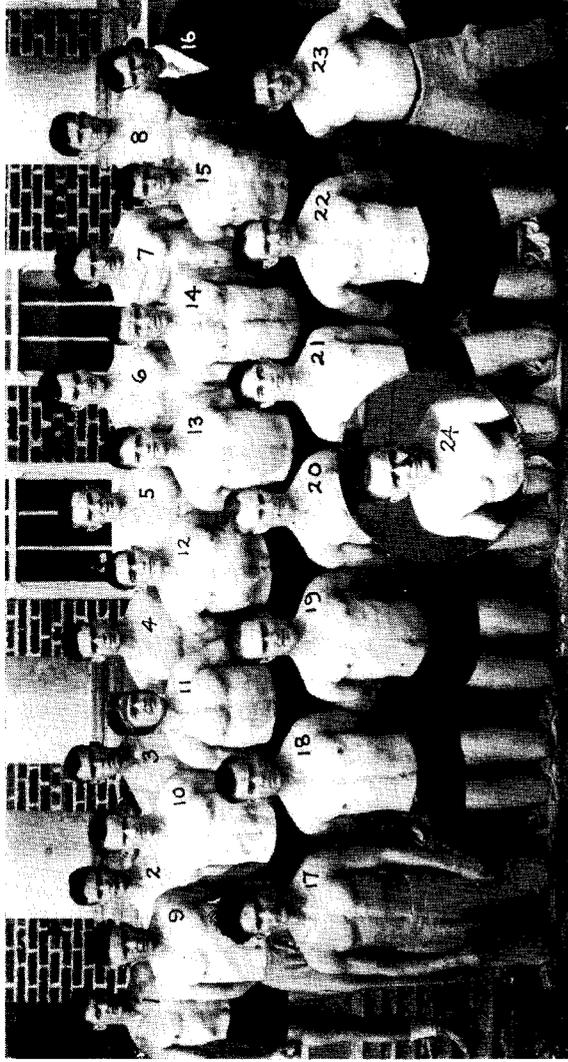
The matches got under way on the afternoon of the 28th, preliminary rounds being necessary in five of the divisions. With these preliminary round bouts over, a perfect bracket of eight contestants was left for each class. In two divisions quarter-final bouts were held Friday afternoon, with the remainder being run off that night.

Three of the defending champions, who made their first appearance in this round, had little trouble in advancing to the next round—Sapora, Mantooth and McCready. The other 1929 champions—VanBebber and Caldwell—who defaulted their titles to move up one division, also advanced to the semi-finals, although VanBebber narrowly escaped being thrown by Solano of Harvard.

Several of the best bouts of the tournament were in this round. In addition to the VanBebber-Solano match, those between Eubanks of Oklahoma University and Long of Penn State; Watkins of Oklahoma Central State Teachers College and Juhl of Iowa State; Berry of University of Oklahoma and McGuirk of Oklahoma A.&M.; and Robbins of Missouri and Cochrane of University of Kansas, were especially hard fought. The latter pair, meeting for the fifth time in two years, continued a long-standing duel; Robbins, in winning for the fifth time by less than a minute's time advantage, continued his string of victories with an advantage of fifty-six seconds.

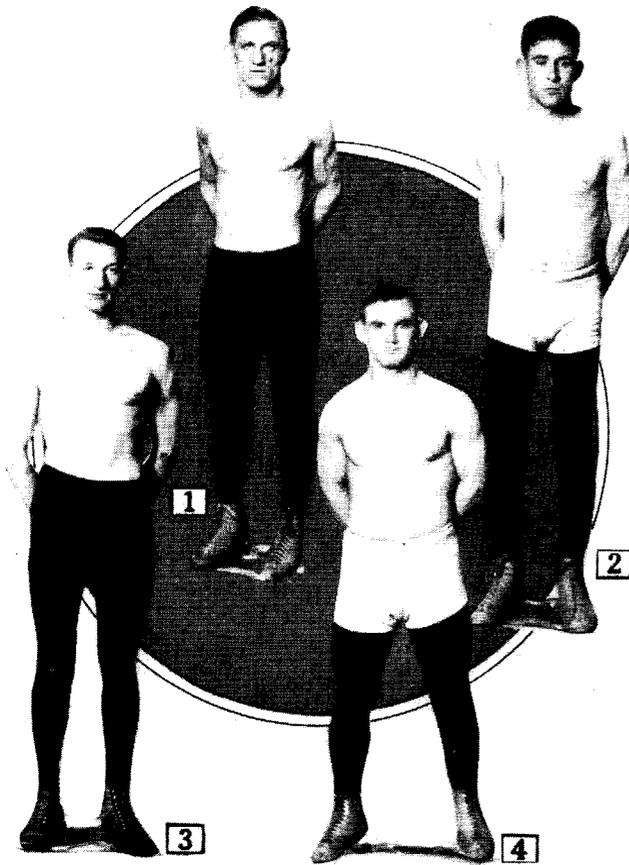
The semi-final round on Saturday afternoon produced the best matches of the tournament so far as good wrestling is concerned. The bouts between Robbins of Missouri and Steinke of Michigan, and Leach of Oklahoma University and Pearce of Oklahoma Aggies, were classics. Robbins had a two-second advantage over Steinke in the two extra periods.

The final round on Saturday night proved conclusively that most of the individual champions were without doubt the class of their divisions. In only two classes were the bouts very close. Lewis of Oklahoma University was pushed to the limit to defeat Dyer of



1, McGuirk; 2, Cunningham; 3, Dolzell; 4, VanBebber; 5, Hove; 6, Decker; 7, McFerrin; 8, McCready; 9, Toney; 10, Moore; 11, Brillhart; 12, Young; 13, Bennett; 14, Devine; 15, Stevenson; 16, E. C. Gallagher, Coach; 17, Clute; 18, Munger; 19, Hoskins; 20, Lake; 21, Pearce; 22, Gray; 23, Tapp; 24, Tomlinson.

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE, STILLWATER
N.C.A.A. Champions, 1928 to 1930.



1, Joseph C. Sapora, University of Illinois, 115 pounds; 2, Lawrence Mantooth, University of Oklahoma, 125 pounds; 3, Hugh Linn, Iowa State College, 135 pounds; 4, Hardie Lewis, University of Oklahoma, 145 pounds.

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS.

Chicago, and Caldwell of Oklahoma Aggies had a hard fight to defeat Robbins of Missouri. In the other classes the competition left little doubt as to the class of the winner. Only one fall was scored in the finals, McCready of Oklahoma Aggies pinning Burdick of Illinois in the heavyweight division in the shortest time of the entire tournament, although the official time was registered as two minutes seventeen seconds. McCready started from the Referee's defensive position and in seventeen seconds had scored a fall over Burdick. This occurred in the second four-minute period of the split bout.

The three championships scored in the top divisions in this round gave the Aggies a commanding lead in points. This total was further increased by several second and third place points in addition to the points scored for falls. The Aggies' final total was 27, nearly twice that of Illinois, the runner-up, with 14. University of Oklahoma wound up in third place with 12 points, followed by Iowa State and Michigan. The summaries:

N.C.A.A. INDIVIDUAL PLACE WINNERS.

	First.	Second.	Third.
115 lbs. . .	Sapora (Illinois)	Axford (M.I.T.)	Leach (Oklahoma)
125 lbs. . .	Mantooth (Oklahoma)	Morford (Cornell)	Cline (Okla. A&M)
135 lbs. . .	Linn (Iowa State)	Bauerle (Illinois)	Stevenson (Okla. A&M)
145 lbs. . .	Lewis (Oklahoma)	Tomlinson (Okla. A&M)	Dyer (Chicago)
155 lbs. . .	Kelley (Michigan)	Watkins (Edmond Tchrs)	Berry (Oklahoma)
165 lbs. . .	VanBebber (Okla. A&M)	Church (Kansas)	Solano (Harvard)
175 lbs. . .	Caldwell (Okla. A&M)	Helgerson (Ohio State)	Robbins (Missouri)
Heavy . . .	McCready (Okla. A&M)	Burdick (Illinois)	Errington (Kansas State)

N.C.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIP SUMMARY.

115-LB. CLASS: *First Round*—Pearce (Okla. A&M) threw McCarthy (Cornell Coll.), 1m.23s.; Leach (Oklahoma) d. Aranette (Kent State), t.a., 9m.51s.; Axford (M.I.T.) d. Adair (Mechanics Inst.), t.a., 6m.15s.; Sapora (Illinois) d. Maize (Penn State), t.a., 9m.35s. *Semi-finals*—Sapora d. Axford, t.a., 6m.47s.; Leach d. Pearce, t.a., 53s. *Final*—Sapora d. Leach by forfeit. For second place Axford d. Leach by forfeit; Leach, third.

125-LB. CLASS: *First Round*—Mantooth (Oklahoma) d. Cline (Okla. A&M), t.a., 3m.45s.; Stella (Tufts) d. Klein (Harvard), t.a., 5m.49s.; La Favour (Northwestern) d. Krakowsky (Case), t.a., 4m.20s.; Norford (Cornell Coll.) threw Graves (Virginia Poly), 4m.44s. *Semi-finals*—Mantooth d. Stella, t.a., 6m.35s.; Morford d. La Favour, t.a., 3m.56s. *Final*—Mantooth d. Morford, t.a., 1m.49s. Morford d. Cline for second place; Cline d. Graves for third place.

135-LB. CLASS: *First Round*—Linn (Iowa State) threw Stein (Penn State), 7m.55s.; Stoner (Michigan State) threw Kent (Rochester Tech), 7m.19s.; Stevenson (Okla. A&M) d. Anderton (Brown), t.a., 1m.50s. *Second Round*—Linn d. Stoner, t.a., 9m.10s.; Bauerle (Illinois) d. Stevenson, t.a., 8m.2s.; Field (Virginia Mil. Inst.) d. Anderson (Syracuse), t.a., 2m.47s.; Fickel (Kansas State) threw Ed Belshaw (Indiana), 5m.59s. *Semi-finals*—Linn threw Fickel, 6m.4s.; Bauerle d. Field, t.a., 9m. *Final*—Linn d. Bauerle, t.a., 5m.8s. Bauerle d. Stoner for second place; Stevenson d. Stoner for third place.

145-LB. CLASS: *First Round*—Lewis (Oklahoma) d. Tomlinson (Okla. A&M), t.a., 7m.14s.; Cole (Iowa State) d. Cooper (Mass. Inst. Tech.), t.a., 4m.43s.; Sargeant (Lafayette) d. Marshall (Michigan State), t.a., 2m.47s.;



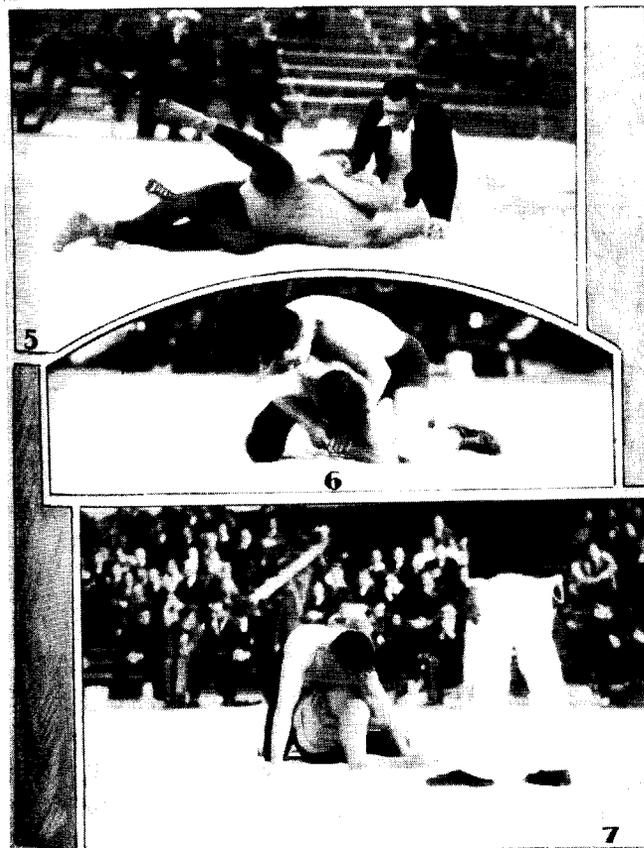
(1) Kelley, advantage; Watkins, underneath; Bauman, referee; 155-pound semi-final. A fall imminent from half-Nelson and crotch hold. Offensive wrestler should not allow opponent to get his right arm down or he will slip out of the hold.

(2) McCready throwing Errington; heavyweight semi-final. An unusual "pin" hold.

(3) Sapora, advantage; Oxford, underneath; 115-pound semi-final. An effective method of retaining the advantage behind. Should be considered stalling by the referee if retained for any considerable length of time.

(4) Another effective method of keeping defensive man on mat—but a stalling hold. Referee should penalize offensive man if hold is retained long.

AT THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

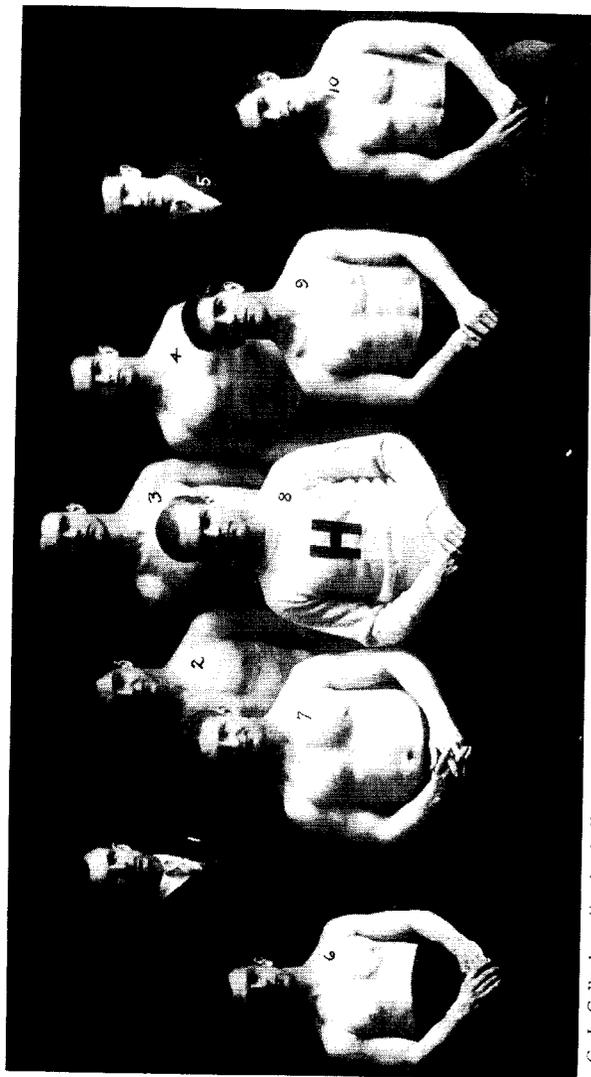


(5) Cole, behind; Cooper, defensive; Bauman, referee; 145-pound preliminary. A fall imminent from leg-ride and headlock. A very punishing hold. Referee should not allow offensive wrestler to force the headlock as it becomes purely a punishing hold.

(6) Church, advantage; George Belshaw, underneath; 165-pound semi-final. A good example of a legitimate armlock by offensive wrestler. Should be considered stalling if retained too long.

(7) Burdick, advantage; Fairall, underneath; heavyweight semi-final. A stalling hold. Should be allowed for short time only.

AT THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.



J. C. J. Gallagher, Coach; 2, Elsas; 3, Robertson; 4, Safford; 5, Speel, Mgr.; 6, Evans; 7, Newhart; 8, Warner, Capt.; 9, Solano; 10, Klein.
HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS

REPORT of DISTRICT I

Comprising the States of

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont,
Massachusetts, Rhode Island,
Connecticut.

By C. J. GALLAGHER, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
Member Advisory Committee, N.C.A.A.



New England Intercollegiate Wrestling Association

By DR. JOHN A. ROCKWELL.

The New England Intercollegiate Conference completed the most successful season of wrestling since the association's inception. Active colleges in the association include Harvard, Tufts, Brown, Williams and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dual meets with full programs were held throughout the wrestling season, and the evenness of the scores in these dual contests shows that the colleges are closely matched and that the sport is here to stay.

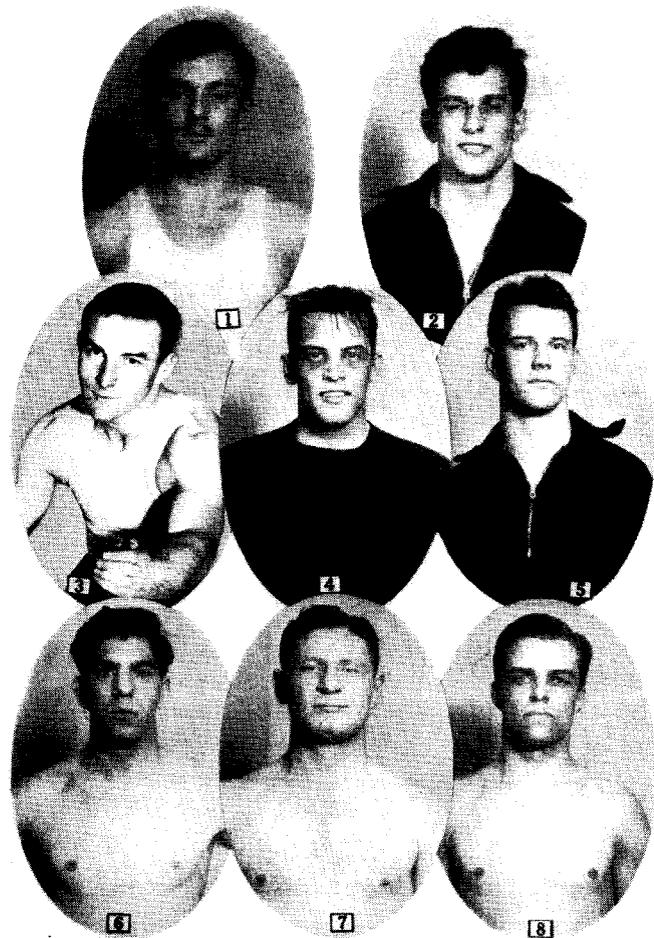
The New England championships were held at Technology with the following scores: Harvard 37, Tufts 23, M.I.T. 13, Brown 12, Williams 0. Harvard also won the freshman championship, which enjoyed its second year of competition, winning four firsts. Brown was second with three firsts, and M.I.T. scored one first.

Bouts for third place were eliminated on account of the unnecessary wear on third place contestants and because the coaches are striving to encourage aggressive wrestling.

NEW ENGLAND INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

	Varsity.	Freshmen.
115 lbs.	Axford (M.I.T.)	Ripin (M.I.T.)
125 lbs.	Klein (Harvard)	Bronstein (Harvard)
135 lbs.	Anderton (Brown)	Johnson (Harvard)
145 lbs.	Cooper (M.I.T.)	Crandon (Harvard)
155 lbs.	Robertson (Harvard)	Goddard (Harvard)
165 lbs.	Solano (Harvard)	Woodward (Brown)
175 lbs.	Newhart (Harvard)	W. J. Gilbaine (Brown)
Heavy.	Warner (Harvard)	T. F. Gilbaine (Brown)

The Rules Committee of the National College Association has now placed before college athletic enthusiasts a rule book which is standard for the entire United States. More than this, its rules have



1, Axford, M.I.T., 115 pounds; 2, A. Klein, Harvard, 125 pounds; 3, R. G. Anderton, Brown, 135 pounds; 4, Cooper, M.I.T., 145 pounds; 5, W. A. Robertson, Harvard, 155 pounds; 6, J. F. Solano, Harvard, 165 pounds; 7, C. D. Newhart, Harvard, 175 pounds; 8, N. Warner, Harvard, Heavyweight.

NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATE VARSITY CHAMPIONS.

been accepted by all of the various college wrestling associations. The committee has endeavored to eliminate all unnecessary roughness and sources of injury without detracting from the interest of the sport to both contestants and spectators. These rules are the result of careful study and revision of previous rules and experience, not only of its own personnel but after generous and enthusiastic support from the coaches.

The National Collegiate championships were held at Pennsylvania State College and were the most successful which have been held so far. There was a smoothness and skill demonstrated in these bouts which shows the advance which wrestling has taken in many of our colleges. There was not a single injury in spite of the rugged and determined endeavor of the various contestants.

For the first time New England representatives were entered in these national championships, contestants from Harvard, Tufts, Brown and M.I.T. making an excellent showing. New England wrestlers came back with one second place, Axford, M.I.T., in the 115-pound class, and Solano of Harvard with a third in the 165-pound class. Those who failed to place gained the experience which competition of this character always insures.

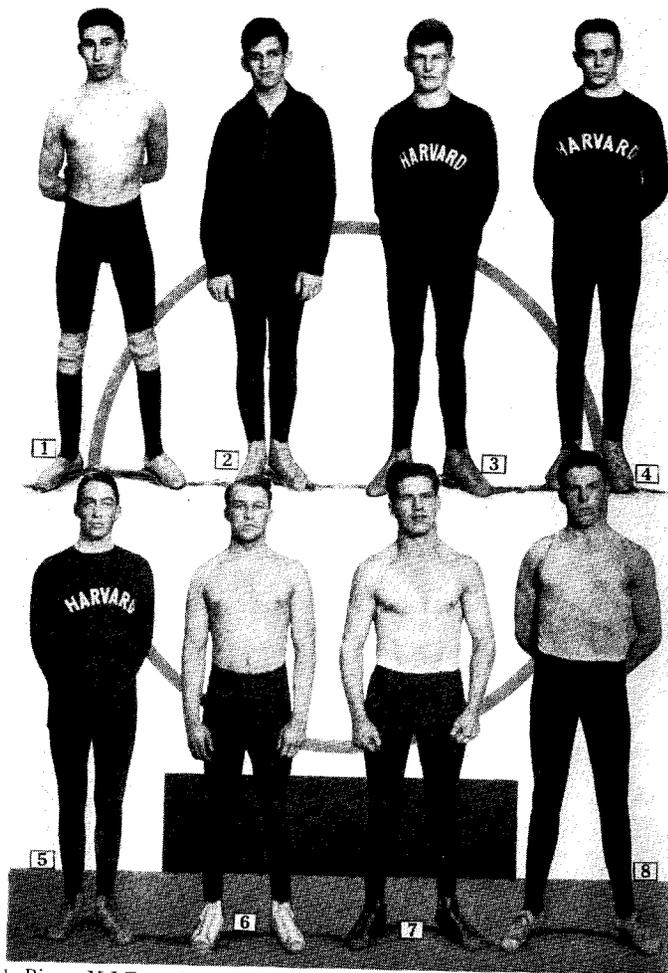
The championships of the New England Association will be held at Brown University, March 13 and 14, 1931.

The value of wrestling is far reaching, as it has for its goal the development of all the groups of muscles together with that unseen value which personal contact assures in both the willingness to face opposition at close hand and the value which comes from a test of one's self-control. As in most sports the head is quite as important as the body, and brute force alone is not an essential element in making champions.

Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.

Norwich University had a fairly successful wrestling season, winning three of the five meets on its schedule. St. Lawrence University was beaten in the first meet, Massachusetts Tech won at Cambridge, and Tufts also was successful by a lone point. On the last trip of the season Norwich defeated both Williams and Amherst.

L. F. Ring was high scorer for the Norwich team, winning four matches by falls and the fifth by decision. Captain Koutsonecolis was second with four victories to his credit. Only two men will be lost and it is expected that a very powerful team will be available for the ensuing season.



1. Ripon, M.I.T., 115 pounds; 2. Bronstein, Harvard, 125 pounds; 3. Johnson, Harvard, 135 pounds; 4. Crandon, Harvard, 145 pounds; 5. Goddard, Harvard, 155 pounds; 6. Woodward, Brown, 165 pounds; 7. W. J. Gilbaine, Brown, 175 pounds; 8. F. T. Gilbaine, Brown, Heavyweight.

NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATE FRESHMAN CHAMPIONS.



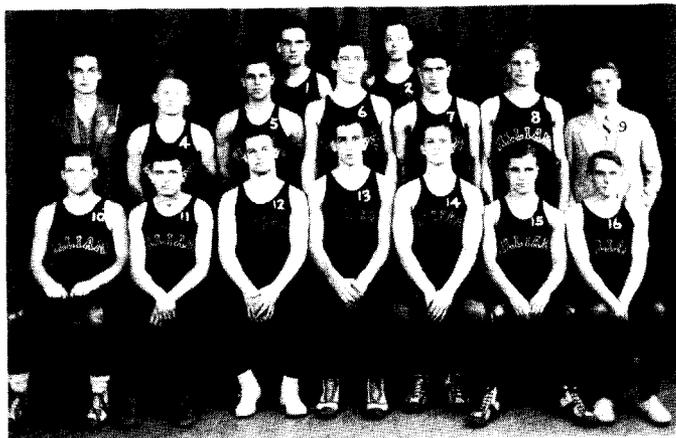
1, Flynn, Mgr.; 2, Hasenfratz; 3, Richardson; 4, Sanborn; 5, Rotelli; 6, Herrick, Coach; 7, Brody; 8, Chaset; 9, Southworth; 10, Anderton, Capt.; 11, Clarke; 12, Spiwak.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.



1, Gamsby; 2, Berry; 3, P. D. Baker, Coach; 4, Richard; 5, Houghton; 6, Ring; 7, Hayward; 8, Talarico; 9, Koutsonecolis, Capt.; 10, Kurz, Mgr.

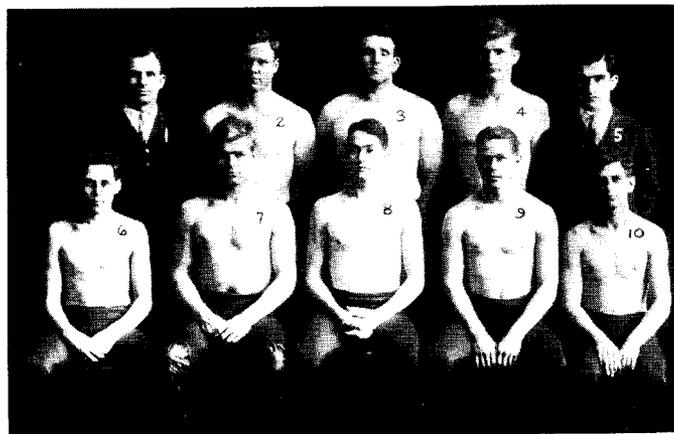
NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, VT.



1, Meiklejohn; 2, Higinbotham; 3, G. W. Fitch, Mgr.; 4, Hunt; 5, McClave; 6, West; 7, Kaydough; 8, Jiff; 9, Eynon, Asst. Mgr.; 10, Baylis; 11, Reynolds; 12, Carroll; 13, Baldwin, Capt.; 14, Baxter; 15, Mark; 16, Peters.

Kinsman, Photo.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.



1, C. J. Gallagher, Coach; 2, Keyser; 3, Burrage; 4, Goddard; 5, Epstein, Mgr.; 6, Keller; 7, Harter; 8, Johnson, Capt.; 9, Crandon; 10, Bronstein.

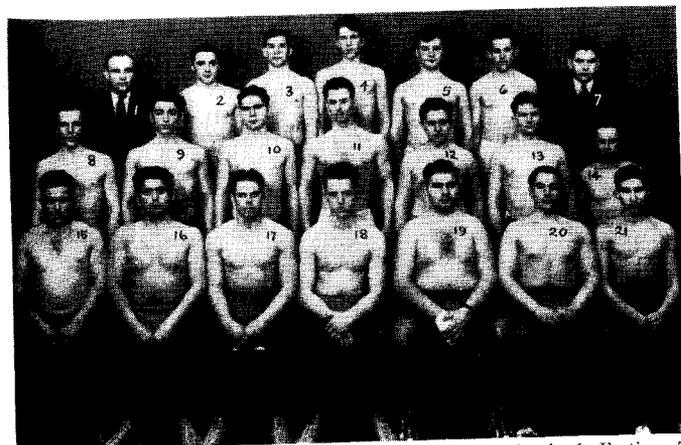
Notman, Photo.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY FRESHMEN, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.



1, Ricks, Coach; 2, Vassalotti; 3, Negus; 4, Cooper; 5, Chibas; 6, Oxford; 7, Gordon; 8, Stone, Capt.; 9, Raleinouc; 10, Perkins.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, CAMBRIDGE.



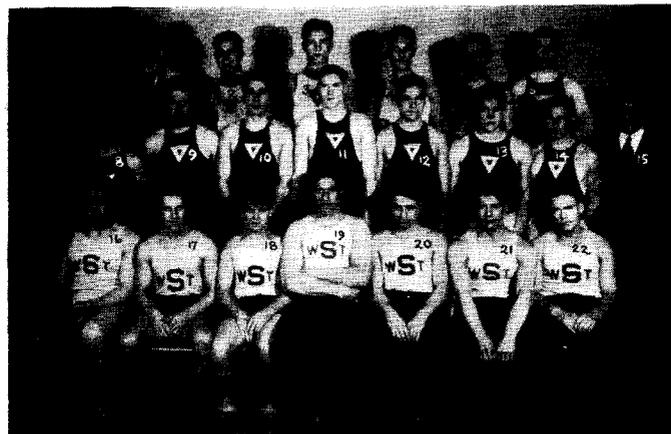
1, Ricks, Coach; 2, Shea; 3, Snape; 4, White; 5, Blanchard; 6, Fortier; 7, Klop, Mgr.; 8, Pearson; 9, Arioli; 10, Conway; 11, Pratt; 12, Callister; 13, Bateman; 14, Hinkley; 15, Ford; 16, Cahaly; 17, Penning, Capt.; 18, Winkler; 19, Chepard; 20, Barrows; 21, Repin.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY FRESHMEN.



1, Kimball, Mgr.; 2, Budnick; 3, Heos; 4, Peck; 5, Mimasian; 6, Littleton; 7, Wilkinson; 8, Samuel Ruggeri, Coach; 9, Seaver; 10, Daniels; 11, Edwards; 12, Stella, Capt.; 13, Govoni; 14, Giles; 15, Mumford.

TUFTS COLLEGE, MEDFORD, MASS.



1, Paige; 2, Batt; 3, Detering; 4, Fiedler; 5, Hartwell; 6, Dow; 7, Pennock, Coach; 8, Lewis; 9, Gillette; 10, Streater; 11, Cooley; 12, Bunde; 13, Dressel; 14, Babcock; 15, Outten, Mgr.; 16, Rac; 17, Meurling; 18, Nichols; 19, Booker, Capt.; 20, Langille; 21, Amann; 22, Coe. White, Photo.

SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) COLLEGE.



1, Welsh, Mgr.; 2, Cochrane; 3, Mann; 4, Sawyer; 5, Samuel Ruggeri, Coach; 6, Lasley; 7, Armano; 8, Story, Capt.; 9, Borsari; 10, Uanna.

TUFTS COLLEGE FRESHMEN.



1, Cate, Capt.; 2, Schermerhorn; 3, Henderson; 4, Raymond; 5, Booker, Coach; 6, Ruscoe; 7, Hawkes; 8, Stevens; 9, Quimby; 10, Lugenbeh; 11, Kroll, Mgr.; 12, Rogers; 13, Ettline; 14, Chisholm; 15, Black; 16, Thomson; 17, Murphy. White, Photo.

SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE FRESHMEN.



1, Hood; 2, Mgr.; 3, Wakeman; 4, Hulsey; 5, Walter O'Connell, Coach; 6, Harzsch; 7, Butterworth; 8, Johnson; 9, Lapschitz; 10, Hessney; 11, Trousdell.
 CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y.—EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS.

REPORT of DISTRICT II

Comprising the States of

New York, New Jersey, Delaware,
 Pennsylvania, West Virginia.

BY DR. D. B. SINCLAIR, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.
Member Advisory Committee, N.C.A.A.



Eastern Intercollegiate Championships

Cornell University, with three individual title-holders, won the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association championship in the 1930 tournament at Ithaca, held March 14 and 15. Loss of several men by sickness had handicapped the team for a time during the season, but the Ithacans came through to win their tenth association title and the first since 1926.

Cornell showed exceptional strength in the finals, although both Trousdell and Johnson were favorites to win. The Ithacans clinched the title when Sam Wakeman, 1929 football captain, captured the 175-pound championship. Cornell's total of points was 22 to 17 for Lehigh, the runner-up and defending champion. Syracuse was third with 14. The individual winners and second place men follow:

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE PLACE WINNERS.

