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No. 118R

National Collegiate Athletic Association Wrestling Rules 1934-35

*As Recommended by the Rules Committee
consisting of*

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Editor Wrestling Guide

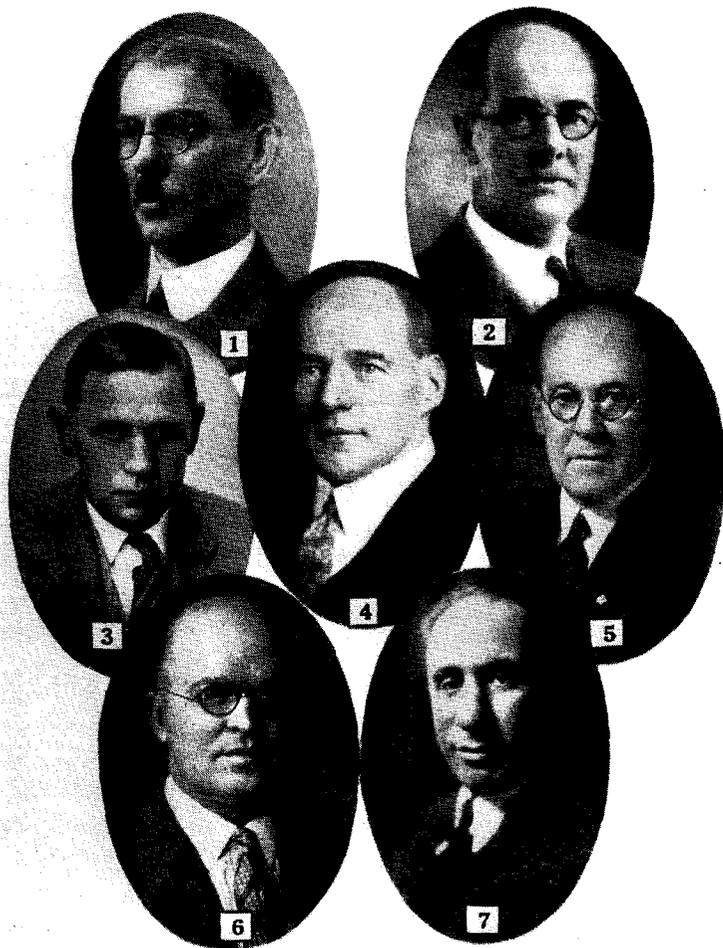
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Contents

	PAGE
Foreword	5
Changes in Rules and Proposed Changes.....	6
Rules for Wrestling	7
High School Wrestling Rules	36
Index to Rules	40
Instructions to Referees and Suggestions to Coaches.....	41
Questions and Answers	43
On to Berlin in 1936!	47
Medical Suggestions for Protective and Preventive Measures..	48
Impetigo	48
Watch the Ears Carefully	50
Attention to Details Will Ensure Safety.....	51
American Wrestling Coaches Association	53
Interscholastic Wrestling	55
N.C.A.A. Seventh Annual Championships	57
Western Conference (Big Ten).....	59
Big Six Conference	61
Eastern Intercollegiate Championships	65
New England Intercollegiate Association	69

	PAGE
Southern Conference Tournament	71
Interstate Wrestling Championships	73
College Wrestling in Oklahoma	74
Pacific Coast Conference	75
Interscholastic Wrestling	77
Scholastic Wrestling in the East	77
Northeastern Pennsylvania Tournament	78
Interscholastic Wrestling in Ohio	79
Wrestling in the Chicago Public High Schools.....	81
Interscholastic Wrestling in Georgia	82
Interscholastic Wrestling in Oklahoma	83
Kansas State High School Tournament	85
Iowa State Interscholastic Wrestling	86
Missouri Interscholastic Tournament	87
Interscholastic Wrestling in California	89
A.A.U. National Championships	91
Wrestling Officials	93
Membership American Wrestling Coaches Association.....	94

Foreword

It must be exceedingly gratifying to the wheelhorses of wrestling in the college world to note the nationwide popularity—and efficiency—that the sport has attained. As with all pioneer movements, there was a long and difficult approach before the value of competitive wrestling was understood and appreciated as a fitting feature of the physical education program. From a more or less sporadic interest taken by individual colleges, wrestling is now on an organized basis in many sections of the country, with the best men of their respective conferences trying their skill in the national championship.

While the greatest success in national competition still rests in the Oklahoma sector, to spectators at the 1934 tournament at the University of Michigan there was evident a marked improvement in the technique of competitors from other portions of the United States and undoubtedly in a few years we shall see wrestlers from the Eastern seaboard, the South, Southwest and Pacific Coast as highly skilled as the proteges of Coach Gallagher and his fellow mentors who have brought the game to such a degree of perfection. Incidentally, much credit must go to the coaches of the high schools of Oklahoma, who have organized competition so thoroughly and taught their charges so efficiently in the fundamentals of skill and sportsmanship.

An added incentive this year should be the goal of making the American Olympic team. It is none too soon to begin preparations for the XIth Olympiad at Berlin in 1936. Wrestling in Europe has reached a high degree of skill and intensive training, it is true, but to the youth of America nothing is unconquerable, and with the zest and determination that American athletes put into everything they undertake, there is no reason why success should not come to Uncle Sam in wrestling as well as in other events.

The editor is especially gratified with the cooperation he has received from wrestling coaches everywhere, and with the expansion of the game it is hoped that succeeding Guides will rival in content and detail those of the longer established sports.

GEORGE M. TRAUTMAN, Editor.

Changes in Rules and Proposed Changes

COLLEGE RULES.

RULE I

In addition to the old Rule I on eligibility attention of the future participants in annual National Collegiate Meets is called to the fact that the National Collegiate Athletic Association has adopted a code to apply to all National Championship Meets conducted under the auspices of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. These rules will be printed and explained in detail in future entry blanks for our annual wrestling championships.

RULE III, Section 2, Costume

Read carefully this revised section.

RULE V, Section 1, D (a), (b), (c), Weighing-in of Contestants

A new section—read carefully.

RULE VI, Section 2

Note provision for "seeding" of contestants in annual National Collegiate A.A. wrestling championships.

RULE VII, Section 3, Referee's Position on the Mat

Read this new rule carefully. It should be clearly understood by officials, coaches, and contestants.

RULE X, Section 5, New Penalties Provided

In the past our rules have forbidden certain holds, as indicated in Rule VII, 1 and 2, but no penalty has been provided for infringement. This is now covered by this new section.

HIGH SCHOOL RULES.

RULE 4, new Section B

Provides penalties for illegal "slams" and "fall-backs".

RULE 5, Note 2

This new restriction is made to provide the undeveloped high school boy with needed rest periods between matches.

The Wrestling Coaches Association, Conference Coaches Association, and individual coaches made numerous recommendations of changes in the National Collegiate Wrestling Rules. Action regarding many of these proposals was postponed for further study and consideration. In the opinion of the Committee, many of these proposed changes were much more far reaching in their influence than those who proposed them realized, and while the Committee was favorably inclined toward them, they felt that the proposals were too important to be passed upon hurriedly. They will be considered again at next year's meeting.

R. G. CLAPP, M.D.,

Chairman National Collegiate A.A. Wrestling Rules Committee.

Rules for Wrestling

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Wrestling Committee:

DR. R. G. CLAPP, University of Nebraska, Chairman; D. B. SWINGLE, Montana State College; DR. JOHN A. ROCKWELL, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; C. P. MILES, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; B. E. WIGGINS, Columbus (Ohio) Public Schools; E. G. SCHROEDER, State University of Iowa; C. F. FOSTER, Princeton University. G. M. TRAUTMAN, Ohio State University, Editor of Guide.

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

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. ✓

In addition to the above, participants in the annual National Collegiate Athletic Association championship meet must conform to the new rules of eligibility adopted in December, 1933, by the N.C.A.A., to apply to all annual championship meets conducted by this Association. These rules will be printed and explained in future entry blanks for the National Collegiate wrestling championship meet. ✓

Note. See Rule V, Section 4.

RULE II. Representation.

