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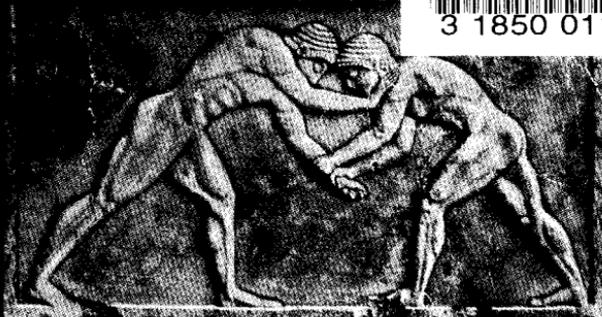
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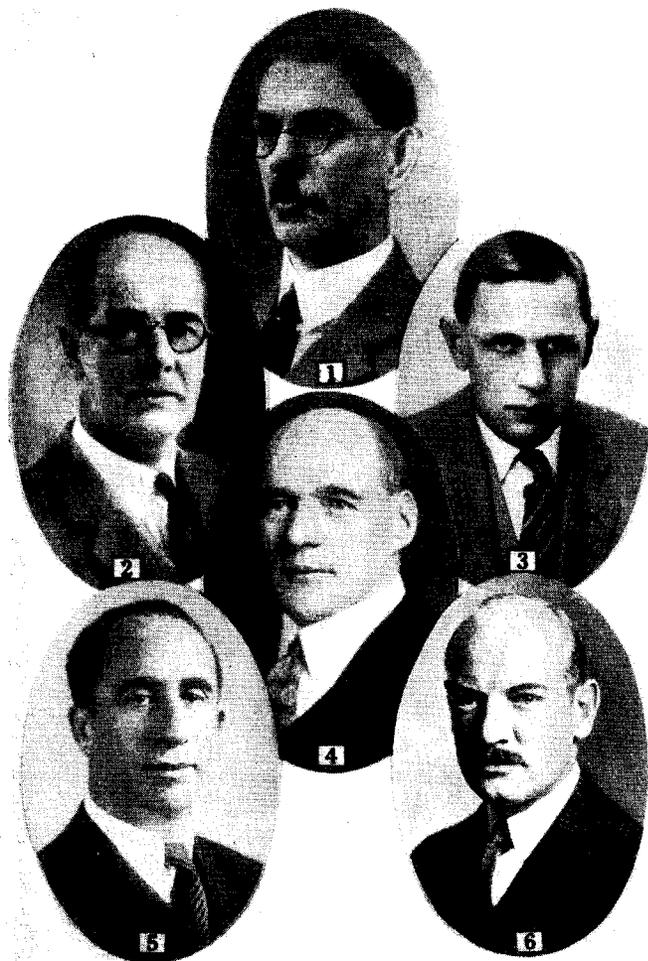
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WRESTLING RULES COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

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# National Collegiate Athletic Association Wrestling Rules

1932-33

*As Recommended by the Rules Committee  
consisting of*

DR. R. G. CLAPP, Chairman . . . University of Nebraska  
DR. J. A. ROCKWELL . . . Mass. Inst. Tech.  
G. M. TRAUTMAN . . . Ohio State University  
DR. D. B. SINCLAIR . . . Princeton University  
C. P. MILES . . . Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
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## Foreword

The sixth edition of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Wrestling Guide presents few changes in the rules that govern the sport. In Rule 3, Section 2, it is recommended that sleeveless shirts without fasteners of any sort be worn at all wrestling meets, and that this be mandatory at the annual National Collegiate meet. Section 3 of the same rule recommends that different colored anklets should be worn by competing wrestlers in order that they may be more readily distinguished by officials.

A new section has been added to Rule 5 which provides that contestants be examined by a physician for communicable diseases at the time of weighing-in for the annual National Collegiate championships, and contestants who are likely to endanger other participants shall be disqualified. At other meets the presence of a communicable disease should be considered sufficient reason for disqualification.

A clause has been added to Rule 15, Section 3a, which instructs the Referee to award the decision to the contestant who has shown greater ability and aggressiveness in the extra period of a bout where no fall has been secured in a championship meet. That is, no consideration shall be given anything that may have happened in the regular bout or bouts.

Several minor changes have been made in the rules to avoid misinterpretations, but these changes in no way affect the intent of the rules.

Reports from all sections of the country indicate increased participation in wrestling as an intramural and an intercollegiate and interscholastic sport, and greater interest has been aroused among the student bodies, resulting in much larger attendances.

The Editor is grateful to the faithful workers who have assisted him by collecting material for the Guide, and keenly regrets that it is impossible to include this year all of the material assembled, due to prevailing economic conditions.

GEORGE M. TRAUTMAN,

*Editor Wrestling Guide.*

## Olympic Wrestling Championships

By DR. R. G. CLAPP,

*Secretary American Olympic Wrestling Committee.*

Most of the foreign representatives considered the Olympic free style wrestling championships a great success, and as the United States won the team championship the American representatives naturally approved them heartily. The United States presented a well balanced team that won three championships and two second places, and was a serious contender in the other two classes. The competition was very close except in the heavyweight division, in which Richthoff of Sweden outclassed the field because of his tremendous advantage in weight and strength as well as in wrestling experience.

Our team was the best trained and best conditioned in this competition, due to the efficient work of the coach and trainers, Messrs. Otopalik, Meldrum and Dennie. The handicap which Americans encountered in past Olympic contests of competing against foreigners with a marked superiority in strength and endurance, was entirely absent in 1922, for our wrestlers, except in the heavyweight class, were able to match strength for strength, and in most cases they finished in better condition than their opponents.

In general, our team showed more clever and versatile wrestling than any of the foreign entrants. Lack of complete familiarity with the Olympic wrestling rules undoubtedly handicapped our contestants somewhat, but it is to their credit that they suffered more from lack of knowledge of the foreign style of wrestling than from lack of knowledge of the rules. On a number of occasions the foreign representatives stated that this year's U.S.A. team understood the rules better than any American team they had ever seen in Olympic competition, and that it was the best trained American Olympic wrestling team they had ever seen.

### OFFICIATING.

Owing to a shortage of competent officials, two instead of three judges were used in all contests. In general, the refereeing of the foreign representatives was distinctly better than that of our own men, due undoubtedly to the fact that the foreigners are more familiar with the Olympic rules. Two outstanding referees were Captain Roberg of Sweden and Mr. Percy Longhurst of England, who served in the majority of matches in the later rounds. Everyone was impressed with the impartiality, fairness and competency with which they handled their bouts.

In 1928 there was much criticism because of the alleged calling of rolling falls on American wrestlers. In this year's Olympic championships the writer did not see a single case where, in his opinion, a rolling fall was called. In addition, the officials were conservative in calling momentary pin falls and did not call any falls unless they were in such position as to see that both shoulders of the defensive wrestler were in simultaneous contact with the mat.

The judging of the contests was, in the main, very satisfactory. As usually happens at any meet, there were a few cases where the pronouncements of the judges did not coincide with the opinions of a majority of those interested, notably in regard to one or two decisions against Japanese wrestlers, but it may be fairly said that no American wrestler lost a single match because of partial or incompetent officiating.

The meet was run off smoothly and with dispatch, due to the able management of Mr. Charles Keppen, of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, a member of the American Olympic Wrestling Committee. Place winners in the various classes of the free style wrestling were as follows:

### FREE STYLE PLACE WINNERS.

Heavyweight—1, J. Richthoff (Sweden); 2, J. Riley (U.S.A.); 3, N. Hirschl (Austria).  
131-lb.—1, P. Mehringer (U.S.A.); 2, T. Sjostedt (Sweden); 3, E. Searf (Austria).  
174-lb.—1, I. Johansson (Sweden); 2, K. Luukko (Finland); 3, J. Tanyogi (Hungary).  
158-lb.—1, J. VanBebber (U.S.A.); 2, D. Macdonald (Canada); 3, E. Leino (Finland).  
145-lb.—1, C. Faconne (France); 2, C. Karpati (Hungary); 3, G. Klaren (Sweden).  
124-lb.—1, K. Pihlajamaki (Finland); 2, E. Nemir (U.S.A.); 3, E. Karlsson (Sweden).  
123-lb.—1, R. Pearce (U.S.A.); 2, O. Zombori (Hungary); 3, A. Jaskari (Finland).



JACK F. VAN BEBBER,  
Los Angeles Athletic Club,  
Welterweight.

PETER J. MEHRINGER,  
University of Kansas,  
Light Heavyweight.

ROBERT E. PEARCE,  
Oklahoma A.&M.,  
Bantamweight.

UNITED STATES OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS, 1922.

## Olympic vs. American Collegiate Wrestling

By DR. R. G. CLAPP,

Secretary American Olympic Wrestling Committee.

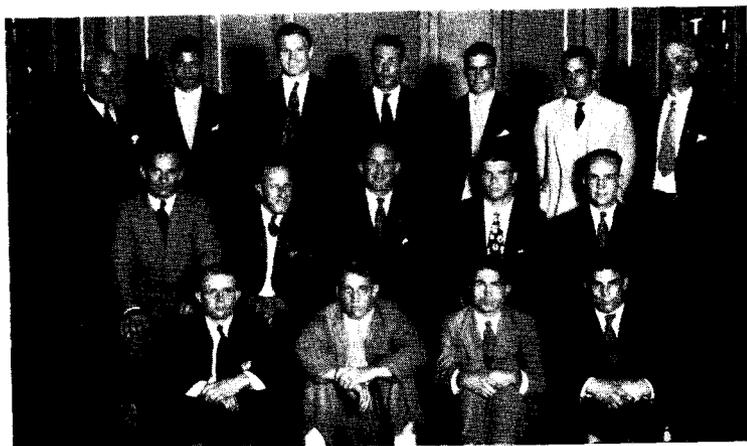
Scoring on the usual Olympic plan of counting only first places, this gave the team championship to the United States with three first places, second to Sweden with two first places, and third a tie between Finland and France, each with one first place. Counting first, second and third places, 5, 3 and 1 points, respectively, as is done in this country, would not have changed the relative position of the United States and Sweden. The scoring on this basis would have placed the competing teams as follows: 1. United States, 21 points; 2. Sweden, 15 points; 3. Finland, 10 points; 4. Hungary, 7 points; 5. France, 5 points; 6. Canada, 3 points; 7. Austria and Australia, tie, 1 point each. Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Japan, Mexico and Norway did not score.