Class.	First	Second.
115 lbs.	Phillips (Lehigh)	Hertz (Princeton)
125 lbs.	Trousdell (Cornell)	Engel (Lehigh)
135 lbs.	Habler (Penn State)	Kent (Princeton)
145 lbs.	Sargent (Yale)	Relyea (Columbia)
155 lbs.	Campbell (Penn State)	Clark (Columbia)
165 lbs.	Johnson (Cornell)	Hooker (Princeton)
175 lbs.	Wakeman (Cornell)	Freeman (Syracuse)
Heavy	Barfield (Princeton)	Rotan (Yale)

TEAM SCORES—Cornell 22, Lehigh 17, Syracuse 14, Princeton 13, Penn State 12, Yale 12, Columbia 10.

Mechanics Institute, Rochester, N. Y.

Wrestling at Mechanics Institute has become a major sport and is placed on the same basis as other major athletic activities. The third year of this sport showed clearly the place which it has won among Rochester fans. All meets were patronized by large crowds and by enthusiastic cheering sections from the student body.

In the past two years the Mechanics Institute team has wrestled in eighteen meets, has won sixteen, tied one, and lost one. The one lost was suffered at the hands of Syracuse University in the 1929-30 season, and the tie was with the University of Chicago in 1928-29 season.

George Whitney (captain), Charles Cala, Gomer Stelljes and Ralph Dudley were the outstanding wrestlers on the team during the past season.

Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.

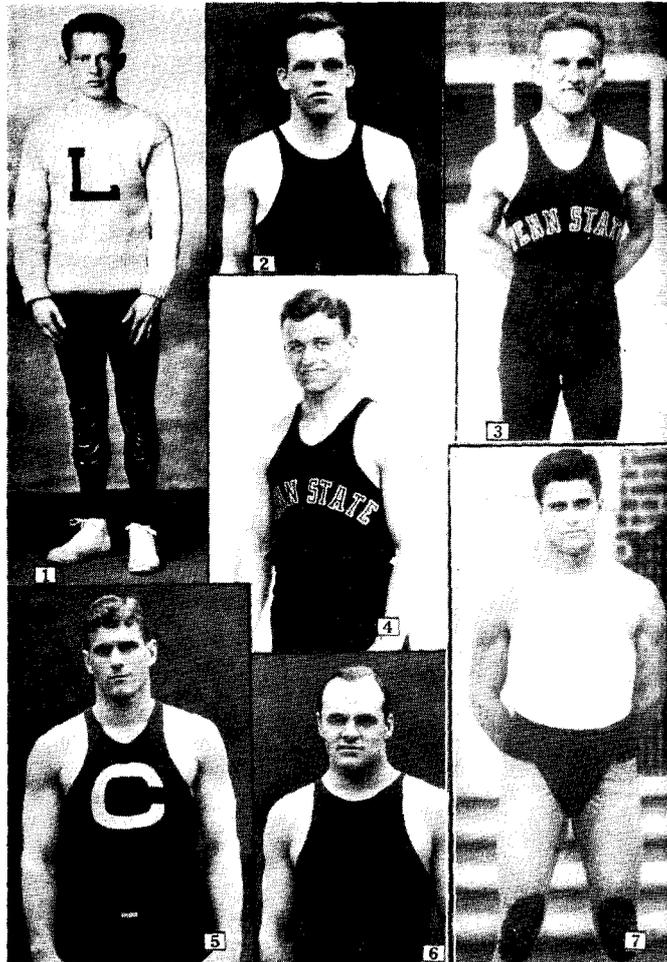
With several positions on the team being filled by inexperienced grapplers wrestling their first varsity season, Franklin and Marshall fared much better than was expected, a survey of the 1930 season shows. Out of eleven matches the Blue-and-White proteges of Coach C. W. Maysen won eight, lost two, and tied one. This brings the total victories in seven years to 53 as against 7 losses for the same length of time.

The setback at the hands of Michigan University, Western Conference champions, in the opening meet of the season, was the first ever suffered at home by F&M. After this defeat three successive meets were won, from Duke University, Southern Conference champions; University of Pennsylvania and West Point.

An 18-18 tie with the University of Chicago followed, and then came five straight shutout victories over Ursinus, Temple University, Alfred University, Gettysburg and Rutgers University. The closing match was dropped to Syracuse, 16-14, the final bout deciding the outcome.

Captain Joe Schutt was the outstanding man of the team in the 175-pound division, surviving the season undefeated. Other outstanding men were Dietrich, 115 pounds; Hollinger, captain-elect, 125 pounds, and Horner, 158 pounds. The new men were Stergios, 135; Witmer, 145; Whitman, 165; Allen, unlimited.

By its fine record during the past few years, F&M. is recognized as one of the outstanding teams in the East, and at the last meeting of the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Conference was prominently mentioned with Harvard as a probable new entry in the organization.



1, Phillips, Lehigh, 115 pounds; 2, K. Trousdell, Cornell, 125 pounds; 3, Harold A. Hubler, Penn State, 135 pounds; 4, R. P. Campbell, Penn State, 155 pounds; 5, H. S. Johnson, Cornell, 165 pounds; 6, S. Wakeman, Cornell, 175 pounds; 7, Joseph T. Schutt, captain Franklin and Marshall team, who finished his fourth year with eleven straight victories. He has been beaten only twice in four years and has met the outstanding 175-pounders in the country. At the close of the season he won the 175-pound Middle Atlantic amateur title at Philadelphia.

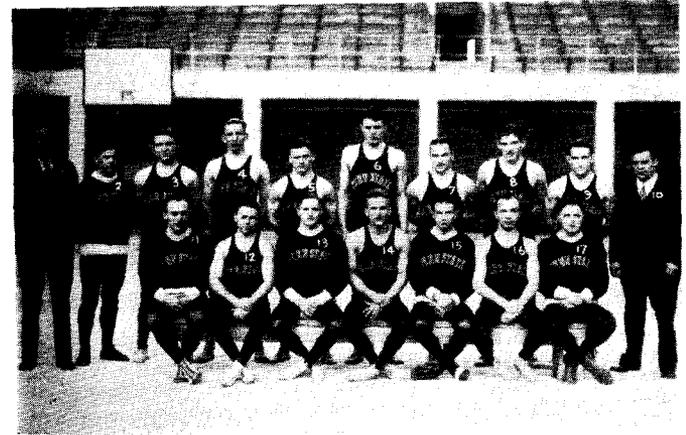
EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS.



1, William Sheridan, Coach; 2, Brady; 3, Blackmar; 4, Evers; 5, Seal; 6, Herbruck, Mgr.; 7, Ciastkewicz; 8, Phillips; 9, Engel; 10, Shanker.

McCa. Photo.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, BETILEHEM, PA.



1, Buck, Mgr.; 2, Thornton; 3, Johnson; 4, Reybitz; 5, Campbell; 6, Fisher; 7, Long; 8, Pearce; 9, Kaiser; 10, Charles Speidel, Coach; 11, Walton; 12, Harkins; 13, Stein; 14, Hubler, Capt.; 15, Paxson; 16, Cowell; 17, Cooper.

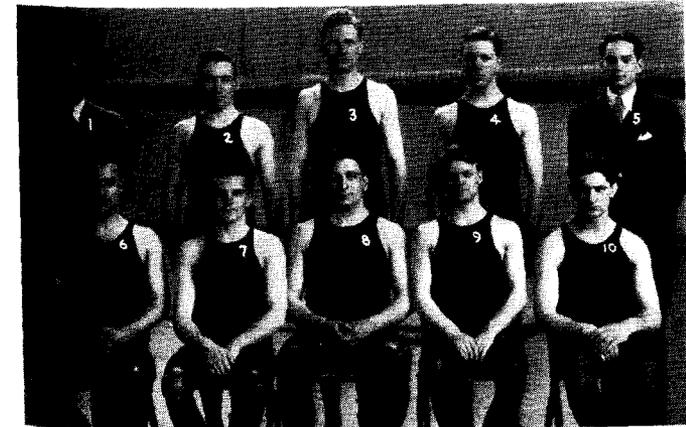
PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, STATE COLLEGE, PA.



1, Perkins, Mgr.; 2, Colmore; 3, Royster; 4, Hooker; 5, Ihrig; 6, Foote, Asst. Mgr.; 7, Hertz; 8, Myers; 9, Barfield; 10, Strawbridge; 11, Kent.

Orren Jack Turner, Photo.

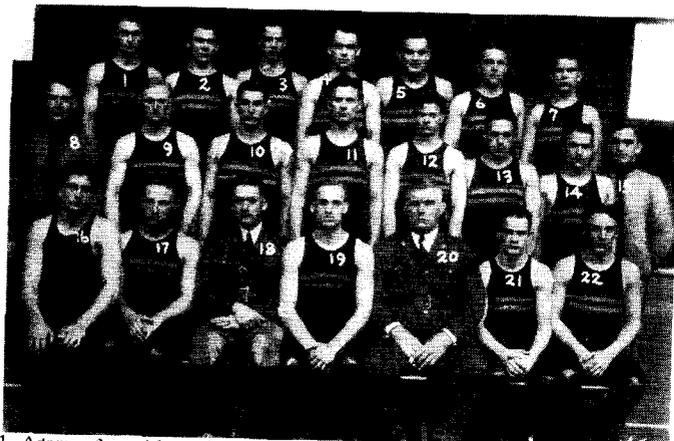
PRINCETON (N.J.) UNIVERSITY.



1, Palmer, Mgr.; 2, Horn; 3, Thompson; 4, Brubaker; 5, Silverman, Asst. Mgr.; 6, Kindler; 7, Vroom; 8, Gabriel, Capt.; 9, Heugh; 10, Pappano.

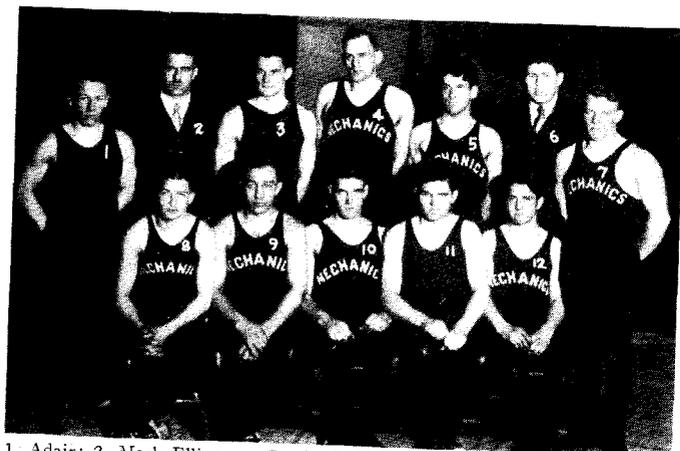
H. Parker Rolfe, Photo.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA.



1, Adams; 2, Smith; 3, Easterbrook; 4, Miller; 5, Hillsinger; 6, Dellinger; 7, Alexander; 8, Heitman, Mgr.; 9, Thomas; 10, Folk; 11, Royall; 12, Grisham; 13, Smellow; 14, Stroker; 15, Mooney, Asst. Mgr.; 16, Jameson; 17, Bradley; 18, Lieut. Raan; 19, Packard; 20, Tom Jenkins, Coach; 21, Momm; 22, Fisher. White, Photo.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y.



1, Adair; 2, Mark Ellingson, Coach; 3, Hogue; 4, Dudley; 5, Kent; 6, Yaw, Mgr.; 7, Stelljes; 8, Schantz; 9, Cala; 10, Whitney, Capt.; 11, Jones; 12, Curtis.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



1, English; 2, Cassel; 3, Woerner; 4, Miller; 5, Moyer; 6, Schutt, Capt.; 7, Deibler; 8, Whitman; 9, Cowan; 10, Allen; 11, Schmidt; 12, White; 13, Stergios; 14, Dietrick; 15, Confer; 16, Witmer, Co-Capt.; 17, Horner; 18, Hollinger.

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE, LANCASTER, PA.



1, Steve Harrick, Coach; 2, Martin; 3, Lewis; 4, Levine; 5, Higgins; 6, Brown, Mgr.; 7, Meyers; 8, Brill, Capt.; 9, Henry; 10, Higginbotham; 11, Wotring; 12, Johnson; 13, Beatty. Gibson, Photo.

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY, MORGANTOWN.



L. T. C. Hesmert, Coach; 2, Dewey; 3, Wood; 4, Noble; 5, Turner; 6, Marklis; 7, Rutherford; 8, Langhorn; 9, Forsythe; 10, White; 11, Pettit; 12, Kellam; 13, McCarty; 14, Tabman; 15, Parker; 16, White; 17, White; 18, White. PHOTO BY W. H. PHOENIX.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, LEXINGTON --SOUTHERN CONFERENCE CHAMPIONS.

REPORT of DISTRICT III

Comprising the States of

Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida.

By MAJOR H. M. READ, VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Member Advisory Committee, N.C.A.A.



Wrestling in the Southern Section

By MAJOR H. M. READ, VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Wrestling in District III derives its chief support from the United States Naval Academy and the seven Southern Conference schools which engage in intercollegiate competition. These are Duke University, North Carolina State College, University of North Carolina, University of Virginia, Virginia Military Institute, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and Washington and Lee University. Davidson College, a non-conference school in North Carolina, is respected by consistently strong teams, and in Virginia the College of William and Mary and the Medical College of Virginia developed teams during the past season.

High schools and preparatory schools in the district have been slow in adopting wrestling except as an intramural sport. In Virginia, Augusta Military Academy, Blackstone Military Academy and Woodberry Forest are notable exceptions, and the Winston-Salem High School of North Carolina has also made excellent progress. In Maryland and the District of Columbia, wrestling has made considerable headway, with the Severn School and Baltimore Polytechnic Institute among the leaders. Wrestling is popular as an intramural sport among the Tennessee high schools.

The Navy developed the strongest team in the district during the past season, losing no dual meets and numbering three Southern Conference teams among its seven victims. Virginia Military Institute, winner of the first Southern Conference tournament, won six dual meets and lost only to the Navy, and Washington and Lee was undefeated in six dual meets, including a victory over the United States Military Academy in its list of triumphs.

Five teams entered the first Southern Conference tournament, which was sponsored by Virginia Military Institute at Lexington. The Cadets captured five of the individual championships to win the tournament with 33 points. V.P.I., with two titles, was runner-up, scoring 17 points. Washington and Lee, winning a title in one



1, Colby Graves, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 115 pounds; 2, Stuart Will, Virginia Military Institute, 125 pounds; 3, George Feild, Virginia Military Institute, 135 pounds; 4, John Kellam, Virginia Military Institute, 145 pounds; 5, Sam McCrary, Virginia Military Institute, 155 pounds; 6, Woods Talman, Virginia Military Institute, 165 pounds; 7, W. L. Davis, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, heavyweight.

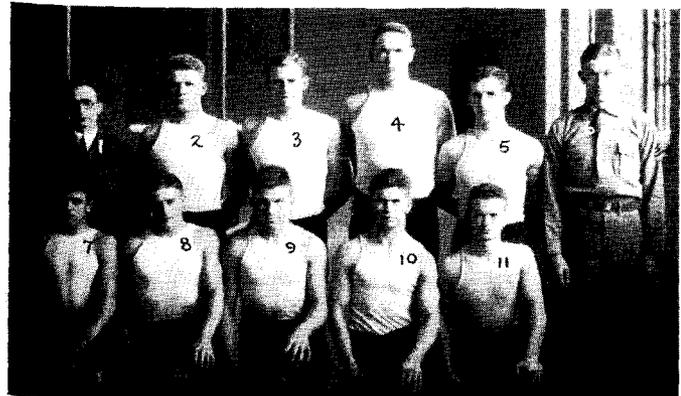
SOUTHERN CONFERENCE CHAMPIONS.

class, was tied with North Carolina University, each scoring 13 points, and Duke scored 6 points.

As it was contrary to policy no Naval Academy wrestlers entered the N.C.A.A. tournament, but five members of the team were undefeated during the season. These were Theobald, 115 pounds; Lincoln, 125 pounds; Gray, 145 pounds; Captain Hughes, 175 pounds, and Silverstein, 155 pounds. V.M.I. sent three conference champions to the N.C.A.A. tournament—Captain Feild, 135 pounds; Captain-elect Talman, 155 pounds, and McCrary, 165 pounds, the first two going to the semi-finals. Captain Davis and Graves of Virginia Polytechnic Institute won conference titles in the unlimited and 115-pound classes, respectively, and were undefeated during the dual meet season, each winning six bouts by fall and one by decision. Captain-elect Stallings, 125 pounds, of North Carolina, won all seven of his dual meet matches, five by fall and two by decision. Tilson, 175 pounds, of Washington and Lee, Southern Conference champion, and Mathis, 155 pounds, of the same team, were also undefeated during the dual meet season.

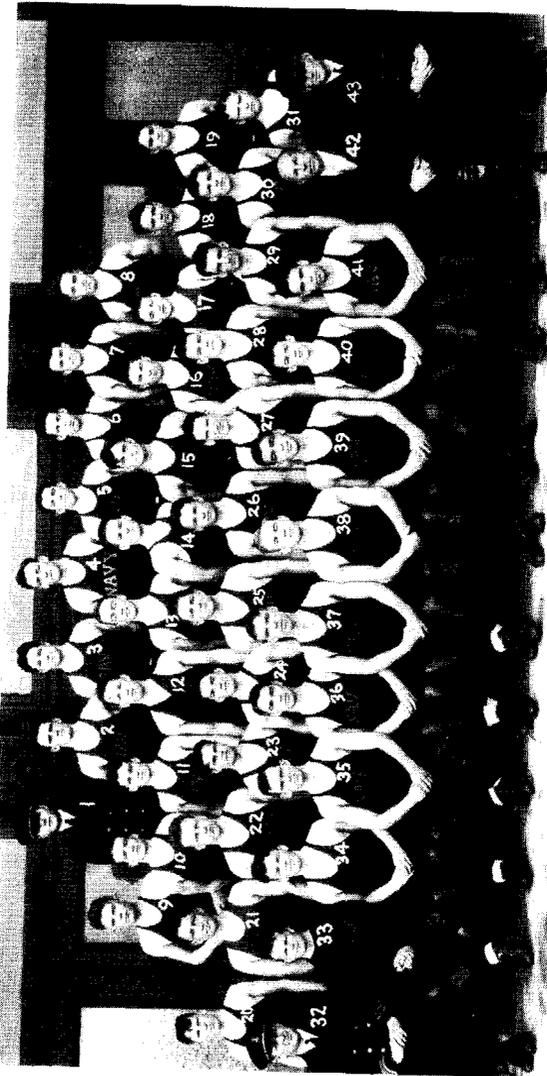
SOUTHERN CONFERENCE PLACE WINNERS.

Class.	First.	Second.	Third.
115 lbs.....	Graves (V.P.I.)	Forsyth (V.M.I.)	Gamble (Duke)
125 lbs.....	Will (V.M.I.)	Stallings (N.C.)	Mitchell (V.P.I.)
135 lbs.....	Capt. Feild (V.M.I.)	Capt. Woodward (N.C.)	Osterman (W.&L.)
145 lbs.....	Kellam (V.M.I.)	Bailey (V.P.I.)	Tsumas (N.C.)
155 lbs.....	McCrary (V.M.I.)	Moore (N.C.)	Mathis (W.&L.)
165 lbs.....	Talman (V.M.I.)	Perry (Duke)	Capt. Hall (W.&L.)
175 lbs.....	Tilson (W.&L.)	Haase (V.M.I.)	Ferguson (N.C.)
Heavy.....	Capt. Davis (V.P.I.)	Mitchell (W.&L.)	Hughes (Duke)



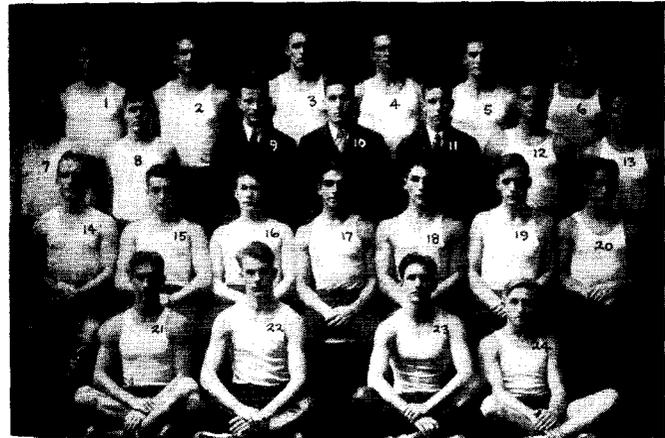
1, G. C. Herring, Coach; 2, Cecil; 3, Ellett; 4, Davis, Capt.; 5, Bailey; 6, Nichols, Mgr.; 7, Graves; 8, Mitchell; 9, White; 10, Mundie; 11, Pilcher.

VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, BLACKSBURG.



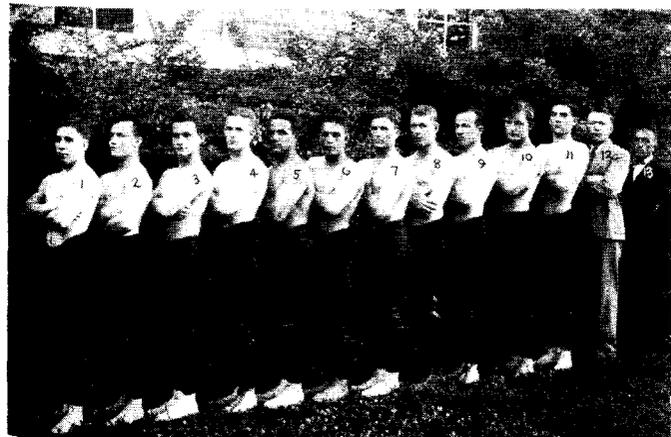
1, Williams, Asst. Mgr.; 2, Goodgame; 3, Edwards; 4, Marphs; 5, C. E. Smith; 6, Woodward; 7, Shuey; 8, Head; 9, Grouliff; 10, Gillespie; 11, C. E. Hughes; 12, Thompson; 13, Sharp; 14, Simons; 15, Starnard; 16, Burgess; 17, H. F. Smith; 18, Humes; 19, McAlpine; 20, Heinlein; 21, Lietwiler; 22, Archer; 23, Goodman; 24, Wilbur; 25, Hume; 26, Ashford, Asst. Coach; 27, Loughlin; 28, Kessler; 29, Masterson; 30, Keyes; 31, Pancake; 32, Lieut. Comdr. Clark; Officer Kep.; 33, Ems. Theobald; 41, Silverstein; 42, John Schutz, Coach; 43, Dotsy, Mgr.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.



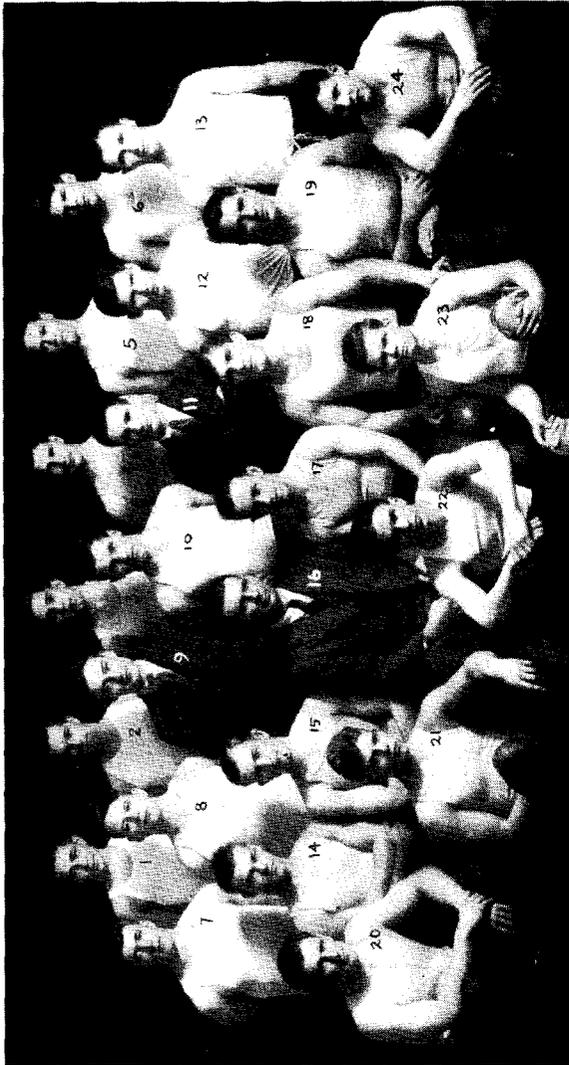
1, Guyol; 2, Rosenberg; 3, Hall; 4, Tilson; 5, W. Mathis; 6, Mitchell; 7, Harris; 8, Nelson; 9, Moreton, Mgr.; 10, A. F. Mathis, Coach; 11, Sale, Jr. Mgr.; 12, Beard; 13, Homer; 14, Marshall; 15, Palmer; 16, Davidson; 17, Kaplan, Capt.; 18, Halpern; 19, Smither; 20, Osterman; 21, Stults; 22, Nelson; 23, Kessler; 24, Robertson.

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, VA.



1, Usher; 2, Stallings; 3, Albright; 4, Zealey; 5, Tsumas; 6, Woodward, Capt.; Houghton; 8, Sanders; 9, Moore; 10, Cooper; 11, Ferguson; 12, Hunter, Mgr.; 13, P. H. Quinlan, Coach.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL.



1. Kirinura; 2. Lawrence; 3. Heim; 4. O. Parker; 5. Bennett; 6. Shankland; 7. Reff; 8. Stoddard; 9. McDonald, Mgr.; 10. Routsion; 11. Donahue, Asst. Coach; 12. Barnes; 13. Powers; 14. Woodard; 15. Kelly; 16. C. P. Keen, Coach; 17. Hewitt, Capt.; 18. R. Parker; 19. Steinke; 20. Sigerfoos; 21. Aldinger; 22. Dunstain; 23. McMillard; 24. Benz; 25. Remtshler. Photo UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR—WESTERN CONFERENCE CHAMPIONS.

REPORT of DISTRICT IV

Comprising the States of

Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin,
Minnesota.

By R. W. BARKER CORNELL COLLEGE (IOWA).
Member Advisory Committee, N.C.A.A.

Western Conference Championships

University of Michigan won first place in the Western Conference individual wrestling championships, held at the University of Illinois, March 14 and 15, 1930. The Wolverines annexed four titles, Illinois was second with three, and Chicago followed with one. In dual meets Illinois was unbeaten during the season.

WESTERN CONFERENCE PLACE WINNERS.

Class.	First.	Second.	Third.
115 lbs.	Sapora (Illinois)	Mueller (Iowa)	Aldridge (Indiana)
125 lbs.	Hcwitz (Michigan)	LaFavour (Northwestern)	Ward (Purdue)
135 lbs.	Bauerle (Illinois)	Stetson (Wisconsin)	Woodard (Michigan)
145 lbs.	Dyer (Chicago)	Garrigan (Northwestern)	Hall (Ohio State)
155 lbs.	Kelly (Michigan)	Hammer (Wisconsin)	Gray (Purdue)
165 lbs.	Parker (Michigan)	Belshaw (Indiana)	Jarrard (Iowa)
175 lbs.	Steinke (Michigan)	Tonkoff (Illinois)	Mitchell (Indiana)
Heavy	Burdick (Illinois)	Unger (Indiana)	Pairall (Ohio State)

WESTERN CONFERENCE DUAL MEET STANDING.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Tie.	Team.	Won.	Lost.	Tie.
Illinois	5	0	1	Minnesota	1	4	0
Indiana	4	1	0	Northwestern	1	3	1
Michigan	4	1	0	Chicago	0	5	0
Wisconsin	3	2	0	Purdue	0	4	1
Ohio State	3	2	0				

University of Chicago Tournaments

By S. K. NORRES, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

INVITATION INTERCOLLEGIATE MEET.

In order to keep the wrestlers busy during the Christmas holidays an invitation intercollegiate meet was held in Bartlett Gymnasium, December 28 and 29, 1929. Despite the fact that coaches did not receive notice early enough to make proper preparations, more than sixty men participated in the tournament. The Universities of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Purdue and Oklahoma have expressed a desire to heartily support the tournament in future years. Place winners in each class follow:

PLACE WINNERS IN INVITATION INTERCOLLEGIATE MEET.

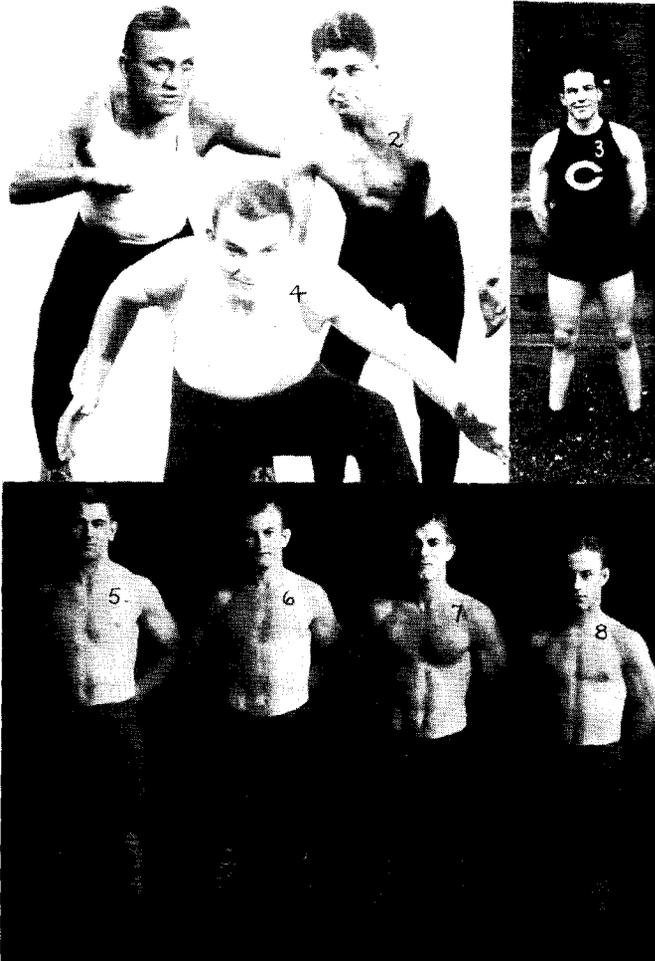
Class.	First.	Second.	Third.
118 lbs. . .	F. W. Louis (Chgo)	Schriman (Northwstn)	J. Brousil (Morton Jr.)
125 lbs. . .	A. Winning (Chgo)	Kreman (Northwstn)	Fullerton (Illinois)
135 lbs. . .	R. R. Jorgensen (Chgo)	C. Himan (Chicago)	Scey (Morton Jr.)
145 lbs. . .	W. Dyer (Chgo)	R. Garrigan (Northwstn)	N. Todhunter (Chicago)
155 lbs. . .	Anderson (Northwstn)	J. Barbera (Chicago)	Sachs (Morton Jr.)
165 lbs. . .	E. Busse (Chgo)	H. Willett Jr. (Chicago)	
175 lbs. . .	J. Smetlack (Morton Jr.)	W. Yates (Chicago)	
Heavy. . .	M. Sonderby (Chgo)	H. Krosen (Chicago)	

INVITATION CLUB MEET.

More than 175 men from over forty institutions representing parks, playgrounds, settlements and Y.M.C.A.'s, accepted the invitation of the University of Chicago to participate in an invitation wrestling tournament held in Bartlett Gymnasium, January 10 and 11, 1930. The meet was conducted under National Collegiate rules.

Thirty-one entries were received for the 118-pound class, including such well-known wrestlers as Ray E. West of Hyde Park Y.M.C.A., Central Association A.A.U., city and state Y.M.C.A. champion; H. Mueller of Hamlin Park, A.A.F. champion; Joe Krevis of Pulaski Park, former A.A.U. champion, and L. Lewis Levine, University of Chicago. Among the thirty entries in the 128-pound class were A. Baum and William Finfer, Franklin Park, former A.A.U. champions, and A. Winning of the University of Chicago.