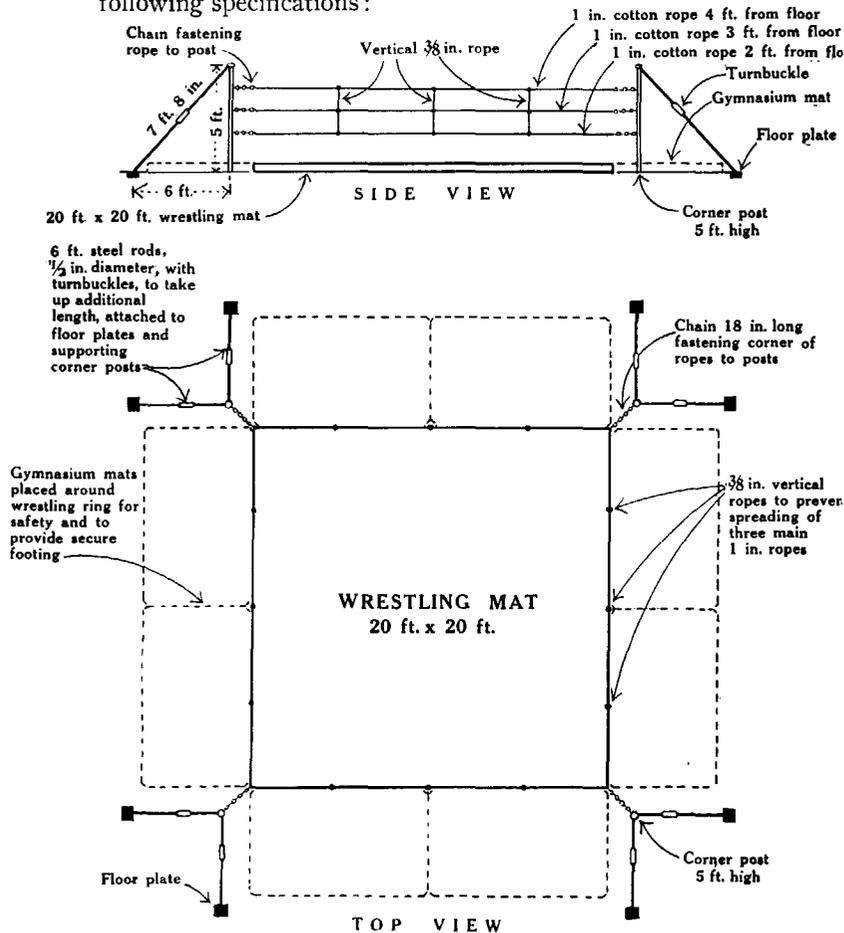
1. An institution shall be represented by only one contestant in each class, but two or more names may be submitted in advance of the date set for the meet.

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

Note. See Rule V, Section 1, D (a), (b), (c). ✓

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:

**RULE III**

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

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

2. The uniform shall consist of full length tights, an outside wrestling supporter or close fitting outside short trunks, light heel-less gymnasium shoes laced by means of eyelets, and shirts, if they are required in accordance with the following provision: The home institution shall decide whether shirts shall or shall not be worn; however, the visiting team or teams shall not be required to wear shirts unless they are so notified by the home management at least ten days before the meet. If shirts are worn, they shall be sleeveless; there shall be no fasteners of any sort on the shoulders, and they shall be fastened down at the crotch. (The shirt recommended is the "V" type, fastened underneath the crotch by small hooks and eyes.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Weight Allowance

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

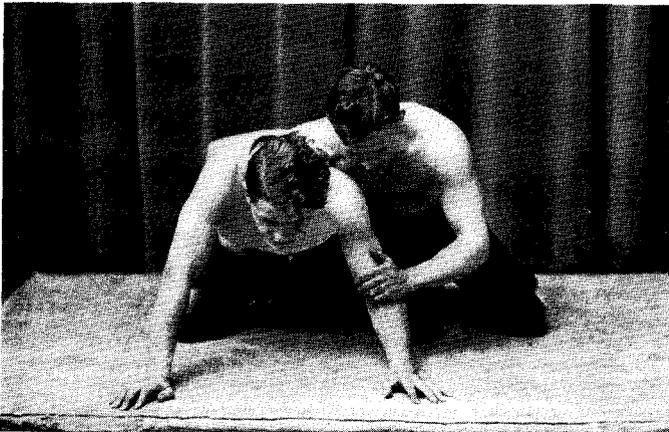
3. Failure to Make Weight

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



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.

RULE V

4. Communicable Disease to Disqualify

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

In the annual National Collegiate championship meet, whenever possible, contestants from the same geographical location or conference, who have previously met in dual or other competition, shall be so seeded as to prevent them from meeting in the early rounds. ✓

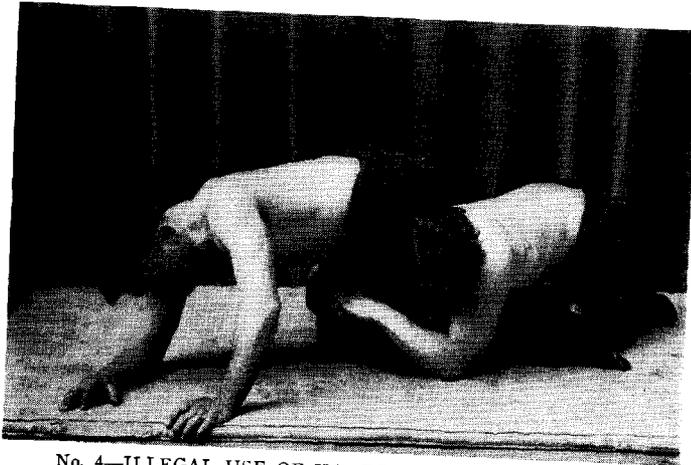
Note. Seeded contestants may be given any number in their own half of the bracket except a number which represents a bye.

Method of Drawing in Bagnall-Wild System.

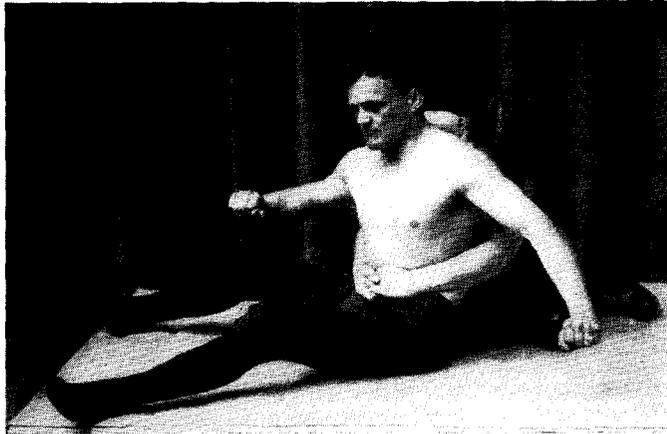
3. **Drawings for First Place.** Immediately after the expiration of the minimum weighing-in time, drawings shall be made for each class, starting with the 118-lb. class, and progressing in order up to the heavyweight class as follows:



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.)

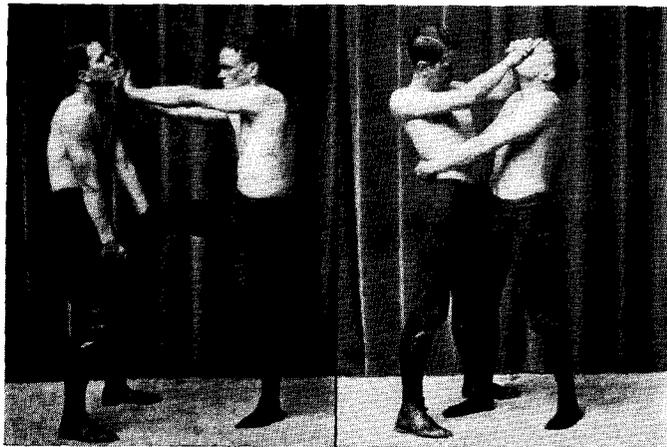


No. 4—ILLEGAL USE OF HANDS IN LEGLOCK ON MAT.
The position is illegal because of Rule VII, Section 1, which forbids interlocking of fingers, hands or arms around body or legs while contestants are on mat.