The results of the Greco-Roman wrestling were as follows:

### GRECO-ROMAN PLACE WINNERS.

Heavyweight—1. S. Svensson (Sweden); 2. O. Pellinen (Finland); 3. M. Grappioni (Italy).  
191-lb.—4. C. Westergren (Sweden); 2. J. Urban (Czechoslovakia); 3. N. Hirschl (Austria).  
174-lb.—1. V. Kokkinen (Sweden); 2. J. Földes (Germany); 3. A. Cadler (Sweden).  
158-lb.—1. E. Johansson (Sweden); 2. V. Kallander (Sweden); 3. E. Gallegati (Italy).  
145-lb.—1. E. Malmberg (Sweden); 2. E. Sperling (Germany); 3. A. Kurland (Denmark).  
134-lb.—1. G. Gozzi (Italy); 2. W. Ehl (Germany); 3. L. Koskela (Finland).  
123-lb.—1. J. Brendel (Germany); 2. L. Francois (France); 3. M. Nizzola (Italy).

Sweden scored an overwhelming victory in Greco-Roman wrestling by winning five of the seven weight classes, one second and one third place. The United States did not participate in Greco-Roman wrestling and therefore Sweden won the combined Olympic free style and Greco-Roman wrestling championship. Our score in the free style wrestling was sufficient to place the United States second.



Front row (left to right)—Lyle Morford, Cornell College; Maxnard E. Harmon, Iowa State Teachers College; Robert E. Peurco, Oklahoma A.&M.; Edgar Nemir, University of California. Second row—Ralph C. Teague, Southwestern State Teachers College; Carl J. Douzovito, University of Michigan; Hugo Otopalik, Iowa State College, Coach; Lloyd O. Appleton, Edgewood, Iowa; Melvin C. Clodfelter, Oklahoma A.&M. Back row—C. W. Streit Jr., Birmingham, Ala., Chairman 1932 American Olympic Wrestling Committee; Conrad Caldwell, Los Angeles Athletic Club; Jack Riley, Northwestern University; Peter J. Mehninger, University of Kansas; Jack F. Van Bebber, Los Angeles Athletic Club; Robert W. Hess, Iowa State College; Dr. R. G. Clapp, University of Nebraska, Secretary 1932 American Olympic Wrestling Committee. George W. Ashford, United States Naval Academy, was absent when picture was taken.

UNITED STATES OLYMPIC WRESTLING TEAM, 1932.

Consensus of opinion among those familiar with college wrestling in the United States and who saw the Olympic wrestling championships at Los Angeles, favored the National Collegiate rules as distinctly superior to the Olympic rules, chiefly because the use of the momentary pin fall and the barring of the scissors on body or head, under the Olympic code, practically eliminates the "leg-wrestling" which makes up the more interesting part in the college sport.

An exhibition bout of typical American college wrestling was put on during an intermission in the Olympic program for the benefit of foreign representatives. Numerous expressions of opinion indicated that our college wrestling is just about as much superior to Olympic free style wrestling as the latter is superior to Greco-Roman wrestling. American spectators found little to interest them in the Greco-Roman style.

The National Collegiate Wrestling Rules Committee has been urged frequently to adopt the Olympic rules in toto and thus help to standardize amateur wrestling throughout the world. Before considering such a radical move, the National Collegiate Committee most certainly should give careful attention to the expressions of opinion previously mentioned on the relative merits of American college and Olympic rules. It appears to the writer that the logical plan would be to effect a compromise and adopt a set of rules which will include the best features of both.

The writer found the foreign wrestling representatives a fine, fairminded group who are wholeheartedly working to promote amateur wrestling, and it is his opinion that, in the comparatively near future, these gentlemen will be glad to adopt any of the National Collegiate rules which they can be shown will improve the Olympic code.

At the meeting of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation, held July 29, a committee of five was appointed to study the existing rules and observe their operation during the progress of the Olympic competition, and to recommend at the next meeting of the Federation changes which might improve the rules. The committee included Mr. Victor Smeds of Finland, the president, serving as chairman; Mr. Percy Longhurst of England, the secretary, and Messrs. Kampmann of Germany, Captain Roberg of Sweden and Dr. Clapp of the U.S.A.

The committee recommended to the Federation a number of changes in the rules, among which were several offered by the writer. The most important of these suggestions was a revision of the wording of the rule defining a fall, in which it was agreed that no fall should be called unless the officials were in such position as to be able to see clearly that both shoulders of the defensive wrestler were in simultaneous contact with the mat, and that in questionable cases the defensive wrestler be given the benefit of the doubt.

The Federation did not formally adopt these changes, but it was decided that they be tried out during the next year and be used in the European championships of 1933, at which time the Federation would formally approve or disapprove them. Inasmuch as the more interested and influential foreign representatives were members of this committee and approved the changes there is little doubt but that the revisions will be approved, in which case they will govern in the 1936 Olympics.

All members of the 1932 American Olympic wrestling team were college or former college wrestlers, and all except two have participated in one or more National Collegiate wrestling championships. In addition, the coaching and training staff were all college representatives.

## N.C.A.A. Fifth Annual Championships and Semi-Final American Olympic Tryouts

BY WILLIAM D. RAMSEY, INDIANA UNIVERSITY.

The fifth annual wrestling championships of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which also served as a semi-final for the American Olympic team tryouts, were held at Indiana University, Bloomington, March 25 and 26, 1932. For the second time no team prizes were awarded, thus placing the emphasis on individual performance.

In the 1931 championships, held at Brown University, 26 institutions entered 72 individuals, 66 of the number actually competing. Eighty-three men were entered in the 1932 meet, representing 23 colleges and universities. Of this number 75 competed for titles. Entries were stimulated by the fact that the meet constituted the semi-final Olympic team tryout for eligible college wrestlers.

The seven official Olympic weights (123, 134, 145, 158, 174, 191 and over 191 pounds) were substituted for the customary eight weights used in intercollegiate meets in the United States. The Wrestling Rules Committee decided that in the 1932 championships a one-second fall would be used rather than the usual two-second fall. The committee also asked the referees to make their decisions, in so far as possible, on the basis of aggressiveness and general wrestling ability rather than time advantage. The meet was an invitational affair, as it had been the previous year, and only the outstanding wrestlers of the various conferences and wrestling associations of the country were invited to enter.

Preliminary matches were held in the afternoon and night sessions on March 25, the semi-finals in the afternoon of the 26th, and the finals that night. Doctor R. G. Clapp, chairman of the Wrestling Rules Committee, assisted by Z. G. Clevenger, local manager of the meet, presented the winners with medals at the finals. Three 1931 individual champions were on hand to defend their titles: Robert Pearce, Oklahoma A.&M., 126 pounds; LeRoy McGuirk, Oklahoma A.&M., 155 pounds, and Jack Riley, Northwestern University, heavyweight. Riley was the only one of the three who succeeded in retaining his title. Pearce was dethroned by Puerta of Illinois, and McGuirk by Hess of Iowa State Teachers College. Eddie Belshaw of Indiana University, champion in the 134-pound class, was awarded a trophy cup by the National Collegiate Wrestling Coaches' Association as the outstanding wrestler of the meet.

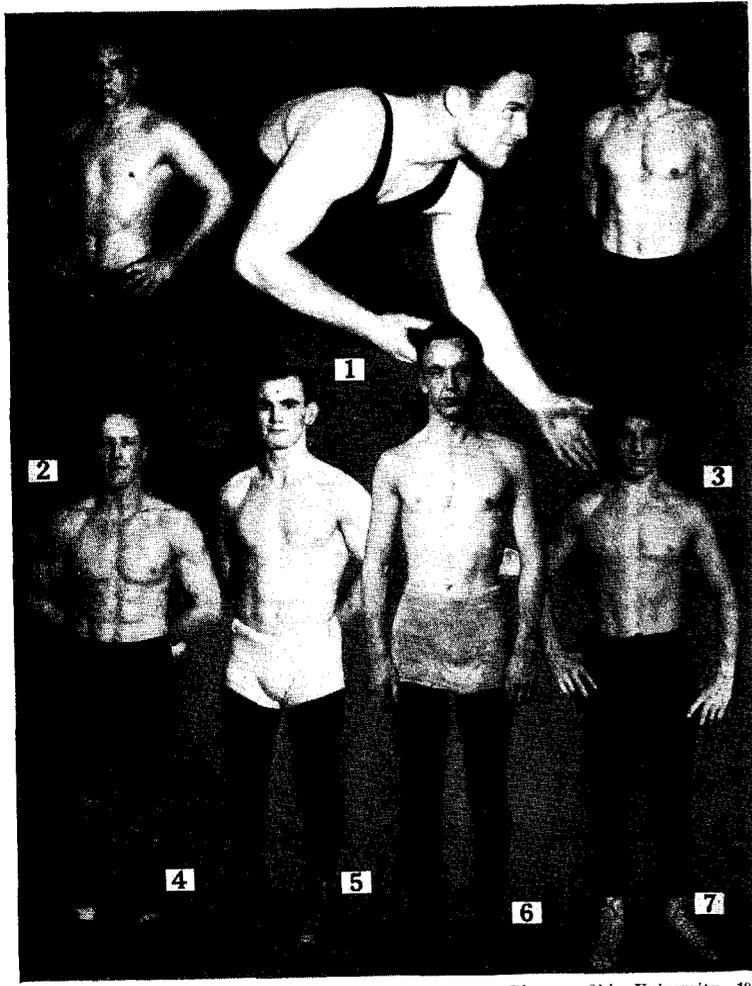
No institution claimed more than one individual champion, and all champions were from Midwestern schools. Although no team championship was declared and no award given, the Rules Committee permitted Indiana University to claim the team championship by reason of one individual champion, one second place man, and two third place men. Oklahoma A.&M., after several years dominance in the National Collegiate meet, won no firsts, but placed three men in second place positions. Individual champions in addition to those previously mentioned were Puerta, University of Illinois, who was later barred from the final Olympic tryouts because he was a citizen of Spain, in the 123-pound class; Lewis, University of Oklahoma, coached by a former Oklahoma A.&M. wrestler, in the 145-pound class; Dougovito, University of Michigan, in the 158-pound class; Hess, Iowa State Teachers College, 174-pound class, and Blosser, Ohio University (Athens), in the 191-pound class. Summaries follow:

### NATIONAL PLACE WINNERS.

123-lb.—1, Puerta (Illinois); 2, Pearce (Okla. A.&M.); 3, Ball (Mich. State).  
134-lb.—1, E. Belshaw (Indiana); 2, Rasor (Okla. A.&M.); 3, Lyle Morford (Cornell Coll.).  
145-lb.—1, Lewis (Oklahoma); 2, Goings (Indiana); 3, Harman (Iowa Teachers).  
158-lb.—1, Dougovito (Michigan); 2, Silverstein (Navy); 3, Martin (Iowa State).  
174-lb.—1, Hess (Iowa Teachers); 2, McGuirk (Okla. A.&M.); 3, Rascher (Indiana).  
191-lb.—1, Blosser (Ohio Univ.); 2, Toague (Southwestern); 3, Jones (Indiana).  
Heavyweight—1, Riley (Northwestern); 2, Mehringer (Kansas); 3, Gerber (Iowa Teachers).

### NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP SUMMARY.

123-LB. CLASS: First Round—Puerta (Illinois) d. Forward (Stratocuse), t.a.; Hawkins (Indiana) threw Postweller (Northwestern). 4:15; Lillie (Iowa State) d. White (Navy).



1, Jack Riley, Northwestern, Heavyweight; 2, Kermit Blosser, Ohio University, 191 pounds; 3, Robert Hess, Iowa State Teachers, 174 pounds; 4, Carl J. Dougovito, Michigan, 158 pounds; 5, Hardie Lewis, Oklahoma, 145 pounds; 6, Edwin P. Belshaw, Indiana, 134 pounds; 7, J. L. Puerta, Illinois, 123 pounds. Sinclair. Photos.

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS, 1932.

t.a. in one overtime; E. Stout (Southwestern) threw Elder (Springfield), 5:40. Second Round—Peerce (Okla. A&M) d. Hicks (Case), by default; Puerta d. Hawkins, t.a.; E. Stout d. Lillie, t.a. Semi-finals—Puerta d. Peerce, t.a.; Ball d. E. Stout by default. Final—Puerta threw Ball, 9:06. For Second Place—Peerce threw Ball, 4:29. For Third Place—Ball.

131-LB. CLASS: First Round—Lyle Morford (Cornell Coll.) d. Emmons (Illinois), t.a.; Spencer (Northwestern) threw Leckie (Western Reserve), 3:00; Rasor (Okla. A&M) d. Shaw (Lehigh), t.a.; Brindley (Iowa Teachers) threw Purdy (Southwestern), 4:00. Second Round—Turner (Oklahoma) d. Goodman (Navy), t.a.; Morford threw Spencer, 6:55; Rasor d. Brindley, t.a.; E. Belshaw (Indiana) d. Keller (Ohio Univ.), t.a. Semi-finals—Morford d. Turner, E. Belshaw d. Rasor, t.a. in one overtime. Final—E. Belshaw d. Morford, t.a. For Second Place—Rasor d. Morford, t.a. For Third Place—Morford.

145-LB. CLASS: First Round—Lewis (Oklahoma) threw F. Stout (Southwestern), 0:16; Goings (Indiana) d. Kelley (Okla. A&M) by default; Hall (Springfield) d. Zembok (Indiana Teachers), t.a. Second Round—Garrigan (Northwestern) threw Laurel Morford (Cornell Coll.), 3:34; Lewis threw Goings, 9:47; Sappington (Missouri) d. Hall, t.a. in one overtime; Harman (Iowa Teachers) d. Stoner (Mich. State), t.a. Semi-finals—Lewis threw Garrigan, 5:30; Harman d. Sappington, t.a. in one overtime. Final—Lewis d. Harman, t.a. For Second Place—Goings d. Harman, t.a. For Third Place—Harman.

155-LB. CLASS: First Round—Dongovito (Michigan) threw G. Belshaw (Indiana), 13:53; Cunningham (Okla. A&M) threw Roberts (Kansas State), 4:35; Silverstein (Navy) threw Eubanks (Oklahoma), 11:15; Ellison (Cornell) threw Brewer (Northwestern), 9:02; Place (Denver) threw Gray (Ohio Univ.), 5:59; Martin (Iowa State) d. Peck (Lehigh), t.a. Second Round—Dongovito d. Sweet (Southwestern), t.a.; Silverstein d. Cunningham, t.a.; Ellison threw Place, 1:29; Martin threw Marsa (Mich. State), 5:30. Semi-finals—Dongovito threw Silverstein, 3:45; Martin d. Ellison, t.a. Final—Dongovito d. Martin, t.a. For Second Place—Silverstein d. Martin, t.a. For Third Place—Martin.

174-LB. CLASS: First Round—Rascher (Indiana) d. Osborn (Cornell Coll.), t.a.; Coleman (Navy) d. Englund (Southwestern); Brown (Northwestern) threw Alspaugh (Denver), 5:25; Bashara (Oklahoma) d. Luker (Iowa Teachers), t.a. in one overtime; Hess (Iowa Teachers) threw Cosneck (Illinois), 3:55. Second Round—McGuirk (Okla. A&M) d. Rascher, t.a.; Coleman threw Brown, 7:20; Hess threw Bashara, 3:45; Sintic (Ohio Univ.) threw White (Western Reserve), 6:54. Semi-finals—McGuirk d. Coleman, t.a. in overtime; Hess d. Sintic, t.a. Final—Hess d. McGuirk, t.a. For Second Place—McGuirk d. Cosneck, t.a. For Third Place—Rascher d. Cosneck, t.a.

191-LB. CLASS: First Round—Blosser (Ohio Univ.) d. Manley (Oklahoma), t.a.; Stoddard (Michigan) d. Reavely (Mich. State), t.a.; Teague (Southwestern) threw Jones (Indiana), 3:02. Semi-finals—Blosser threw Stoddard, 9:30; Teague threw Mechem (Iowa State), 9:48. Final—Blosser threw Teague, 7:56. For Second Place—Teague d. Stoddard, t.a. For Third Place—Jones d. Stoddard by default.

HEAVYWEIGHT: First Round—Riley (Northwestern) d. Mehringer (Kansas), t.a.; Fields (Haverford) threw Zellars (Indianapolis Teachers), 2:12. Semi-finals—Riley threw Kuss (Ind.), 10:34; Gerber (Iowa Teachers) d. Fields by referee's decision. Final—Riley d. Gerber, t.a. For Second Place—Mehringer d. Gerber, t.a. For Third Place—Gerber.

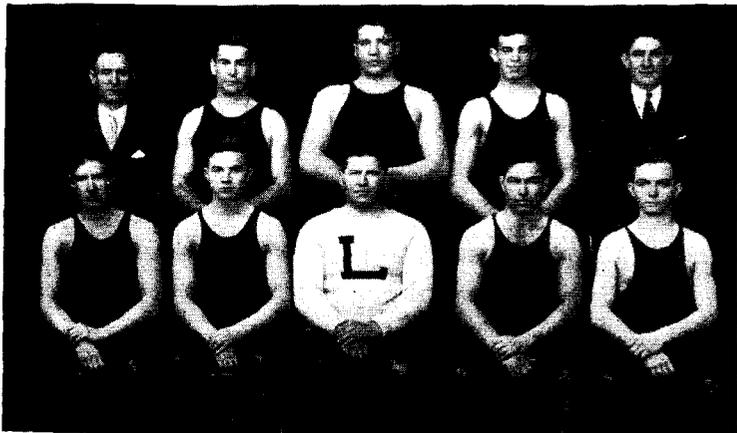
## Wrestling in the East

By WILLIAM SHERIDAN, LEHIGH UNIVERSITY

Wrestling in the East continued to be a popular sport in colleges, high schools and preparatory schools despite the tendency to curtail athletic programs that has affected many other sports. Several prep schools and high schools took up wrestling for the first time, and this side of the sport should be even stronger in the future due to the fact that an association of high schools and prep schools is being formed. Included among the list of newcomers are Mercersburg Academy and George School. Wrestling in the colleges was very popular and large squads were the rule throughout the season.

The Eastern Intercollegiate championship meet at Syracuse was the highlight of the season in the East. This championship has been held annually for over thirty years, with the meet rotating around the schools that are members of the association. The meet at Syracuse was an exceptionally well conducted affair in which the eight member colleges had complete teams.