Some of the outstanding men among the thirty-eight entries in the 138-pound class were O. Pose of Hamlin Park, many times A.A.U., Y.M.C.A., city and state champion; Mike Baum of Franklin Park, former A.A.U. and West Park champion; E. Van Herrick of Hamlin Park, Central Association and Lincoln Park System



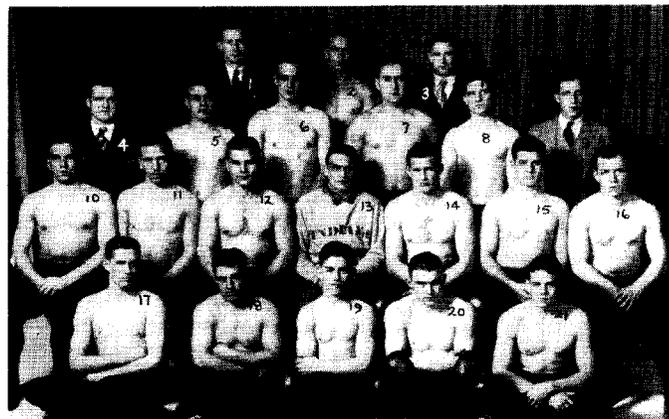
1, Joe Sapora, Illinois, 115 pounds; 2, L. M. Bauerle, Illinois, 135 pounds; 3, William Dyer, Chicago, 145 pounds; 4, Lloyd S. Burdick, Illinois, heavyweight; 5, Steinke, Michigan, 175 pounds; 6, Kelly, Michigan, 155 pounds; 7, Parker, Michigan, 165 pounds; 8, Hewitt, Michigan, 125 pounds.

WESTERN CONFERENCE CHAMPIONS.



1, Law, Asst. Coach; 2, Brown, Trainer; 3, Gradman; 4, Bauerle; 5, Waugh, Mgr.; 6, H. E. Kenney, Coach; 7, Dooley; 8, Crane; 9, Burdick; 10, Tonkoff; 11, Campbell; 12, Saporra; 13, Hewitt; 14, Echternacht; 15, Morrison, Capt.; 16, Fullerton; 17, Johnson.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA.



1, Gollhofer, Jr. Mgr.; 2, E. Belshaw; 3, S. Stohr, Asst. Coach; 4, R. Trobaugh, Asst. Coach; 5, Jessup; 6, Mitchell; 7, Hojenacki; 8, Obringer; 9, Dice, Sr. Mgr.; 10, Waite; 11, G. Belshaw; 12, Waraksa; 13, W. H. Thom, Coach; 14, Unger; 15, Scott, Capt.; 16, Hetrick; 17, Conner; 18, Fox; 19, Aldridge; 20, Bell; 21, Gray.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, BLOOMINGTON.

champion; Harry Pothrop, Fort Wayne Y.M.C.A. and Indiana champion; William Dyer and George Narden, University of Chicago.

In the 148-pound class there were thirty-five entries which included A. Ervic of Hamlin Park, former Central Association champion; J. Spencer of Franklin Park, a former high school star, and B. Wojcek of McKinley Park, champion of the South Parks. E. Sunnberg of Grand Crossing Playground, champion of Sweden and a great Greco-Roman wrestler, and H. Wilson, a former University of Chicago star, were the outstanding men of the twenty-two entries in the 158-pound class.

Prominent among the thirteen 168-pound entrants were C. A. Stephens of Hyde Park Y.M.C.A., city, state and Central Association champion; F. Karhulik, Hull House, and Jack Coleman, Fort Wayne Y.M.C.A. Twelve entries in the 175-pound class included W. Maurer of Hamlin Park, a former Olympic team member; J. Smatlak and E. Grava of Franklin Park; F. Kouch, a former Central Association A.A.U. champion, and Kaare Krough, University of Chicago. Clarence Smith of Grand Crossing Park, Central Association A.A.U. champion, was the only outstanding heavyweight among the eight entries. Following are the place winners in each class:

PLACE WINNERS IN INVITATION CLUB MEET.

Class.	First.	Second.	Third.
118 lbs.	L. Levine (U. of Chgo)	F. W. Louis (U. of Chgo)	H. Mueller (Hamlin Pk)
128 lbs.	A. Winning (U. of Chgo)	C. Cellini (Hull House)	Devine (Hull House)
138 lbs.	W. Dyer (U. of Chgo)	G. Nardin (U. of Chgo)	Machan (Frank Pk)
145 lbs.	J. Spencer (Frank Pk)	A. Ervic (Hamlin Pk)	M. Raich (Hull House)
155 lbs.	H. Wilson (Lk Shore Pk)	E. Sunnberg (Gd Cross Pk)	H. Burgist (Hull House)
165 lbs.	C. Stephens (Hyde Pk Y)	F. Karhulik (Hull House)	E. Monteen (Gd Cross Pk)
175 lbs.	Kaare Krough (U. of Chgo)	E. Bedrava (Frank Pk)	H. Schiefer (Hull House)
Heavy.	M. Sonderby (U. of Chgo)	C. Smith (Gd Cross Pk)	H. Howell (Hamilton Pk)

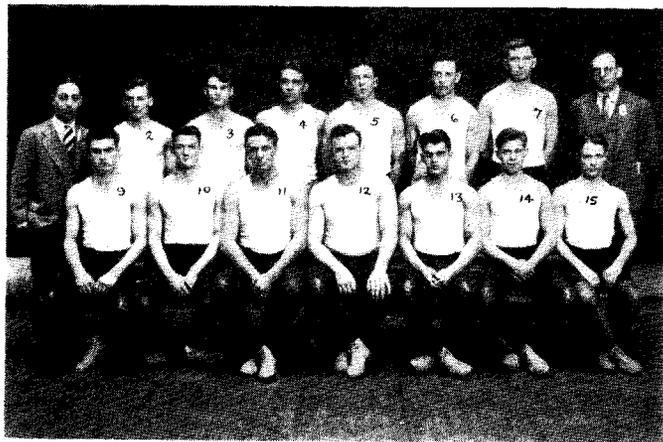
CATCH-AS-CATCH-CAN AND GRECO-ROMAN OPEN TOURNAMENTS.

Catch-as-catch-can and Greco-Roman open invitation tournaments were held May 23 and 24, 1930. The catch-can tournament was held under combined A.A.U. and National Collegiate rules as revised by S. K. Vorres. The catch-can rules which introduced the penalty line on the mat proved very satisfactory. Due to the fact that many clubs in Chicago include a large number of foreign-born members who frequently compete at the Greco-Roman style of wrestling, the University held a tournament under Olympic rules for this branch of the mat game. The Deutscher Athletic Club won a majority of first places. Swedish-American Club and the University of Chicago each won a first place.



1, Cirilli, Sr. Mgr.; 2, Gerling, Jr. Mgr.; 3, Sindberg; 4, Osterhoudt; 5, McKaskle; 6, Swenson; 7, Mathias, Capt.; 8, Spoeni; 9, Hammer; 10, Kolke; 11, George Hitchcock, Coach; 12, Estreen; 13, Boelk; 14, Grinde; 15, Locher; 16, Karsten; 17, Creutz; 18, Christianson; 19, Strawhince; 20, Masters; 21, Callahan; 22, Stetson; 23, Masor; 24, Goodman; 25, Hoyle; 26, Hales; 27, Earl.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON. Photoart. Photo.



1, Feibel, Mgr.; 2, Fauver; 3, Crow; 4, Demboski; 5, Wilson; 6, Sloan; 7, Bachman; 8, B. F. Mooney, Coach; 9, Tiffany; 10, Hall; 11, Helgerson; 12, Fairall; 13, Tarr; 14, Watters; 15, Waldschmidt.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS.



1, Blaine McKusick, Coach; 2, Krolb; 3, Boelke; 4, Osell; 5, Ziegelmeier; 6, Orfield; 7, Miller, Asst. Coach; 8, Carpenter; 9, Chambers; 10, Drahcim; 11, Butler.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS.



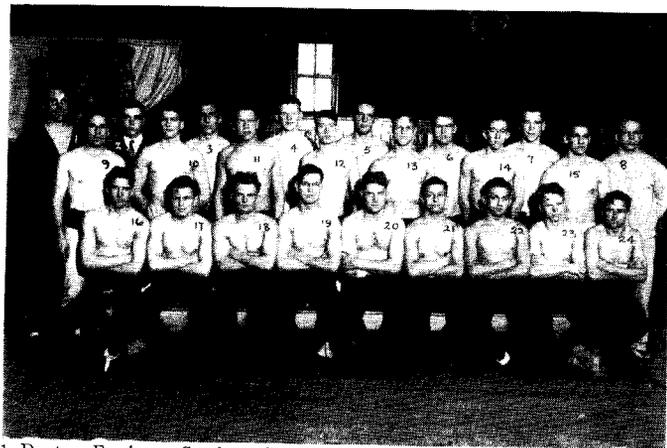
1, Campbell, Mgr.; 2, Kramen; 3, Fossier; 4, Brewer; 5, Sherberg; 6, Haag; 7, Yarnall; 8, O. H. Stuteville, Coach; 9, Shriman; 10, Fitzgerald; 11, Anderson; 12, Walden; 13, Riley; 14, Garrigan; 15, LaFavour; 16, Alex.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, EVANSTON, ILL. Jones, Photo.



1, S. K. Vorres, Coach; 2, Dyer; 3, Busse; 4, Barnett; 5, Mahannah, Asst. Coach; 6, Willett; 7, Todhunter; 8, Barbera; 9, Sonderby; 10, Merryman; 11, Kallal; 12, Louis; 13, Savitsky; 14, Ihnat; 15, Adler; 16, Winning, Capt.; 17, McNutt; 18, Himan.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO, ILL.



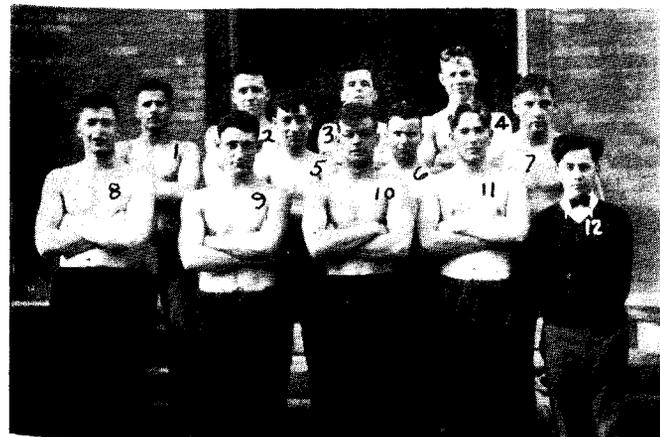
1, Dayton, Freshman Coach; 2, Small; 3, Sigerfoos; 4, W. A. Hadley; 5, Chubb; 6, Clusserath; 7, Sherbeck; 8, Leslie B. Beers, Coach; 9, White; 10, Henley; 11, Biela; 12, Hupp; 13, Atkinson; 14, Cantwell; 15, Gray; 16, Wise; 17, Fawcett; 18, Malysiak; 19, Scherschek; 20, N. S. Hadley; 21, Robinson, Capt.; 22, Weinraub; 23, Ward; 24, Schaible.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY, LAFAYETTE, IND.



1, Tomaseck, Mgr.; 2, Collins, Coach; 3, Shepard; 4, Slaght; 5, Joslin, Capt.; 6, Marshall; 7, Miller; 8, Tompkins; 9, Wilber; 10, Stoner.

MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE, EAST LANSING.



1, Geiser; 2, Nelson; 3, Aldrich; 4, Vandermey; 5, Holton; 6, Gordon; 7, O'Brian; 8, Wight; 9, Steinmeyer; 10, Pett, Capt.; 11, Carlborg; 12, Archer, Mgr.

WHEATON (ILL.) COLLEGE.

Ohio Intercollegiate Championships

By J. W. BEGOLA, KENT STATE COLLEGE.

The second annual Ohio Intercollegiate wrestling championships were held at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, March 21, 1930, with the following colleges represented: Ohio University, Western Reserve University, Case University, Baldwin-Wallace College and Kent State College. Forty-one men competed and a very high quality of wrestling featured the meet.

One of the best bouts was in the 165-pound class between Kraft of Ohio University and Nickelson of Western Reserve, the latter winning by a time advantage. Another close bout was in the 175-pound class in which Stejskal of Kent State defeated Blosser of Ohio by a fall in the second overtime period. Ohio University won four first places, Kent State carried off two, and Case and Reserve each acquired one.

OHIO INTERCOLLEGIATE PLACE WINNERS.

Class.	First.	Second.	Third.
115 lbs.	Arette (Kent)	Hull (Reserve)	Hicks (Case)
125 lbs.	Busha (Ohio)	Krakowsky (Case)	Disantes (Reserve)
135 lbs.	Steele (Ohio)	Leckie (Reserve)	Fields (Case)
145 lbs.	Shafer (Ohio)	Zupanic (Reserve)	Straton (Kent)
155 lbs.	Hendricks (Ohio)	Sperry (Reserve)	Stark (Case)
165 lbs.	Nickelson (Reserve)	Kraft (Ohio)	Broz (Kent)
175 lbs.	Stejskal (Kent)	Blosser (Ohio)	Lytton (Case)
Heavy	Roodman (Case)	White (Reserve)	Kleinberg (Case)
			Hall (Kent)

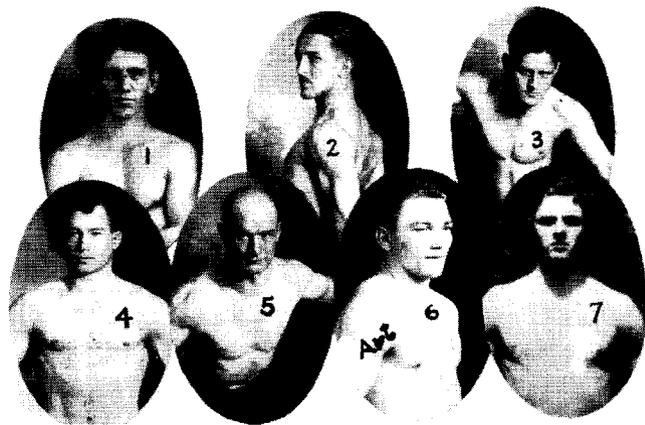
TEAM SCORES.

Ohio Univ.	27	Case	15
Reserve	18½	Kent	13½

Ohio University

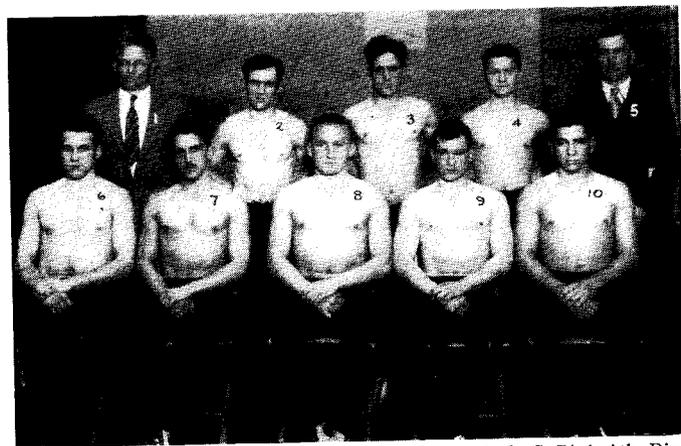
Lacking competition in Buckeye Conference wrestling circles, Coach Thor Olson's team was forced to seek opposition in ranks further afield and of a strength to thoroughly test the Ohioans. The Ohio coach found it necessary to build almost his entire team from new material. Ray Kraft, state champion of 165-pound class, and Burkhardt, state title-holder in the 145-pound division, being the only men available from the previous year's squad.

Three sophomores were called upon to compete in the lighter divisions—Gooding, at 115 pounds; Busha, 125 pounds, and Gray, 155 pounds, were the second year men. Holtzberry, a husky, and Estep shared the 175-pound and heavyweight responsibilities. Blosser, Hendricks, Hunter, Young, Clever, and Kleiger were others who participated in bouts during the season.



1, E. Arette, Kent State, 115 pounds; 2, Del Busha, Ohio University, 125 pounds; 3, Perrin Steele, Ohio University, 135 pounds; 4, Lewis Shafer, Ohio University, 145 pounds; 5, Arthur Hendricks, Ohio University, 155 pounds; 6, Art Stejskal, Kent State, 175 pounds; 7, Frank Roodman, Case School. Heavy-weight.

OHIO INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS.



1, Thor Olson, Coach; 2, Moran; 3, Steele; 4, Kleiger; 5, O. C. Bird, Ath. Dir.; 6, Estep; 7, Busha; 8, Kraft; 9, Shafer; 10, Blosser.

OHIO UNIVERSITY, ATHENS.

Ohio Intercollegiate Champions.

Chicago Y.M.C.A. College

By M. SIDNEY HEDEEN.

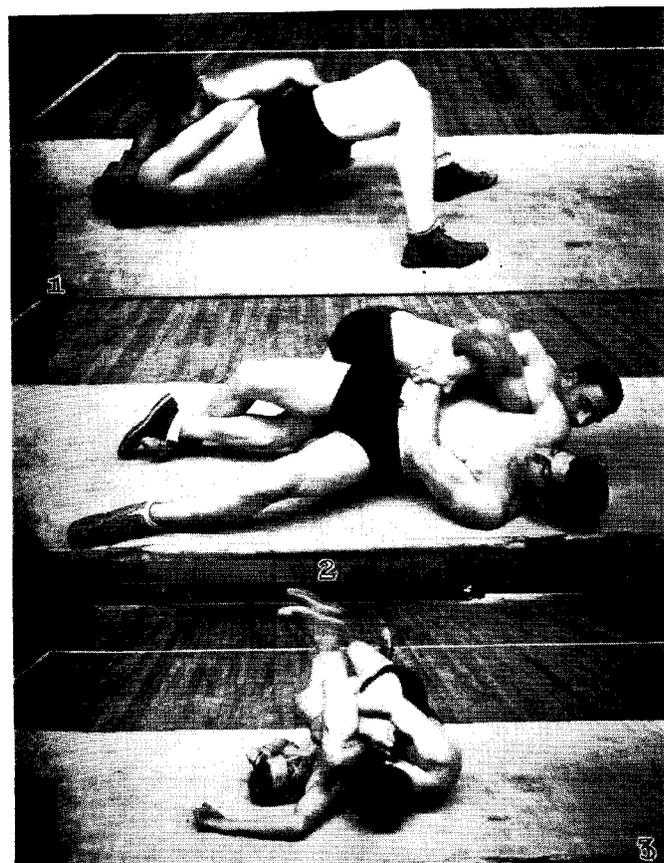
When considered from all angles the wrestling at Chicago Y.M.C.A. College during the past season was very successful. Furthermore, with the possible exception of one or two men, the entire squad will return, which insures another interesting season.

Richard Malmstrom, 1929 Illinois Y.M.C.A. 126-pound champion, a freshman, won all his matches by falls. Donald Hayward, another freshman, lost his first match but won all those that followed by falls. Malmstrom's and Hayward's aggressive wrestling is to be commended; at least, when compared to the work of those who "ride" their opponents to a decision. Roger Treavor, captain-elect, tied two matches and won those remaining. Bert Wojcik, 1929 Chicago South Park 126-pound champion, another first year man, won all but one of his matches.



1, L. L. McClew, Coach; 2, Gee; 3, McGill; 4, Hedeen; 5, Clements, Capt.; 6, Malmstrom; 7, Johnson; 8, Treavor; 9, Hayward; 10, Graves; 11, Hieb; 12, Black, Mgr.

CHICAGO (ILL.) Y.M.C.A. COLLEGE.



(1) McKibben, underneath; Errington applying crotch hold and half-Nelson.
(2) Chapman, on top; Lang applying wristlock.
(3) Alsap, underneath; Warner applying banana split.

AT THE BIG SIX CHAMPIONSHIPS.

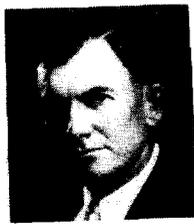


1, Griffin; 2, Leaver; 3, Huff; 4, Mackey; 5, Turner; 6, Paul V. Keen, Coach; 7, O. Leach; 8, Danforth; 9, Childers; 10, Bass; 11, Eubanks; 12, Berry; 13, Inglis; 14, Lewis; 15, Miller; 16, Muntooth, Capt.; 17, M. Leach.
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, NORMAN—BIG SIX CHAMPIONS.

REPORT of DISTRICT V

Comprising the States of
Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota,
Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa,
Oklahoma.

BY F. C. GALLAGHER, OKLAHOMA A.&M.
COLLEGE.
Member Advisory Committee, N.C.A.A.



Big Six Conference

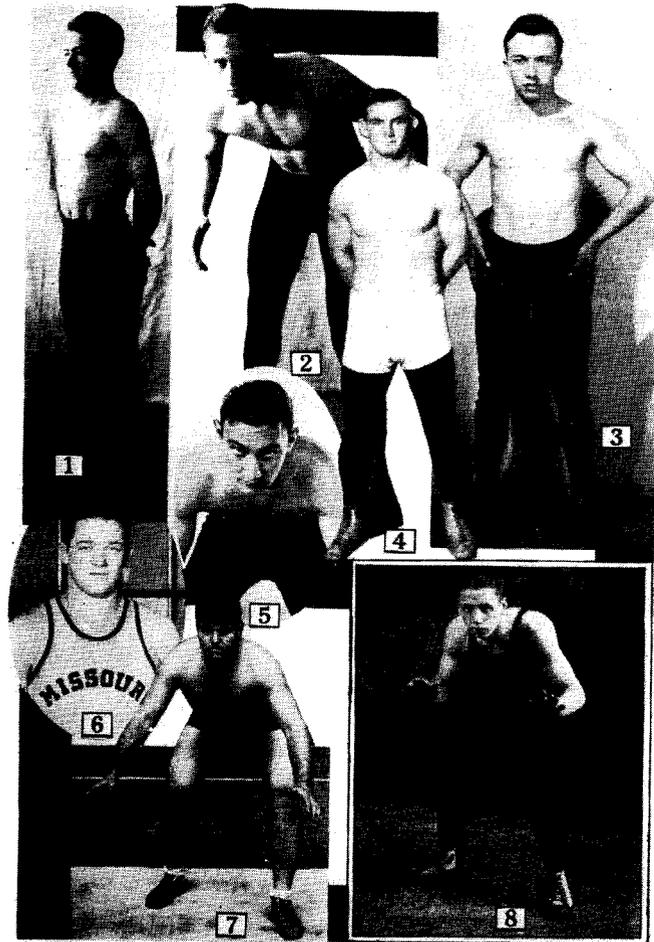
BY H. OTOPALIK, IOWA STATE COLLEGE.

The Big Six wrestling season of 1930 was another "red letter" campaign. Interest in most schools continued on the upgrade. Several schools held dual wrestling meets in connection with basketball games and in this way have been building up interest in the sport. Missouri University and Nebraska have tried the plan and found it satisfactory. Iowa State College and Oklahoma hold enough interest in the mat game after years of development in their high schools and colleges. Kansas University is a little backward in the game, but its sister school, Kansas State, has stimulated unusual interest.

The 1930 individual championships were held at Kansas State College and each school in the conference with the exception of Nebraska garnered one or two weight champions. All of the schools had exceptional men in the various weights and as a result they shared alike in the distribution of first, second and third places. Iowa State won two first places and four seconds; Oklahoma University, two firsts, one second and one third; Kansas State, two firsts, two seconds and three thirds; Missouri, one first and one third; Kansas University, one first and one second.

These results bring out the fact more strongly than anything else that wrestling in the Middle Western schools is developing fast, and no one school has, or again will have, the supremacy in championships. Iowa State College, which had been coming through year after year with championship teams, succumbed three times during the season—to Nebraska, Oklahoma University and Oklahoma A.&M.

Oklahoma University well earned the team championship with a well balanced and well coached aggregation. It might be said that



1, Kynard McCormick, Iowa State, 115 pounds; 2, D. C. Williams, Iowa State, 125 pounds; 3, Joe Fickel, Kansas State, 135 pounds; 4, Hardie Lewis, Oklahoma, 145 pounds; 5, Philip Berry, Oklahoma, 155 pounds; 6, Von Robbins, Missouri, 175 pounds; 7, Heut Errington, Kansas State, Heavyweight. 8, George Martin, Iowa State freshman, during his first year won the Mid-Western A.A.U. 160-pound title in addition to the all-college, intramural and freshman championships.

BIG SIX CHAMPIONS.

every man on the team was a star, and Coach Keen is deserving of much credit for the fine showing his men made in the several meets they entered. He has been building for years for just the success that came to him and his team. Oklahoma A.&M. was the only team in the Sooner schedule that defeated Keen's men. The final standing of conference teams follows:

BIG SIX CONFERENCE DUAL MEET STANDING.

Won. Lost. P.C.			Won. Lost. P.C.		
Oklahoma	5	0	1000	Kansas State	2 3 .400
Iowa State	3	2	.600	Missouri	2 3 .400
Nebraska	3	2	.600	Kansas	0 5 .000

BIG SIX CONFERENCE PLACE WINNERS.

Class.	First.	Second.	Third.
115 lbs...	McCormick (Iowa State)	Latimer (Kansas State)	Luck (Missouri)
125 lbs...	Williams (Iowa State)	Webber (Nebraska)	Barber (Kansas State)
135 lbs...	Fickel (Kansas State)	Cole (Iowa State)	Reese (Nebraska)
145 lbs...	Lewis (Oklahoma)	Linn (Iowa State)	Alsop (Kansas State)
155 lbs...	Berry (Oklahoma)	Juhl (Iowa State)	Warner (Kansas State)
165 lbs...	Church (Kansas)	Eubanks (Oklahoma)	Skinner (Nebraska)
175 lbs...	Robbins (Missouri)	{ Cochrane (Kansas)	
		{ Long (Kansas State)	
Heavy...	Errington (Kansas State)	Goodale (Iowa State)	Bass (Oklahoma)

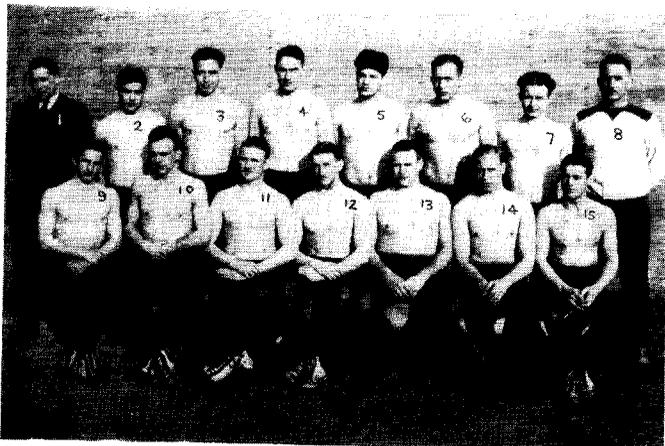
HIGH SCHOOL WRESTLING.

High school authorities of Missouri and Kansas have recognized wrestling among the schools of their respective states. At the present time Iowa, Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska hold regular state high school championship meets, while Missouri plans to conduct one during the 1931 season.

School principals are fast coming to the realization that wrestling provides a form of healthful competition and physical exercise. Every type, size and age of boy can compete in wrestling and no boy need go through his school or college days without some form of competition. There is no question but that the boy who has had some experience in competitive athletics will make a better, hardier and healthier citizen.

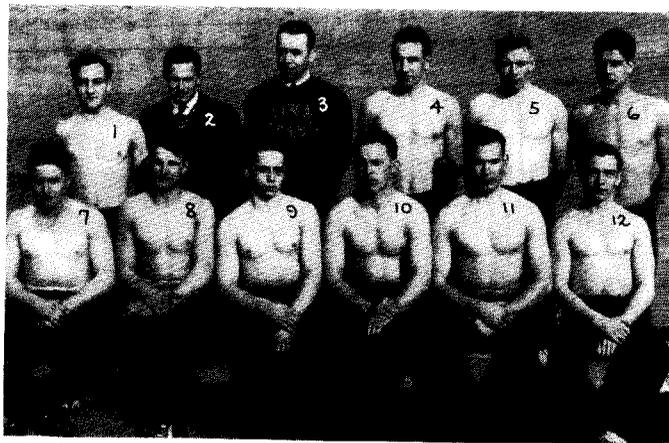
COACHES' ASSOCIATION.

The Big Six coaches are organized into a working group, meeting once or twice during the year for various purposes. Each year the coaches offer a trophy to the Big Six wrestler who earns the largest number of points during the dual meet season, and another trophy is awarded to the man who shows the most versatility and wrestling ability during the conference championship tournament. These two trophies have done much to stir up interest in the sport and much keen competition results. Every wrestler endeavors to get as many falls as possible.



1, Stearns, Mgr.; 2, Griffith; 3, Russell; 4, Doty; 5, Doty; 6, Nelson; 7, Campbell; 8, H. Otopalik, Coach; 9, Williams; 10, Hansen; 11, Juhl; 12, Linn, Capt.; 13, Goodale; 14, Schroeder; 15, Cole.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE, AMES.



1, Durfey; 2, Sharp; 3, Groth, Coach; 4, Hess; 5, Perry; 6, Heller; 7, Thomas; 8, Unsderfer; 9, Martin; 10, Alexander; 11, Mechem; 12, Grant.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE FRESHMEN.

The rules are gone over thoroughly each year, consequently very little misunderstanding takes place. There exists the best of feeling, co-operation and good will among the conference coaches. Each one takes a personal interest in the welfare of the others, and does all he can to help bolster up and encourage the mat game in the schools.

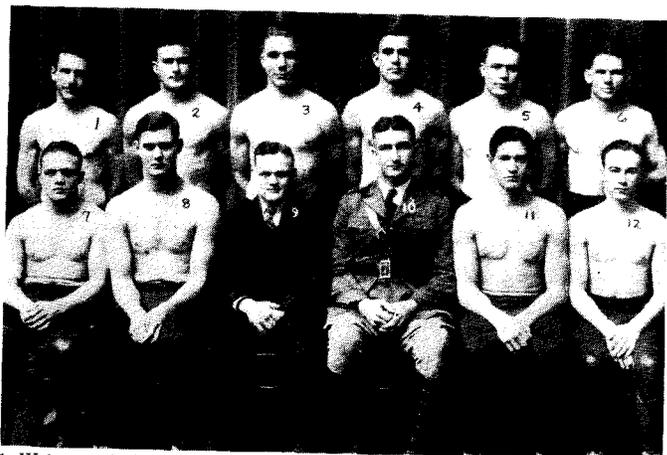
NATIONAL COLLEGIATE REPRESENTATION.

Oklahoma, Kansas University, Missouri, Kansas State and Iowa State were represented at the National Collegiate wrestling tournament held at Penn State, Nebraska being the only school not to send any representatives. If every conference in the country followed the example of the Big Six in representation at the N.C.A.A. meet, there would be little difficulty in arousing interest.

Big Six schools were fortunate to win several national championships at Penn State. Each school gained a place in the standing. Oklahoma University took third place with 12 points; Iowa State College, fourth, with seven points—all won by Captain Linn, 135 pounds; Kansas State, seventh, with five points; Kansas University, tenth, with 4 points and Missouri, seventeenth, with one point.

WRESTLING CLUB.

The wrestlers at Iowa State College organized a club this year for the purpose of bringing together men who are interested in the sport of wrestling. These members have their social good times and a finer form of friendship culminates from their gatherings. They meet several times during the year. Anyone interested in wrestling may belong to this club. Richard Cole, 125-pound varsity wrestler, was elected president; Walter Thomas, freshman, vice-president; Wilbur Juhl, captain-elect of the varsity, secretary and treasurer.



1, Weber; 2, Robertson; 3, Simic; 4, Smith; 5, Skinner; 6, Rees; 7, Margaret; 8, Kiesellbach; 9, John Kellogg, Coach; 10, Capt. R. C. Lehman, Asst. Coach; 11, Hunt; 12, Kish.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN.



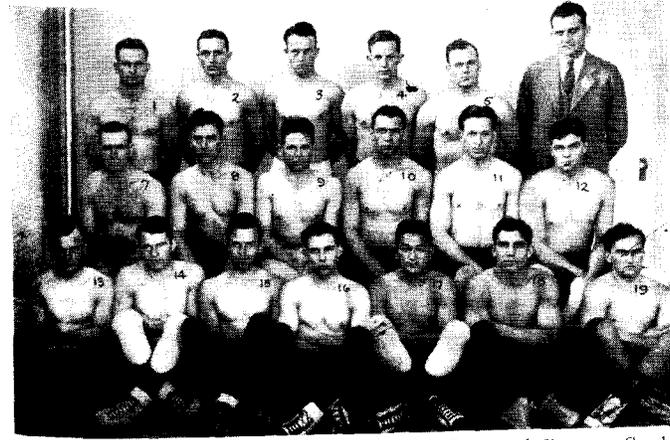
1, Alsap; 2, McKibben, Capt.; 3, Torkelson; 4, Kepley; 5, Errington; 6, Mantz; 7, Patterson, Coach; 8, Warner; 9, Huyeck; 10, Stoneking; 11, Ackerman; 12, Chapman; 13, Long; 14, Kimball; 15, Tempero; 16, Jackson; 17, Thompson; 18, Regnier; 19, Weirick; 20, Thurow; 21, Latimer; 22, Patterson; 23, Avery; 24, Barber; 25, Buckmaster; 26, Randle; 27, Smercheck.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MANHATTAN.