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.

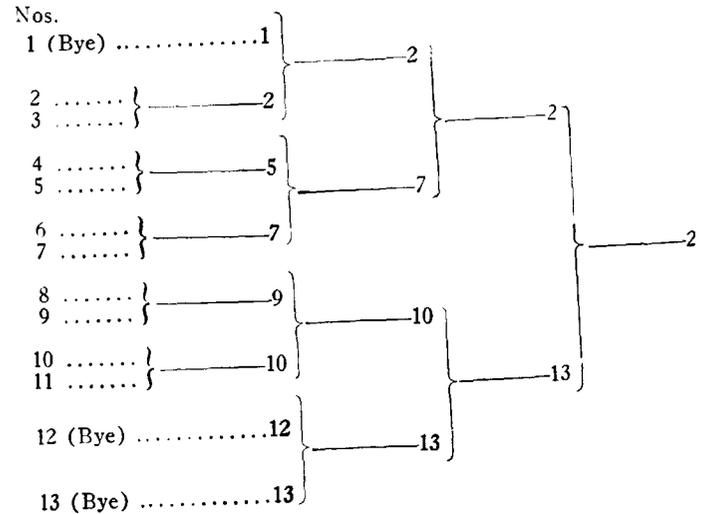
RULE VI

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

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

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

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



RULE VI

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

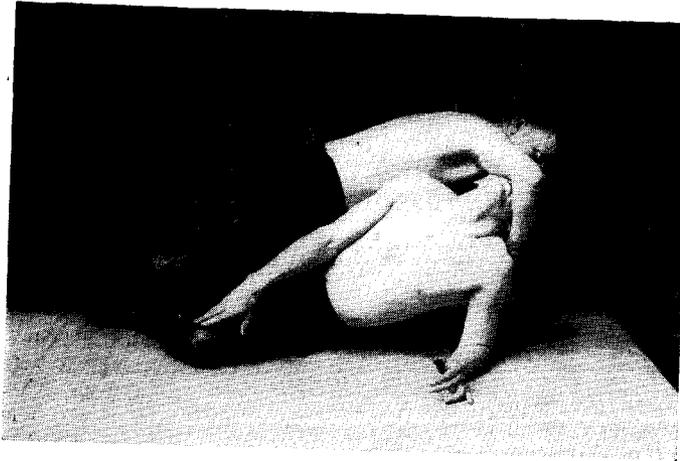
Note. No further drawing is necessary for later rounds, and there will be no byes after the first round.

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.

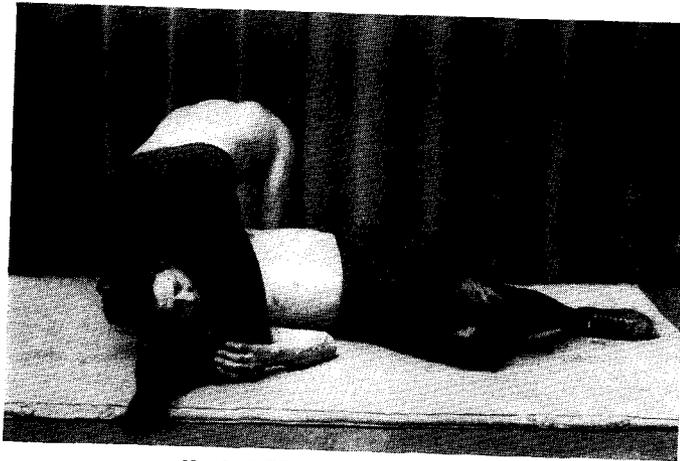
B. When only two contestants have been defeated by the winner of first place prior to the final championship match, the two defeated contestants shall compete in a preliminary second place round and the winner of the bout shall meet the defeated finalist to decide the second place winner. When more than 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.



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.

RULE VI

7. Contestants Eligible for Preliminary Third Place Matches.

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

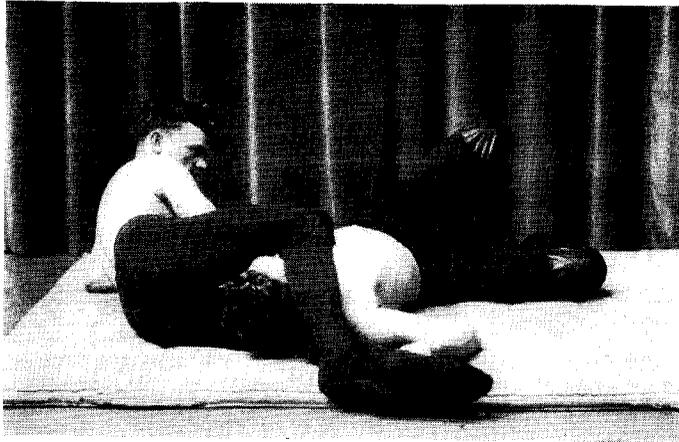
B. A third place round shall be contested only when the winner of second place is the defeated finalist. (See Section 7A.) When a third place round is necessary, it shall be conducted as follows: In each weight the defeated contender in the final second place match shall meet, to decide third place,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

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

RULE VII.

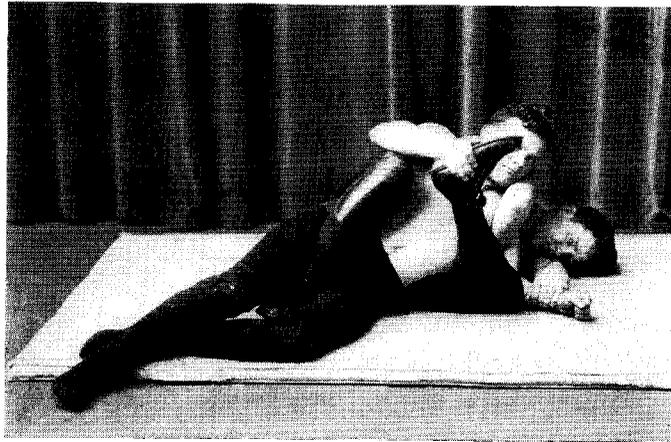
Legal and Illegal Holds.

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, certain body slams (See Note 6), holds over mouth, nose or eyes (*i.e.*, over front of face), interlocking of fingers, hands or arms around body or legs while contestants are on the mat, bending or twisting of



No. 10—ILLEGAL HEAD-SCISSORS.

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



No. 11—LEGAL FOOT (INSTEP) HOLD.

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

RULE VII

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

Note 1. Attention is called to the fact that if the double wristlock is brought up into a twisting hammerlock, it becomes an illegal hold and must be stopped by the Referee and treated as any other illegal hold, and no contestant shall be allowed to retain any advantage he secures by use of the wristlock in this illegal way. The Referee is further instructed that he should anticipate danger of injury from this hold and stand so that he may block the double wristlock before it reaches the danger point.

Note 2. The Committee calls the attention of the coaches and contestants to the fact that injuries are sometimes caused by a lack of knowledge on the part of contestants of such holds as the double wristlock (which may cause injury when used legally), the keylock and other more or less dangerous holds. Contestants should have a knowledge of the dangers of these holds and a knowledge of the blocks for them.

Note 3. In the interpretation of the clause "interlocking of fingers, hands or arms around body or legs while contestants are on the mat," in Section 1 of this rule, this restriction does not apply when the defensive man has regained his feet, when he is in a sitting position on the mat or when he has only one knee on the mat. Lifting of one or both hands from the mat does not affect this rule and, therefore, no complete armlock is permitted until one knee is raised from the mat.