The championship was won by Lehigh, with Syracuse and Cornell tied for second place. Team scores were as follows: Lehigh 29, Cornell 17, Syracuse 17, Princeton 12, Penn State 9, Pennsylvania 8, Columbia 6, Yale 6. Individual championships were won by Sumner Forward (Syracuse), 118-lb. class; Robert Dalling (Lehigh), 126-lb. class; F. B. Shaw (Lehigh), 135-lb. class; Ben Bishop (Lehigh), 145-lb. class; George Bancroft (Cornell), 155-lb. class; Ken Mann (Pennsylvania), 165-lb. class; Wilfred Penny (Cornell), 175-lb. class; Henry Snowden (Yale), unlimited class.



Front row (left to right)—Robert H. Dalling, Benjamin L. Bishop, Meyer Shanker, Capt.; Franklin Shaw, Milo Meixell. Back row—William Sheridan, Coach; Clarence (Peter) Peck, Harold Hirschberg, John Beidler, Frank French, Mgr. McCaa, Photo.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY—EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS, 1932.

## Western Conference Championships

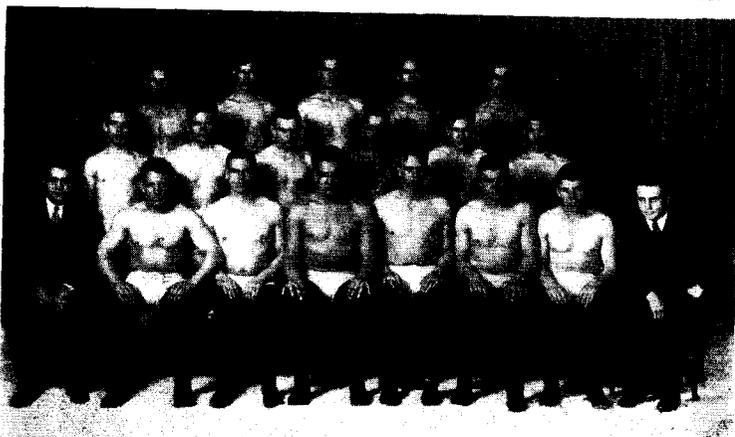
By E. G. SCHROEDER, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

The Western Conference, comprising Illinois, Chicago, Minnesota, North western, Ohio State, Purdue, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin universities, continued its wrestling schedule in the usual manner for the school year of 1931-32. Athletic finances and expenditures naturally had their influence on schedules and competition. However, when the season got under way it was found that all the universities except Wisconsin competed on a full basis.

Indiana won the conference team championship with an excellent group of wrestlers. The individual championships were held at Indiana University, March 11, 1932, and the home team won four of the eight championships. Illinois was second with three, and Northwestern third with one.

### WESTERN CONFERENCE PLACE WINNERS.

- 118-lb.—1. Puerta (Illinois) ; 2. Aldridge (Indiana).  
 126-lb.—1. Emmons (Illinois) ; 2. Hawkins (Indiana).  
 135-lb.—1. E. Belshaw (Indiana) ; 2. Spencer (Northwestern).  
 145-lb.—1. Goings (Indiana) ; 2. Ferguson (Wisconsin).  
 155-lb.—1. G. Belshaw (Indiana) ; 2. Wilson (Michigan).  
 165-lb.—1. Cosneck (Illinois) ; 2. Dougovito (Michigan).  
 175-lb.—1. Brown (Northwestern) ; 2. Zabel (Chicago).  
 Heavyweight—1. Jones (Indiana) ; 2. Riley (Northwestern).



Front row (left to right)—Manuel J. Sugar, Mgr.; Columbus D. McDonald, Olden C. Gillum, Otto R. Kuss, Robert I. Jones, Ambrose H. Rascher, Richard Voliva, W. H. Thom, Coach. Second row—Delmas E. Aldridge, Clarence B. Hawkins, Howard T. Bush, Jean A. Fox, Glen H. Brown, Oliver G. Cellini. Back row—Dale A. Goings, Marvin R. Scott, Patrick H. Devine, George H. Belshaw, Edwin P. Belshaw.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY—N.C.A.A. CHAMPIONS, 1932.

Sinclair, Photo.

## New England College Conference

By DR. JOHN A. ROCKWELL, MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

The season of 1931-32 was successful in New England college wrestling in general and in the conference group in particular. Altogether there was a very healthy growth in the sport. The modified rules, which bring out the best in wrestling for the individual and which, at the same time, supply sufficient action to make the sport more interesting to the spectator, together with a better understanding by the student body of the wrestling program, all tend to make the future of wrestling secure.

The New England Conference includes Harvard, Tufts, Brown, Springfield College and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. These colleges held dual meets with each other and, with the exception of Harvard, entered teams for the New England championships under the auspices of Tufts College. Due to a misunderstanding in the schedule, Harvard found it impossible to send a full team and so withdrew.

The competition, held in the new Athletic Building at Tufts, was of the highest order and clearly showed the progress in this branch of intercollegiate sport. The teams scored as follows: Varsity—Tufts 28, Springfield 25, M.I.T. 18, Brown 16. Freshmen—Springfield 29, Tufts 23, Brown 23, M.I.T. 16.

Williams, Amherst, Wesleyan, Norwich, Boston University, as well as a number of the academies and high schools, are carrying on active wrestling programs.

## Wrestling in the Southern Section

By LIEUTENANT COLONEL H. M. READ, VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.

During the 1932 season intercollegiate wrestling in the South was again confined to a group of seven institutions in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. In these same institutions wrestling was popular as an intramural sport, and in several colleges, high schools and preparatory schools it appeared on the physical education program.

The United States Naval Academy team, with six dual meet victories and only one defeat—by Oklahoma A. and M.—was the outstanding team in the section. Midshipman M. Silverstein, 155-pound class, won all of his bouts in dual meets and took second place in the N.C.A.A. championships. Midshipman G. S. Coleman, captain-elect, was defeated only once in the 165-pound class and went to the semi-finals of the 175-pound class in the N.C.A.A. meet. Thirteen midshipmen participated in the season's bouts, and seven were undefeated.

Although no Southern Conference tournament was held, Washington and Lee University made the best record among the conference schools. The Generals won six meets by decisive scores and finished their second straight season undefeated. The following wrestlers were undefeated during the season: Evans, 118; Abramson, 126; Smith, 145; Wright, 165; Mitchell, unlimited.

Virginia Military Institute was defeated by Lehigh and tied by V.P.I., but closed its fourth season undefeated by a Southern Conference team. Charles Dorrier, sophomore 175-pounder, wrestled out of his class as a heavyweight throughout the season and was undefeated. Five Cadets competed in the South Atlantic A.A.U. Olympic tryouts and scored third place.

Duke University won three out of five dual meets, with O'Neal Bryan undefeated in the 175-pound class.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute broke even by winning two meets, losing two, and tying one. Captain Colby Graves, 135-pounder, lost only one match—to Woodward of North Carolina. His defeat by Will of V.M.I. in 1931 was his only other loss in three years of varsity and one year of freshman competition, and he held two victories each over Woodward and Will.

North Carolina University won three meets, lost four, and tied one. Captain Harry Tsumas, 155-pounder, and Captain-elect Percy Idol, 175-pounder, were undefeated in eight meets, three of Idol's victories having been in the unlimited class.

Davidson College lost all five of its dual meets, and North Carolina State College and Johns Hopkins University did not have full schedules.

## Rocky Mountain Conference

BY WALTER B. FRANKLIN, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO.

Wrestling in the Rocky Mountain Conference was conducted with more enthusiasm and greater interest than ever before. As in the case of other minor sports the conference is divided into Eastern and Western divisions. Members of each division held preliminary dual matches with each other and followed with divisional tournaments to determine the champions, both individual and school, of the respective groups. Interest in wrestling among the student bodies of the conference schools has shown a healthy increase during the last few years and the wrestling ability of the contestants a rather startling improvement.

In the Western Division all members were represented with wrestling teams and had larger squads than ever before. After a very successful divisional tournament Brigham Young University was returned champion with 29 points, University of Utah second with 27, Utah State College third with 20, and Montana State College fourth with 8. Individual champions were as follows: 118-lb.—Smart (Brigham Young); 125-lb.—Haddock (Brigham Young); 135-lb.—Young (Brigham Young); 145-lb.—Smith (Utah); 155-lb.—Polich (Montana State); 165-lb.—Watson (Utah); 175-lb.—Hales (Brigham Young); Heavyweight—Larsen (Utah).

In the Eastern Division the competition was even more close. Colorado Agricultural College, Colorado Teachers College, University of Colorado, Denver University, University of Wyoming, and Colorado College all carried on successful dual competition prior to the divisional meet. The team championship was won by Colorado Agricultural College, with 24 points, followed by Colorado Teachers, with 23, and University of Colorado, with 22. Individual champions were as follows: 118-lb.—A. Hovde (CTC); 126-lb.—Hemenover (Wyoming); 135-lb.—T. Hovde (CTC); 145-lb.—Henke (U.of.C.); 155-lb.—Magill (CAC); 165-lb.—Hammers (U.of.C.); 175-lb.—Alspaugh (Denver); Heavyweight—Orme (CAC).

## Ohio Intercollegiate Championships

BY J. W. BEGALA, KENT STATE COLLEGE.

Without question the fourth annual Ohio intercollegiate wrestling championships were the finest ever held in the state. Six universities and colleges were represented at the championships, which were contested at Kent State College, March 18 and 19, 1932. Competition was much closer than ever before and the final result remained in doubt until after the last third place bout was decided.