1, Charles Fisher, Coach; 2, Young; 3, Von Robbins; 4, Blacklock; 5, C. L. Brewer, Ath. Dir.; 6, Garrison; 7, Riehl; 8, Moore; 9, Sappington, Capt.; 10, Calloway; 11, Roberts; 12, Munday; 13, Luck.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, COLUMBIA.



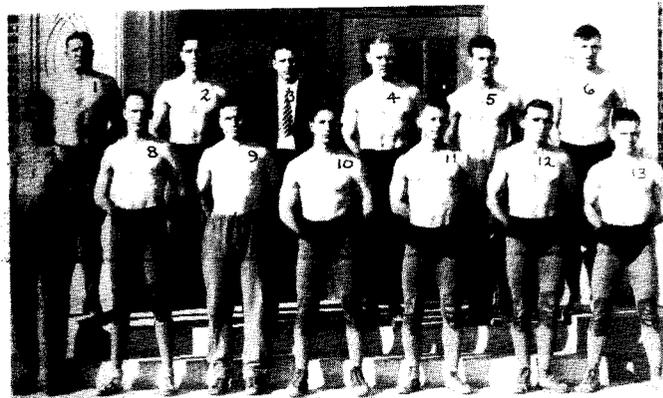
1, Spry; 2, McKenna; 3, McCormick; 4, Hatton; 5, Barnes; 6, Bauman, Coach; 7, Cochran; 8, Cummings; 9, Smith; 10, Church, Capt.; 11, Shannon; 12, Cutler; 13, Rufner; 14, Christensen; 15, Welch; 16, Schnebly; 17, Otega; 18, Cuardia; 19, Gildeniester.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS, LAWRENCE.



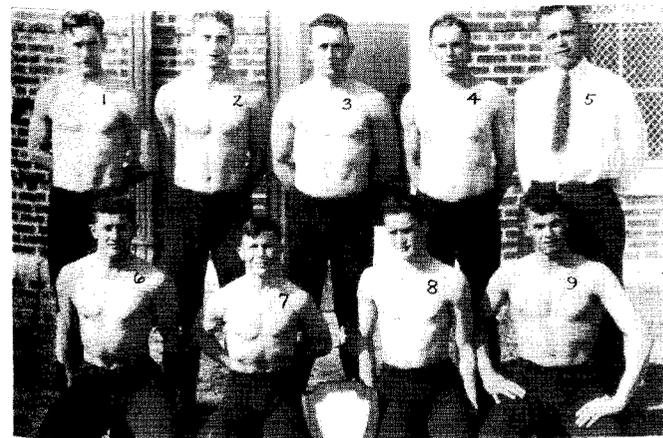
1, Hugh Wood, Ada Teachers, 115 pounds; 2, Ross Frederick, Edmond Teachers, 125 pounds; 3, Haskell Floyd, Ada Teachers, 135 pounds; 4, Tom Cline, Ada Teachers, 155 pounds; 5, Bryan Watkins, Edmond Teachers, 165 pounds; 6, Clarence Mullen, Ada Teachers, 175 pounds; 7, Jack Scott, Edmond Teachers, Heavyweight.

OKLAHOMA COLLEGIATE CONFERENCE CHAMPIONS.



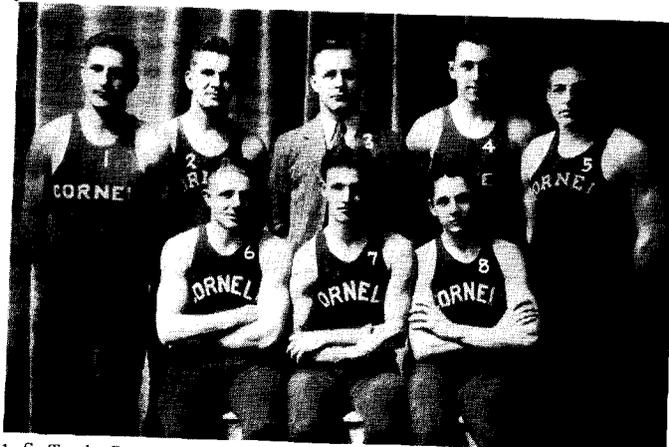
1, Scott; 2, Watkins; 3, Murphy; 4, Doerner; 5, Swofford; 6, Potts; 7, Anderson; 8, Kroeger; 9, Wear; 10, Hines; 11, Vorheis; 12, Frederick; 13, Ryan.

CENTRAL STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, EDMOND, OKLA.



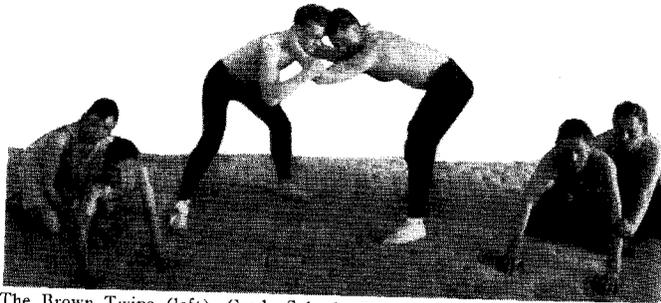
1, E. Mullen; 2, Sherman; 3, C. Mullen; 4, Cline; 5, Wallace; 6, LaRue; 7, Cummings; 8, Floyd; 9, Hatcher.

EAST CENTRAL STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, ADA, OKLA.



1, S. Tesch, Capt.; 2, Shinn; 3, R. W. Barker, Coach; 4, Harker; 5, White; 6, Morford; 7, Lupton; 8, McCarthy.
Mitchell, Photo.

CORNELL COLLEGE, MOUNT VERNON, IOWA.



The Brown Twins (left), Grade School; The Campbell Twins (center), Iowa State College; The Cole Twins (right), High School.

THREE SETS OF TWIN WRESTLERS AT AMES, IOWA.



REPORT of DISTRICT VI

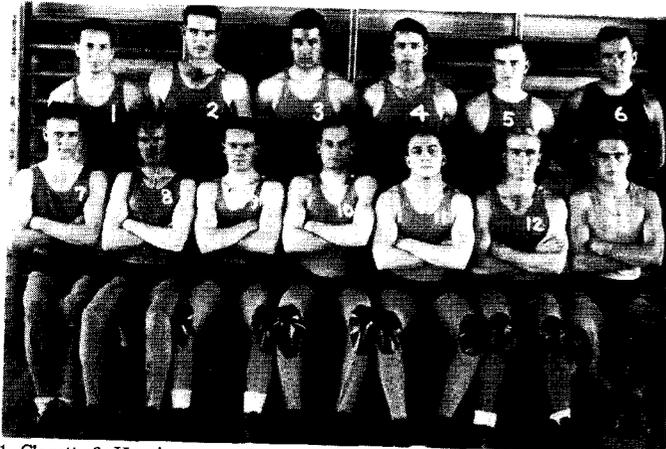
Comprising the States of
Texas, Arizona, Arkansas.

By R. J. McLEAN, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.
Member Advisory Committee, N.C.A.A.

Southwest Athletic Conference

By R. J. McLEAN, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.

There is no school in Texas fostering intercollegiate wrestling at the present time. The University of Texas is willing and prepared to develop intercollegiate teams at any time any other member of the Southwest Conference will do so, but its athletic council will not provide funds for intercollegiate wrestling while the University is unable to get competition in its conference. The University teaches wrestling as a part of its physical training program and fosters it as an intramural sport, with considerable interest. Texas A.&M. and Southern Methodist University also encourage wrestling as an intramural sport, but not as an intercollegiate activity.



1, Clagett; 2, Huntington; 3, Rubright, Capt.; 4, Hammers; 5, Allan; 6, Munns, Coach; 7, W. Nelson; 8, E. Nelson; 9, McBurney; 10, Scott; 11, Orchard; 12, Bruner; 13, Sechier.

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, BOULDER.



1, Ostler; 2, Maughan; 3, Barker; 4, George Nelson, Coach; 5, Richins; 6, Rollins; 7, Blanchard; 8, Wink; 9, Larsen; 10, Cowan; 11, Jensen; 12, Adams; 13, Nelson; 14, Rice; 15, Bangater; 16, McBeth; 17, McAlister, Capt.

UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LOGAN.



REPORT of DISTRICT VII

Comprising the States of
Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah,
Montana.

By H. W. HUGHES,
COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.
Member Advisory Committee, N.C.A.A.

Rocky Mountain Conference

By D. B. SWINGLE, UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA.

In so large an area as that of the Seventh District it is impracticable to have dual wrestling meets between all schools, and for purposes of basketball, wrestling, swimming and some other sports, the district is divided into two divisions.

In the Eastern Division, consisting of Colorado and Wyoming, the championship was determined by a series of dual meets. Here the University of Colorado showed distinct superiority, winning against all four of the teams with which it competed.

In the Western Division, consisting of Utah and Montana, the honors were more evenly divided. The championship was settled by a tournament in Salt Lake City in which the University of Utah was first and the Utah State College second, although in previous dual meets the State College had made the best showing.

In the Rocky Mountain region there is a scarcity of good officials and for an object lesson, Dr. Clapp, chairman of the Wrestling Rules Committee, was secured to referee the tournament of the Western Division.

There is a steady increase of interest in intercollegiate wrestling in this district, with larger participation and better coaching. The sport is slowly extending into the high schools.



1. H. A. Stone, Coach; 2. Handy; 3. Coombs; 4. Del Pero; 5. Libeu; 6. Short; 7. Martin; 8. Pascoe; 9. Kondrashoff; 10. Parish; 11. Mattson; 12. Price; 13. Phillips; 14. Fritsch; 15. Nemir, Capt.; 16. Sturm; 17. Lahanier; 18. Aujla; 19. Sasaki; 20. Nonura; 21. Huffman; 22. Shoaf.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY.
Champions Southern Division, Pacific Coast Conference.



1, Rigdon, Mgr.; 2, Glass; 3, Schlickie; 4, Rhone; 5, Reinhard; 6, Nelson; 7, Stichel; 8, McKinnie; 9, Hill; 10, Drake; 11, Hollingsworth, Coach; 12, Yarrow; 13, Minoock, Capt.; 14, Fertner; 15, Orshoff.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES.



REPORT of DISTRICT VIII

Comprising the States of
California, Oregon, Washington,
Idaho, Nevada.

By J. G. ARBUTHNOT, UNIVERSITY OF
WASHINGTON.

Member Advisory Committee, N.C.A.A.

Pacific Coast Conference (Southern Division)

By HENRY A. STONE, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

Of the four universities comprising the Southern Division, Pacific Coast Conference, three were represented by wrestling teams in 1930. The University of Southern California has not competed for five years, but is expected to participate in the near future.

Stanford engaged in competition for the first time since 1922. Three dual meets were scheduled, the team winning and losing to the Berkeley Y.M.C.A. and losing to the Oakland Y.M.C.A. With another year of active participation coupled with increased interest, Stanford must be reckoned with as a formidable contender in intercollegiate wrestling.

The University of California at Los Angeles, 1929 champions, had only a fair season, losing to the Pacific Coast Club and the Los Angeles Athletic Club. A tie meet was wrestled with San Diego. Pete Drake, 145 pounds, the outstanding man of the team, was undefeated throughout the season in dual meets and capped the season by winning the Southern Pacific A.A.U. 147-pound championship as well as the California intercollegiate 145-pound title. Fertner, 135 pounds, had an excellent competitive record in dual meets, but was unable to compete in the intercollegiate tournament, due to injury.

The University of California, Berkeley, completed its second successive year without defeat in dual meets and climaxed the season by winning team honors as well as many individual championships in the California intercollegiate championships, the A.A.F. Far Western tournament, and the Pacific Coast A.A.U. tournament. Outstanding men were Sasaki, 112 pounds; Aujla, 118 pounds; Nemir, 125 pounds, and Mattson, 155 pounds. All completed the season without defeat and won championships in their respective weight divisions.

Non-conference colleges supporting wrestling are San Diego State, California Aggies, San Jose State and St. Mary's.

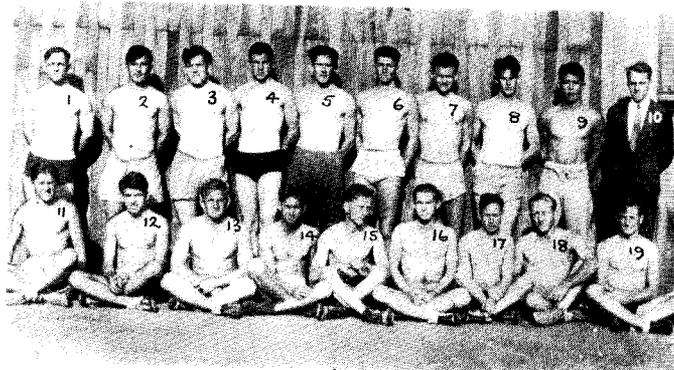
San Diego State College entered its first year of competition by scheduling meets with various Y.M.C.A. and club teams. The San Diego team was very successful considering the lack of experience. Yamamoto, 155 pounds, and Peterson, Southern Pacific A.A.U. heavyweight champion, were stellar performers.

California Aggies, San Jose State and St. Mary's did not engage in dual competition due to the erection of new athletic facilities on each campus. Many good wrestlers are found in these schools. Mattson, 145 pounds, St. Mary's; Dieu, 175 pounds, San Jose; and Wright, 155 pounds, and Bispo, 175 pounds, of California Aggies, are all creditable performers. The California Aggies will no doubt have a powerful team in 1931, as many experienced men will return.

The annual California intercollegiate championship tournament was held at the Hollywood Athletic Club, April 11 and 12. Individual championships were distributed as follows:

115 lbs. Anjla (U.C. Berkeley)	155 lbs. Mattson (U.C. Berkeley)
125 lbs. Nemir (U.C. Berkeley)	165 lbs. Libeu (U.C. Berkeley)
135 lbs. Shoaf (U.C. Berkeley)	175 lbs. Dell'Pera (U.C. Berkeley)
145 lbs. Drake (U.C. Los Angeles)	Heavy Handy (U.C. Berkeley)

The 1931 tournament will be held at Berkeley.



1, Thomas, Coach; 2, Heirshberg; 3, Butcher; 4, Foster; 5, Weiler; 6, Yates; 7, Boronda; 8, Kellorg; 9, Yamamoto; 10, Moe, Trainer; 11, Fulkerson; 12, Balch; 13, Bell; 14, MacArthur; 15, Menzel; 16, Hannah; 17, Burns; 18, Hodge; 19, Stoval.

SAN DIEGO (CALIF.) STATE COLLEGE.

Pacific Coast Conference (Northern Division)

By J. G. ARBUTHNOT, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON.

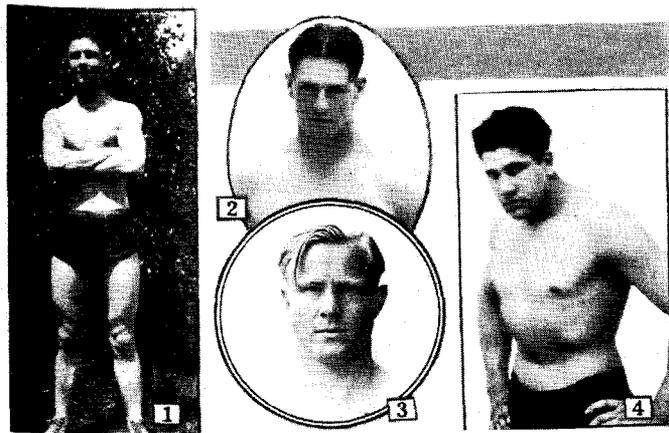
Intercollegiate wrestling in the Northern Division of the Pacific Coast Conference last season was confined to three schools, which entered full teams in the conference meet held March 8, 1930, at Washington State College. The team championships stood as follows:

1. University of Idaho	25 points
2. Washington State College	21 points
3. University of Washington	17 points

Results of the final matches:

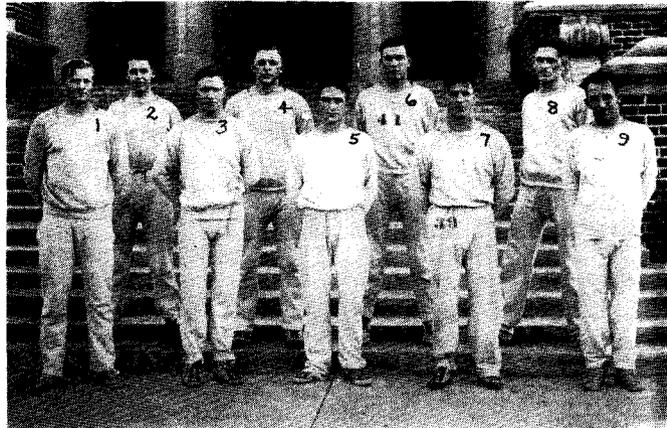
Class.	Time.	How Won.	Winner.	Loser.
115 lbs.	15m.7s.	Fall	Pease (WSC)	Culp (W)
125 lbs.	6m.49s.	Fall	Vogel (W)	Grayot (I)
135 lbs.	8m.53s.	Fall	Davis (WSC)	Kyselka (I)
145 lbs.	8m.50s.	Fall	Franklin (I)	Webster (W)
158 lbs.	7m.7s.	Fall	Minzel (WSC)	Swayne (I)
175 lbs.	10m.	Decision	Norby (I)	Davies (WSC)
Heavy	10m.	Decision	Lopez (I)	Kraetz (W)

The contests were marked by the prevalence of falls throughout the meet, which is indicative of an attempt on the part of the con-



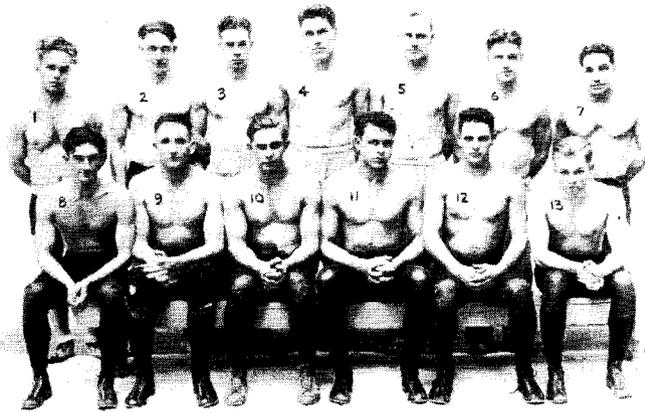
1, Vogel, Washington, 125 pounds; 2, Noel Franklin, Idaho, 145 pounds; 3, Art Norby, Idaho, 175 pounds; 4, Dan Lopez, Idaho, Heavyweight.

CHAMPIONS NORTHERN DIVISION PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE.



1, Norby; 2, Kyselka; 3, Palmer; 4, Grieser; 5, Grayot; 6, Allen; 7, Franklin; 8, Swayne; 9, Shaw.

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO, MOSCOW.



1, McMahan; 2, Drake; 3, Ybarguen; 4, Brado; 5, Rasmussen; 6, D. Young; 7, Plastino; 8, W. Young; 9, Hammond; 10, Fosnot; 11, Stephens; 12, Ballard; 13, Whitaker.

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO SOUTHERN BRANCH, POCATELLO

testants to avoid stalling. This proved very satisfactory to the large crowd in attendance and is a credit to the national rules under which the meet was held. An interesting sidelight was the number of football men taking part in the heavy divisions. Only one champion from 1929 won laurels in 1930, namely, Pease of Washington State College. The feature match of the finals was at 145, Franklin, Idaho, winning from the defending champion, Webster of Washington.

University of Idaho (Southern Branch)

The wrestling teams of the Southern Branch of the University of Idaho are greatly handicapped every year in that men of but one and two-year training are matched against experienced men from much larger schools. Southern Branch is a junior college, hence does not belong to any conference. To get competition the wrestlers must meet strong four-year colleges, mainly those of the Rocky Mountain Conference.

Last season dual meets were held with the Utah Agricultural College, College of Idaho, Brigham Young College, and Montana State College. The Idaho team was beaten badly by the two Utah colleges, and was nosed out by two points by Montana State. The College of Idaho team was shut out without winning a point.

At the end of the dual meet season the Southern Branch was host to the Intermountain A.A.U. wrestling tournament. This was well attended by amateurs from all over the Intermountain country. There was but one defending champion from the 1929 tournament. That was Amos Stephens from the Southern Branch. In the 1930 tournament Stephens lost his title to Dean Detton, star lightweight from the University of Utah.

The Southern Branch wrestlers did well in the 1930 tournament in winning three first places and five seconds. Those who won firsts were William Young, 118-pound class; Delbert Young, 135-pound class, and Robert Hammond, 160-pound class.

Others winning first places were Harold Scholes, 112 pounds; Logan, Utah; Bennie Brown, 126 pounds, Pocatello, Idaho; Jesse Hansen, 147 pounds, Salt Lake City, Utah, and Dean Detton of the University of Utah won both the 175 and the heavyweight classes.

Records of College Teams

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

28	Columbia	0	9	Penn State	17
18	Syracuse	12	26	Lehigh	6
11	Ohio State	21	21½	Pennsylvania	10½

Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa.

5	Indiana	29	34	Monmouth	0
14	Purdue	18	0	Iowa State	34
4½	Illinois	21½	17	Iowa University	13
0	Oklahoma A. & M.	34	17	Northwestern	13

Duke University, Durham, N. C.

3	U.S. Naval Acad.	25	6	Washington-Lee	22
8	North Carolina	24	19	Virginia Poly Inst.	13

Edmond (Okla.) Teachers College.

26	Southwestern	7	15½	East Central	14½
16	East Central	16	20	Southwestern	14
29	Northeastern	5			

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

16	Mass. Inst. Tech.	20	16	Columbia	16
25	Tufts	11	24	Brown	8
26	Springfield	6	16	Pennsylvania	14
23	U.S. Military Acad.	11	20	Yale	12

Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.

31	Cornell (Iowa)	5	24	Northwestern	8
15	Nebraska	11	14	Michigan	12
29	Ohio University	5	15	Ohio State	11
26	U.S. Military Acad.	6	12	Illinois	16
30	Purdue	0			

Iowa State College, Ames.

26	Iowa State Teachers	8	15	Kansas State	9
27	Wisconsin	3	8	Oklahoma	18
6	Oklahoma A.&M.	20	13½	Nebraska	16½
29	Missouri	3	33	Kansas	3
34	Cornell	0			

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

9½	Missouri	22½	9	Iowa State	15
23	Kansas	9	30	Oklahoma	21
14	Nebraska	12	3	Oklahoma A.&M.	25

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.

20	Harvard	16	18	Springfield	14
8	Yale	24	18	Brown	20
23	College City of N.Y.	11	13	Tufts	15
19	Norwich	11			

Mechanics Institute, Rochester, N. Y.

26	Buffalo YMCA	8	16	Western Reserve	14
19	Mansfield	11	26	Buffalo YMCA	6
16	Mansfield	0	27	Alfred	5
23	Alfred	16	24½	College City of N. Y.	9½
9½	Syracuse	23½			

Michigan State College, East Lansing.

11	Chicago	23	12	Ohio Univ.	18
25	Northwestern	3	28	Case School	8
6	Michigan	24	26	Western Reserve	8

North Carolina State College, Raleigh.

11	Virginia Poly Inst.	21	0	Virginia Military Inst.	32
5	Washington-Lee	29	6	North Carolina	24

Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

3	Michigan State	22	14	Purdue	14
3	Ohio State	31	16	Chicago	12
8	Indiana	21	11	Cornell (Iowa)	17
3	Michigan	23			

Ohio State University, Columbus.

28	Western Reserve	0	31	Northwestern	3
14	Michigan	16	21	Cornell	11
22	West Virginia	6	11	Indiana	15
17	Purdue	11	20½	Minnesota	7½

Pennsylvania State College, State College.

28	Pennsylvania	8	17	Cornell	9
25	Chicago	3	25	Syracuse	3
15	Princeton	11	9	U. S. Naval Acad.	15

Princeton (N.J.) University.

29	Duke	3	11	Penn State	15
15	Michigan	21	20	Rutgers	8
13	Lehigh	19	8	U. S. Naval Acad.	26
15	North Carolina	13	15	Yale	11
18	Columbia	12			

Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

18	Cornell (Iowa)	14	0	Michigan	30
11	Nebraska	23	14	Northwestern	14
11	Ohio	17	22	Kent	6
0	Indiana	30	9	Western Reserve	17

Springfield (Mass.) College.

19	North Adams YMCA	8	11	Tufts	21
9	Brown	21	24	Amherst	5
31	New Britain YMCA	5	14	Mass. Inst. Tech.	18
6	Harvard	26	19	Brooklyn Poly	13

Tufts College, Medford, Mass.

11	Harvard	25	17½	Norwich	16½
9	U. S. Military Acad.	19	18	Brown	18
21	Springfield	11	15	Mass. Inst. Tech.	13
26	Williams	10			

United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

19	Washington-Lee	22	11	Harvard	23
6	Indiana	26	21	Pennsylvania	11
11	Franklin-Marshall	18	27	Davidson	3
19	Tufts	9	19	Columbia	11

United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

22	North Carolina	8	26	Princeton	8
25	Virginia Military Inst.	3	28	West Virginia	9
25	Duke	3	15	Penn State	9
27	Lehigh	3			

University of California, Berkeley.

28	U.S.S. Mississippi	8	26	Oakland YMCA	10
29	Oakland YMCA	5	21	Olympic Club	13
36	Berkeley YMCA	0	25	Calif. at Los Angeles	3
19	Olympic Club	13			

University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

23	Michigan State	11	11	Wisconsin	17
15	Minnesota	19	8	Illinois	26
3	Penn State	25	5	Illinois	31
8	Lehigh	22	12	Northwestern	16
18	Franklin-Marshall	18			

University of Illinois, Urbana.

21½	Cornell (Iowa)	4½	21½	Wisconsin	4½
26½	Iowa State Teachers	7½	26	Chicago	8
28	Minnesota	0	31	Chicago	5

University of Kansas, Lawrence.

9	Kansas State	23	12	Missouri	14
7½	Nebraska	20½	3	Iowa State	33
6	Oklahoma	24			

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

22	Franklin-Marshall	8	30	Purdue	0
21	Princeton	15	12	Indiana	14
16	Ohio State	14	25	Northwestern	3
24	Michigan State	6	16½	East-West Meet	9½

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

17	Chicago	15	3	Wisconsin	15
0	Illinois	26	7½	Ohio State	20½
11	Wisconsin	17			

University of Missouri, Columbia.

22½	Kansas State	9½	14	Kansas	12
3	Iowa State	29	9	Nebraska	21
3	Oklahoma	27			

University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

23	Purdue	11	20½	Kansas	7½
11	Indiana	15	17	Iowa	11
3	Oklahoma	21	16½	Iowa State	13½
12	Kansas State	14	21	Missouri	9

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

8	U. S. Naval Acad.	22	24	North Carolina State	6
17	Virginia Poly Inst.	13	24	Duke	8
13	Princeton	15	9	Virginia Military Inst.	19
14	Davidson	12			

University of Oklahoma, Norman.

21	Iowa	11	18	Iowa State	8
21	Nebraska	3	21	Kansas State	3
25	Missouri	3	9	Oklahoma A.&M.	19
24	Kansas	6			

University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

0	Washington-Lee	36	6	Virginia Military Inst.	26
3	Virginia Poly Inst.	29			

University of Wisconsin, Madison.

17	Chicago	11	4½	Illinois	21½
17	Minnesota	11	22	Minnesota	3
9	Michigan	16			

Virginia Military Institute, Lexington.

34	William-Mary	0	26	Virginia	6
18	Davidson	6	19	North Carolina	9
3	U. S. Naval Acad.	25	17	Virginia Poly Inst.	11
32	North Carolina State	0			

Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.

21	North Carolina State	11	11	Washington-Lee	23
29	Virginia	3	13	Duke	19
13	North Carolina	17	11	Virginia Military Inst.	17
19	Davidson	11			

Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.

33	William-Mary	3	29	North Carolina State	5
22	U. S. Military Acad.	10	23	Virginia Poly Inst.	11
36	Virginia	0	22	Duke	6

Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

0	Ohio State	28	27	Kent State	5
19½	Case School	14½	8	Michigan State	26
6	West Virginia	24	16	Case School	14
14	Mechanics Inst.	16	17	Purdue	9
0	Syracuse	36			

Wheaton (Ill.) College.

25	Naperville YMCA	36	13	Naperville YMCA	19
5	Morton	36	15	Crane	34
10	Crane	29	3	Monmouth	35

West Virginia University, Morgantown.

24	Waynesburg	10	18	Ohio Univ.	11
6	Ohio State	22	28	Waynesburg	10
24	Marshall	6	0	U.S. Naval Acad.	28
24	Western Reserve	6	3	Oklahoma A.&M.	31

Second National Interscholastic Tournament

BY O. H. STUTEVILLE, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

On March 21 and 22, 1930, Northwestern University was host to 109 high school wrestlers who represented 23 schools. This is a slight increase over the number of participants in 1929, but a great improvement in the ability of the wrestlers was noticeable in 1930. Because of the limitation on the number of competitors the coaches entered only their best men, and as a result almost all the bouts were very evenly contested.

Central High School of Tulsa, Oklahoma, coached by Art Griffith, repeated its championship of 1929. Tulsa wrestlers won five first places and placed in every weight. The team was led by Jack Gott, who turned in as finished an example of wrestling as was ever shown by any high school wrestler in this locality. Fort Dodge, Iowa, was second and Tilden High of Chicago placed third.

A few men distinguished themselves by placing both years. Parker, Tulsa, who won the 105-pound class in 1930 was second in the 100-pound class in 1929. Fowler and Gott, Tulsa, won the 115 and 125-pound class championships both years. Ruggles of Ames, who placed third in the 145-pound class in 1929, won the 155-pound class from Gargano of Fort Dodge, the 1929 135-pound champion. This was the first defeat Gargano has suffered in three years of high school competition.

Rassor of Tulsa won the 108-pound title in 1929, but this year weighed 123 pounds. He was forced to wrestle in the 165-pound class, as Tulsa had men in every other weight. He won three bouts and placed fourth. Kibbons of Tulsa won the 175-pound title from Scheifer of Tilden in 1929, and this year he won the heavy-weight title by defeating the same man.

TEAM SCORES.

Tulsa, Okla.	39	Crane, Chicago	4
Fort Dodge, Iowa	21	Roosevelt, Chicago	3
Tilden, Chicago	17	Lindblom, Chicago	3
Ames, Iowa	10	Morton, Cicero	2
Iowa Falls, Iowa	10	Senn, Chicago	1
Eldora, Iowa	6	Harrison, Chicago	1
Cherokee, Iowa	5		

NATIONAL INTERSCHOLASTIC PLACE WINNERS.

Class.	First.	Second.	Third.
95 lbs.	Shane (Iowa Falls)	Schaff (Tulsa)	Sznkalski (Tilden)
105 lbs.	Parker (Tulsa)	Hoskins (Iowa Falls)	Johnson (Fort Dodge)
115 lbs.	Fowler (Tulsa)	Larson (Fort Dodge)	Cellini (Tilden)
125 lbs.	Gott (Tulsa)	McCurdy (Ames)	Dennis (Eldora)
135 lbs.	Kelly (Tulsa)	Kovacovich (Eldora)	Rejcek (Morton)
145 lbs.	Gargano (Fort Dodge)	Herring (Tulsa)	Notowe (Lindblom)
155 lbs.	Ruggles (Ames)	Gargano (Fort Dodge)	Grant (Tulsa)
165 lbs.	Simons (Cherokee)	Krahoulc (Tilden)	Hall (Fort Dodge)
Heavy.	Kibbons (Tulsa)	Scheifer (Tilden)	Hupke (Roosevelt)



1. Schaff; 2. Grant; 3. Art Griffith, Coach; 4. Kibbons; 5. Herring; 6. Kelley; 7. Gott; 8. Fowler; 9. Rasmussen; 10. Jackson; 11. Parker. CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, TULSA, OKLA.—NATIONAL CHAMPIONS

University of Oklahoma High School Tournament

BY PAUL V. KEEN, UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA.

In a tournament that set a record for the number of men weighing in, and which established a precedent for keen competition in all weights, school and individual wrestling championships were determined in the high school wrestling meet at the University of Oklahoma, February 21 and 22, 1930.

A total of 107 high school wrestlers weighed in for the matches. This was, up to the time that the tournament was held, a national record. It was by far the largest tournament ever held in Oklahoma and competition was all that could be asked for by the most enthusiastic mat fan. All weights were well represented, and in no case did a man win a place merely because he had entered. Moreover, no weight was overrepresented, for the entrants were well distributed throughout the nine weights.