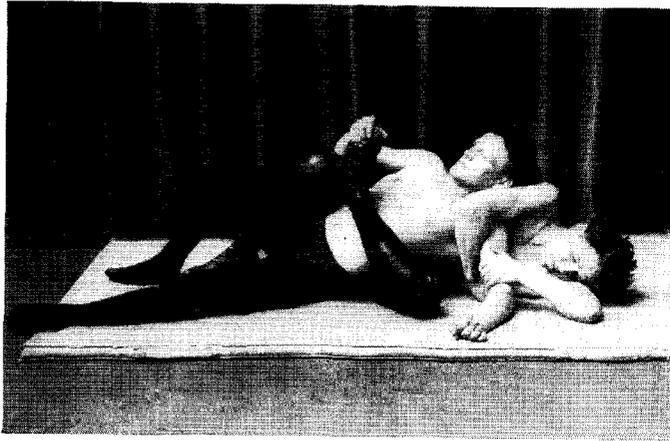
Note 4. Contestants may grasp all four fingers in an effort to break a hold, but pulling back the thumb or one, two or three fingers is illegal.

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

Note 6. A body slam is illegal unless the attacker brings one of his knees to the mat before the upper part of his opponent's body touches the mat. The term "slam" refers to the lifting of an opponent off his feet and slamming him to the mat.

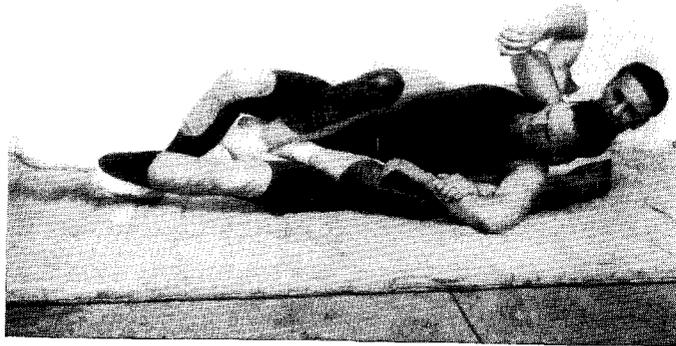
2. **Unnecessary Roughness.** No striking, kicking, gouging, hair pulling, butting, elbowing, strangling, or anything that endangers life or limb shall be allowed.

3. **Referee's Position on the Mat.** The defensive contestant must place both knees on the mat, with the lower legs parallel, and he must place the heels of both hands on



No. 12—ILLEGAL TOEHOLD.

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



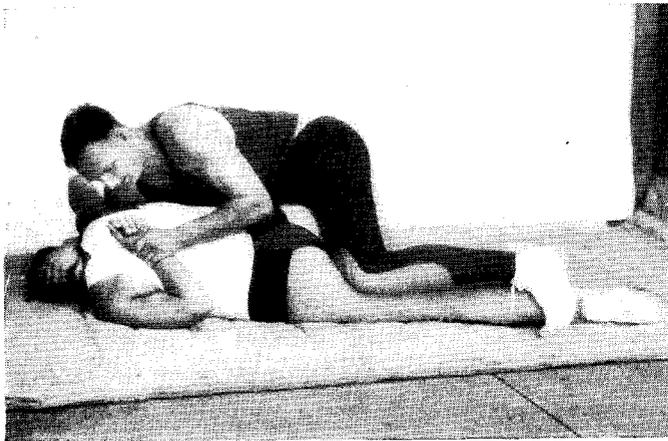
No. 13—OVER-SCISSORS (AN ILLEGAL HOLD).

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.



No. 14—FULL NELSON.

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



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

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

RULE VII

the mat not less than 12 inches in front of the knees. The offensive wrestler shall be slightly over opponent at his left (or right) side with his right (or left) arm resting *loosely* around opponent's waist and his left (or right) hand *loosely* on opponent's left (or right) elbow. Both of his knees shall be on the mat and outside of defensive wrestler's near leg.

Note 1. See cuts on pages 10, 12 and 14.

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

RULE VIII.

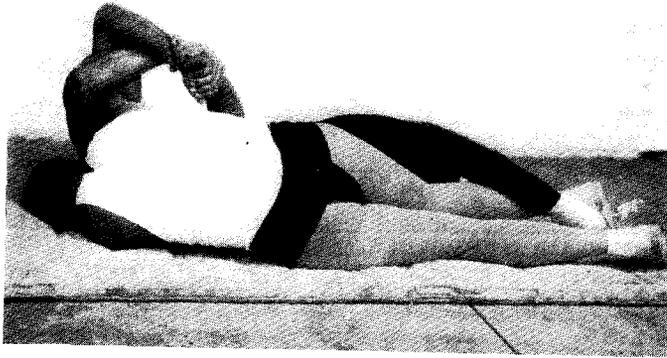
Bringing Contestants Back to Mat After Going Outside.

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 2A.

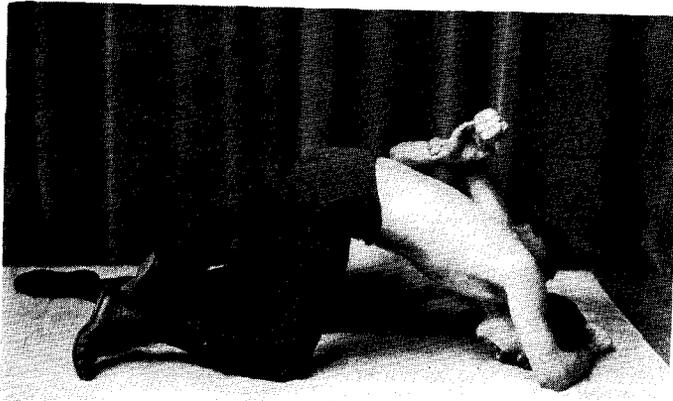
B. If a contestant held a position of advantage immediately before leaving the mat, on resumption of the match this contestant shall be given the position of advantage in the "Referee's Position on the Mat." (See Rule VII, Section 3), except when Referee applies penalties indicated in Rule X, Sections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



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 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.)

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

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.)

RULE X

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.

Note. Referees are expected to enforce the foregoing penalties.

✓ 5. For infringements on Rule VII, Sections 1 and 2, by the offensive wrestler, when injury does not result in application of penalty provided under Rule XI, Section 3, the penalty shall be loss of his position of advantage. If repeated infringements are made by the defensive wrestler, or occur when contestants are in neutral position on the feet, the Referee may award a fall to the offended wrestler.

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.

RULE XI

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

RULE XII

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

RULE XIII

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 resumed 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

RULE XV

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.

RULE XVI

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.

RULE XVII

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.

RULE XVII

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.
- 185 lbs. and under.

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 185-lb. 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.

HIGH SCHOOL WRESTLING RULES

4. Legal and Illegal Holds.

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

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

B. Penalty for infringement on Rule 4-A by offensive wrestler is loss of his position of advantage. (In case of injury to the defensive contestant by above illegal holds, Rule XI-3 of the Collegiate rules shall apply.)

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

HIGH SCHOOL WRESTLING RULES

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

Note 2. The interval between the first and second place final bouts of a championship meet shall be not less than one (1) hour.

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

HIGH SCHOOL WRESTLING RULES

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.

Index to Rules

RULE	SEC.	PAGE
<i>Bagnall-Wild Illustration</i> ..	6	5 15
<i>Bouts—Length of</i>	12	27
Extra Period	12	3 28
For First Place	12	1 27
For Second and Third Places in Champion- ship Meets	12	2 28
Intermission Between	12	5 29
<i>Communicable Disease</i>	5	4 13
<i>Compete in One Class Only</i> ..	2	2 7
<i>Costumes</i>	3	2 9
<i>Decisions</i>	15	31
Regular Bouts	15	1 31
Second and Third Place Matches in Champion- ship Meets	15	2 31
Extra-Period Bouts	15	3 31
<i>Defaults</i>	11	4 27
<i>Distinguishing Emblems</i> ..	3	3 9
<i>Drawings and Eliminations</i> ..	6	13
For First Place	6	3 13
For Second Place	6	6 17
For Third Place	6	7 19
Graphic Illustration of ..	6	5 15
Seeding	6	2 13
<i>Eligibility</i>	1	1 7
<i>Falls</i>	13	30
Double	13	3 30
Fall vs. Decision	13	4 30
Pin	13	1 30
With Part of Body Off Mat	13	2 30
<i>Holds—Illegal</i>	7	19
Bending of Fingers	7	1 19
Body Slams	7	1 19
Double Wristlock	7	1 19
Full Double Nelson	7	1 19
Hammerlock Above Right Angle	7	1 19
Holds Over Mouth, Nose, Eyes	7	1 19
Interlocking of Arms	7	1 19
Interlocking of Fingers ..	7	1 19
Interlocking of Hands ..	7	1 19
Over-Scissors	7	1 19
Strangle Holds	7	1 19
Twisting of Fingers	7	1 19
Twisting Hammerlock ..	7	1 19
Toe Hold	7	1 19