The meet was refereed by Dr. D. G. Hummel, former Ohio State star. Everything was run off in fine style, presaging bigger and finer meets in future years. The site for the 1933 championships will be the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio, March 17 and 18.

Several schools have included wrestling in their intramural programs and expect to place varsity teams in the field this season. Among these are Mount Union, Ashland and Baldwin-Wallace colleges.

The final results of the 1932 meet follow: Western Reserve 32, Ohio University 32, Kent State 14, Case 12, Fenn 1, Akron 0, Ashland 0.

### OHIO INTERCOLLEGIATE PLACE WINNERS.

118-lb.—1, D. Hicks (Case); 2, Stanley (Ohio); 3, Klein (WRU).  
126-lb.—1, Disantis (WRU); 2, Wells (Ohio); 3, L. Hicks (Case).  
135-lb.—1, Lockie (WRU); 2, Kellar (Ohio); 3, Miller (Kent).  
145-lb.—1, Bell (Case); 2, Busha (Ohio); 3, Baker (Kent).  
155-lb.—1, Boehm (WRU); 2, Ruff (Ohio); 3, Dunlavy (Kent).  
165-lb.—1, Nickolson (WRU); 2, C. Gray (Ohio); 3, Hissner (Kent).  
175-lb.—1, White (WRU); 2, Lukens (Kent); 3, Sentic (Ohio).  
Heavyweight—1, Blosser (Ohio); 2, Shelly (Kent); 3, Slowitz (WRU).

## Interscholastic Wrestling in Nebraska

BY WILBUR W. KNIGHT,

Department of Physical Education, University of Nebraska.

High school wrestling in Nebraska aroused more interest last season than in any previous year. Two schools dropped out because of financial reasons, but several other schools took up the sport and placed teams in the field. Omaha, always a center for wrestling, had seven schools active in dual and city competition and three of the leaders competed in the state meet at Lincoln.

One of the features of the Omaha city tournament was the entrance of four contestants in each weight class by all schools. This increased participation is a fine thing, as it allows a much larger number of boys to compete. The scoring at the Omaha meet was as follows: South 61, Tech 23, Creighton Prep 20, Thomas Jefferson 15, North 11, Abraham Lincoln 5, Central 2.

R. L. Carns, coach of Technical High School and long a leader in the field, reports that crowds were larger than usual and all meets were well contested, with the science of wrestling considerably above average. This season the Omaha championships will be decided upon a percentage basis, following a round-robin dual meet schedule.

South High had a very fine team which won the Omaha city title for the third successive year and the state title as well. South broke even in competition with Iowa schools, winning from Cherokee, 20½-15½, and losing to Fort Dodge, 28-10.

Championships of the various weight classes in the Omaha city meet were won by the following: 85-lb.—Popa (South); 95-lb.—Braun (North); 105-lb.—Moravec (South); 115-lb.—Somers (Thomas Jefferson); 125-lb.—Covaletic (South); 135-lb.—Gerjevic (South); 145-lb.—Miller (South); 155-lb.—Winship (Creighton Prep); 165-lb.—Honig (Thomas Jefferson); Heavyweight—Sorenson (South) and Sesto (Creighton Prep), draw.

The state championships held at Lincoln, March 11 and 12, were well attended and the wrestling was exceptionally good. South High of Omaha dominated the meet by winning six firsts and a total of 40 points. Technical High of Omaha was a strong second with 32 points. The three Omaha entries finished ahead of all other schools, thus proving the caliber of wrestling taught in Omaha. Atkinson and Ord were newcomers, and although they did not score they give promise of having good teams another season.

The scoring was as follows: Omaha South 40, Omaha Tech 32, Creighton Prep 13, Broken Bow 7, St. Paul 7, Atkinson 0, Ord 0. Individual champions: 95-lb.—Carns (Omaha Tech); 105-lb.—Moravek (Omaha South); 115-lb.—Lonergan (Omaha South); 125-lb.—Barrett (St. Paul); 135-lb.—Gerjevic (Omaha South); 145-lb.—Miller (Omaha South); 155-lb.—Smiley (Omaha South); 165-lb.—Thorup (Omaha Tech); Heavyweight—Sorenson (Omaha South).

## National Collegiate Wrestling Coaches' Association

Membership in the National Collegiate Wrestling Coaches' Association is open to all coaches having charge of amateur wrestling in the schools and clubs throughout the United States. The object of the organization primarily is to foster wrestling in the schools and colleges and to educate the general public to the many fine features of the sport which tend toward mental, social and physical development of the growing boy. Meetings are held annually at the time of the National Collegiate wrestling championships. Many fine papers are read and some of the nation's most prominent physical educators address the gatherings.

Officers for the year 1932-33 are as follows: President, E. C. Gallagher, Oklahoma A.&M., Stillwater, Okla.; Vice-President, William Sheridan, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.; Secretary, Hugo Otopalik, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. The Executive Committee comprises Clifton Keen, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; W. J. Davison, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. E. Kenney, University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill.

The membership includes the nation's most prominent wrestling coaches, men who have spent years in teaching the sport and are working always to elevate it to the highest standard held by other school sports. Hundreds of others who should belong to the association and who need only to have the organization brought to their attention are cordially invited to join. Among the men who have been most active in the formation and progress of the N.C.A.A. Wrestling Coaches' Association and who at present hold membership are:

Dr. John A. Rockwell, Cambridge, Mass.  
 Prof. W. J. Davison, Syracuse Univ.  
 Paul Keen, University of Oklahoma.  
 John Schutz, United States Naval Acad.  
 Thor Olson, Ohio University.  
 Dr. R. G. Clapp, University of Nebraska.  
 D. H. McCuskey, Iowa State Tchrs Coll.  
 George M. Trautman, Columbus, Ohio.  
 Charles Fisher, University of Missouri.  
 W. H. Thom, Indiana University.  
 J. B. Milan, Southwestern State Teachers College, Weatherford, Okla.  
 R. R. Patterson, Kansas State College.  
 Ed Gallagher, Oklahoma A. & M. College.  
 R. W. Barker, Cornell College.  
 F. Collins, Michigan State College.  
 L. Bauman, University of Kansas.  
 O. H. Stuteville, Northwestern Univ.  
 H. A. Miller, Lafayette, Ind.  
 Clifford Keen, University of Michigan.  
 H. E. Kenney, University of Illinois.  
 Gran. B. Johnson, University of Denver.  
 John Drummond.  
 William Schreiber, New Orleans A.C.

Steve Harrick, West Virginia University.  
 Harry Clark, Springfield (Mass.) College.  
 C. F. Foster, Princeton University.  
 Dr. D. B. Sinclair, Princeton University.  
 C. J. Gallagher, Harvard University.  
 C. C. Hesmer, Virginia Military Academy.  
 J. Ricks, Massachusetts Inst. of Tech.  
 Walter O'Connell, Cornell University.  
 Samuel Ruggieri, Tufts College.  
 E. W. Pennock, Springfield (Mass.) Coll.  
 S. K. Vorres, University of Chicago.  
 C. B. Sharere, Case Sch. of Applied Science.  
 George Buckwater, Western Reserve Univ.  
 William Sheridan, Lehigh University.  
 Gus Peterson, Columbia University.  
 P. D. Baker, Norwich University.  
 Mark Ellingson, Mechanics Inst., Rochester.  
 J. E. Bullock, Williams College.  
 W. C. Davis, Mechanics Inst., Rochester.  
 Lt. W. C. Latrobe, U. S. Naval Academy.  
 Dr. J. Lloyd Bohn, Temple University.  
 C. P. Miles, Virginia Polytechnic Inst.  
 Dr. D. B. Swingle, Montana State College.  
 Tom Jenkins, United States Military Acad.

### JOIN THE ASSOCIATION.

In order that the organization may grow stronger and become more effective it is urged that every college, high school and club coach join. Periodical bulletins are sent not only to members but to schools that promote wrestling.

From reports made at the 1932 annual meeting, every section of the United States shows increasing interest in the sport, due no doubt to the influence of the college game.

HUGO OTOPALIK, Secretary.

# Rules for Wrestling

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## Wrestling Committee:

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## 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.

Note—See Rule V, Section 4.

## RULE II.

### Representation.

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

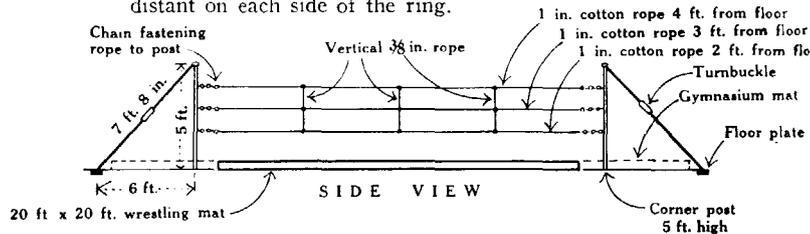
2. No contestant shall be allowed to compete in more than one class in each meet.