Another precedent was established in the first afternoon of the tournament when nearly 90 bouts were contested. The meet was run off on three mats under the supervision of Paul V. Keen, Sooner wrestling coach, whose varsity squad members served as referees and timers for the bouts. Visiting coaches, without exception, expressed their approval of the manner in which the tournament was run off and the fairness of the decisions.

High schools represented include Altus, Earlsboro, Clinton High of Tulsa, Cushing, Geary, Maude, Quapaw, Edmond, Stillwater, Elk City, Newkirk, Enid, Blackwell, Erick, Pitcher, Perry, Norman, Chickasha and Hobart.

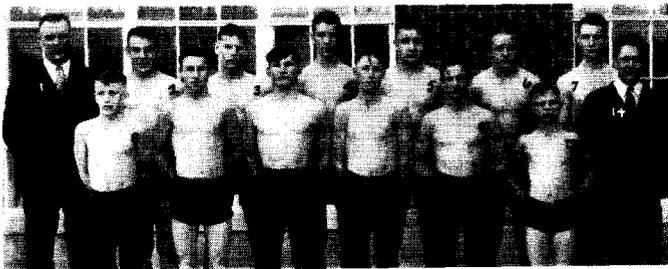
From the start it was a duel between Cushing and Stillwater, and the championship was not determined until the consolation rounds were over. Cushing pulled ahead with 28 points to 24 for Stillwater, while Elk City and Geary were tied with 12 each. Other schools finished as follows: Enid 9, Altus 8, Hobart 6, Clinton of Tulsa 5, Earlsboro 4, Blackwell 2, Quapaw 1, Edmond 1, Newkirk 1, Erick 1 and Norman 1.

No champion from the 1929 tournament repeated, Cushing wrestlers came through with the championships in the 95-pound, 105-pound and 115-pound classes, while championships in the 125-pound, 135-pound and 145-pound classes went to Stillwater. Individual championships in the remaining three weights went to Geary, Hobart and Altus.



1, Marion Shane, Iowa Falls, Iowa, 95 pounds; 2, Charles Parker, Tulsa (Okla.) Central, 105 pounds; 3, Brick Fowler, Tulsa Central, 115 pounds; 4, Jack Gott, Tulsa Central, 125 pounds; 5, Alan Kelley, Tulsa Central, 135 pounds; 6, Tony Gargano, Fort Dodge, Iowa, 145 pounds; 7, Kenneth Ruggles, Ames, Iowa, 155 pounds; 8, Lorne Simons, Cherokee, Iowa, 165 pounds; 9, Everett Kibbons, Tulsa Central, Heavyweight.

NATIONAL INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONS.



1, Matt Berg, Coach; 2, Phelps; 3, Nazworthy; 4, Lewis, Capt.; 5, Lynn; 6, Montgomery; 7, Boatright; 8, Strong; 9, Carr; 10, Clarkston; 11, Lauderdale; 12, Cook; 13, Fessler; 14, Coach Hesser.

CUSHING (OKLA.) HIGH SCHOOL.



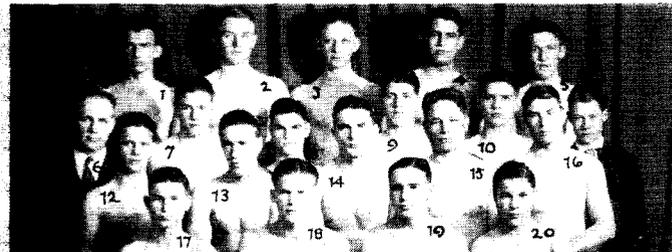
1, Akins; 2, Ricks; 3, Caldwell; 4, Carl Marshall, Coach; 5, Dupree; 6, J. Tomlinson; 7, Patterson; 8, Huntsbury; 9, J. Tomlinson; 10, Rohill; 11, O'Leary.

STILLWATER (OKLA.) HIGH SCHOOL.



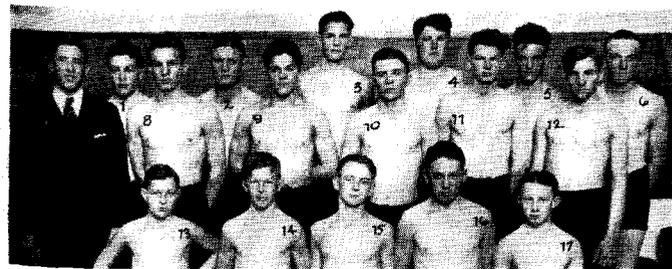
1, D. Foliart, Coach; 2, Burnett; 3, Dill; 4, Moore; 5, Ansley; 6, Gibson; 7, Sisney; 8, Kalpin; 9, Spencer; 10, Douglas.

GEARY (OKLA.) HIGH SCHOOL.



1, Frankenfeld; 2, Hanley; 3, Ash; 4, Duggan; 5, Phillips; 6, Clodfelter; 7, R. Puckett; 8, Karns; 9, Friesen; 10, Johnson; 11, Moore; 12, C. Curb; 13, Sanders; 14, Oringerdoff; 15, Conc; 16, F. Spellman; 17, E. Spellman; 18, J. Curb; 19, B. Puckett; 20, Knipp.

ENID (OKLA.) HIGH SCHOOL.



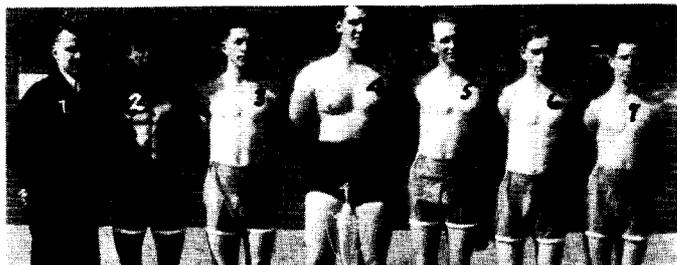
1, Bennett; 2, Nunn; 3, Hawkins; 4, Ray; 5, Nickerson; 6, Dickerson; 7, Coach McElyea; 8, Harris; 9, Straw; 10, Fleming; 11, Cantrell; 12, Ellis; 13, Harris; 14, Winter; 15, Burke; 16, Hopper; 17, Erdwurm.

HOBART (OKLA.) HIGH SCHOOL.



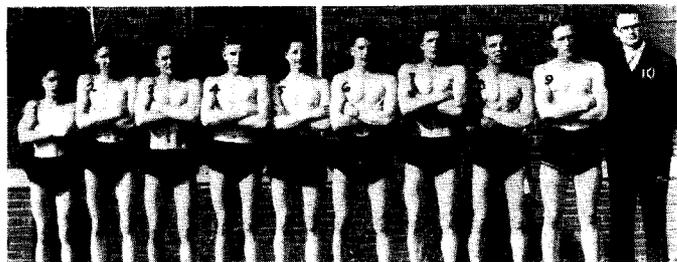
1, McCoy; 2, Law; 3, Noel; 4, C. Welch, Capt.; 5, J. Flood; 6, Ebright; 7, Harold Cotton, Coach; 8, Pricc; 9, Boyer; 10, Briechele; 11, Nicholson; 12, Kabler; 13, Davis; 14, Wheeler; 15, Whittet; 16, R. Flood; 17, P. Welch; 18, Fagg; 19, Wells.

BLACKWELL (OKLA.) HIGH SCHOOL.



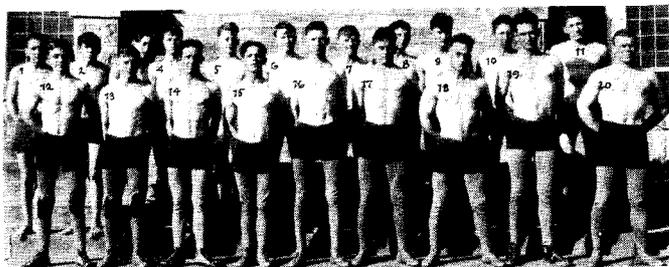
1, J. C. Price, Coach; 2, Gregory; 3, Adams; 4, Wheeling; 5, Anderson; 6, Hay, Capt.; 7, McCallum.

QUAPAW (OKLA.) HIGH SCHOOL.



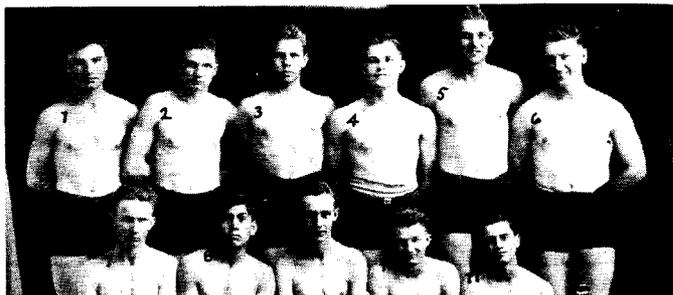
1, Wheeler; 2, Snyder; 3, Bartley; 4, Shadle; 5, Jackson; 6, Burns; 7, Oakes; 8, Smith; 9, Cannon; 10, Owen King, Coach.

EDMOND (OKLA.) HIGH SCHOOL.



1, Wilson; 2, Honn; 3, Hart; 4, Midgley; 5, Fitzpatrick; 6, McGraw; 7, Bohn; 8, Hamm; 9, Colbert; 10, Coates; 11, Plumer; 12, L. Foreman; 13, Spore; 14, Tipton; 15, Collins; 16, Thompson; 17, J. Foreman; 18, K. Foreman; 19, Case; 20, Arnold Umbach, Coach.

NEWKIRK (OKLA.) HIGH SCHOOL.



1, Williams; 2, Rogers; 3, Glancey; 4, Wagnon; 5, Wester; 6, Coach Leonard; 7, Billington; 8, Gray; 9, Gipps; 10, McCarty; 11, Lawley.

ERICK (OKLA.) HIGH SCHOOL.



1, Van Bebber; 2, Maloch; 3, Barker; 4, Uel Leach, Coach; 5, Henderson, Capt.; 6, Barns; 7, Kirtley; 8, C. Divine; 9, Tubbs; 10, T. Divine; 11, Cheat; 12, Nida.

PERRY (OKLA.) HIGH SCHOOL.



1, Burbank; 2, Berger; 3, Billy Doyle, Coach; 4, Conder; 5, Hauser; 6, Harold Darter; 7, Maxwell; 8, Alvin Darter; 9, Cox; 10, Wilford Darter.

DOUGLASS (KAN.) HIGH SCHOOL.

Interscholastic Wrestling in Iowa

By H. OTOPALIK, IOWA STATE COLLEGE.

More and more the high schools of Iowa are taking up wrestling to provide competition for boys who are not able to get into other sports during their school days. At the present time there are approximately seventy schools that foster wrestling, and at least fifteen took up the mat game for the first time this year. Some localities are so enthused over wrestling that the attendance crowds outnumber those in other sports.

STATE MEET.

Twenty-two high schools participated in the state tournament held at Ames, Iowa, while the entrants numbered well over 150. Iowa may well claim to hold the largest high school wrestling tournament in the country. The meet was conducted over a two-day period. The tournament is getting larger each year, and if the growth continues the state will need to be divided into sections, with only sectional winners being sent to the state meet.

TEAM SCORES.

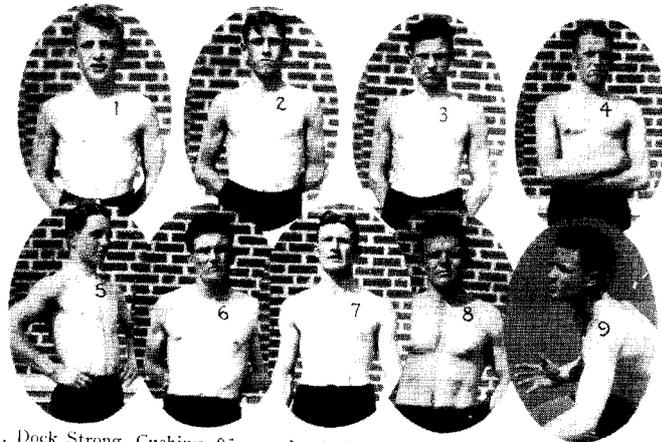
Fort Dodge	24	Belle Plaine	2
Cherokee	22	Eagle Grove	1
Iowa Falls	20	Humboldt	1
Ames	16	Odebolt	1
Iowa Training School	13	Perry	1
Sac City	12	Scranton	1
Carroll	11	Union	1
Clarion	9	Bedford	0
Cresco	8	Corning	0
New Hampton	5	Orient	0
Graettinger	4	Stuart	0

IOWA STATE INDIVIDUAL PLACE WINNERS.

Class.	First.	Second.	Third.
85 lbs.	Lille (Carroll)	Johnson (Fort Dodge)	Fryman (Iowa Training)
95 lbs.	Shane (Iowa Falls)	Wildman (Cresco)	Brand (Fort Dodge)
105 lbs.	Hoskins (Iowa Falls)	Harrison (Carroll)	Pigott (Cherokee)
115 lbs.	McCurdy (Ames)	Champlin (Iowa Falls)	Streever (Clarion)
125 lbs.	Kielhorn (Cherokee)	Shane (Iowa Falls)	Seery (New Hampton)
135 lbs.	Kovacicvich (Iowa Train)	Gargano (Fort Dodge)	Adams (Sac City)
145 lbs.	Gargano (Fort Dodge)	Brown (Ames)	Russell (Sac City)
155 lbs.	Ruggles (Ames)	Saddoris (Sac City)	O'Leary (Cherokee)
Heavy.	Simons (Cherokee)	Hall (Fort Dodge)	Doerning (Graettinger)

COUNTY TOURNAMENTS.

Hardin County and Clayton County again held tournaments in 1930 and report much interest in the mat game. At least six teams were entered in each county. Medals are awarded to individual



1, Dock Strong, Cushing, 95 pounds; 2, Ira Lauderdale, Cushing, 105 pounds; 3, Earl Cook, Cushing, 115 pounds; 4, A. J. Tomlinson, Stillwater, 125 pounds; 5, Earl Akins, Stillwater, 135 pounds; 6, Louis Tomlinson, Stillwater, 145 pounds; 7, Lyle Munn, Hobart, 155 pounds; 8, Bert Burnett, Geary, 165 pounds; 9, J. W. Stacy, Altus, Heavyweight.

OKLAHOMA STATE HIGH SCHOOL CHAMPIONS.



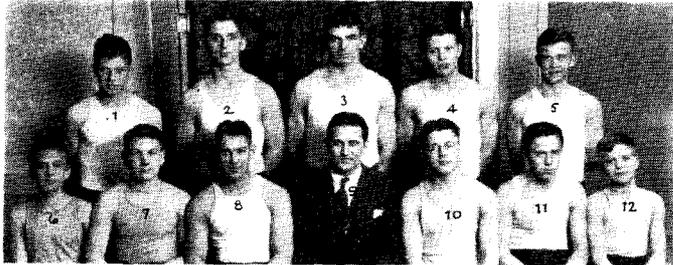
1, Roland Lille, Carroll, 85 pounds; 2, Marion Shane, Iowa Falls, 95 pounds; 3, Marion Hoskins, Iowa Falls, 105 pounds; 4, James McCurdy, Ames, 115 pounds; 5, Earl Kielhorn, Cherokee, 125 pounds; 6, Kovacicvich, Eldora Training, 135 pounds; 7, Frank Gargano, Fort Dodge, 145 pounds; 8, Kenneth Ruggles, Ames, 155 pounds; 9, Lorne Simons, Cherokee, Heavyweight.

IOWA STATE HIGH SCHOOL CHAMPIONS.



1, C. Johnson; 2, W. Johnson; 3, Leslie Goeldner, Asst. Coach; 4, Fred Cooper, Coach; 5, Rush, Mgr.; 6, Brand; 7, Frantz; 8, R. Larson; 9, Amsworth; 10, A. Gargano; 11, E. Gargano; 12, Hall; 13, Larsen. Peterson, Photo.

FORT DODGE (IOWA) HIGH SCHOOL.



1, Kielhorn; 2, O'Leary; 3, Simons; 4, Stevenson; 5, Rupert; 6, Meacham; 7, Mosier, Capt.; 8, Onn; 9, E. Bierbaum, Coach; 10, J. Pigott; 11, C. Pigott; 12, Peck.

CHEROKEE (IOWA) HIGH SCHOOL.



1, Braga; 2, Hamilton; 3, Sanders; 4, M. Shane; 5, Hoskins; 6, Champlin; 7, Ford; 8, E. Shane; 9, Hoffman; 10, Beattie, Capt.; 11, Coach Bartelma.

IOWA FALLS (IOWA) HIGH SCHOOL.

winners and suitable trophies are given the team champions in each case. There is no question but that these county tourneys will increase in number from year to year, and as a result there should be more wrestling encouraged.

DISTRICT TOURNAMENTS.

Officials are now urging the division of the state for the holding of sectional meets, and this plan may be fulfilled this coming year. The holding of these sectional meets would relieve the pressure on the state meet and also stimulate wrestling in sections that are slow in taking up the sport.

Fort Dodge High school has held the Central Iowa sectional tournament for the last two years and it almost rivals the state meet in interest and participation.

HIGH SCHOOL COACHES' ASSOCIATION.

The wrestling coaches of the state are organized into an association and meet once or twice each year to discuss rules and regulations of the game. They assist each other in every way possible and a splendid spirit of co-operation prevails among the members. Each year recommendations are sent to the Rules Committee for consideration, and it might be said that since wrestling has been pioneered in Iowa, the Rules Committee seriously considers any suggestions put forward by Iowa schools. Iowa claims the distinction of holding the largest state wrestling tournament in the world. Elmer Bierbaum of Cherokee is president of the association, and Fred Cooper of Fort Dodge is secretary.

GRADE SCHOOL WRESTLING.

Wrestling in the grade schools is becoming very interesting. Ames, Fort Dodge and Clarion hold meets for the junior boys. Weights are arranged to suit boys of various ages. Time is limited in the bouts and the regular rules are followed with few modifications. Many splendid high school wrestlers have been discovered and developed through these grade school meets.

Mid-Iowa High School Wrestling Conference

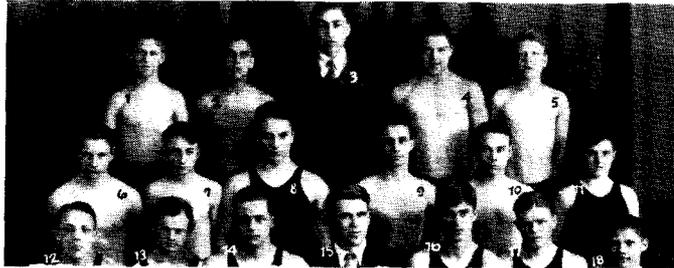
By N. B. ANDERSON, SECRETARY.

The Mid-Iowa High School Wrestling Conference, composed of the schools of Fort Dodge, Carroll, Sac City, Iowa Falls, Eagle Grove, Ames and Clarion, enjoyed a very successful season. This conference was organized principally for the purpose of stimulating and encouraging wrestling in the high schools of Iowa. Wrestling has proved very satisfactory in the member-schools, both from the standpoint of the physical development of the boys and interesting entertainment for the athletic fans of the communities.

A wealth of material was developed in the conference, as was shown by the records of the state meet at Ames, where twenty-two schools competed. Six of the nine state champions and eight of the nine second place boys were from the Mid-Iowa Conference. The conference individual championships tournament was held at Fort Dodge, February 14 and 15, with Fort Dodge taking four of the nine individual championships. The team championship is decided on a percentage basis in dual meets and was won by Iowa Falls, with five victories and no defeats, while Clarion and Fort Dodge ended the dual season in a second place tie. Fort Dodge, with several stars such as the Gargano brothers, Hall, Johnson boys, Frantz, and others, won the state meet team championship and also took second honors at the national high school wrestling meet at Chicago. Iowa Falls and Ames also placed close behind the state champions in the state meet, and won several honors at Chicago.

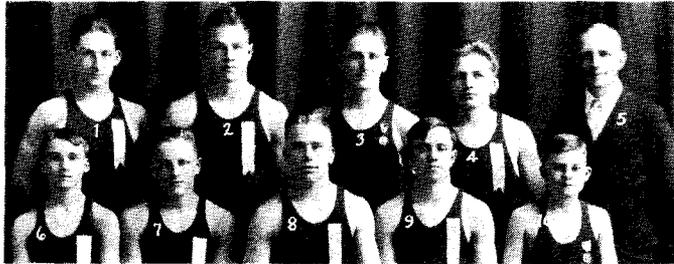
DUAL MEET RECORDS.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Team.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Iowa Falls	5	0	1.000	Carroll	2	3	.400
Clarion	4	2	.667	Ames	2	4	.333
Fort Dodge	4	2	.667	Eagle Grove	0	5	.000
Sac City	3	3	.500				



1, Maitland; 2, Horning; 3, McCoullough, Trainer; 4, Ruggles; 5, DeVore; 6, Nelson; 7, Griffith; 8, Bappe; 9, R. Baker; 10, West; 11, Lyons; 12, G. Baker; 13, McCurdy; 14, Ash; 15, G. S. Roberts, Coach; 16, Brown; 17, Mulheer; 18, Timan.

AMES (IOWA) HIGH SCHOOL.



1, Hauser; 2, Tunure; 3, Kovacivich; 4, Aman; 5, H. A. Johnson, Coach; 6, Pelham; 7, Madgz; 8, Dennis; 9, Allison; 10, Fryman. Adams, Photo.

ELDORA (IOWA) TRAINING SCHOOL.



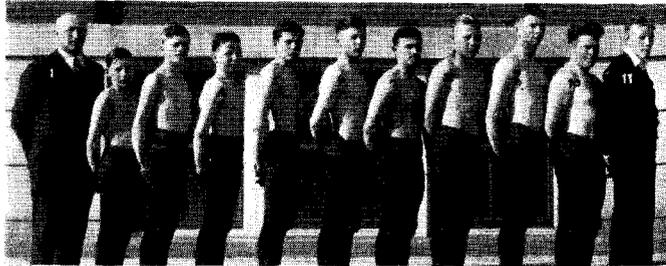
1, Albert Pederson, Coach; 2, K. Heacock; 3, Hiner; 4, Ernnissee; 5, Swearingen, Mgr.; 6, Schooly; 7, D. Heacock; 8, I. Russell; 9, Saddoris, Capt.; 10, Adams; 11, Meyer; 12, O. Russell.

SAC CITY (IOWA) HIGH SCHOOL.



1, L. Willenburg; 2, Coach Lerdall; 3, Murphy; 4, Wiedemeier, Mgr.; 5, Carl-
sen; 6, Jons; 7, Harrison; 8, Hubbard, Capt.; 9, R. Willenburg; 10, Lullie.

CARROLL (IOWA) HIGH SCHOOL.



1, N. B. Anderson, Coach; 2, Thomas; 3, Michaels; 4, Campbell; 5, Streyer,
Capt.; 6, McGrath; 7, Poundstone; 8, Enge; 9, Walsh; 10, Sharp; 11, Mor-
ford, Mgr.

CLARION (IOWA) HIGH SCHOOL.



1, Seery; 2, Whalen; 3, Adams; 4, Nugent; 5, Roberson; 6, Waltz; 7, Fick-
bohm; 8, Natvig; 9, Stephan; 10, Vanderburg; 11, W. J. Waters, Coach; 12,
Hassman.

NEW HAMPTON (IOWA) HIGH SCHOOL.

Hardin County Tournament

BY D. C. BARTELMA, IOWA FALLS, IOWA.

The first annual Hardin County wrestling meet was held at Iowa Falls, March 15, 1930. Five schools entered 42 competitors. Included in this number were three state champions, two second and one third place winners at the state meet. A team trophy and individual awards to winners of first, second and third places were given. H. W. Tenure of Iowa Training School and Mr. Bender of State Teachers College refereed the matches. The teams finished in the following order:

Iowa Training School	39	Union	7
Iowa Falls	37	Eldora	5
New Providence	8		

HARDIN COUNTY CHAMPIONS.

85 lbs. Hamilton (Iowa Falls)	125 lbs. Dennis (Iowa Train.)
95 lbs. M. Shane (Iowa Falls)	135 lbs. Aman (Iowa Train.)
105 lbs. Hoskins (Iowa Falls)	145 lbs. Hauser (Iowa Train.)
115 lbs. Allison (Iowa Train.)	155 lbs. Ford (Iowa Falls)

Clayton County Tournament

TEAM SCORES.

Elkader	27	Guttenburg	10
Monona	12	Elkport	8

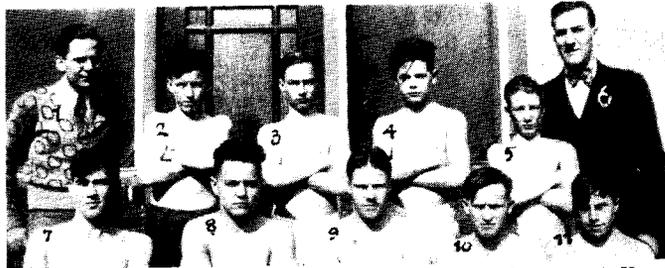
CLAYTON COUNTY CHAMPIONS.

85 lbs. D. Tarrey (Guttenburg)	135 lbs. Walters (Elkport)
95 lbs. D. Huggins (Elkader)	145 lbs. Drahn (Monona)
105 lbs. Fritz (Monona)	155 lbs. H. Kane (Elkader)
115 lbs. R. Huggins (Elkader)	Heavy. N. Kramer (Elkader)
125 lbs. D. Dehes (Elkader)	



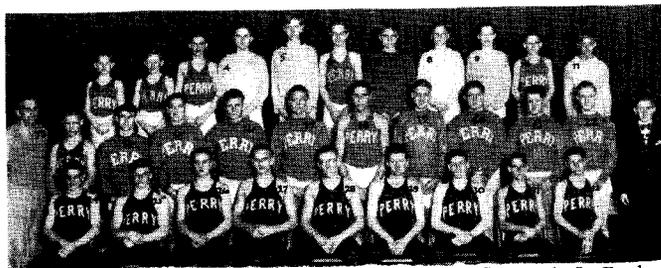
1, C. Doerning; 2, Peterson; 3, Hartman; 4, McCarty; 5, Carney; 6, B. Doerning; 7, Thompson; 8, Duffy; 9, Jones; 10, Kernit Reeves; 11, Robinson; 12, Larson; 13, Kenneth Reeves.

GRAETTINGER (IOWA) HIGH SCHOOL.



1, Gotch, Mgr.; 2, Powers; 3, Gouchenour; 4, G. Wogen; 5, Olson; 6, Henry Beckering, Coach; 7, Buck; 8, N. Wogen; 9, Holt; 10, Giddings; 11, Benson.

HUMBOLDT (IOWA) HIGH SCHOOL.



1, Lafferty; 2, Godwin; 3, Gardiner; 4, Marckres; 5, Capon; 6, O. Byrd; 7, David; 8, Taylor; 9, D. Byrd; 10, Rosander; 11, Boyens; 12, C. B. Henderson, Coach; 13, Lester; 14, Silver; 15, Shaw; 16, West; 17, Ryner; 18, Landis; 19, Clement; 20, Gardiner; 21, Gibson; 22, McAtee; 23, Ballard, Mgr.; 24, D. Wolber; 25, Brewster; 26, White; 27, Nath; 28, Osborn; 29, West; 30, Hurd; 31, Wolber; 32, Morton. Edmundson, Photo.

PERRY (IOWA) HIGH SCHOOL.

Ames (Iowa) Public Schools Tournament

Sixty-five contestants took part in the fifth annual grade school wrestling tournament of Ames public schools. Each year much improvement can be seen in the type of wrestling used by the youngsters taking part. Roosevelt won the tournament with 47½ points, followed by Welch, 37½; Beardshear, 30, and Lincoln, 27. In the junior high school tournament there were sixty contestants, and the matches provided spirited competition. Welch won the meet with 88 points to Central's 83. Following are the champions in the various classes:

GRADE SCHOOL CHAMPIONS.

50 lbs. D. Smith (Beardshear)	85 lbs. Ferguson (Lincoln)
60 lbs. Warren (Lincoln)	90 lbs. Blumenschein (Welch)
65 lbs. Young (Roosevelt)	95 lbs. McLaughlin (Roosevelt)
70 lbs. Burkhart (Lincoln)	105 lbs. Solis (Roosevelt)
75 lbs. Cue (Roosevelt)	115 lbs. Cox (Beardshear)
80 lbs. Lawrence (Roosevelt)	

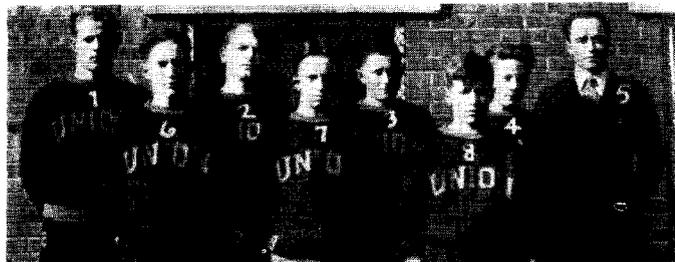
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL CHAMPIONS.

65 lbs. Grow (Welch)	105 lbs. E. LeVine (Welch)
70 lbs. Hedrick (Welch)	110 lbs. H. Brown (Welch)
75 lbs. Swanson (Welch)	115 lbs. F. Brown (Welch)
80 lbs. A. Jeffrey (Welch)	120 lbs. Manning (Central)
85 lbs. Koozer (Central)	125 lbs. Terrones (Central)
90 lbs. Farber (Welch)	130 lbs. Atkinson (Central)
95 lbs. M. LeVine (Welch)	Heavy McLaughlin (Central)
100 lbs. Swanson (Welch)	



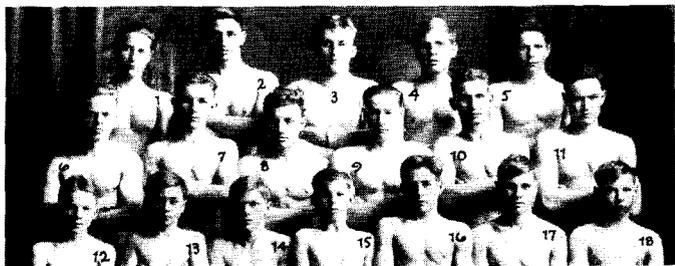
1. Burrows; 2. Gibson; 3. Horan; 4. Dellavon; 5. Legore; 6. Johnson; 7. Dunwan; 8. Allien; 9. Fiedler; 10. Krous; 11. G. N. Churchill, Coach.

SCRANTON (IOWA) HIGH SCHOOL.



1. Bayender; 2. Brindle; 3. Trupp; 4. Dickenson; 5. Coach Holt; 6. DeWitt; 7. Miller; 8. Dillon.

UNION (IOWA) HIGH SCHOOL.



1. Hughes; 2. Hopson; 3. Coach Macon; 4. Hatfield; 5. M. Mullen; 6. Greenlee; 7. R. Besco; 8. B. Besco; 9. Beal; 10. Dougherty; 11. Freemeyer; 12. Tribolett; 13. Lee; 14. D. Mullen; 15. Helm; 16. Miller; 17. Haynie; 18. Harris.

BEDFORD (IOWA) HIGH SCHOOL.



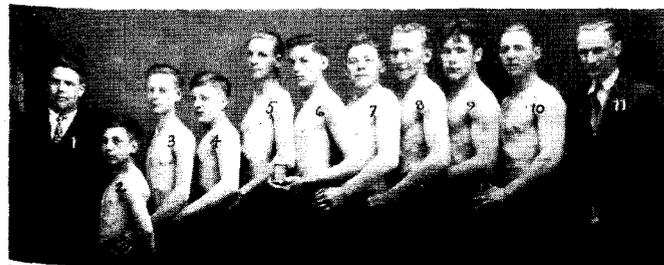
1. P. K. Scott, Coach; 2. Kingery; 3. Wood; 4. Tuttle; 5. C. Wilson; 6. Murray; 7. R. Wilson, Capt.; 8. Arnold; 9. Butler; 10. Priddy; 11. Wickham.

ORIENT (IOWA) HIGH SCHOOL.



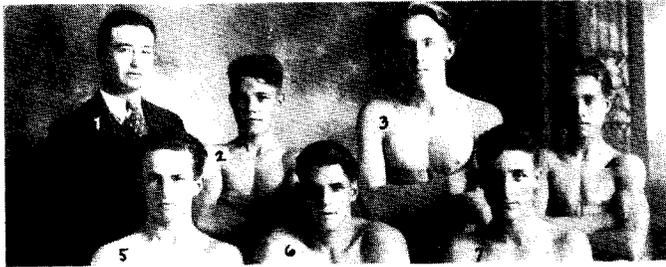
1. Martin; 2. McGee; 3. Kunz; 4. Stitzell; 5. Johnson; 6. Cassidy; 7. Wright; 8. McCloy; 9. B. Cole; 10. Luchurst; 11. J. Cole; 12. Coach Reeck; 13. Junsey; 14. Neuheuter; 15. Nelson; 16. Pettit; 17. Nilson; 18. Carstensen; 19. J. Peterson; 20. Johansen; 21. Halverson; 22. Wilson; 23. Halle; 24. Huber; 25. B. Peterson; 26. McManus; 27. Cook; 28. Burdick; 29. Gustason. Beil, Photo.