RULE	SEC.	PAGE
<i>Injuries</i>	11	26
Accidental	11	2 26
From Illegal Hold	11	3 27
General Default	11	4 27
<i>Intermission</i>	12	5 29
<i>Mats</i>	3	1 8
<i>Notifications and Agree- ments</i>	18	35
<i>Officials</i>	17	33
Referee	17	1 33
Timekeeper	17	13 34
<i>Oily Rub</i>	17	19 34
<i>Penalties</i>	10	25
For Illegal Holds	10	5 26
Off Mat to Prevent Fall ..	10	4 26
Off Mat Intentionally	10	2 25
Pushing Defensive Man Off Mat	10	3 26
Stalling	10	1 25
<i>Platform</i>	3	1 9
<i>Referee's Position on Mat.</i> ..	7	3 21
<i>Representation</i>	2	1 7
<i>Ropes</i>	3	1 8
<i>Roughness—Unnecessary</i> ..	7	2 21
Butting	7	2 21
Elbowing	7	2 21
Gouging	7	2 21
Hair Pulling	7	2 21
Kicking	7	2 21
Strangling	7	2 21
Striking	7	2 21
<i>Seeding</i>	6	2 13
<i>Scoring</i>	16	32
Championship Meets	16	1 32
Dual Meets	16	2 32
Team Championship or Dual Meets	16	3 33
Team Championship	16	4 33
<i>Spectators' Behavior</i>	17	9 34
<i>Stalling</i>	9	1 25
<i>Time Advantage</i>	14	30
<i>Weighing-in</i>	5	1 11
<i>Weight Classification</i>	4	1 9
<i>Weight Allowance</i>	5	2 11
Failure to Make	5	3 11

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 "Japanese keyhold". Referees should bear in mind that much damage to intercollegiate wrestling may result from any serious accident in competition, and therefore all referees should be alert to prevent the use of dangerous holds before injury results.

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

3. 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.

1. **RULE III. Q.**—Are ropes required?
A.—No. They are not required. If ropes are not used, however, the mat should not be less than 24 feet by 24 feet. In the interest of good sportsmanship, visiting teams should be notified several weeks before date of meet whether ropes will or will not be used.
2. **RULES IV AND V. Q.**—Is it permissible to allow slight overweight in dual meets?
A.—No. Contestants and coaches know the required weights and it is not good sportsmanship for a coach to ask the other coach to concede a handicap, and it is unfair to the contestant who has complied with the weight rules.
3. **RULE VII, SECTION 1. Q.**—Is interlocking of hands or arms permissible after defensive man has taken one or both hands from the mat?
A.—No. So long as both knees are on the mat, no complete armlock is legal.
4. **RULE 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.—Yes. See Rule X, Section 5.
5. **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. (See Rule X, Section 5.)
6. **Q.**—What should the Referee do in case a hold which is usually considered a legitimate hold is forced to such an extent as to endanger a limb, or 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.
7. **RULE VIII. Q.**—In resuming a match at the center of the mat, when should the Referee give contestants the same position they had when they left the mat?
A.—Only when a fall is imminent and the defensive wrestler *intentionally* worked off the mat.
8. **RULE IX. Q.**—How long should a Referee allow a contestant to retain a stalling hold?
A.—If the contestant behind has been working hard and shows extreme breathlessness or exhaustion, he should be allowed to retain a hold of this nature for a short time; otherwise a period of thirty seconds or thereabouts should be sufficient for the Referee to decide whether or not the contestant is stalling.
9. **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.—Yes. See Rule XII, Sections 2 and 3, and Rule XV.
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. See Rule X, Section 5.
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 claps 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.

On to Berlin in 1936!

BY HUGO OTOPALIK, COACH, AMERICAN OLYMPIC TEAM, 1932.

The Olympic Games will soon be here again. American wrestling coaches and American wrestlers take warning. Foreign athletes are after your laurels.

Right now all nations are planning and getting ready for the 1936 Olympic Games. Foreign athletes train and prepare the year round during the four years preceding each Olympiad. These athletes work diligently and strive ardently that they may make a greater showing in the Games, where they may pit brain and brawn against outstanding athletes of other nations for world supremacy in the various fields of athletic endeavor.

Without doubt the Berlin Games will be much harder fought than those at Los Angeles. Now is the time to get ready for them. Let's not put off preparations another day. Foreign wrestlers usually are older and more experienced and they are anxious to avenge the defeats at Los Angeles. Many foreign teams are taught by American coaches. Foreign athletes are learning daily the technique of the American boy and they receive regular reports on the work and the feats of American wrestlers from friends in this country. Even at Los Angeles some foreign wrestlers were aided and coached by Americans. All these things will tend to make the going doubly rough at Berlin in 1936.

Our wrestlers in the past have been greatly handicapped because no preparations had been made beforehand, and too often nothing was done to get acquainted with the European style of wrestling until the year of the Olympic Games. If America is to continue to compete under the European system, coaches are urged to call the attention of promising wrestlers the country over to the differences in the two styles, and they should encourage their men to wrestle under Olympic rules that they may become better acquainted with them.

Wrestlers must learn the differences between the American and the international rules on decisions and falls, as well as the differences in the codes of ethics and what constitutes good sportsmanship. The American wrestler must always keep in mind and learn to combat the "quick falls", "side rolls", "hiplocks", "headlocks", "armlocks", "trips", and in fact any maneuver that brings an opponent's back or shoulders toward the mat. If we get together and cooperate, and plan and work from now on, we may again look for an American victory in wrestling even though the competition be on foreign soil in 1936.

Our watchword till then must be:

PREPARE!

Medical Suggestions for Protective and Preventive Measures

BY JOHN A. ROCKWELL, M.D.

The athletic programs in our colleges today are the culmination of evolutionary steps through years of transition from the individual effort to the group or team competition. They may be intramural or intercollegiate in nature.

Our present aim is to foster such healthy and manly contests and to offer every advantage to the participant for his enjoyment of the game, as well as for improving his physical and moral upbuilding.

In wrestling we meet with unusual demands which call for strength, intelligence, courage and fine sportsmanship. The National Collegiate Wrestling Rules Committee feels that the present rules offer the greatest opportunity possible for the individual's benefit, without deleting too severely that which is of interest to the sport-loving public.

The wrestling game is a rugged sport and quite innocently and unintentionally injuries to bones, muscles, ligaments, fingers, ears and skin may result during practice or championship bouts, notwithstanding the present regulation of the sport.

It therefore becomes the imperative and absolute duty of the coach and captain to protect their squad from any or all of these possible emergencies. The preventive measure of keeping clean the equipment, as well as the bodies and garments of contestants, is essential. Injuries should be anticipated when possible, and no candidate should be allowed to compete if structural damage is even suspected. Medical advice should be sought early in these cases.

The following two situations are detailed as guides to those in charge of candidates who may require special attention. The Rules Committee felt that this simple procedure might be of assistance to coaches and physicians in meeting any such complications.

Impetigo

BY JOHN A. ROCKWELL, M.D.

"Impetigo contagiosa is a contagious disease of the skin, characterized by vesicles, pustules and superficial crusts, usually occurring on exposed portions—the ears, neck, face and hands—devoid of subjective sensations, and terminating without sequels." (TILBURY FOX.)

This disease is a pus infection. Abrasion of the skin surface from any cause is the entering wedge of this most contagious of the commoner skin diseases. The infection may be streptococci, staphylococci, or combined. A large number of observers have examined the lesions bacteriologically and find the majority are of staphylococci origin.