## RULE III.

### Mats, Ropes and Costumes.

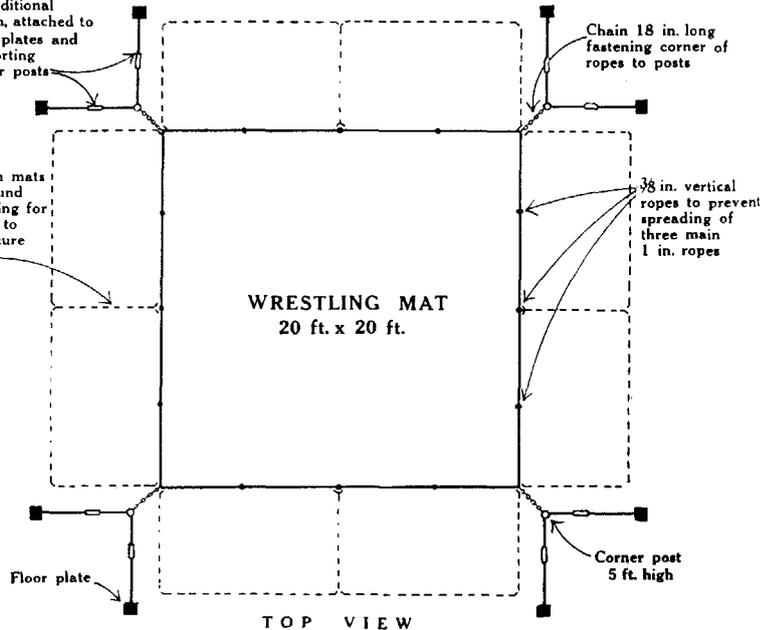
1. The area of the mat shall not be less than 20 feet by 20 feet and this dimension shall be considered the standard size, when ropes are used. When ropes are not used a 24-foot by 24-foot mat shall be considered standard. The "roped in" area, when used, shall conform with the following specifications:

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



6 ft. steel rods,  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter, with  
turnbuckles, to take  
up additional  
length, attached to  
floor plates and  
supporting  
corner posts

Gymnasium mats  
placed around  
wrestling ring for  
safety and to  
provide secure  
footing



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. The Rules Committee recommends that sleeveless shirts, without fasteners of any sort on the shoulders, be worn by all participants in dual conference or wrestling association championship meets; and the same shall be required in the annual National Collegiate Championships. Popular and successful wrestling demand cleanliness of costumes.

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

#### RULE IV.

##### Weight Classification.

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

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

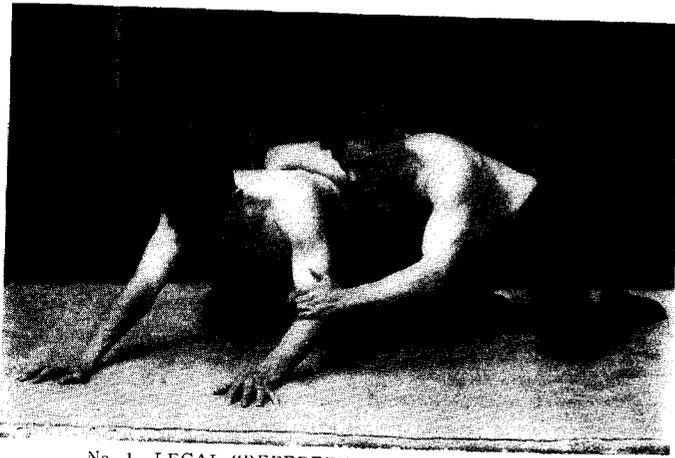
#### RULE V.

##### 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.

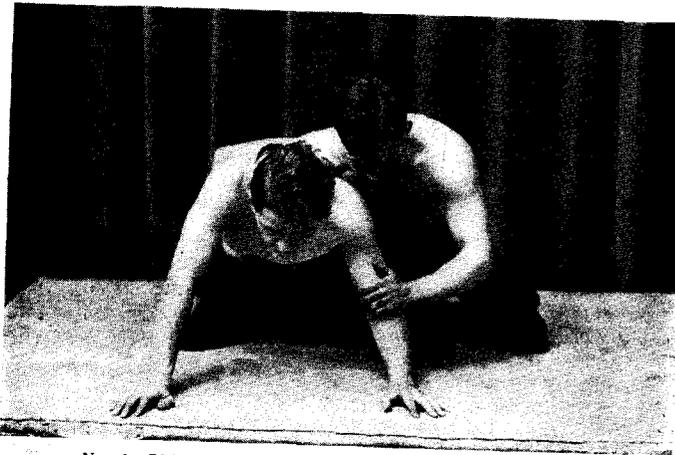
##### Weight Allowance

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. 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.

### 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.

### Communicable Disease to Disqualify

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

## RULE VI.

### Drawings and Eliminations in Championship Meets.

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

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

*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:

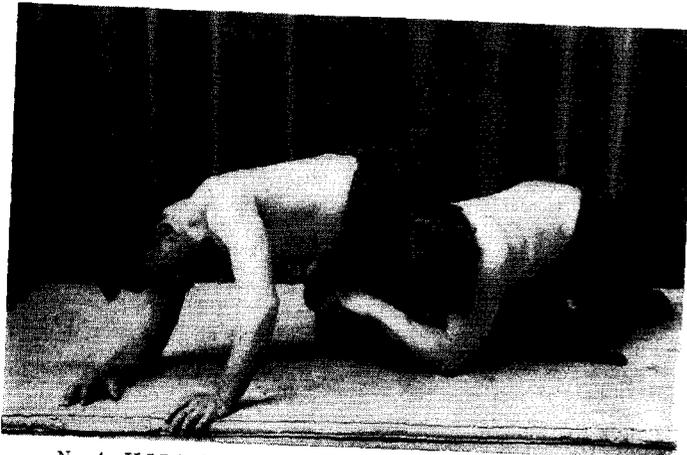
Each contestant (except "seeded" contestants) shall draw a number and shall compete in accordance with the diagram shown in Section 5 of this rule.

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



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.)

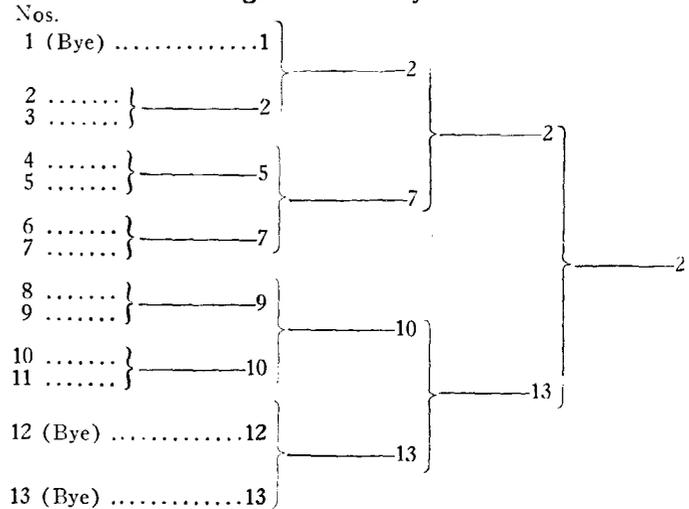


No. 4—ILLEGAL USE OF HANDS IN LEGLOCK ON MAT.

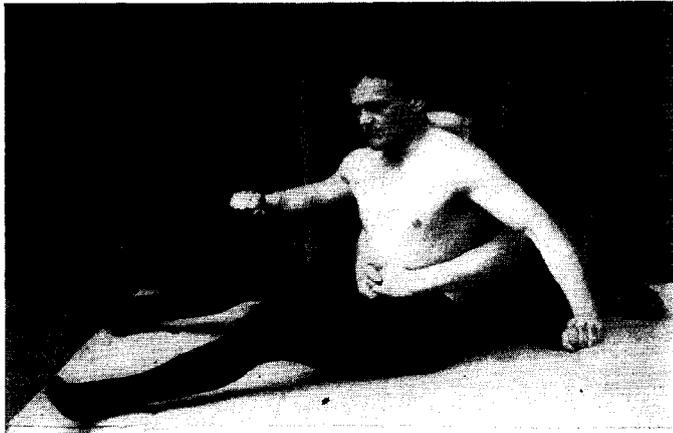
The position is illegal because of Rule VII, Section 1, which forbids interlocking of fingers, hands or arms around body or legs while contestants are on mat.

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

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

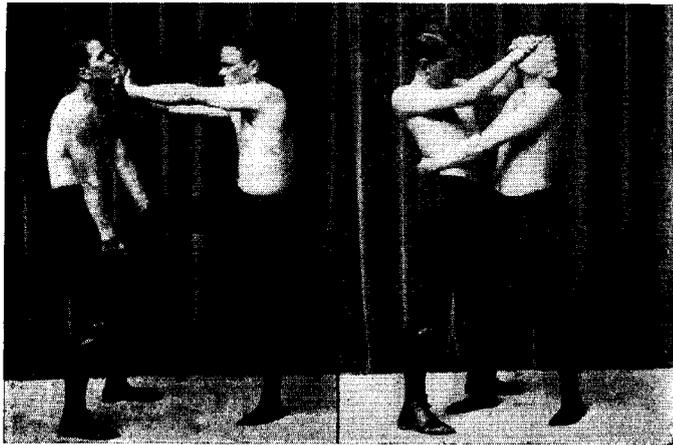


The above illustration of method of drawing and participation of contestants by the Bagnall-Wild System shows drawings with thirteen contestants. Competitors drawing Nos. 1, 12, and 13 draw byes and go into the second round without wrestling. Except as just stated, the numbers carried forward to next frame indicate the



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.

winners of these bouts. This illustration shows No. 2 as the winner of the championship.

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

#### 6. Contestants Eligible for Second Place Matches.

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

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

*Note.* The defeated finalist is the loser in the final first place championship match.

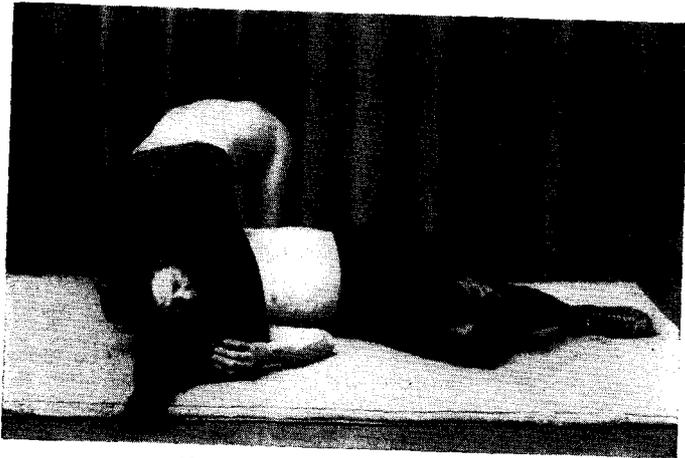
#### 7. Contestants Eligible for Preliminary Third Place Matches.