CLINTON (IOWA) HIGH SCHOOL.



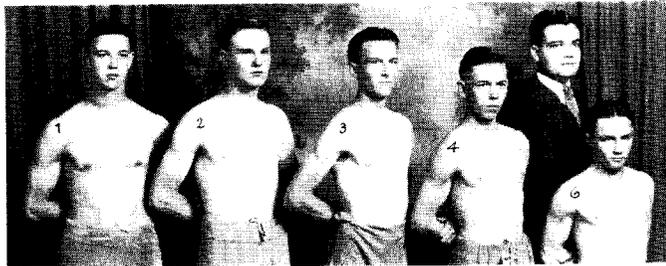
1. L. A. Wood, Coach; 2. A. Kramer; 3. D. Huggins; 4. Witt; 5. R. Huggins; 6. Dehes, Capt.; 7. M. Kramer; 8. Wolfe; 9. Kane; 10. N. Kramer; 11. K. Greenley, Asst. Coach.

ELKADER (IOWA) HIGH SCHOOL.



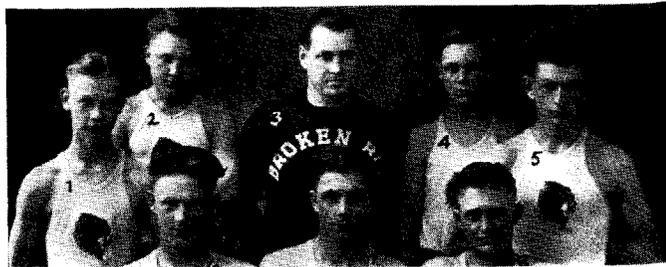
1, Coach Holeman; 2, Bennett; 3, Venley; 4, Uphoff; 5, Sevicek; 6, Gruber; 7, Harvey.

ST. PAUL (NEB.) HIGH SCHOOL.



1, Matzke; 2, Stolz; 3, Gray; 4, Smiley; 5, J. E. Tuning, Coach; 6, Andelt.

MILFORD (NEB.) HIGH SCHOOL.



1, Minquist; 2, Hagerty; 3, Coach Thomas; 4, Zeller; 5, Osborne; 6, Clay; 7, Smets; 8, Carlond.

BROKEN BOW (NEB.) HIGH SCHOOL.

Interscholastic Wrestling in Nebraska

By JOHN H. KELLOGG, UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA.

Wrestling in Nebraska high school circles enjoyed a very successful season. The number of schools competing was but slightly larger than in the preceding year, but the big improvement was in the type of competition displayed by the teams. The wrestling was fast and aggressive and the men knew and used various holds that would compare favorably with those used by many college teams.

The 1930 state meet was very close, the winner not being determined until all of the consolation matches were finished. Omaha Technical High School, defending champion, again won the meet, followed in close order by Omaha South, McCook and Omaha Central. The result was something of an upset, as Omaha Tech had been beaten by Omaha South both in a dual meet and in the Omaha city championship meet.

NEBRASKA STATE MEET TEAM SCORES.

Omaha Tech	22	St. Paul	11
Omaha South	20	Milford	10
McCook	17	Broken Bow	8
Omaha Central	15	Creighton Prep	1

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONS.

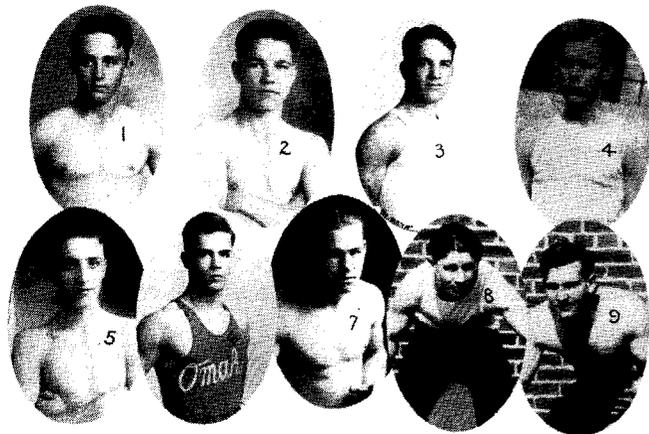
95 lbs. L. Andelt (Milford)	145 lbs. C. Saxton (Omaha Cent.)
105 lbs. M. Barrett (St. Paul)	155 lbs. J. Vierson (McCook)
115 lbs. A. Cattano (Omaha Cent.)	165 lbs. H. Ostler (Omaha Tech)
125 lbs. A. Ofe (Omaha Tech)	Heavy J. Hodges (Omaha Tech)
135 lbs. M. Harvey (St. Paul)	

An interesting meet was run off in Omaha in which the five high schools of the city were each allowed to enter three men at each weight, with the sixteenth man being chosen by lot from one of the five schools. South High won the meet with 38½ points, followed by Technical, 25½; North, 14½; Central, 10½, and Creighton Prep, 8.

With wrestling firmly established in some of the stronger high schools of the state and a number of new schools planning to take up the sport, prospects for the ensuing season look encouraging.

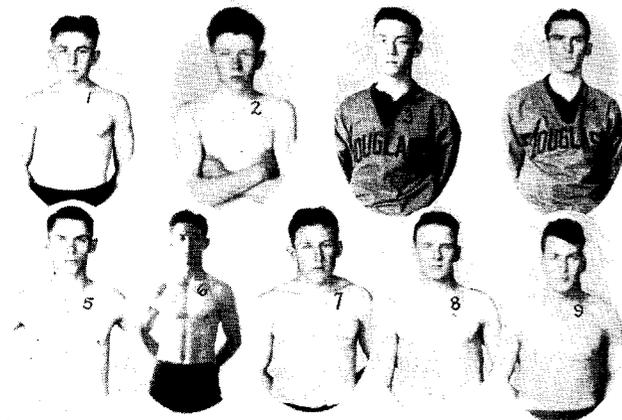
Interscholastic Wrestling in Kansas

By EARL "ZEKE" RICHARDSON, MANHATTAN, KAN.



1, Tuwir Andelt, Milford, 95 pounds; 2, Martin Barrett, St. Paul, 105 pounds; 3, Alfred Cottano, Omaha Central, 115 pounds; 4, Arthur Ofe, Omaha Tech, 125 pounds; 5, Milroy Harvey, St. Paul, 135 pounds; 6, Charles Saxton, Omaha Central, 145 pounds; 7, Jack Vierson, McCook, 155 pounds; 8, Harold Ostler, Omaha Tech, 165 pounds; 9, John Hodges, Omaha Tech, Heavyweight.

NEBRASKA STATE HIGH SCHOOL CHAMPIONS.



1, M. Haskinson, Hutchinson, 95 pounds; 2, B. Wickham, Decatur Community, 105 pounds; 3, Alvin Darter, Douglass, 115 pounds; 4, Cox, Douglass, 125 pounds; 5, Claude Donham, Wichita, 135 pounds; 6, W. Darter, Douglass, 145 pounds; 7, Keckler, Hutchinson, 155 pounds; 8, Erickson, Decatur Community, 165 pounds; 9, Mehninger, Kinsley, Heavyweight.

KANSAS STATE HIGH SCHOOL CHAMPIONS

Although wrestling is still a new sport in high school circles in the state of Kansas it continues to advance forward by big steps. For only a few years has the sport received any attention in the high schools over the state, but during the last year there were nearly twenty high schools which took active part in the sport.

The biggest achievement for wrestling in Kansas during the last year was the Kansas State High School Athletic Association stamping an approval on the sport and sponsoring an official state meet which took the place of the annual invitation meet held at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. The official state meet was held at Manhattan, February 28 and March 1, 1930, and was won by Douglass, second place winner in the invitation meet of the preceding year.

During the wrestling season teams in the Arkansas Valley were the most active, especially Douglass, Wichita (East) and Hutchinson. In Northwestern Kansas, Oberlin, Kinsley, Hoxie, Seneca and others were active, but not so much as the teams in Southern Kansas, which had many meets with the strong Oklahoma teams. Douglass came through with probably the best record of all, dropping but two matches, one to Cushing, Okla., and the other, a second team match, to Hutchinson. The Douglass team was coached by Bill Doyle, former captain of the Kansas Aggie squad.

Placing a first, second or third in all weights except two, Douglass was easily the winner of the state meet. The championship was won largely through the efforts of the three Darter brothers, two of whom won championships and the other placing second. The race for second and third place in the tournament was close, Wichita (East) nosing out Oberlin and Hutchinson by winning a match in the consolation rounds by a fall. Final scores of the meet were: Douglass 32, Wichita 18, Oberlin and Hutchinson 17, Kinsley 7, Salina 6, Hoxie 5, Columbus 3, Clay Center 1, Wyandotte none.

Trophies were given to the first and second place schools and individuals placing first, second and third were awarded medals. Following is a list of the placings:

Class.	First.	Second.	Third.
95 lbs.	Hoskinson (Hutchinson)	H. Darter (Douglass)	Ridgeway (Oberlin)
105 lbs.	Wickham (Oberlin)	Stoner (Wichita)	Garreth (Columbus)
115 lbs.	A. Darter (Douglass)	Barnes (Hutchinson)	Howard (Oberlin)
125 lbs.	Cox (Douglass)	Jessup (Wichita)	Webster (Clay Center)
135 lbs.	Donham (Wichita)	Burbank (Douglass)	Lovitt (Hoxie)
145 lbs.	W. Darter (Douglass)	Cox (Wichita)	Hoffman (Salina)
155 lbs.	Keckler (Hutchinson)	Noble (Salina)	Miner (Hoxie)
165 lbs.	Erickson (Oberlin)	Houser (Douglass)	Winters (Hoxie)
Heavy.	Merringer (Kinsley)	Sturm (Wichita)	Conder (Douglass)

University of Chicago Interscholastic Meet

By S. K. VORRES, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

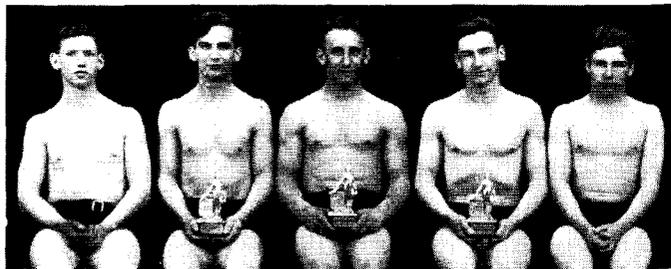
More than twenty high schools in Chicago and its suburbs foster wrestling as a competitive sport. The University of Chicago held its fifth annual interscholastic meet April 11 and 12, 1930. The tournament attracts a large number of entries due to the fact that there are ten weights and two men from each school are allowed to participate in each class. Another feature of the meet is that the losers of all rounds except the semi-final may compete in the consolation tournament. Following are the place winners:

Class.	First.	Second.	Third.
100 lbs.	Nathan Kalver (Crane)	Silver (Tilden)	Szukalski (Tilden)
108 lbs.	D. Bernstein (Tilden)	Koller (Tilden)	Harr (Lindblom)
116 lbs.	Ollie Cellini (Tilden)	Jutzi (Tilden)	Gradman (Crane)
125 lbs.	Howie Devine (Tilden)	Dvorak (Tilden)	Hope (Bloom Twp)
135 lbs.	Earl Setterblade (Bloom Twp)	Sarhad (Lane)	Vacek (Harrison)
145 lbs.	John Nutowc (Lindblom)	Petkus (Lindblom)	Gallen (Bloom Twp)
155 lbs.	Stanley Mondala (Crane)	Bergquist (Tilden)	Zeller (Bloom Twp)
165 lbs.	Al Silverstein (Crane)	Ziman (Lindblom)	Vollen (Harrison)
175 lbs.	Hale Schiefer (Tilden)	Stevens (Lindblom)	Mucyznski (Crane)
Heavy.	Al Puhr (Tilden)	Van Maarth (Seam)	Piken (Crane)



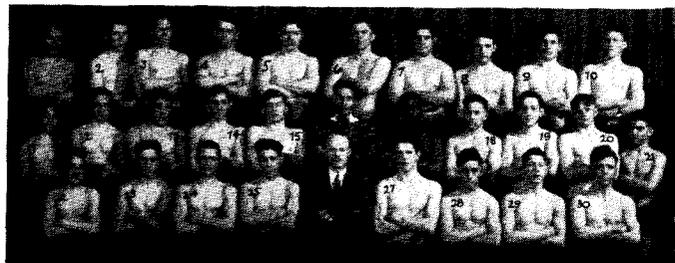
1, A. L. Millsom, Coach; 2, Boehm; 3, Kochmit; 4, Walter; 5, F. E. Whitacre, Fac. Mgr.; 6, Tien; 7, Scherzer; 8, Weigel; 9, Gedeon; 10, Julius; 11, Carroll, Corell, Photo.

JOHN MARSHALL HIGH SCHOOL, CLEVELAND, OHIO.



1, Crawford; 2, Lawless; 3, Reitter; 4, Melia; 5, Townsend. Schreck, Photo.

AQUINAS HIGH SCHOOL, COLUMBUS, OHIO.



1, Dvorak; 2, Carey; 3, Wedel; 4, Puhr; 5, Schiefer; 6, Benson; 7, Swietzer; 8, Brown; 9, Berquist; 10, Everson; 11, Silzer; 12, Siemer; 13, N. Cellini; 14, Kracke; 15, F. Dvorak; 16, Hohn, Mgr.; 17, Anthony; 18, Kennedy; 19, Jutzi; 20, Roy; 21, Finwohl; 22, Blum; 23, Kogel; 24, Bernstein; 25, O. Cellini; 26, Robert Hicks, Coach; 27, Devine, Capt.; 28, Koller; 29, Leonhart; 30, Allison. Bloom, Photo.

TILDEN TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL, CHICAGO, ILL.



1, Nathan Kalver, Crane Tech, 100 pounds; 2, Dave Bernstein, Tilden, 108 pounds; 3, Ollie Cellini, Tilden, 116 pounds; 4, Howie Devine, Tilden, 125 pounds; 5, Earl Setterblade, Bloom Township, 135 pounds; 6, John Nutowc, Lindblom, 145 pounds; 7, Stanley Mondala, Crane Tech, 155 pounds; 8, Ralph Silverstein, Crane Tech, 165 pounds; 9, Hale Schiefer, Tilden, 175 pounds; 10, Al Puhr, Tilden, heavyweight.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONS.

Interscholastic Wrestling in Ohio

By B. E. WIGGINS,

Director Physical Education, Columbus Public Schools.

Ohio still retains its conservatism in so far as intercity high school wrestling meets are concerned. During the past year there have been reports of considerable activity in this sport in Cleveland, Dayton, Canton, Toledo, Akron, Columbus and Mansfield. However, these reports indicate that wrestling has been almost entirely confined to teams or groups within each city system. Probably the most encouraging phase is that of considerable intramural competition in the city systems named; and, after all, this should be considered in the light of real interest and a step forward in that greater numbers thus have an opportunity to participate in this fine all-round exercise.

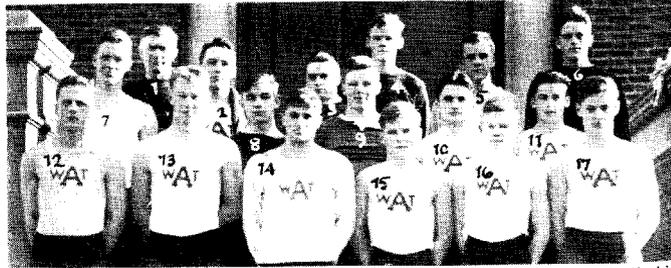
Although complete reports have not been received from Cleveland, the team representing John Marshall High School won the city championship. In Columbus, the following are the winners in the various classes in the city championship meet: Dunn, South, 125 pounds; Herbert, Central, 135 pounds; Melia, 145 pounds; Lawless, 158 pounds; Reitter, 175 pounds, the latter three of Aquinas.

It would appear, at least in this section of the country where school programs are so heavy and complex, and many school men feel that there is an "eternal stigma" on the sport because of the present status of professional wrestling, that interscholastic competition should be either prohibited, or else severely curtailed.

It is the writer's belief, however, that when a true understanding of the value and benefits inherent in this fine old sport shall have crystallized into an amateur wrestling consciousness, so to speak, that it will enjoy the same encouragement and standing as any other sport on the modern school calendar.



1. Turner; 2. Curtis; 3. Maloney; 4. Witham, Capt.; 5. Grass; 6. Dalzell; 7. Lombard; 8. Gott; 9. Borsari; 10. Sparks; 11. Duckworth; 12. Day; 14. Coach Sullivan.
BUCKSPORT (MAINE) SEMINARY.



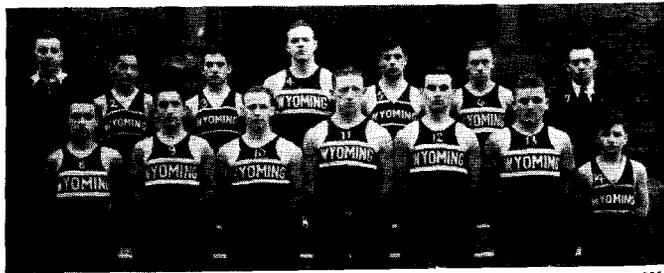
1. Coach Carlson; 2. Purney; 3. Leonard; 4. Kerr; 5. Bloomberg; 6. Cuddeback, Mgr.; 7. Bradford; 8. Dufon; 9. Breed; 10. Denner; 11. Crawford; 12. Brown; 13. Cowee; 14. Eiseman, Capt.; 15. Phillips; 16. Shallenberger; 17. Townend.
PHILLIPS ANDOVER ACADEMY, ANDOVER, MASS.



1. Coach Shansy; 2. Coach Lewis; 3. Coach Packard; 4. Hitt, Mgr.; 5. Snelham; 6. Rymer; 7. Davis; 8. Gordon; 9. Kramer; 10. Gurney; 11. Peck, Capt.; 12. Castleman; 13. Munger.
CHOATE SCHOOL, WALLINGFORD, CONN.

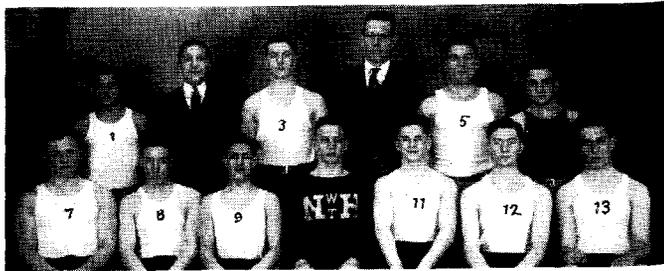


1. W. G. Stark, Coach; 2, Pulley; 3, Hartley; 4, Horvath; 5, Votrel; 6, Gemberling. LIBERTY HIGH SCHOOL, BETHLEHEM, PA.



1. King, Mgr.; 2, Torres; 3, Meconi; 4, Haas; 5, Dinunzio; 6, Habicht; 7, W. A. Bishop, Coach; 8, Pardo; 9, Sarkis; 10, Lloyd; 11, Ambrose, Capt.; 12, Kelley; 13, Kuscinskas; 14, Nagle.

WYOMING SEMINARY, KINGSTON, PA.



1, Forto; 2, Weinstein, Asst. Mgr.; 3, B. Magun; 4, Coach Nelson; 5, Williams; 6, Milano; 7, Slomkowski; 8, Johnson; 9, Schwartz; 10, Jacobson, Capt.; 11, Leibowitz; 12, H. Magun; 13, Kasowitz.

NEW HAVEN (CONN.) HIGH SCHOOL.

Eastern States Interscholastic Championships

BY WILLIAM G. STARK,
Liberty High School, Bethlehem, Pa.

The Eastern States interscholastic wrestling championships were held in the Liberty High School gymnasium at Bethlehem, Pa., March 8, 1930, and a large turnout of spectators greatly enjoyed the splendid wrestling furnished. Perkiomen Prep's powerful all-round team won the trophy presented by Roy Geary, basketball coach at Lehigh University, for team supremacy. Gold medals were awarded to the individual winners and sterling silver medals to the runners-up. Following are the winners:

110 lbs. .Geo. Gemberling (Liberty)	155 lbs. .C. Hartey (Liberty)
115 lbs. .M. Votrel (Liberty)	165 lbs. .H. Dovey (Perkiomen)
125 lbs. .J. Horvath (Liberty)	175 lbs. .J. Pulley (Liberty)
135 lbs. .H. Rosenberg (Mackenzie, N.Y.)	Heavy. .C. Forsman (Perkiomen)
145 lbs. .R. Cassel (Perkiomen)	

Liberty proposes to hold another tournament along the same lines on March 7, 1931, and it is hoped that such schools as Blair Academy, Newton High, Shamokin High, Franklin and Marshall Academy, Wyoming Seminary, et al., will send entries. The prizes are worth while competing for.

If all teams in the East would get together for an annual interscholastic championship meet and at the same time form an interscholastic wrestling association, it would be a big step toward stimulating the development of the sport.

New Haven (Conn.) High School

For a number of years New Haven has been the only high school in Connecticut to be represented by a wrestling team, and the school must seek its opponents among the stronger and more experienced teams from prep schools, college freshman classes and Y.M.C.A.'s, so that defeat usually results for the New Haven team. It is hoped that wrestling will soon be taken up by other high schools in the state, as New Haven is anxious to meet opponents in its class at this old and worthwhile sport.

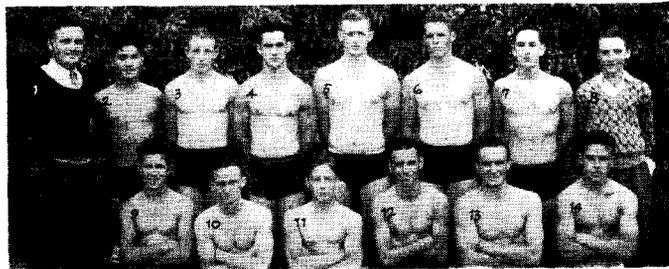
Interscholastic Wrestling in Southern California

By FRANK M. CROSBY, SAN DIEGO HIGH SCHOOL.

High school wrestling in Southern California enjoyed another successful season in 1929-30, being on the sports program of practically every school in the section, though some limited it to an intramural activity. As interschool competition is a vital stimulus to any sport, plans have been laid for the extension of organized competition. The distance from San Diego to the schools in the vicinity of Los Angeles creates a geographic and financial obstacle; however, the fact that wrestling drew larger and more enthusiastic crowds in San Diego than did basketball, baseball or track, is an indication of the possibilities.

The close of the dual meet season found San Diego undefeated and leading in the percentage column for the fourth consecutive year. Long Beach Polytechnic was a close second with but one defeat.

The Southern California championship meet, to which all high schools were invited, was held at San Diego, April 11. There were eight schools and forty-seven contestants entered. Two mats and two referees were used simultaneously, and thirty-eight bouts were completed in two hours and twenty minutes, a double elimination system being used. Some very clever wrestling was exhibited



1, Frank Crosby, Coach; 2, Yamashita; 3, Graham; 4, Wilson, Capt.; 5, Cornell; 6, Barrett; 7, Olds; 8, McKenna, Mgr.; 9, Jacobs; 10, Bixby; 11, James; 12, Loperena; 13, Evans; 14, Schreiberman.

SAN DIEGO (CALIF.) HIGH SCHOOL.
California Interscholastic Champions, 1930.

before a thousand enthusiastic spectators. It was not until the final bout was finished that the team championships were determined, as follows:

San Diego	34	Alhambra	3
Long Beach Polytechnic	30	Santa Ana	1
Glendale	6	Huntington Beach	1
Woodrow Wilson (L.B.)	3	San Juan Capistrano	0

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONS.

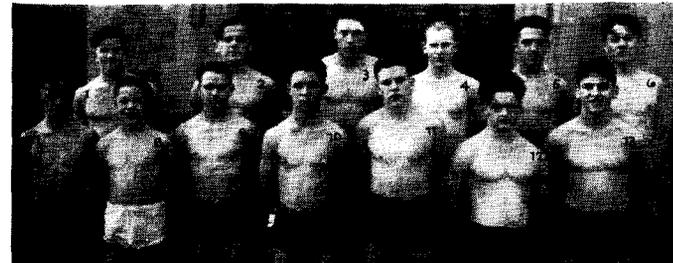
Class.	First.	Second.	Third.
105 lbs.	Juai (Long Beach)	Demanga (San Diego)	Fisher (Alhambra)
115 lbs.	Jacobs (San Diego)	Wade (Long Beach)	Conley (Alhambra)
125 lbs.	Boot (Long Beach)	Menely (Glendale)	Schreibman (San Diego)
135 lbs.	Olds (San Diego)	Johnson (Long Beach)	Reeves (Santa Ana)
145 lbs.	Vandecar (Long Beach)	Wilson (San Diego)	Bogen (Glendale)
155 lbs.	Barrett (San Diego)	Hill (W.W.L.B.)	Nagamatsu (Hntgtn Beach)
Heavy	Cornell (San Diego)	Wilson (Long Beach)	Donahue (Alhambra)

Western Washington High Schools

By F. W. O'NEEL, LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL, TACOMA.

Aberdeen was the only school to have a team in wrestling besides the age old rivals, Lincoln and Stadium High Schools of Tacoma. However, this does make it possible to say that there is such a sport in progress in Western Washington. Heretofore wrestling has been confined to competition within the city. The lifting of the ban on intercity competition makes it possible for a fine wrestling conference, with Hoquiam and Shelton coming in as they seem to indicate they will for the 1931 season.

Aberdeen and Lincoln met twice in a home-and-home arrangement and Lincoln won both meets. Although Stadium did not go



1, W. Wiecking; 2, Gleva; 3, Stojack; 4, Linnington; 5, Ausserer; 6, Hollenbeck; 7, Kruzener; 8, Hook; 9, Ridley; 10, Pennington; 11, Hess; 12, Fox; 13, R. Wiecking.

LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL, TACOMA, WASH.

out of the city, yet they had a strong aggregation which lost 7 to 4, to the powerful Lincoln grapplers.

With Jimmy Arbuthnot of the University refereeing, keen competition between old rivals and five or six hundred fans on the side lines yelling themselves hoarse over the bouts, the Lincoln-Stadium meet may rightly be called the classic of the state in high school wrestling.

In the 115-pound class, which many considered the feature bout of the meet, Obayashi of Stadium and Nakata went three rounds, with Obayashi winning but one decision. This match was fast, furious, and as full of strategy as only a good Japanese match can be. Pennington of Lincoln threw Kelso twice; in 2:10 and 50 seconds, respectively.

McConnell, probably the best 158-pound man ever seen in the state in high school competition, threw Holm of Lincoln in 40 and 15 seconds. Hurst and Hess in the 120-pound class struggled through three rounds, with Hurst coming out the better with two falls.

McMillan of Stadium outmaneuvered W. Wiecking when he retreated before Bill's attack only to rush him and secure a fall, turning an apparent victory for Lincoln into one for Stadium. Bill's younger brother, however, came back for the family and went three rounds to a draw, then stayed with Frye of Stadium in two overtime periods to win the decision for Lincoln in the 140-pound class.

Stojack of Lincoln, one of the best men ever seen in the heavy-weight class in high school competition, threw Haire of Stadium twice for supremacy in that class. Haire, being somewhat heavier, was evenly matched as long as he was on his feet, but on the mat he was easy for Stojack.

In the early part of the season Lincoln High journeyed to Seattle and engaged the University of Washington in a practice meet. Although outclassed the high school boys showed some clever wrestling, and gave the University boys something to think about. They got some fine experience, which no doubt was valuable in clinching the Western Washington title.

Records of High School Teams

Blackwell (Okla.) High School.

11	Geary	14	18	Enid	3
14	Stillwater	11	21	Ponca City	0
15½	Newkirk	7½	6	Cushing	17
15	Perry	6			

Carroll (Iowa) High School

13	Sac City	22	27	Eagle Grove	6
18	Cherokee	19	24	Sac City	11
15	Ames	20	18½	Scranton	16½
9½	Clarion	21½	29	Perry	8
9	Fort Dodge	18			

Cherokee (Iowa) High School

19	Carroll	18	12½	Clarion	18½
12	Fort Dodge	24	14	Cresco	17
13	Eldora	21	14	Sac City	17
11½	Eldora	23½	19	Ames	14
14½	Cresco	16½			

Clarion (Iowa) High School

30½	Eagle Grove	6½	14	Sac City	17
31	New Hampton	8	21	Ames	12
16	Iowa Falls	17	18½	Cherokee	12½
21½	Carroll	9½	34	Eagle Grove	5
19	Fort Dodge	14			

Cushing (Okla.) High School

29	Edmond	5	30½	Geary	1½
30½	Douglas	1½	31	Perry	5
33	Wichita	5	14	Stillwater	11
15½	Stillwater	10½	32	Yale	0
6	Tulsa	20	15	Blackwell	6

Edmond (Okla.) High School.

5	Cushing	29	18	Perry	14
3	Perry	29	21	Crescent	0
16	Crescent	8	36	Perkins	0
33	Perkins	8			

Eldora (Iowa) Training School.

11	Iowa Falls	18	23½	Cherokee	11½
23½	Ames	9½	18½	Cresco	10½
21	Cherokee	13			

Elk City (Okla.) High School.

21	Weatherford	0	33	Highway	0
9	Geary	15	33	Clinton	3

Enid (Okla.) High School.

17	Perry	6	5	Blackwell	18
14	Newkirk	16	10	Geary	15
11	Stillwater	17	14	A.&M. Freshmen	18

Erick (Okla.) High School.

20	Hollis	10	33	Hollis	8
17	Hobart	20			

Geary (Okla.) High School.

20	El Reno	5	22	Weatherford	5
14	Blackwell	11	11½	Cushing	30½
15	Elk City	9	15	Enid	10
23	Clinton	5			

Hobart (Okla.) High School.

13	Weatherford	21	21	Erick	13
16	Clinton	16	24	Mangum	17
29	Mangum	3	21	Clinton	15

Iowa Falls (Iowa) High School.

35	New Providence	0	17	Fort Dodge	12
18	Iowa Training	11	17½	Ames	15½
26	New Hampton	5	23½	Sac City	7½
17	Clarion	16	28	Eagle Grove	5

Long Beach (Calif.) Polytechnic High School.

35	Huntington Beach	0	10	San Diego	21
35	Santa Ana	0	28	Glendale	5

Newkirk (Okla.) High School.

20	Chilocco	5	18½	Perry	4½
14	Stillwater	14	31	Arkansas City, Kan.	0
16	Enid	14	7½	Blackwell	15½
8	Wichita, Kan.	19	24	Ponca City	3
11	Douglass, Kan.	14			

New Hampton (Iowa) High School.

17	Rochester, Minn.	12	21	Rochester, Minn.	14
10	Cresco	29	33	Elkader	0
8	Clarion	31	19	Cresco	12
5	Iowa Falls	28	18½	Elkader	16½
14½	Sac City	20½			

New Haven (Conn.) High School.

8	Taft Preparatory School	26	5	Yale Freshmen	20
3	Choate Prep. School	26	27	P.M. School	0
9	New Haven YMCA	15			

Omaha (Neb.) Central High School.

13	South	13	0	South	30
18	Creighton	6	12	Creighton	15
21	Tech	12	9	Tech	21
19	North	13	24	North	6

Omaha (Neb.) Technical High School.

18	Creighton	12	19	Creighton	7
18	North	15	27	North	6
13	South	10	13	South	16
12	Central	21	18	Central	9

Orient (Iowa) High School.

12	Perry	25	31	Stuart	10
23½	Scranton	11½	26½	Bedford	6½
30	Bedford	5	22	Scranton	13
31½	Perry	6½	31	Stuart	10

Perry (Iowa) High School.

3	Ames	40	6½	Orient	31½
16	Scranton	23	8	Carnoll	29
25	Orient	12	23	Stewart	18
14	Scranton	23	34½	Stewart	6½

Perry (Okla.) High School.

6	Stillwater	19	6	Blackwell	15
6	Enid	20	4½	Newkirk	16½
22	Yale	10	5	Cushing	31
29	Edmond	3	14	Edmond	16

Phillips Andover Academy, Andover, Mass.