The discreet, vesicular, pustular and crusted lesions of impetigo are readily distinguished from pustular eczema by the presence in the latter of infiltration, weeping, *itching*, and the occurrence of *large* patches.

In impetigo proper the *early* lesion is a flat and erythematous (reddened) spot, which soon changes to a blister. This blister rapidly changes to a pustule which subsequently dries, forming a superficial crust.

These crusts are gummy-like, yellowish, very superficial, and appear as if stuck to the skin. They extend beyond the margin of the original area with their edges somewhat freed at the border. This crust is easily removed and the underlying skin area, which is of superficial nature, with its distinct marginal outline, presents a weeping surface which, in turn, dries and is the base of another crust formation. These areas vary in size from a pin head to that of a dime, or even larger.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Watch the Ears Carefully

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

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

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

After the first injury, however, when the hematoma, or blood clot, has been formed, the need for cure appears, and it is here that most of the bad results that one sees, have their start. The ideal treatment of the condition, from this point on, consists of two parts: (1) relief of the swelling already formed, and (2) avoidance of further injury, until the affected part has had a chance to return to normal. The swelling can best be relieved by the immediate removal of the blood under the skin. This is most satisfactorily accomplished by aspiration of the fluid blood with an ordinary hypodermic needle and syringe; but this *must* be done under strict aseptic precautions, and by a properly qualified doctor, for the danger of infection in freshly damaged tissue is very great. A pressure dressing is then applied, to prevent further seepage of blood or serum between the skin and cartilage. This dressing may be of a number of types: pads of gauze, held in place with tight adhesive strips, with or without the addition of sponge rubber pads for additional pressure; or a pad of cotton and collodion, applied to the whole ear, from the middle out to the surface, in thin layers laid on successively, each layer being allowed to harden before the next is applied. The latter type is probably more comfortable than the dressing of gauze with tight pressure, but in severe cases the heavier pressure may be found necessary, at least for a time. In mild cases this treatment alone—aspiration plus the collodion dressing—may be sufficient. In severe cases it may be necessary to have the ear aspirated a number of times, to get rid of the serum that will collect, even after all active bleeding has ceased; the pressure bandage being replaced immediately after each aspiration.

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

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

Attention to Details will Ensure Safety

BY HUGO OTOPALIK, IOWA STATE COLLEGE,
Secretary National Collegiate Wrestling Coaches' Association.

The N.C.A.A. Wrestling Rules Committee recently suggested that the coaches' association send out a questionnaire dealing with injuries caused while wrestling. This questionnaire was compiled and mailed to approximately a hundred coaches in colleges, athletic clubs, Y.M.C.A.'s and high schools. Few responded with information, due either to lack of interest or because they felt the information of no moment, or it might have been that they had no injuries to report. But the fact that coaches who returned blanks had charge of approximately a thousand wrestlers, ranging in age from 17 to 24, the average being 20 years, and their weights varying from 95 to 200, with an average of 145 pounds, may be of interest. In other words, there were more injuries in the lighter four weights than in the heavier classes. Of course there are more wrestlers in the lighter weights in all schools.

Considering the number of injuries among this one thousand men participating in wrestling, it may be truthfully said that incapacities were very few when compared with a majority of other sports, and certainly there have been practically no serious or permanent injuries. Cauliflower ears take first rank in the number of injuries, and this probably is the most serious objection that can be brought up against the ancient sport.

Infections caused by improper care of mat burns, scratches, etc., come second. It is brought out that unsanitary rooms, mat covers and unclean clothes are a great factor in these infections. Broken bones, dislocations and sprains come next in order, and these are caused primarily by body slams, use of wristlocks or hammerlocks, or tripping over loose mat covers and falling to mat. Practically all dislocations occurred at the elbow, and sprains at the shoulder.

The general causes of injuries as reported by the coaches were as follows: Use of headlocks, body slams, head scissors, keylock, wristlock, falling on shoulder or elbow, falling or tripping over loose covers, improper use of switch, blocking the wristlock, and falling on bare floors. One case of cauliflower ears was caused by wrestling while the ears were frozen, and another reported that "plain, dumb clumsiness" caused a dislocated elbow.

It is interesting to note that a large majority of injuries were received when the injured man was in defense. It would seem then that we should train and coach our men to use offensive tactics more than they have in the past. Holds used when injuries occurred were declared legal in practically all cases; only two were noted otherwise. All except two injuries happened naturally off the mat proper.

It was while at practice that most injuries took place. Possibly wrestling too carelessly or loosely, or being unfamiliar with the dangers, caused the accidents. There were as many mishaps in the early part of the bouts as in the latter part. Strange as it may seem, most injuries occurred in the latter part of the season at a time when the men are supposed to be in the best condition.

None of the coaches admitted their men were wrestling with superior opponents. It might be the "tougher competition," or it might be carelessness or staleness, when a greater number of accidents occur in the latter part of the season.

In the main the injuries that were reported incapacitated the men for the remainder of the season. The average loss of time was three weeks. In every case the coach was present when injuries occurred, and in only one or two instances was improper equipment the cause.

It is good to hear that many coaches had no injuries whatsoever, while others reported a considerable number. As a whole the coaches seem satisfied with the present rules, although the following suggestions were offered to bring about a more satisfactory state of affairs in amateur wrestling:

"Compel the officials to learn the rules and enforce them as they should be."

"Eliminate the head scissors; it is a dangerous hold and repulsive to the spectators; too many bad ears result from its use."

"No injuries to speak of this year; a couple of bad ears caused by head scissors and headlocks; cut out the head scissors."

"Wrestling and all personal contact sports will always provide accidents; leave the rules alone."

"Use ropes in all contests; leave the wristlocks and scissors alone. Rules are O. K. Prohibit the body slam. Make rules like Olympic rules on this point."

"We need more definite legislation in regard to double wristlocks. No two officials have the same idea about coping with the delicate situation that comes up when the wristlock is used. Rules are not definite enough on this point. Bar the wristlock if we can't agree on how it should be handled."

"Unrestrained and impetuous eagerness among beginners has been largely responsible for injuries sustained by my group of wrestlers."

"We did not have a single injury that required the attention of a doctor or nurse, in spite of the fact that we have 145 boys reporting. We stress the reporting of the slightest injury and the necessity of proper care."

"Bad ear"; this is the only injury of any kind I have experienced on my squad in five years."

"No injuries except one bad ear and a couple of boils. There have been injuries in wrestling, but half have been the fault of the referee for not stopping abuses that cause injuries. It will be a good thing to determine what is the cause of injuries. Infections and boils can be educated out of the wrestling business. Wrestling half speed causes most injuries, or the misuse of wristlocks."

"Prohibit double bar arm over head; educate the referee more; prohibit use of scissors for punishment; compel coaches to submit lineup at least one-half hour before meet starts."

"Good coaching and proper training, a larger and thicker mat cover, good and clean covers daily, plenty of space around mat, covered walls, good ventilation, sunshine, tight mat covers, good clothing for wrestlers, headgears, personal cleanliness, alcoholic rub after workout, prevention of colds, will help make wrestling a better and safer sport for our boys."

American Wrestling Coaches Association

By H. OTOPALIK, SECRETARY, AMES, IOWA.

The American Wrestling Coaches Association held its 1934 annual meeting at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in conjunction with the N.C.A.A. championship wrestling tournament. The organization is the only one in the United States which has as its objective the betterment and spread of interest in wrestling among colleges, high schools and amateur groups, and is actively engaged toward that end. Each year more and more enthusiasm and spirit is shown in favor of wrestling as a builder of better boys and men, not only by member coaches but especially among the general public and athletic authorities. In only a few years wrestling has become an important part of the athletic program of our educational institutions, and great strides have been made from a crude beginning to the fine situation we have today. The coaching, the rules, the training of teams, the benefits, and the status of wrestling are all on a par with any other sport. Of course, there is still much to be accomplished. Officials must be better trained and prepared and must be willing to enforce the rules, irrespective of the wishes of individuals. More matches and meets are ruined by poor officiating than by any other factor. A referee has it within his power either to make or break a match; of course, with the proviso that the contestants know the game.