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



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.

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

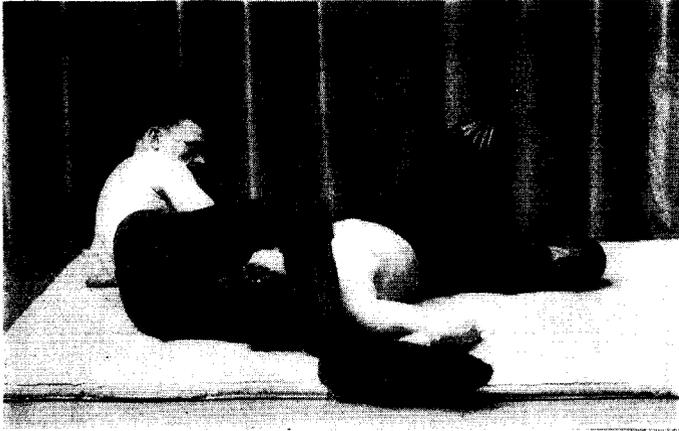
C. When more than two contestants have been defeated by the winner of second place prior to the final second place match, third place preliminary matches will be necessary and should be conducted *in accordance with the original first place drawings*. (See Section 6B.) Referring again to the "Graphic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

## RULE VII.

### Legal and Illegal Holds.

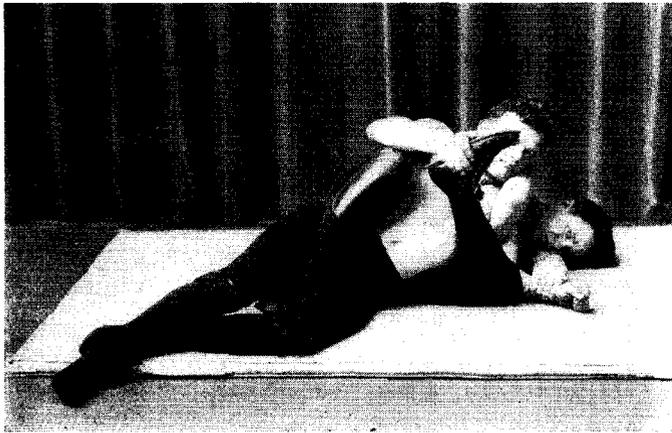
1. **Illegal Holds.** Any hold, lock or grip shall be allowed except the hammerlock above the right angle, twisting hammerlock, over-scissors, strangle holds, full (double) nelson, toe hold, holds over mouth, nose or eyes (*i.e.*, over front of face), interlocking of fingers, hands or arms around body 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-



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.

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 1 of this rule, this restriction does not apply when the defensive man has regained his feet, when he is in a sitting position on the mat or when he has only one knee on the mat. Lifting of one or both hands from the mat does not affect this rule and, therefore, no complete armlock is permitted until one knee is raised from the mat.

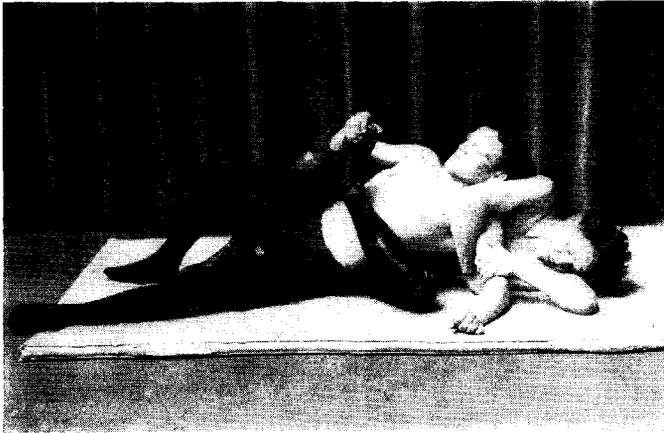
*Note 4.* Contestants may grasp all four fingers in an effort to break a hold, but pulling back the thumb or one, two or three fingers is illegal.

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

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

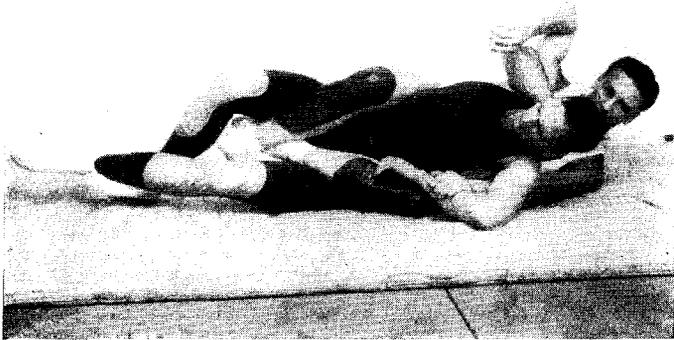
3. **Referee's Position on the Mat.** Contestants beneath must have both hands and both knees on the mat. The contestant behind shall be slightly over opponent with right (or left) arm resting loosely around opponent's waist, left (or right) hand placed on or near opponent's left (or right) elbow, and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



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.

### 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 2B, 3 and 4, or in clause C following.

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

### RULE IX. Stalling.

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

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

## RULE X. Penalties.

### 1. Stalling.

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

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

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

### 2. Intentionally Going Off Mat.

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

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

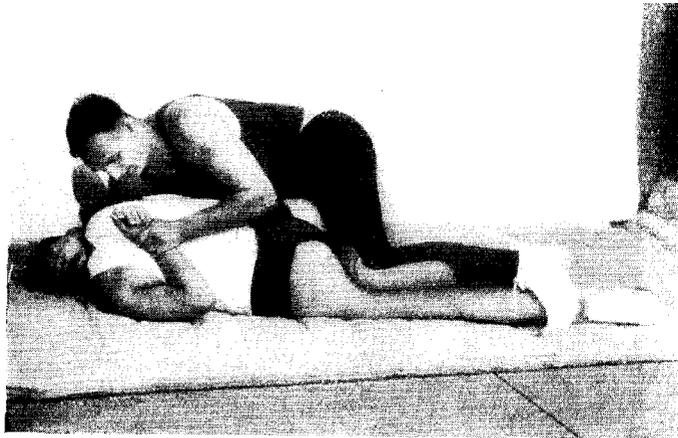
3. **Intentionally Pushing Defensive Wrestler Off Mat.** If, in the opinion of the Referee, a contestant intentionally pushes his opponent off the mat to keep him from getting clear or from going behind, the Referee SHALL bring both men to their feet at the center of the mat.

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



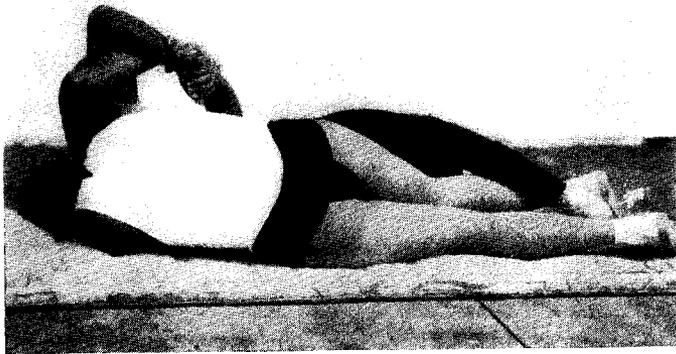
No. 14—FULL NELSON.

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



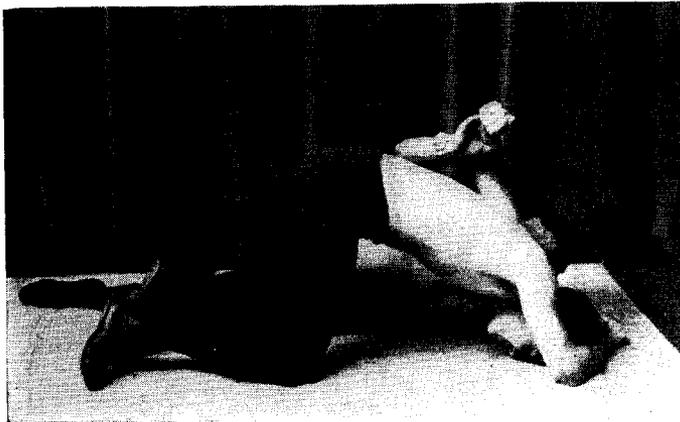
No. 15—ILLEGAL HAMMERLOCK (ABOUT RIGHT ANGLE).

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



No. 16—LEGAL DOUBLE WRISTLOCK.

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



No. 17—ILLEGAL DOUBLE WRISTLOCK.

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

## RULE XI.

### Injuries and Defaults.

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

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

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

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

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

## RULE XII.

### Length of Bouts.

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

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

If neither contestant secures a fall or a position of advantage before the expiration of two minutes of wrestling, the Referee shall stop the bout and the remaining eight minutes shall be divided into two four-minute periods. The Referee shall toss a coin and the winner of the toss may elect to go behind or underneath in the Referee's Position on the Mat at the beginning of the first four-minute bout, no rest period being allowed. At the expiration of the first four-minute bout, the Referee shall stop the bout and shall put the contestant who started with the position of advantage in the first bout in the position underneath at the start of the second four-minute bout, no rest period being allowed. If a contestant secures a fall in the first four-minute period, this terminates only the first four-minute bout and the second four-minute bout shall be wrestled as though no fall had resulted in the previous bout, except as provided in Sections 4 and 5A and B and in Rule XVI, Section 1, Note.