13	Mass. Inst. Tech	14	35	Browne-Nichols	0
16	Tufts '33	11	33	Harvard '33 2d	0
16	Taft	11	15	Yale '33	14
23	Milton	10	13	Harvard '33	14

Quapaw (Okla.) High School.

30	Picher	5	23	Picher	13
23	Columbus, Kan.	13	35	Columbus, Kan.	5
23	Hominy	13			

Sac City (Iowa) High School.

22	Carroll	13	21	New Hampton	14
17	Cherokee	14	14½	Cresco	17½
7½	Iowa Falls	23½	21	Eagle Grove	14
17	Clarion	14	19	Ames	16
11	Carroll	24	11	Fort Dodge	22

St. Paul's High School, Omaha, Neb.

13	Broken Bow	16	*18	Milford	3
13	Broken Bow	18			

*Forfeited to Milford because of weight allowance.

San Diego (Calif.) High School.

36	Whittier	16	21	Long Beach	10
28	Glendale	3	15	Pasadena	14

Stillwater (Okla.) High School.

19	Perry	9	11½	Tulsa	17½
14	Newkirk	14	11	Cushing	14
11	Blackwell	14	27	Yale	0
10½	Cushing	15½	17	Enid	11

Union (Iowa) High School.

20	New Providence	10	19	New Providence	14
18	Grundy Center	8	17	Iowa Falls	23
18	Eldora	13	16	Iowa Boys Train. School	20

Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa.

25	Shamokin	23	18	Cornell Freshmen	20
27	Mansfield Teachers	5	31	Bloomsburg Teachers	5
30	Manlius	11	24	Lehigh Freshmen	8
22	Perkiomen	8			

Rules for Wrestling

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Wrestling Committee:

Dr. R. G. CLAPP, University of Nebraska, Chairman; D. B. SWINGLE, Montana State College; Dr. JOHN A. ROCKWELL, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; G. M. TRAUTMAN, Ohio State University, Secretary and Editor; WALTER O'CONNELL, Cornell University; C. P. MILES, Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Advisory Committee:

W. E. LEWIS, First District, Harvard University; Dr. D. B. SINCLAIR, Second District, Princeton University; Maj. H. M. READ, Third District, Virginia Military Institute; R. W. BARKER, Fourth District, Cornell (Iowa) College; E. C. GALLAGHER, Fifth District, Oklahoma A. & M. College; R. J. McLEAN, Sixth District, University of Texas; J. G. ARBUTHNOT, Eighth District, University of Washington.

RULE I.

Eligibility.

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

RULE II.

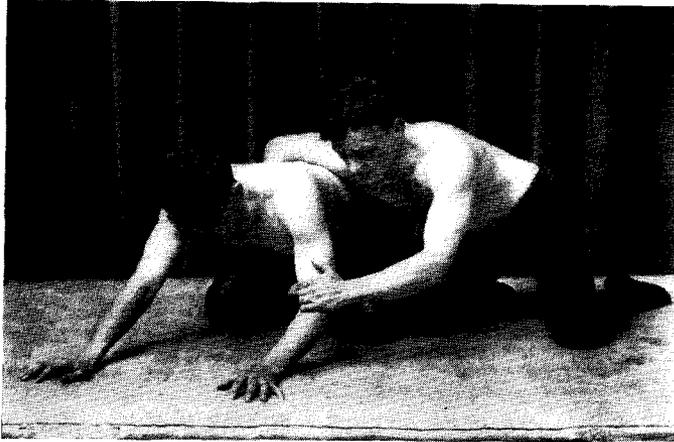
Representation.

1. An institution shall be represented by only one contestant in each class, but two or more names may be submitted in advance of the date set for the meet.
2. No contestant shall be allowed to compete in more than one class in each meet.

RULE III.

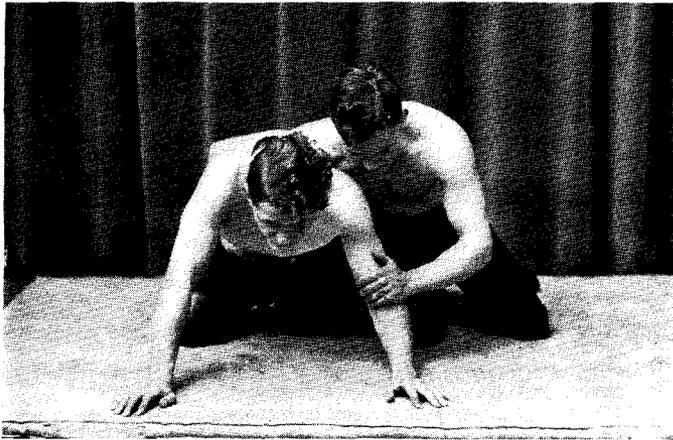
Mats, Ropes and Costumes.

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



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

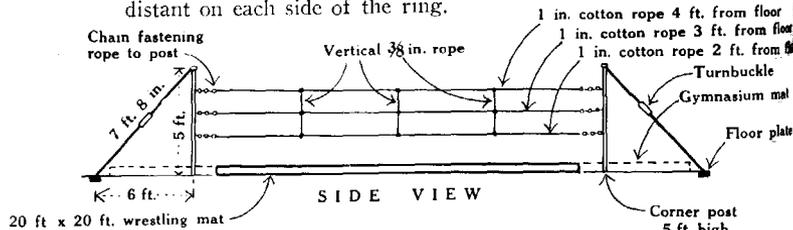
This position is shown as required in Rule VII, Section 3. Note particularly that offensive wrestler's right leg is outside of defensive wrestler's left leg.



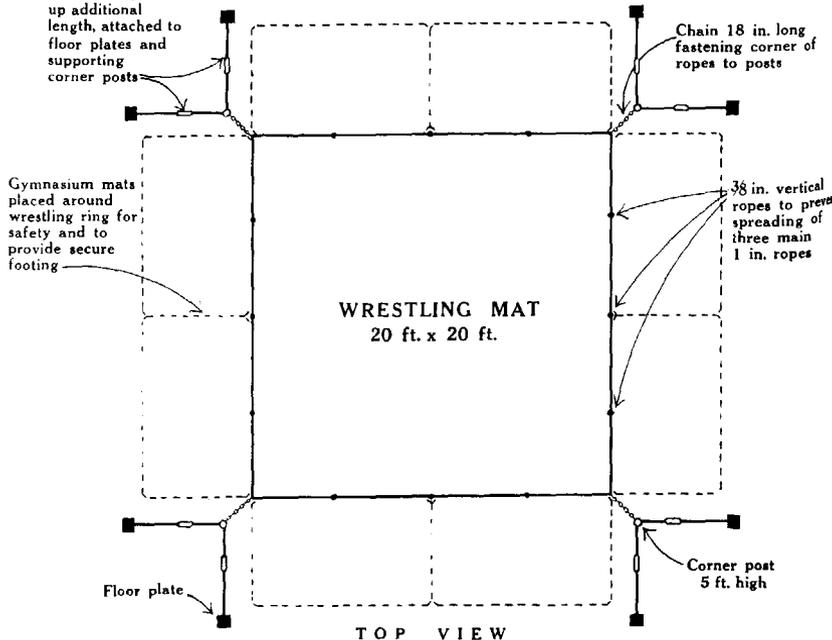
No. 2—ILLEGAL "REFEREE'S POSITION ON MAT."

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

Three 1-inch ropes shall be tightly stretched 2 feet, 3 feet and 4 feet, respectively, above the mat. These ropes shall extend in from four supporting posts, which shall be placed at least 18 inches back from the corners of the ring. Cotton ropes are recommended, but if manila or sisal ropes are used they must be wrapped with bunting or other soft material to avoid "rope burns." To prevent the spreading of ropes during bouts, they shall be securely fastened together by twelve vertical $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch ropes, three of which shall be placed equidistant on each side of the ring.



6 ft. steel rods,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, with
turnbuckles, to take
up additional
length, attached to
floor plates and
supporting
corner posts



TOP VIEW

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

2. The uniform shall consist of full-length tights, a black outside supporter, and light, heel-less gymnasium shoes, laced by means of eyelets. If requested by the home management, sleeveless shirt, without fasteners of any sort on the shoulders, shall be worn by all participants.

3. Wrestling teams should wear some distinctive emblem to enable the officials to distinguish the contestants more readily. Popular and successful wrestling demand cleanliness of costumes.

RULE IV.

Weight Classification.

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

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

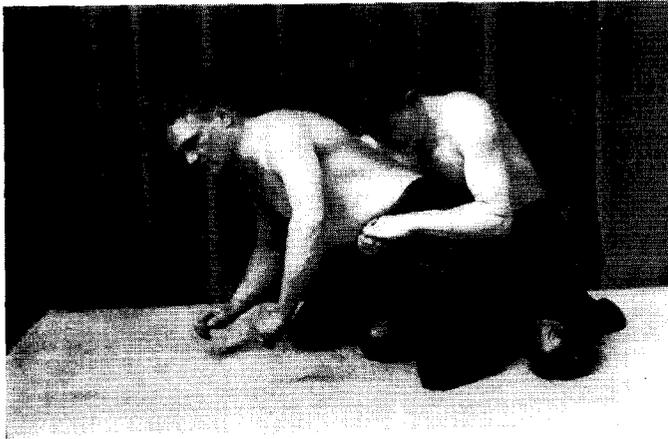
RULE V.

Time Weighing-in of Contestants.

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

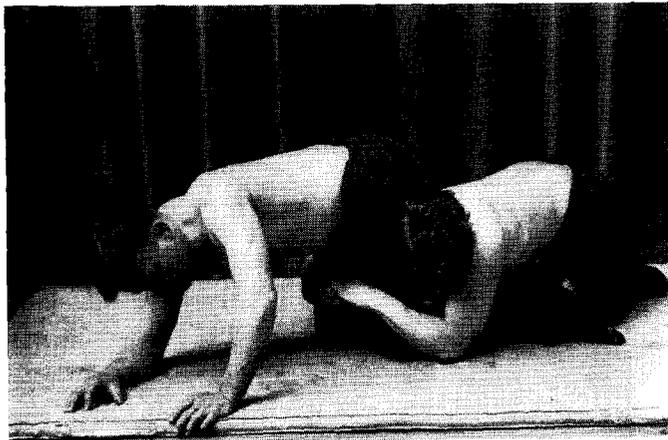
Weight Allowance

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



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 VII, Section 1.)



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

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

Failure To Make Weight

3. Any contestant failing to make weight at the maximum time mutually agreed upon, shall be allowed until the minimum time (one-half hour before scheduled time of meet) to make weight. Contestants who then fail to make the required weight shall be rejected.

RULE VI.

Drawings and Eliminations in Championship Meets.

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

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

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

Method of Drawing in Bagnall-Wild System.

3. **Drawings for First Place.** Immediately after the expiration of the minimum weighing-in time, drawings shall be made for each class, starting with the 115-lb. class, and progressing in order up to the heavyweight class as follows:

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

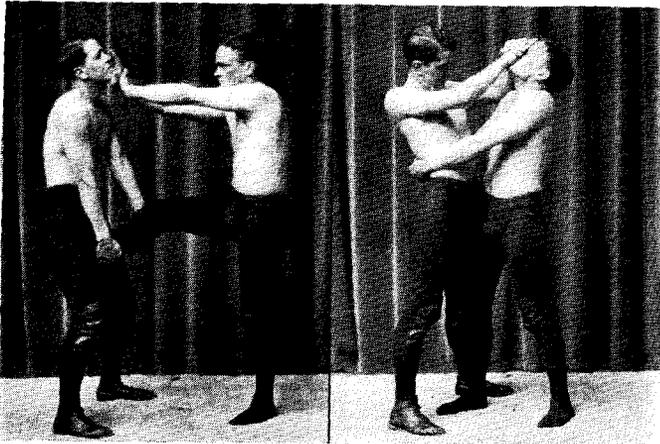
Note. Before drawings for each class begin, the numbers opposite the byes and also the numbers assigned to seeded contestants must be taken out.

4. **Byes.** When the number of competitors is not a power of two (that is, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64) there shall be "byes" in the first round. The number of pairs which



No. 5—LEGAL USE OF HANDS IN BODYLOCK.

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



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

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

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

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

In each weight the defeated contender in the final second place match shall wrestle for third place against the winner of elimination bouts between those contestants who have been defeated by the winner of second place prior to the final second place match.

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

RULE VII.

Legal and Illegal Holds.

1. **Illegal Holds.** Any hold, lock or grip shall be allowed except the hammerlock above the right angle, twisting hammerlock, over-scissors, strangle holds, full (double) nelson, toe hold, holds over mouth, nose or eyes (*i.e.*, over front of face), interlocking of fingers, hands or arms around body or legs while contestants are on the mat, bending or twisting of fingers for punishment or to break holds, or any hold used for punishment alone.

Note 1. Attention is called to the fact that if the double wristlock is brought up into a twisting hammerlock, it becomes an illegal hold and must be stopped by the Referee and treated as any other illegal hold, and no contestant shall be allowed to retain any advantage he secures by use of the wristlock in this illegal way. The Referee is further in-

structed that he should anticipate danger of injury from this hold and stand so that he may block the double wristlock before it reaches the danger point.

Note 2. The Committee calls the attention of the coaches and contestants to the fact that injuries are sometimes caused by a lack of knowledge on the part of contestants of such holds as the double wristlock (which may cause injury when used legally) and any other more or less dangerous hold. 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 I of this rule, this restriction does not apply when the defensive man has regained his feet, when he is in a sitting position on the mat or when he has only one knee on the mat. Lifting of one or both hands from the mat does not affect this rule and, therefore, no complete armlock is permitted until one knee is raised from the mat.

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

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

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

3. **Referee's Position on the Mat.** Contestants beneath must have both hands and both knees on the mat. The contestant behind shall be slightly over opponent with right (or left) arm resting loosely around opponent's waist, left (or right) hand placed on or near opponent's left (or right) elbow, and both knees shall be on the mat and outside of opponent's near leg.

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

RULE VIII.

Bringing Contestants Back to Mat After Going Outside.

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

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

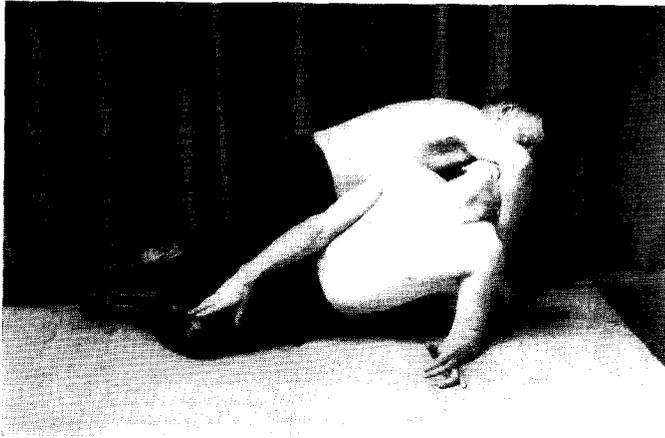
B. If a contestant held a position of advantage immediately before leaving the mat, on resumption of the match this contestant shall be given the position of advantage in the "Referee's Position on the Mat." (See Rule VII, Section 3), except when Referee applies penalties indicated in Rule X, Sections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

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

RULE IX.

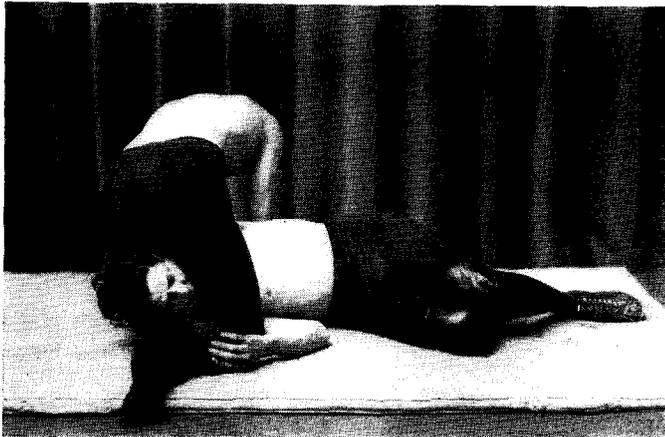
Stalling.

1. **Stalling is Illegal Under These Rules.** While on their feet, contestants must wrestle; *i.e.*, they must make an honest effort to secure a position of advantage, regardless of any time-advantage previously obtained, and when one contestant has secured a position of advantage, whether on the feet or on the mat, he shall make an honest effort to secure a fall; furthermore, a contestant who has previously secured a considerable time-advantage over his



No. 8—ILLEGAL FACE HOLD.

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



No. 9—LEGAL HEAD-SCISSORS.

The head-scissors is considered legal when taken as shown above, with the hold on either side of the face, even though the bend of the knee may be in front of the nose, mouth or eyes; *provided* the leg is not in close contact as to interfere with the breathing of the defensive wrestler. If defensive wrestler strangles himself by refusing to let his body turn as head is twisted by the head-scissors, the hold is still legal.

opponent is stalling if he fails to make an honest effort to wrestle aggressively thereafter. (For Penalties, see Rule X.)

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

RULE X.

1. Stalling. Penalties.

A. If, in the opinion of the Referee, a contestant in a position of advantage on the mat, is stalling, the Referee **SHALL** order the men to their feet in the neutral position.

B. **On Feet in Neutral Position.** If, in the opinion of the Referee, a contestant in the neutral position on the feet, is stalling, the Referee **SHALL** put contestants in the Referee's Position on the Mat with the offender underneath. (See Rule VII, Section 3.)

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

2. **Intentionally Going Off Mat.** If, in the opinion of the Referee, a contestant intentionally runs, slides, crawls or rolls off the mat to prevent his opponent from going behind him, the Referee **SHALL** give his opponent the Referee's position behind. (See Rule VII, Section 3.)

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

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

RULE XI.**Injuries and Defaults.**

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

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

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

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

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

RULE XII.**Length of Bouts.**

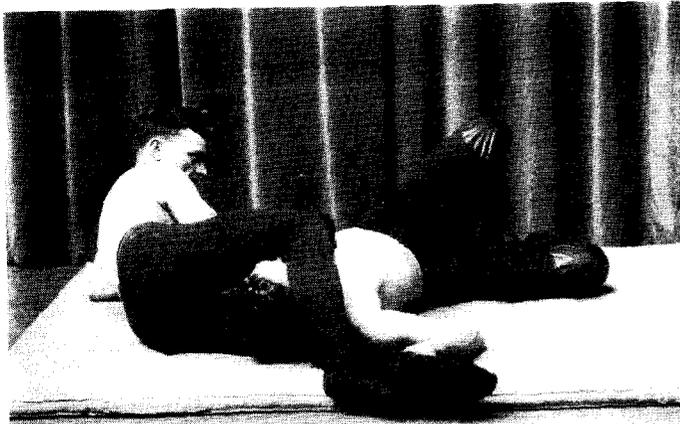
1. **Methods of Conducting and Length of All Dual Bouts and First Place Bouts in Championship Meets.** All first place bouts in championship meets and all dual meet bouts shall be ten minutes in length and if the Referee does not award the bout to either contestant at the expiration of this period, two extra-period bouts of three minutes each shall be wrestled.

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

If neither contestant secures a fall or a position of advantage before the expiration of two minutes of wrestling, the Referee shall stop the bout and the remaining eight minutes shall be divided into two four-minute periods. The Referee shall toss a coin and the winner of the toss may elect to go behind or underneath in the Referee's Position on the Mat at the beginning of the first four-minute bout, no rest period being allowed. At the expiration of the first four-minute bout, the Referee shall stop the bout and shall put the contestant who started with the position of advantage in the first bout in the position underneath at the start of the second four-minute bout, no rest period being allowed. If a contestant secures a fall in the first four-minute period, this terminates only the first four-minute bout and the second four-minute bout shall be wrestled as though no fall had resulted in the previous bout, except as provided in Section 4-B and in Rule XVI, Section 1, Note.

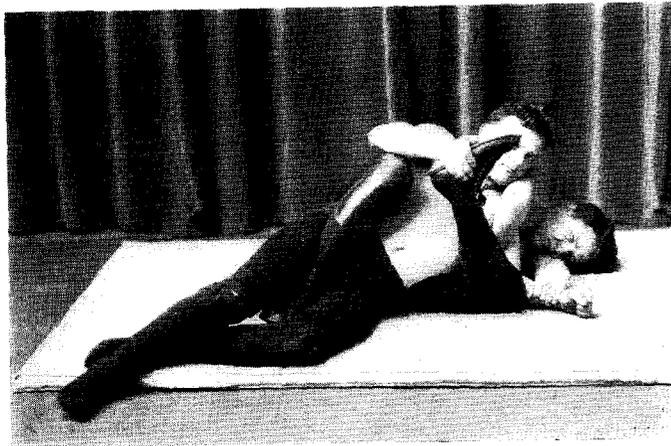
Note. If either contestant has brought his opponent to the mat and has been indicated as having the advantage behind by the Referee at any time in the first two minutes of wrestling in any dual meet match, or in any first place match in championship meets, the match goes on as a continuous ten-minute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

2. **Second and Third Place Matches in Championship Meets.** Second and third place matches shall consist of three two-minute bouts. The first two-minute bout shall start from the neutral position with both contestants on their feet. If neither contestant secures a fall in the first two-minute period, the Referee shall stop the bout and toss the coin and the winner of the toss may elect to go behind or underneath in the Referee's Position on the Mat at the beginning of the second two-minute bout, no rest period being allowed. At the expiration of the second two-minute bout, the Referee shall stop the bout and



No. 10—ILLEGAL HEAD-SCISSORS.

This hold is illegal because the pressure is over the front of the face, in contrast to pressure on the sides of the face as shown in No. 9.



No. 11—LEGAL FOOT (INSTEP) HOLD.

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

shall put the contestant who started with the position of advantage in the position underneath when he starts the third two-minute bout, no rest period being allowed. If a contestant secures a fall in the second two-minute period, this terminates only the second two-minute bout, and the third two-minute bout shall be wrestled as though no fall had resulted in the previous bout. In case a fall has been secured in the second two-minute bout, the third two-minute bout shall terminate with the expiration of the same time interval necessary to secure the fall in the second two-minute bout. There shall be no extra-period bouts in second or third place matches.

3. **Extra-Period Bouts.** If the Referee makes no decision at the end of the main bout, two extra periods of three minutes each shall be wrestled. Both of the extra-period bouts shall start from the "Referee's Position on the Mat." (See Rule VII, Section 3.) The flip of a coin by the Referee shall decide the choice of starting positions in the first bout. Position of contestants shall be reversed in the second bout.

Note. The term "main bout" refers to a continuous ten-minute bout or to the ten-minute bout when divided into the two, four and four-minute periods.

4. Intermission.

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

B. **Four-Minute Bouts.** Only such time shall intervene between the first and second four-minute bouts and between the second and third two-minute bouts as may be required for the Referee to bring contestants into proper position for the

second bout, except when the first four-minute or two-minute bout is terminated by a fall, in which case a one-minute rest may be allowed if, in the opinion of the Referee, either contestant needs the rest.

RULE XIII.

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.)
2. **Fall With Part of Body Off Mat.**
 - A. A fall shall not be awarded when the head or one or both shoulders of the defensive contestant are off the mat.
 - B. If *any portion* of the defensive man's body is off the mat, or in such contact with the ropes that he is handicapped thereby, the Referee shall stop the bout, which shall be resumed in accordance with Rule VIII, Sections 1, A, B and C, and Rule X, Section 4.
3. **Double Falls in Four-Minute, Two-Minute or Extra-Period Bouts.**
 - A. **In Championship Meets.** In case both contestants secure falls in four-minute, two-minute or extra-period bouts, the match shall be awarded to the one securing the fall in the shorter time and he only shall be awarded a point for the fall. (See Rule XII, Section 1.)
 - B. **In Dual Meets.** (See Rule XII, Section 1, and Rule XVI, Section 2.)
4. **Fall vs. Decision.** In championship or in dual meets, a fall shall take precedence over a decision.

RULE XIV.

Time Advantage.

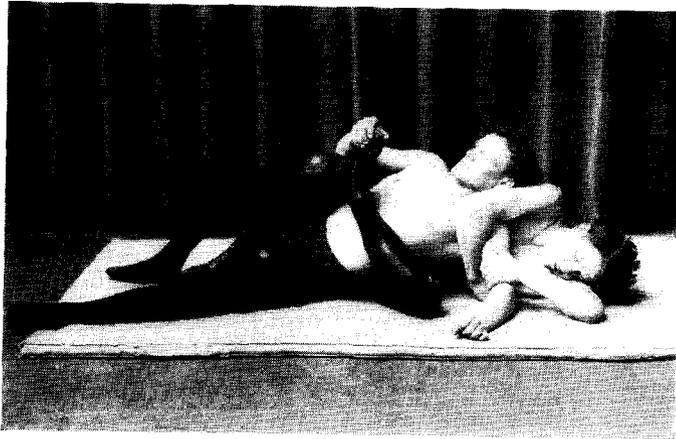
1. A contestant's time advantage starts when he brings his opponent *to the mat*. This time advantage shall continue as long as this contestant has clearly a position of advantage, even though his opponent may regain his feet temporarily. (See Rule XV, Section 1, and Explanatory Note.)
2. **Time Advantage in Extra-Period Bouts.** In extra-period bouts, all time advantage gained by the contestants, whether in the main bout or in the extra-period bouts, may be considered by the Referee in making his decision, but this time advantage is only intended *as an aid to the Referee* in determining the winner. (See Rule XV, Section 1, and Explanatory Note.)

RULE XV.

Decisions.

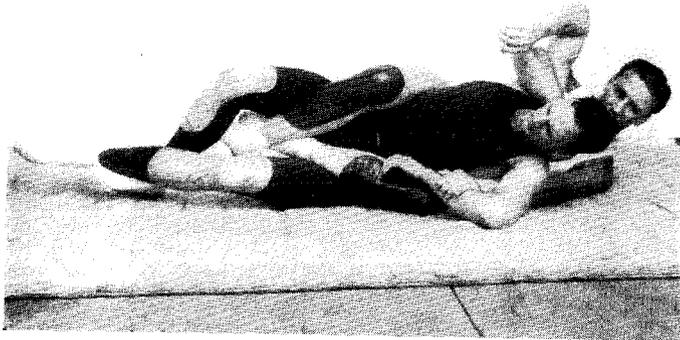
1. **Regular Bouts.** If no fall has resulted after the expiration of the regular period of wrestling, as provided in Rule XII, Section 1, the Referee shall award the bout to the contestant *who shows greater wrestling ability and aggressiveness*, providing the contestant has a time-advantage of at least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

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



No. 12—ILLEGAL TOEHOLD.

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



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

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

2. **Second and Third Place Matches in Championship Meets.** If neither contestant secures a fall in the three two-minute bouts, the Referee shall award the decision to the contestant *who has shown greater wrestling ability and aggressiveness.*

3. **Extra-Period Bouts.**

A. **In Championship Meets.** When no fall has been secured, the Referee shall award the decision to the contestant *who has shown greater wrestling ability and aggressiveness.*

B. **In Dual Meets.** The Referee may award the decision as in Section 2 above, or he may declare the bout a draw if, in his opinion, neither contestant has shown sufficient superiority to warrant the award, in which case the points for a decision shall be divided between the contestants.

RULE XVI.

Scoring.

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

Note. It should be understood that the second four-minute bout, or the second extra-period bout, ends at the expiration of the elapsed time necessary for the fall in the first over-time period.

2. **Dual Meets.**

A. **Falls.** In dual meets, when only one of the two contestants in any match secures a fall, 5 points

shall be awarded to the contestant securing the fall; but if both contestants secure falls in four-minute bouts, or in extra-period bouts, the contestant securing the fall in the shorter time wins the bout and shall be credited with 5 points, but his opponent shall also be credited with 3 points for his fall. Both four-minute bouts and extra-period bouts in dual meets shall run the full time unless stopped by falls.

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

C. **Draws.**

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

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

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

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

RULE XVII.

Referee's Duties. Officials.

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

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

3. The Referee shall notify the Timekeepers as follows:

A. When he starts a bout.

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

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

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

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

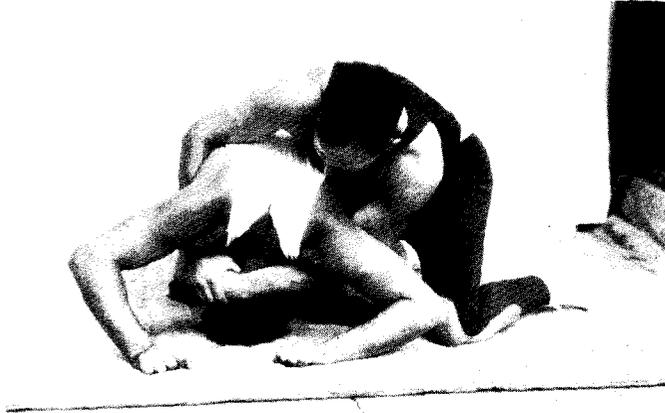
6. The Referee should meet promptly, in a spirit of good sportsmanship, any situation developing unexpectedly.

7. *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.*

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

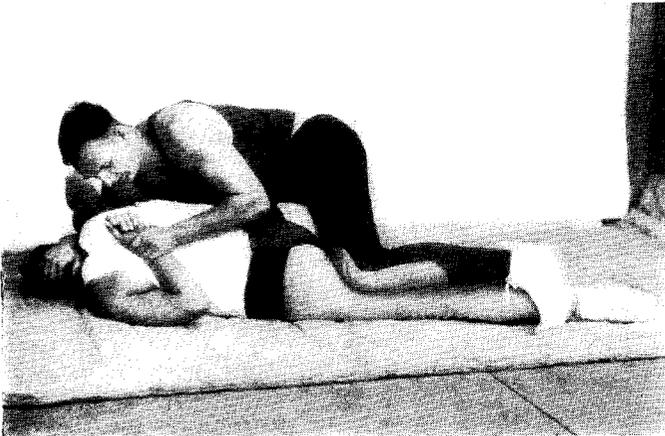
9. Before the contestants come to the mat, the Referee should inspect contestants for presence of oily rub, rosin, objectional pads, improper clothing, finger rings, etc. He should also see that finger nails are trimmed short.

10. The Referee shall be firm in warning contestants regarding such violations of the letter and the spirit of the rules as crawling off the mat, running away from an opponent, or any other form of stalling, in the use of such illegal holds as illegal face holds and interlocking of fingers,



No. 14—FULL NELSON.

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



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

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

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.

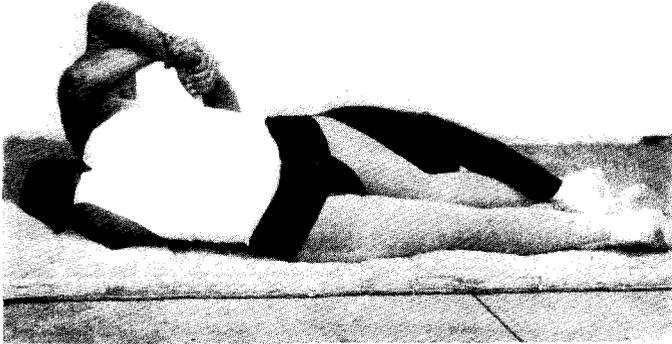
11. The Referee **MUST** enforce **VIGOROUSLY** and **PROMPTLY** ON FIRST OFFENSE (unless otherwise specified in the rules), the penalties for stalling, etc., as provided in Rule X.

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

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

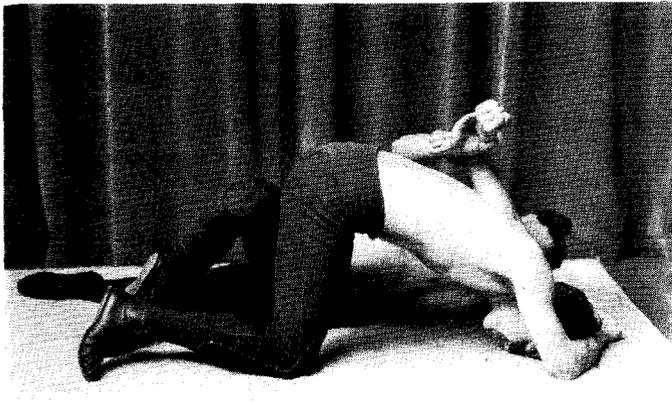
14. The Timekeepers who are recording the time-advantage behind shall start and stop their watches *only* at the signal of the Referee.

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



No. 16—LEGAL DOUBLE WRISTLOCK.

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



No. 17—ILLEGAL DOUBLE WRISTLOCK.

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

15. When there is no disagreement among the Timekeepers as to the timing of a bout, their decision shall be final unless Sections 3, 4, 12 or 13 of this rule have been violated.