The coaches must develop more aggressive and faster wrestling, and more versatility on the mat if interest is to grow and a greater following developed. Times are changing and spectators demand action and the spectacular. Matches must be full of pep and not too long. Wrestlers must be taught that the "fall" is the ultimate object of a match and not aggressive stalling and hanging-on. The rules must be so changed that due and just credit is given to either man, and the only reasonable manner seems to be to award "credit points" for what a wrestler does rather than have an inanimate object in the shape of a watch, the determining factor in naming the winner.

From this standpoint, the A.A.U. rules are an improvement over the N.C.A.A. code. The proportion of points should be changed, but the idea is good. We hope to see the time when "advantage watches" are discarded and "advantage points" substituted for tactics on the mat; then we shall witness faster, more clever and more interesting matches from every angle.

Another great criticism of our amateur wrestling is weight reduction, especially amongst growing boys. This must stop if the sport is to progress. Much adverse criticism is hurled at the mat game by parents because of this one practice, and justly so. Boys should be allowed to grow and take on weight and strength during their growing period, and any coach who deliberately cuts down the weight of a boy to win a match is committing an unpardonable crime and should be punished. Our authorities must make it imperative that physicians supervise this important feature, and if this is done the great majority of attending physicians will not permit the drastic dehydration practised by some coaches today.

Preventive measures must continue to be taken to eliminate the only too common "cauliflower ears." No one likes to see a youth disfigured for life and handicapped because of an imbecilic appearance caused by "cabbage" ears. Sanitary knowledge available must be used to cut out the spread of contagious and infectious skin diseases. Bone breaking and punishing holds must be ruled out. Clean mat covers must be provided regularly. Clean clothing must

be worn at all times. Effective protective equipment must be available and used. Shorter and faster matches, with more falls, should be encouraged. All these features the Coaches Association is interested in and working toward bringing them about, so that all growing boys may avail themselves of the multitude of benefits to be secured from this most ancient of individual competitive activities.

In recent years, and especially since a goodly proportion of the American Olympic team is now composed of college or former college men, coaches must take more interest in pointing for Olympic Games competition. Coaches during these next few months before the 1936 Olympic Games must do everything possible to prepare their better wrestlers by teaching them the rules and studying the tactics of foreign opponents. When it comes to Olympic competition it is not simply the United States against England or Germany or Finland; it is the United States athlete against the combined forces of all foreign opponents, competitors and officials alike; and the man who goes into Olympic battle unprepared and ignorant of international rules, customs, methods and styles, will come out a sadly disappointed failure. Foreign wrestlers compete over a period of several Olympiads. In 1932, at Los Angeles, we had many foreign athletes who had wrestled in two, three, and even four previous Olympiads. Officials serve their country year after year, and naturally they are cognizant of every "trick of the trade." They combine their forces politically and athletically to defeat the American. The 1936 Games will be tougher and harder fought than ever. They will be contested on foreign soil, and everyone knows it is always more difficult to defeat a man in his own backyard.

Unfamiliar training quarters, new and interesting diversions, strange languages, different habits, customs and methods—all will detract from the serious end of the Olympic Games, and the official or contestant who has never visited foreign soil or doesn't know the language or is unfamiliar with the facts will find his task more difficult a hundred times over. New men must be prepared and trained to battle the organized foreign "old guard." How much better opportunity the United States would have to win if more of our athletes trained and kept in condition year after year and Olympiad after Olympiad, as the athletes across the waters do. Experience is the greatest teacher and of paramount value in Olympic competition. 1936 American Olympic wrestlers must begin right now their preparation, in learning foreign rules, studying foreign tactics and practising methods. Not a day can be lost if we are to be prepared as we must be in 1936. The prospective 1936 Olympic wrestler who waits until the morrow to get ready and be in condition will find that he waited just one day too long—it takes months and months of hard knocks and preparation, and coaches all over the country must get busy to prepare for the roundup in the spring of 1936 right NOW!

The American Wrestling Coaches Association members can dedicate themselves to no finer or greater task than to encourage boys to retain their amateur standing; to learn and know the rules of the International Federation; to stay in good physical condition; to study foreign wrestling tactics and methods; to learn to be aggressive, and to keep in mind the all-important admonition, "Keep off your back." It is only by and through the unselfish, wholehearted cooperation and mutual support of every man interested in amateur wrestling, and in the 1936 Olympic Games, that victory can again come to America.

Let "preparedness" be the watchword from now until after the 1936 Olympic Games.

Interscholastic Wrestling

By B. E. WIGGINS, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Member of National Collegiate A.A. Rules Committee.

The evidence is increasing annually that interscholastic wrestling is growing in a wholesome and surprisingly rapid manner. The results of the questionnaire sent to all states last year, a brief digest of which was published in the 1932-33 Guide, are indicative of a wrestling consciousness of the value of secondary school wrestling. From reports received over a wide area, it is becoming evident that the value of this sport is gradually dispelling the old impression in the minds of many school people that competition of this character is analogous to professional wrestling.

Insofar as the future development of this activity is concerned, it may be said that the organized intramural programs reported from far and near presage more and better interest each year. Intramural competition in any sport is the true foundation factor. The greatest good for the greatest number is the essence of education in a democracy. The "survival of the fittest," or the representative team, is a normal and desirable result of systematic training in all sports. Then, too, the physical betterment of Young America, and, activities surely conducive to wellbeing in after life, should elicit both the interest and efforts of those striving for national soundness, strength and all-round fitness in our present and coming generations.

It is the aim and hope of the Rules Committee that the changes in the high school rules—Rule 4, Section B, and Rule 5, Note 2—may further safeguard young wrestlers. Furthermore, it is desired that both the interest and extent of interscholastic (and intramural) wrestling be reported more fully by those closely connected with the sport. Hitherto, it has been necessary to write for information.

To struggle forward and upward is assuredly typical of life. Sane supervision and promotion of secondary school wrestling should counteract a tendency in this age of mechanistic aids to soften the fibre of an originally virile race. A sound regulation of the primitive instinct to struggle on with nature's weapons—brain, heart and sinew coordinated—is one way to maintain racial vigor and self-reliance. Lest we forget, there is no satisfactory lever or push-button substitute for developing and maintaining the potentialities of our physical organism; and growth and well-being come through the normal and sustained usage of natural body function from adolescence to maturity.

N.C.A.A. Seventh Annual Championships

By CLIFFORD KEEN, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

The seventh annual National Collegiate Athletic Association wrestling championships, held at the University of Michigan, March 23 and 24, 1934, was a great success in every sense of the word. There never has been a tournament held which had a better representation of wrestling talent. As usual, the Middle West predominated, but there was a sizable entry list from the East and South. Of the twenty-two institutions that took part, Oklahoma A&M, Southwestern State Teachers of Weatherford, Okla., and Indiana University sent complete teams. There were seventy-seven individual entries, most of whom were either champions or runners-up in their respective districts.

Oklahoma A. & M. maintained its brilliant record by winning the team trophy, scoring 29 points; Indiana was second, with 19, and University of Oklahoma third, with 14. While the gate receipts were far below that which a tournament of this class should have attracted, it was gratifying to have the largest crowd present that has ever attended a wrestling meet at Ann Arbor. Undoubtedly the tournament will prove a great stimulus to wrestling, not only at the university but throughout the state of Michigan.

The officiating was ably handled by Otto Kelly, former national champion from Michigan, and Fendley Collins, coach of wrestling at Michigan State College. While there were many close matches, both men did a highly efficient job in refereeing.

The Rules Committee of the N.C.A.A. and the Coaches Association held their usual meetings at the time of the championships and many suggestions were advanced for stimulating interest in the sport. A canvass of representatives from various districts indicated that wrestling in colleges and high schools is making rapid progress. All present conceded the value of an annual national championship tournament as a culmination of the season's activities.