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

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

underneath when he starts the third two-minute bout, no rest period being allowed. If a contestant secures a fall in the second two-minute period, this terminates only the second two-minute bout, and the third two-minute bout shall be wrestled as though no fall had resulted in the previous bout, except as provided in Rule XII, Sections 4, 5A and B. When a fall does not occur in these matches, the Referee is expected to name the winner; however, cases do sometimes occur in which neither contestant has shown any superiority whatsoever. In such exceptional matches the Referee may call for overtime bouts, after which he must name the winner.

**3. Extra-Period Bouts.** If the Referee makes no decision at the end of the main bout in dual meets or first place matches in championship meets, two extra periods of three minutes each shall be wrestled. If the Referee cannot make a decision at the end of the third two-minute bout in second or third place matches in championship meets, two extra periods of two minutes each shall be wrestled. Both 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, or to the three regular two-minute bouts in second and third place championship contests.

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

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

### 5. Intermission.

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

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

## RULE XIII.

### 1. Pin Falls. Falls.

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

### 2. Fall With Part of Body Off Mat.

A. A fall shall not be awarded when the head or one or both shoulders of the defensive contestant are off the mat.

B. If the defensive wrestler is handicapped by having any portion of his body off the mat or in contact with the ropes, the Referee shall stop the bout, which shall be re-

sumed in accordance with Rule VIII, Section 1, A, B and C, and Rule X, Section 4.

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

A. **In Championship Meets.** In case both contestants secure falls in four-minute, two-minute or extra-period bouts, the match shall be awarded to the one securing the fall in the shorter time and he only shall be awarded a point for the fall. (See Rule XII, Section 1, and Rule XVI, Section 1.)

B. **In Dual Meets.** (See Rule XII, Section 1, and Rule XVI, Section 2.)

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

## RULE XIV.

### Time Advantage.

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

## RULE XV.

### Decisions.

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

that the winner, according to his judgment, has less than one minute time advantage, the match shall be continued as an extra-period contest.

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

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

### 3. Extra-Period Bouts.

A. **In Championship Meets.** When no fall has been secured, the Referee shall award the decision to the contestant *who has shown greater wrestling ability and aggressiveness in the extra-period bout*, without taking into consideration anything that may have happened in the regular bout or bouts. No time-advantage is required.

B. **In Dual Meets.** The Referee may award the decision as in A above, or he may declare the bout a draw if, in his opinion, neither contestant has shown sufficient superiority to warrant the award, in which case the points for a decision shall be divided between the contestants. No time-advantage is required.

## RULE XVI.

### Scoring.

1. **Team Championship Meets.** In intercollegiate championships, first place in each weight shall count 5 points, second place shall count 3 points and third place shall

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

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

### 2. Dual Meets.

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

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

### C. Draws.

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

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

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

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

## RULE XVII.

### Referee's Duties. Officials.

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

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

3. The Referee shall notify the Timekeepers as follows:

A. When he starts a bout.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### RULE XVIII.

#### Notification and Agreement of Meets.

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

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

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

## High School Wrestling Rules

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

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

### 1. Weight Classification.

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

95 lbs. and under.  
105 lbs. and under.  
115 lbs. and under.  
125 lbs. and under.  
135 lbs. and under.  
145 lbs. and under.  
155 lbs. and under.  
165 lbs. and under.  
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 *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 maner 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. The Referee is expected to make a decision in these matches; however, cases do sometimes occur in which neither contestant has shown any superiority whatsoever. In such exceptional

matches, the Referee may call for overtime bouts, after which he must name the winner.

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

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

D. **Intermissions.**

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

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

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

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

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

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## Instructions to Referees and Suggestions to Coaches

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

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

### 1. WARNINGS BY REFEREES FOR STALLING

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

### 2. DANGEROUS HOLDS

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

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

### 3. BASIS OF DECISION

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

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

### 4. FALLS

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

a fall shall be awarded, and that the two-second count shall not start until the referee is in such position that he can see clearly that both shoulders are touching the mat.

### 5. DISCOURAGE DEFENSIVE STALLING

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

### BARRING DANGEROUS HOLDS

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

### TRY OUT SUGGESTED CHANGES IN RULES

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

## Questions and Answers

BY R. G. CLAPP.

3. **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.
4. **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.
5. **RULE VII, SECTION 1.** Q.—Is interlocking of hands or arms permissible after defensive man has taken one or both hands from the mat?  
A.—No. So long as both knees are on the mat, no complete armlock is legal.
6. **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.
7. **RULE VII, SECTIONS 1 AND 2.** Q.—Should the defensive contestant be given a neutral position or position behind when the Referee stops an illegal or dangerous hold which he is using in his effort to come out from underneath?  
A.—No. He should be put back into the Referee's position underneath and warned against repetition of the hold. (This applies to a double wristlock which is turned into a twisting hammerlock.)
8. Q.—What should the Referee do in case a hold which is usually considered a legitimate hold is forced to such an extent as to endanger a limb, or where the hold becomes purely a punishing hold?  
A.—Referee should require the hold to be broken, time should be taken out and the contestant who had the advantage should be given the Referee's position behind.
9. **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.
10. **RULE IX.** Q.—How long should a Referee allow a contestant to retain a stalling hold?  
A.—If the contestant behind has been working hard and shows extreme breathlessness or exhaustion, he should be allowed to retain a hold of this nature for a short time; otherwise a period of thirty seconds or thereabouts should be sufficient for the Referee to decide whether or not the contestant is stalling.

9. RULE X. Q.—Should the Referee penalize for stalling as promptly in four-minute bouts as in ten-minute bouts?  
 A.—Yes, but the Referee should make his decision in such cases with little regard for the time advantage secured by either contestant.
10. RULE XII. Q.—When a main bout has been divided into two four-minute periods and a fall results in the first four-minute period, what is the length of the last period?  
 A.—In championship meets the bout lasts only for the time it took the contestant to secure his fall in the first four-minute bout (i.e., if the fall was secured in two minutes, the third bout lasts but two minutes unless a fall is secured in this time or less). In dual meets the third bout is a four-minute bout because the contestant who lost the fall in the previous bout is allowed the full four minutes in which to try to pin his opponent. If he pins him in less time, then he wins the bout. If he pins him in a longer time, he is credited with 3 points and his opponent 5 points.
11. RULE XV, SECTION 2-A. Q.—Must the referee make a decision in all championship matches?  
 A.—Whenever possible the Referee is expected to name the winner in all championship matches even when there is only a slight margin of superiority, but matches do occur when there appears to be no superiority of any kind. In such cases the Referee may call for two extra-period bouts of two minutes each, after which the Referee must decide the match upon the wrestling ability and aggressiveness shown by the contestants in the overtime bout only.
12. RULE XIII. Q.—May the Referee legally call a fall when part of the opponent's body is off the mat?  
 A.—Yes. Any part of the body may be off the mat except the head or one or both shoulders, provided, in the opinion of the Referee, the defensive contestant is not handicapped thereby.
13. RULE XV, SECTION 1, and RULE XVII, SECTION 6. Q.—Is the Referee privileged to ask the Timekeepers for the time advantage before he makes his decision in any match?  
 A.—No. The rules require that the Referee shall make his decision before he knows the time advantage. Before the meet starts the Referee should be provided with blanks upon which to indicate his decision, and after a match is finished he should write the name of the winner on one of these blanks and hand the same to the Scorer or Head Timekeeper. If the contestant he has named as winner has the necessary time advantage, if any is required, this contestant shall be announced as winner.

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

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

4. RULE IX. Q.—When a man has a fairly good hold, say a headlock with the under-arm included, can he be penalized for stalling if he holds it but is unable to pin his opponent?  
 A.—If the hold is one with which, in the opinion of the Referee, the offensive wrestler has a fair chance to pin his opponent and is making 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. Q.—If two opponents enter the ring dressed exactly alike and closely resembling each other, what can the Referee do to keep track of their identity?  
 A.—See Rule III, Section 3.
12. RULE III, SECTION 2. Q.—Is a man permitted to wrestle barefooted?  
 A.—No. The rules require light, heel-less gymnasium shoes laced by means of eyelets.
13. Q.—Can a wrestler be disqualified or otherwise punished for abusive language when not in a contest: (a) when on the bench; (b) when in the locker room?  
 A.—The N.C.A.A. rules do not provide for such a matter and such a rule should be unnecessary in intercollegiate matches.

14. RULE XVII, SECTIONS 1, 6 AND 11. 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 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.
18. Q.—If the defensive man frees himself from a dangerous hold by pushing against the face or throat or by twisting the fingers, what is the penalty?  
A.—No specific penalty is provided and the Referee should decide the matter on the merits of the case.
19. RULE II, SECTION 2. Q.—If in a tournament a man who is a lone entry wrestles in one weight (say 165-pound class) the first day, can he drop back to a lighter class (say 155-pound class) the next day if his weight will permit?  
A.—No. He would be allowed to drop back to the lower weight on the first day before drawings are made for that class if he should see fit and if his institution is not represented by another contestant in that class.
20. RULE II, SECTION 2. Q.—If in a tournament a man is injured in the first round, can a reserve be put in his place for a later round?  
A.—No.

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

1. RULE 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. 11 in “Q. and A.” by R. G. Clapp.
2. 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.
3. Q.—Should not Timers call out the passing minutes so distinctly as to be heard by contestants, coaches and spectators?  
A.—Yes.
4. 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.
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.

## Wrestling Officials

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