16. In case of disagreement among Timekeepers, or violation of Sections 3, 4, 12 or 13 of this rule, the matter shall be referred to the Referee for decision.

RULE XVIII.

Notification and Agreement of Meets.

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

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

High School Wrestling Rules

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

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

1. Weight Classification.

A. **In Championship Meets.** Competition shall be divided into nine weight classes as follows:

- 95 lbs. and under.
- 105 lbs. and under.
- 115 lbs. and under.
- 125 lbs. and under.
- 135 lbs. and under.
- 145 lbs. and under.
- 155 lbs. and under.
- 165 lbs. and under.
- Unlimited Heavyweight.

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

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

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

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

4. **Legal and Illegal Holds.** In addition to holds barred in College Rule VII, Sections 1 and 2, the "slam" from a standing position and the "fall-back" from the standing position are barred.

Note. The term "slam" refers to the lifting of opponent high in the air and slamming him to the mat. 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."

5. Bouts.

A. **Method of Conducting and Length of Bouts.**

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

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

The second three-minute bout shall start with the contestant who had the position of advantage at the beginning of the first bout, in the position underneath. Should either contestant secure

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

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

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

If no fall occurs in the first two minutes of wrestling, the Referee shall stop the bout and the two remaining two-minute periods shall be conducted in the same manner as the two three-minute periods in Interscholastic Rule 5-A. If neither contestant has secured a fall in any of the three two-minute periods, the Referee shall award the decision to the contestant who has shown the greater wrestling ability and aggressiveness, without calling for extra period bouts.

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

C. Extra-Period Bouts. When the Referee declares a dual meet match or a final first place match in championship meets a draw at the end

of the main bout, two extra-period bouts of one minute each shall be wrestled.

D. Intermissions.

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

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

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

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

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

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Questions and Answers

BY R. G. CLAPP.

1. RULE III. *Q.*—Are ropes required?
A.—No. They are recommended but not required. If ropes are not used, however, the mat should not be less than 24 feet by 24 feet. In the interest of good sportsmanship, visiting teams should be notified several weeks before date of meet whether ropes will or will not be used.
2. RULES IV AND V. *Q.*—Is it permissible to allow slight overweight in dual meets?
A.—No. Contestants and coaches know the required weights and it is not good sportsmanship for a coach to ask the other coach to concede a handicap, and it is unfair to the contestant who has complied with the weight rules.
3. RULE VII, SECTION 3. *Q.*—Is interlocking of hands or arms permissible after defensive man has taken one or both hands from the mat?
A.—No. So long as both knees are on the mat, no complete armlock is legal.
4. RULE VII, SECTIONS 1 AND 2. *Q.*—Does the offensive wrestler lose his position of advantage when he is required by the Referee to break a dangerous or illegal hold?
A.—No, unless he has been previously warned by the Referee or unless, in the opinion of the Referee, it is a wilful effort to injure his opponent or is wilfully used to secure an unfair advantage.
5. *Q.*—Should the defensive contestant be given a neutral position or position behind when the Referee stops an illegal or dangerous hold which he is using in his effort to come out from underneath?
A.—No. He should be put back into the Referee's position underneath and warned against repetition of the hold. (This applies to a double wristlock which is turned into a twisting hammerlock.)
6. *Q.*—What should the Referee do in case a hold which is usually considered a legitimate hold is forced to such an extent as to endanger a limb, or where the hold becomes purely a punishing hold?
A.—Referee should require the hold to be relaxed unless it is likely to develop into a stalling hold, in which case time should be taken out and the contestant who had the advantage should be given the Referee's position behind.
7. RULE VIII. *Q.*—In resuming a match at the center of the mat, when should the Referee give contestants the same position they had when they left the mat?
A.—Only when a fall is imminent and the defensive wrestler *intentionally* worked off the mat.
8. RULE IX. *Q.*—How long should a Referee allow a contestant to retain a stalling hold?
A.—If the contestant behind has been working hard and shows extreme breathlessness or exhaustion, he should be allowed to retain a hold of this nature for a short time; otherwise a period of thirty seconds or thereabouts should be sufficient for the Referee to decide whether or not the contestant is stalling.

9. *Q.*—Should the Referee penalize for stalling as promptly in four-minute bouts as in ten-minute bouts?
A.—Yes, but the Referee should make his decision in such cases with little regard for the time advantage secured by either contestant.
10. RULE X. *Q.*—Should the Referee warn contestants before applying penalty for stalling?
A.—No, except when a contestant intentionally works off the mat or intentionally tangles his legs or arms in the ropes to avoid a fall. However, before the meet starts, the Referee should have a definite understanding with the coaches as to his interpretation of stalling, and the coach should notify his wrestlers to this effect.
11. RULE XII. *Q.*—When a main bout has been divided into two four-minute periods and a fall results in the first four-minute period, what is the length of the last period?
A.—In championship meets the bout lasts only for the time it took the contestant to secure his fall in the first four-minute bout (i.e., if the fall was secured in two minutes, the third bout lasts but two minutes unless a fall is secured in this time or less). In dual meets the third bout is a four-minute bout because the contestant who lost the fall in the previous bout is allowed the full four minutes in which to try to pin his opponent. If he pins him in less time, then he wins the bout. If he pins him in a longer time, he is credited with 3 points and his opponent 5 points.
12. RULE XV, SECTION 2-A. *Q.*—Must the Referee make a decision in all championship matches?
A.—The Referee is required to name the winner in all championship matches even when there is only the slightest margin of superiority, but matches do occur when there appears to be no superiority of any kind. In such cases the Referee should give contestants their choice of two extra periods of two minutes each or the toss of a coin to decide the match. If contestants disagree, the Referee shall decide on the method after taking into consideration the physical condition of the contestants. Only one pair of extra bouts shall be allowed and the Referee should make a decision without extra bouts except in extreme cases.
13. RULE XIII. *Q.*—May the Referee legally call a fall when part of the opponent's body is off the mat?
A.—Yes. Any part of the body may be off the mat except the head or one or both shoulders, provided, in the opinion of the Referee, the defensive contestant is not handicapped thereby.

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

1. RULE VII. *Q.*—Is a full Nelson taken with the legs illegal?
A.—Yes.
2. RULE VI. *Q.*—In a triangular meet, how should the drawings be made?
A.—Our rules provide for no different arrangement in triangular meets than in larger championship meets. Undoubtedly, however, in triangular meets with only one contestant representing each institution, a round robin would be the fairest and most satisfactory method, with an agreement relative to points for decision or fall.
3. RULE VII. *Q.*—Has a man on defense a right to hold his forearm against his opponent's throat so that he cannot get closer and make his hold more effective?
A.—No.

4. **RULE IX.** *Q.*—When a man has a fairly good hold, say a headlock with the under-arm included, can he be penalized for stalling if he holds it but is unable to pin his opponent?
A.—If the hold is one with which, in the opinion of the Referee, the offensive wrestler has a fair chance to pin his opponent and is making a real effort to pin him, it should not be considered a stalling hold.
5. **RULE XVII.** *Q.*—What is the penalty for fouling if no injury is done to the opponent?
A.—The Referee has authority to disqualify if in his judgment the circumstances warrant it.
6. **RULE XVII.** *Q.*—What is the penalty for making derogatory remarks to an opponent or to his coach?
A.—The Referee has authority to disqualify the contestant if in his opinion the circumstances warrant it.
7. **RULE VII.** *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.
8. **RULE VII.** *Q.*—Is a man on defense permitted to use toe holds, pressure across the face, twisting hammerlock, etc.?
A.—No.
9. **RULE VI.** *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, provided after forfeiting this match he is still eligible for a later round. But, of course, he would not be eligible again in that round and not eligible in the next one unless the individual to whom he forfeited wins that round.
10. **RULE VI.** *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, provided he is eligible under the regular Bagnall-Wild rules for a later round. He might be eligible for either second or third place under this ruling.
11. **RULE III, SECTION 3.** *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.—If the Referee is doubtful of his ability to distinguish the contestants he should mark one with chalk or magnum.
12. **RULE III, SECTION 2.** *Q.*—Is a man permitted to wrestle barefooted?
A.—No. The rules required light, heel-less gymnasium shoes laced by means of eyelets.
13. *Q.*—Can a wrestler be disqualified or otherwise punished for abusive language when not in a contest: (a) when on the bench; (b) when in the locker room?
A.—The N.C.A.A. rules do not provide for such a matter and such a rule should be unnecessary in intercollegiate matches.
14. **RULE XVII, SECTIONS 1, 6 AND 10.** *Q.*—If a man underneath slaps his opponent on the back, and becomes released as a consequence, and his opponent claims he thus concedes a fall, and he claims he was only trying to fool his opponent, what verdict should the Referee give?
A.—The Referee should decide the matter on the basis of his judgment as to intent of the defensive wrestler, and in the interest of good sportsmanship. Trying to "fool" an opponent is not good sportsmanship and should be so interpreted by the Referee.

15. *Q.*—Under what condition is a man permitted or not permitted to take out time for lacing a shoe or other adjustment of his clothing?
A.—Only when the Referee considers it necessary and so orders.
16. **RULE VIII.** *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 VIII, Section 1.
17. **RULE IX.** *Q.*—Does illegal stalling ever apply to the defensive man, as when he is trying to take a decision instead of a fall?
A.—The rules provide no penalty for a defensive wrestler who closes up and merely works to prevent a fall. In case the defensive wrestler obtains the offensive position or free position he might then be penalized.
18. **RULE VII.** *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.
19. *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.
20. **RULE VI.** *Q.*—If in a tournament a man who is a lone entry wrestles in one weight (say 165-pound class) the first day, can he drop back to a lighter class (say 155-pound class) the next day if his weight will permit?
A.—No. He would be allowed to drop back to the lower weight on the first day before drawings are made for that class if he should see fit and if his institution is not represented by another contestant in that class.
21. *Q.*—If in a tournament a man is injured in the first round, can a reserve be put in his place for a later round?
A.—No.

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

1. **RULE XV, SECTION, 2-A.** *Q.*—Might a situation arise where two contestants are evenly matched and overtime periods fail to disclose any advantage when a draw might be the only decision?
A.—See No. 12 in "Q. and A." by R. G. Clapp.
2. Is it not our expectation to develop greater responsibility in our Referees, which responsibility might cause slight changes in the interpretation of some of the rules?
3. **RULE XVI, SECTION 1, and RULE XI, SECTION 4.** *Q.*—If second place defendant defaults, what score is the other man entitled to?
A.—Three points for second place and one point for fall—total, four points.
4. *Q.*—Should not Timers call out the passing minutes so distinctly as to be heard by contestants, coaches and spectators?
A.—Yes.
5. **RULE XV.** *Q.*—Is the watch to be a determining factor regardless of individual brilliancy?
A.—No. Wrestling ability and not time advantage must be the basis of the Referee's decision.

BY W. C. O'CONNELL.

1. **RULE IX.** *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. It was so construed at the Eastern Intercollegiate Meet, and contestants were brought to their feet.
2. **RULE VII, 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.
3. **RULE VII, SECTION 1, NOTE 3.** *Q.*—Man underneath raises one knee from mat in an effort to escape. Can underneath man lock arms or hands?
A.—Yes. In order to prohibit locking of arms or hands, opponent must have both knees on mat.
4. **RULE XIV, SECTION 1.** *Q.*—Contestant has top position, underneath man gets to his feet with opponent still behind him and remains in that position for two minutes before managing to escape. Does the time behind while on their feet count?
A.—Yes. The time advantage continues until opponent has clearly escaped or has gained the top position.
5. **RULE X, SECTION 1-B.** *Q.*—One wrestler has time advantage of two minutes. He releases his hold or allows opponent to escape and jumps to his feet. Opponent tries to wrestle and finally drops down on hands and knees. Man with time advantage stands and looks at him but makes no effort to secure a hold. What should Referee do in such a case?
A.—Referee should put both wrestlers on the mat, man with time advantage on bottom.

Rules of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation

CATCH-CAN OR FREE STYLE.

RULE 1.

Eligibility of Competitors.

In national competitions the amateur definition of the national governing association of wrestling shall decide.

In Olympic Games and international championship competitions contestants must be amateurs in accordance with the requirements laid down by the International Olympic Committee; *i.e.*, no one who has at any time been a professional, though requalified as an amateur by his national association, shall be allowed to compete.

In all other international competitions the contestants must be amateurs as defined by the amateur definition adopted by the I.A.W.F.

RULE 2.

Weight Classification.

The competitors in all Olympic and International competitions shall wrestle in the following categories of weights:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1. Bantam Weight..... | 56 kilograms..... | 123 pounds |
| 2. Feather Weight..... | 61 kilograms..... | 134 pounds |
| 3. Light Weight..... | 66 kilograms..... | 145 pounds |
| 4. Welter Weight..... | 72 kilograms..... | 158 pounds |
| 5. Middle Weight..... | 79 kilograms..... | 174 pounds |
| 6. Light Heavy Weight.. | 87 kilograms..... | 191 pounds |
| 7. Heavy Weight...Over | 87 kilograms..Over | 191 pounds |

RULE 3.

Weighing-In.

The weighing-in shall take place on the first day of the competition at such time that it shall be entirely finished two hours before the commencement of the competitions.

If the competitions last longer than one day, the competitors will be required to reweigh every day, such reweighing to be completed one hour before the commencement of the contests, and no allowance whatsoever will be permitted. The competitors may weigh stripped and must be submitted to a medical examination to ensure

that no fear of infection exists. Competitors have the right to be weighed as many times as they desire, subject to the foregoing restrictions.

RULE 4.

Pairing of Contestants.

The competitors must be paired for each round according to the numbers obtained in the draw. The numbers shall be drawn by the competitors themselves or by someone authorized to act for them. In competitions in which more than one representative of a nation is included in any weight, the pairing must be arranged in such a way that, as far as possible, competitors from the same country shall not be drawn together.

A table must be drawn up on which the results must be marked and the pairings of each round indicated.

The competitors whom the draw has brought together will wrestle in the first round, 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, etc. If the number of competitors should be odd, the one with the highest number will pass into the second round without any bad marks against him. He will be placed first on the list for the pairing of the second round. He will maintain this position until he is displaced by the competitor possessing the highest number after his own and who shall have become odd in the same way as he.

A bye obtained through an odd number is an advantage gained by the draw and cannot be withdrawn, except, when the final round is reached, two of the contestants remaining shall have already wrestled together in any preceding round.

The pairing for each round shall be as follows: To commence, the competitor placed at the head of the list will have for opponent a competitor possessing a higher number and the nearest to him but not having already wrestled with him.

Second round, if there have been no odd number or bye in the preceding round, 1-3, 2-4, 5-7, 6-8, etc.; if, however, there should have been a bye, 1, 2-3, 4-5, etc., and so on in the following rounds.

RULE 5.

Mat and Costume.

The mat must measure at least 6 meters by 6 meters (19½ feet by 19½ feet) and be not less than 10 centimeters (4 inches) thick. There shall be a clear space round the mat of at least 1.50 meters (5 feet). The cover of the mat shall be made of soft material and well cleaned.

Competitors must wear a vest, also a jock-strap. The one-piece costume shall cover the body to the middle of the thigh and shall not be cut away more than two hands' width round the neck and 20 centimeters round the arms. Shoes with heels or nailed or hard leather soles are forbidden. Wrestling barefoot is forbidden.

Competitors' nails must be cut short. It is forbidden to wear rings, bracelets, shoes with buckles, or any metal work, etc., with which it is possible to injure an adversary; also to grease or oil the hands or any part of the person.

RULE 6.

Officials.

An M.C. who shall loudly announce the name and nationality of each contestant.

A Timekeeper who shall announce the time in a loud voice every minute.

A Ground Jury which shall be composed of a Referee and three Judges. These officials must not be of the same nationality as either of the two contestants in order to avoid the possibility of favoritism.

If by reason of a deficiency of neutral Judges it should be impossible to employ the services of three Judges as well as a Referee, the number of Judges may be reduced to two, but not fewer.

The Judges shall be nominated and drawn for by the International Federation. A commission of three members including the representative of the International Federation shall be formed and have authority to put aside any Judges or Referees who shall have shown themselves inefficient or otherwise inapt for the service required.

In competitions for the Olympic Games or international championship it is necessary as far as possible to have only those Judges and Referees recognized by the International Federation. The conference preceding the competition is authorized to nominate the Judges.

The Referee and Judges shall not converse with any person or persons other than the Jury during a bout.

RULE 7.

Classification of Place Winners.

The results of competitions shall be decided on the basis of bad marks in the following way: The competitor who throws his opponent receives 0 bad marks. The loser by a fall receives 3 bad marks. Should the bout end without one or the other obtaining a fall, the Jury shall decide the winner by their voting slips, and in this case the winner by Jury's decision receives 1 bad mark and the loser 3 bad marks. After receiving 5 bad marks a competitor is eliminated.

The winner of a competition is the one who shall have received the smallest number of bad marks. When two men have an equal number of bad marks, the victory shall go to the one who has beaten the other.

Competitors having lost their chance of classification (*i.e.*, for a prize) in the same round are considered to have been beaten,

at the same time. Should it happen that those eligible to compete for the third place have been beaten in the same round and by the same number of points, they must be paired together for the third place on condition that they have not already wrestled each other; but if they have already been paired, they must be weighed immediately and the lighter man shall be adjudged winner of the prize.

RULE 8.

Conduct of a Bout.

A bout shall be started, stopped or ended only by the Referee's whistle.

Before the signal of starting the bout, the competitors shall take opposite corners of the mat diagonally. They shall approach each other and shake hands with the right hand. After breaking away they shall pass, turn, and face each other and commence to wrestle. When the bout is finished they will shake hands once again before leaving the arena.

Before restarting on the ground, the contestant having the under position shall go down on all fours, his knees and two hands touching the mat at the same time, while the one on top shall signify the restarting by touching his opponent. Rushing at an opponent is forbidden and should it happen the Referee shall caution the offender and order both men to stand up.

RULE 9.

Taking Hold—Illegal Holds and Penalties.

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, butting are forbidden, and any grip that endangers life or limb, or has for its object the punishing of an opponent, or inflicting such pain as might force him to give the fall, will not be allowed.

Any fair hold, grip, lock or trip is 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, it is necessary for the attacker to touch the mat with one of his knees before the upper part of his 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 formed with the upper arm.

Penalties.

Any irregular or unfair hold taken shall, if possible, be broken without discontinuing the bout. It is the duty of the Referee when a contestant has committed any infraction of the rules:

- a. To make him discontinue the fault.
- b. To make him break his hold.
- c. To make both men stand up when the offender occupies the upper position.
- d. To disqualify the contestant who, after two warnings, again commits the offense, such disqualification to be for the contest and to be equivalent to a defeat by fall.
- e. In the case of a very grave offense, the disqualification may take place at once without any previous warning, but on the vote of the majority of the Ground Jury, and such disqualification shall automatically remove the offender from the competition.

If by contravention of any of the rules a contestant places himself at a disadvantage the bout shall continue without interruption.

Any advantage gained by contravention of the rules shall be canceled even after the offender has broken his hold.

RULE 10.

Length of Bout.

All contests shall continue until one contestant has been fairly defeated, so long as this defeat takes place within the time limit fixed for each combat. The maximum time for any bout is limited to a clear 15 minutes.

At the end of 6 minutes the bout shall be stopped and the scoring papers of the Referee and Judges be consulted (except if, at the expiration of the 6 minutes, a critical situation likely to terminate in a fall shall exist, when the contest shall continue until the said situation has passed), and if two Judges are in agreement that the superiority of one contestant is evident and marked, and there appears no need to order the two 3-minute periods of ground wrestling, the bout shall be awarded on points the leading contestant, who, however, shall be entitled to demand at his own risk, continuance of the contest or the 3 plus 3 minutes ground wrestling. If he choose the latter, there shall be drawing of lots to decide which first takes the underneath position.

If after 6 minutes of chiefly upright wrestling neither of the contestants displays a well-marked superiority, the Referee, in

agreement with at least one Judge, shall order two periods of ground wrestling of 3 minutes each. The order in which the contestants shall assume the upper position is to be determined by lot, this position being taken alternately. A fall gained during these periods shall terminate the bout. Both periods are strictly limited to 3 minutes, and at the end of each period the Referee shall stop the wrestling, whatever the situation. The wrestling is to be entirely on the ground, and if the underneath wrestler breaks away and stands up or reverses the position, he must return immediately to the underneath position. If the man beneath try to avoid ground wrestling by persistent standing up, he shall not receive points for so doing, but for reversing the position he shall score a point.

RULE 11.

The Fall.

A *Fall* is defined as the touching of the mat by the two shoulder blades at the same moment to the complete satisfaction of the Referee and one of the Judges.

The period of time during which the two shoulders are together in contact with the mat is immaterial, provided it is sufficient for two of the officials (of whom the Referee must be one) to be in agreement that both shoulders have touched the mat at the same moment.

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.

The *Flying Fall*, whereby both shoulders simultaneously strike the mat, however brief the period of actual contact, shall be declared a fall.

A fall at once terminates the bout.

RULE 12.

The Ground Jury—Its Duties.

The Referee has sole control of the bout and the contestants.

The verdict of the Judges decides the bout if no fall be scored.

It is obligatory that each Judge should name one man as winner; "drawn match" (match nul) cannot be accepted as a verdict.

The Fall.

The decision must be given as follows:

- a. If the Referee gives a fall and one of the Judges agrees.
- b. If the Referee gives a fall and the other Judges do not agree to protest.
- c. If the Referee does not see the fall and the Judges are unanimous in claiming a fall.
- d. If there are three Judges and the opinions are 2 contra 2, the opinion of the Referee shall decide.

If a fall does not take place within the 15 minutes accorded, the Judges (and the Referee if there be only two Judges) shall hand their scoring papers to the M.C., and in accordance with these papers the winner shall be declared.

The Bout.

In each bout the Referee and Judges must judge the gains according to the value of the positions obtained, and the aggression displayed without considering whether a wrestler is on top or underneath. By aggression is meant the efforts made to obtain a fall. Passivity is an offense. It includes any actions tending simply to prevent active wrestling such as, backing off the mat, or pushing one's opponent off the mat, continually lying down on the stomach, or, in the case of the man on top, being content merely to hold down his man underneath, etc. The contestant who, after one warning, persists in such passivity for a further minute shall be declared defeated.

Bringing an opponent down by a definite hold should be given a point in the attacker's favor. To go underneath when endeavoring to bring off a hold should not count as a point to the other contestant.

When on the ground, if the contestant on top does not try any definite hold during one minute he must be called to order, and after a further minute the Referee shall make both men stand up.

When standing, if both contestants get both their feet off the mat, the bout shall be continued in the middle; but if a hold has been taken when both contestants were on the mat and this hold is not changed, the attacker shall have the right to carry his opponent back upon the mat. The same shall apply during ground wrestling.

If the Referee decide that an attack during ground wrestling can only be finished off the mat, he shall blow his whistle and order the contestants to resume in the center. The same action shall be taken if the defender crawl off the mat as a means of escape towards regaining the standing position.

If during ground wrestling both contestants come off the mat, the Referee shall order them back to the center, in standing position or on the ground as he shall decide according to the situation at the moment when they left the mat and the advantage possessed by one over his opponent.

If part of the body, other than the head, falls off the mat, the fall shall be a question of judgment given in accordance with the decisions taken prior to the competitions and governed by the placing of the mat. Should the feet of an opponent go off the mat during a throw, the fall can only be given where the shoulders have touched the ground **before the feet.**

A wrestler who abandons a contest without a satisfactory reason from the medical point of view shall be excluded from all further participation in the competition.

Should a contestant be prevented from continuing a bout for some cause or other beyond his control, such as bleeding from the nose, striking his head off the mat, or any other acceptable cause, the Referee shall suspend the bout for 5 minutes maximum. Once this time has passed, if the contestant is unable to continue, he must be declared defeated.

Before all Olympic Games and championship competitions there shall be given a practical demonstration for the information and instruction of all the Judges, and, so far as is practicable, no Judge shall be permitted to officiate who was not present at such demonstration.

RULE 13.

General Conditions.

Any point not covered by the present rules the Ground Jury of the competitions shall decide in the first place; the representative of the Free Style Board secondly; and the Free Style Board of the International Federation thirdly.

In all international championships one competitor shall be the limit in each category for each nation. In other international competitions three competitors by nation and by category may be entered. If an international competition is to last more than one day, the time must be so arranged that no wrestler shall be obliged to remain on hand for more than 8 hours per day.

In international championship competitions three prizes only shall be distributed for each weight.

Suggestions to Officials

By W. F. BAILEY,

Young Men's Christian Association, High Point, N. C.

Each year wrestling is growing in popularity throughout the South and its continual growth will be due, to a large extent, to good officiating. If a person makes a success in any particular line, he must put in time and study. It is the same with wrestling. If a person wants to make a good official in wrestling, he must put some time and study to the game. Having been connected with wrestling for the past ten years as wrestler, coach, and official, I find the following suggestions very helpful in all the meets that I officiate:

1. Upon arrival.
 - (a) Locate the manager and obtain what information you might need, as to dressing place, which should be away from both teams.
 - (b) Find out time of meet.
 - (c) Inspect with manager, the place of meet and see that every thing is in readiness.
2. Before the meet.
 - (a) Dress early in a neat, clean uniform.
 - (b) Locate other officials (timers and scorers).
 - (c) Talk over signals and procedure of meet with timers and scorers and be sure that they know their business.
 - (d) Inspect watches, whistles, and other equipment used by timers and scorers.
 - (e) Go over important rules and have both captains and coaches agree on them.
3. During the meet.
 - (a) Announce name of men, their school and weight.
 - (b) See that other officials are ready.
 - (c) Have some means of recognizing both men in action.
 - (d) See that both contestants are ready and in their proper place and that they understand the signals of the official which he will use.
 - (e) The official should keep moving at all times and be alert.
 - (f) Be ready for a signal from the timer's table.
 - (g) Designate the offensive man promptly.
4. After each match.
 - (a) Announce correct score and the outcome of each match.
 - (b) Check timers and scorers.
 - (c) Do not argue with men or coaches between matches.
5. Main points for official.
 - (a) Superior knowledge of rules and their interpretation.
 - (b) Positive judgment.
 - (c) Don't apologize for mistakes.
 - (d) Make all decisions clear and distinct.
 - (e) Determine to do your best and to call the meet as you see it, regardless of the outcome.
 - (f) After the meet, announce the score.

Wrestling Officials

LIST OF WESTERN CONFERENCE OFFICIALS.

Anderson, O. B.Y.M.C.A., Lincoln, Neb.
 Barker, R. W.Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa.
 Barton, GeorgeDaily News, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Clapp, Dr. R. G.University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
 Dickerson, H. L.Blue Valley Creamery Co., Detroit, Mich.
 Hunter, Robt.1014 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Kallas, J. G.1014 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Leonard, R. G.Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.
 Otopalik, H.Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
 Pinneo, Geo. M.Y.M.C.A., Gary, Ind.
 Taylor, G. W. "Sec" ..Register and Tribune Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.
 Trenkle, R. L.Haywood Pub. Co., Lafayette, Ind.
 Trendley, H. P.c/o W. D. Gibson Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Walden, Dewey4325 Kenmore Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LIST OF MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE OFFICIALS.

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 Firkins, B. J.Ames, Iowa.
 Fisher, Chas.University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
 Gallagher, E. G.Oklahoma A.&M. College, Stillwater, Okla.
 Hunter, Robt.1014 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Jacobson, G. C.Ponca City, Okla.
 Keen, PaulUniversity of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.
 Kellogg, JohnLincoln, Neb.
 Keneen, Jos. Kansas City A.C., Kansas City, Mo.
 Lookabaugh, GuyLawrence, Kans.
 Mallory, Lyman D. ...1227 Walnut Street, Emporia, Kans.
 Otopalik, H.Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
 Patterson, B. R. Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.
 Peckinpugh, E. M. ...Ames, Iowa.
 Schroeder, E. G.University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.
 Stuteville, O. H.Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
 Taylor, G. W. "Sec" ..Register and Tribune Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.
 Voiles, CarlUniversity of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
 Wallace, LeighNorman, Okla.

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 Drennan, JohnNorth Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.
 Quinlan, P. H.University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.
 Tilson, TexDuke University, Durham, N. C.

LIST OF EASTERN OFFICIALS.

Cann, W. E. Supervisor Phy. Educ., Public Schools, Elizabeth, N. J.



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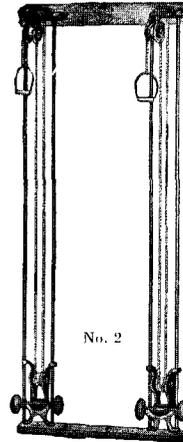
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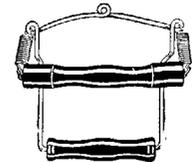
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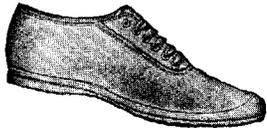
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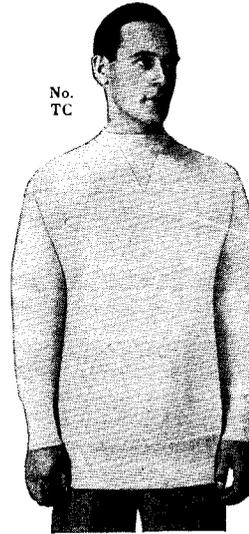
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No. 3C. Cotton fleece lined, in Cardinal, Royal Blue, Maroon, or Navy Each, \$1.50

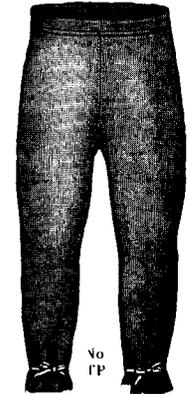
No. TCC. White Cotton Sweat or Beach Coat. Button front; coat style, two pockets. . . . Each, \$2.00

No. TX. Cotton fleece lined. Silver Gray only. Each, \$1.00

No. T. Medium weight shirt, wool back; fleecelined; Gray or Natural; low collar; long sleeves. Each, \$2.75

No. SSE. Cut with patent elastic shoulder and neck; full in the arms to allow complete freedom; elastic stitch cuffs and waist, insuring a snug fit. Navy, Black, Maroon, Old Gold, Cardinal, Royal Blue, or Buff. Each, \$7.00

TRAINING PANTS



No. TP

No. TP. Full length pants for track training. Wool back, fleece lined; Oxford Gray Pair, \$3.00

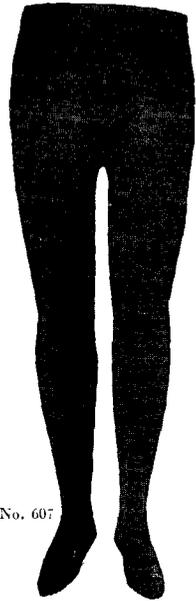
No. TCP. Full length pants for track training. Cotton, fleece lined; Oxford Gray Pair, \$1.50

No. 3CP. Full length pants. In Cardinal, Royal Blue, Maroon, Navy. . . . Pair, \$1.75

No. SPZ. Hookless fastener style pants with elastic top; cut full in hips, legs tapering to ankle. Hookless fasteners enable the pants to be taken off or put on instantly. Made up in a variety of colors. Jersey knit. Pair, \$7.50

All prices subject to change without notice. All orders will be accepted subject only to our ability to supply the goods.

SPALDING Worsted Tights and Trunks



No. 607

TIGHTS

No. 1A. Full length tights. Worsted. Navy, Black or Maroon. Special order only.....Pair, \$10.00

No. 607. Full length heavy weight wrestling tights. Navy, Black or Maroon. Special order only.
Pair, \$8.00

No. 605. Full length. Worsted. Navy, Black or Maroon. Special order onlyPair, \$6.00

No. 604. Knee tights. Worsted. White, Navy, Black or Maroon.
Pair, \$3.00

TRUNKS

No. 2. Worsted trunks. With belt loops. Navy or black.
Pair, \$2.25



No. 2



Sportsmen—whatever the Sport—you'll find Spalding Equipment Authentic

A. G. SPALDING & BROS. are the only athletic goods manufacturers in the world making a complete line of team equipment, outfitting the athlete in every sport from head to foot.

Every SPALDING store has a special department catering to colleges and schools. School coaches, superintendents, and physical directors are invited to utilize this feature of our business.

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Sport Equipment from an Athletic Family



SPALDING

... made the first golf ball — the first tennis ball — the first foot ball — the first basket ball — ever made in this country. Spalding has ever been the leading manufacturer of indoor and outdoor gymnasium apparatus. Spalding has been making authentic athletic equipment for over half a century.

No other manufacturer in the world has a background like Spalding. You can choose your complete sport outfit with the knowledge that everything will be exactly right.

Coaches Office

A. G. Spalding & Bros.