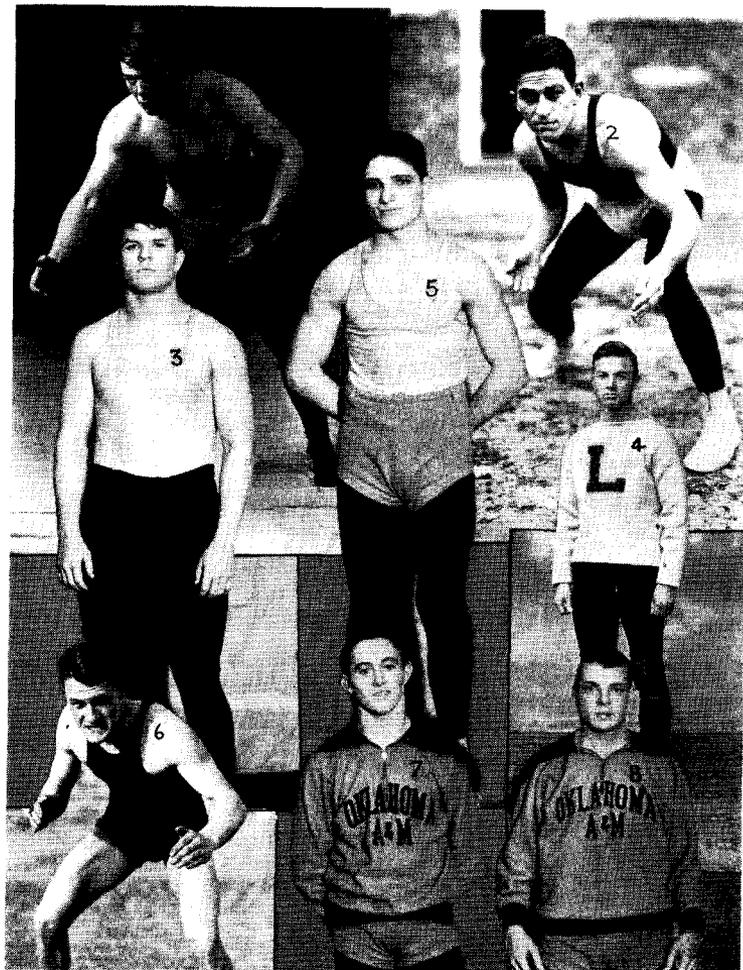
INDIVIDUAL PLACE WINNERS.

118-LB. CLASS		155-LB. CLASS	
1. Rex Peery (Oklahoma A&M)		1. Ben L. Bishop (Lehigh)	
2. Alvie Natvig (Iowa State Thrs)		2. Frank Lewis (Oklahoma A&M)	
3. Howard T. Bush (Indiana)		3. Foy Stout (Weatherford STC)	
126-LB. CLASS		165-LB. CLASS	
1. Ross Flood (Oklahoma A&M)		1. Marion Foreman (Oklahoma Univ)	
2. Oliver G. Cellini (Indiana)		2. Steve England (Weatherford STC)	
3. Eldon Stout (Weatherford STC)		3. Gordon Ellison (Cornell College)	
135-LB. CLASS		175-LB. CLASS	
1. Wayne Martin (Oklahoma Univ)		1. Richard Voliva (Indiana)	
2. Roger Leathers (Springfield Coll)		2. Emil Schellstede (Edmond STC)	
3. Patrick H. Devine (Indiana)		3. Gordon Dupree (Oklahoma A&M)	
145-LB. CLASS		HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS	
1. Alan Kelley (Oklahoma A&M)		1. Ralph Teague (Weatherford STC)	
2. Arthur Mosier (Michigan)		2. Otto R. Kuss (Indiana)	
3. Charles Pritchard (Wash. & Lee)		3. Barney Cosneck (Illinois)	

SUMMARY NATIONAL COLLEGIATE A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

118-LB. First round—Bush (Indiana) threw Hanna (Wheaton), 8:11; Parkey (Weatherford STC) d. Meixell (Lehigh); Peery (Oklahoma A&M) threw Pjero (Michigan), 9:13. Semi-final—Bush d. Parkey; Peery threw Natvig (Iowa STC), 2:10. Final—Peery d. Bush. Natvig second; Bush third.

126-LB. First round—Cellini (Indiana) threw Taborsky (Kent State), 4:10. Second round—Flood (Oklahoma A&M) threw Rubin (Michigan), 7:57; Cellini threw Scherzer (Ohio University), 9:58; Stout (Weatherford STC) d. Austin (Michigan State); Golubitsky (Temple) threw Peterson (Edmond Central STC), 13:15. Semi-final—Flood d. Cellini; Stout d. Golubitsky. Final—Flood d. Stout. Cellini second, Stout third.



1. Richard Voliva (Indiana) 175 lbs.; 2. Marion Foreman (Oklahoma), 165 lbs.; 3. Ralph Teague (Weatherford Teachers), Heavyweight; 4. Ben L. Bishop (Lehigh), 155 lbs.; 5. Alan Kelley (Oklahoma A&M), 145 lbs.; 6. Wayne Martin (Oklahoma), 135 lbs.; 7. Ross Flood (Oklahoma A&M), 126 lbs.; 8. Rex Peery (Oklahoma A&M), 118 lbs.

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS.

135-LB. First round—Devine (Indiana) d. Flanagan (Iowa STC); Martin (Oklahoma) threw Austin (Wheaton), 4:25. Second round—Harrod (Michigan) d. Keller (Ohio University); Devine d. Stout (Weatherford STC); Martin d. Leathers (Springfield); Becker (Rochester Mechanics Institute) threw Tomlinson (Oklahoma A&M), 4:52. Semi-final—Devine d. Harrod; Martin d. Becker. Final—Martin d. Devine by default. Leathers second, Devine third.

145-LB. First round—Phillips (Franklin & Marshall) d. Jacob (Michigan State); Pritchard (Washington & Lee) d. Berry (Weatherford STC); Mosier (Michigan) d. Hill (Cornell College); Tomlinson (Edmond Central STC); Kellogg (Wheaton); Handley (Northwestern) d. Linder (Indiana). Second round—Larson (Iowa) threw Phillips, 8:18; Mosier d. Pritchard; Handley d. Tomlinson; Kelley (Oklahoma A&M) threw Scott (Kent State), 7:04. Semi final—Mosier d. Larson; Kelley threw Handley, 8:10. Final—Kelley d. Mosier. Mosier second, Pritchard third.

155-LB. First round—Stout (Weatherford STC) d. Morford (Cornell College, Iowa). Second round—Kaufman (Northwestern) d. Krahulik (Indiana); Stout d. Parker (Michigan); Bishop (Lehigh) threw Smith (Edmond Central STC), 4:42; Lewis (Oklahoma A&M) threw Littlepage (Kent State), 4:00. Semi-final—Stout d. Kaufman; Bishop d. Lewis. Final—Bishop threw Stout, 6:20. Lewis second (default), Stout third.

165-LB. First round—Ellison (Cornell) d. Lukens (Kent State); England (Weatherford STC) threw Chambers (Iowa State), 9:38; Gillum (Indiana) d. Lynn (Oklahoma A&M); Foreman (Oklahoma) threw Ponto (Michigan), 5:13. Semi-final—England d. Ellison; Foreman d. Gillum. Final—Foreman d. England. England second, Ellison third (default).

175-LB. First round—Dupree (Oklahoma A&M) threw Hack (Kent State), 2:52. Second round—Emil Schellstede (Edmond Central STC) d. Neafus (Michigan); Dupree d. Bale (Case); Voliva (Indiana) threw Nelson (Oklahoma), 7:18; McCullough (Weatherford STC) d. Bunch (Cornell College, Iowa). Semi-final—Schellstede d. Dupree; Voliva d. McCullough. Final—Voliva d. Schellstede. Schellstede second, Dupree third.

HEAVYWEIGHT. First round—Clemons (Edmond Central STC) d. Rinaldi (Kent State); Teague (Weatherford STC) d. Reavely (Michigan State); Ralston (Iowa STC) d. Scobey (Lehigh); Bonino (Washington & Lee) d. Hanly (Oklahoma A&M). Second round—Kuss (Indiana) threw Barrett (Geneva), 8:30; Teague d. Clemons; Bonino d. Ralston; Cosneck (Illinois) threw Landis (Temple), 8:51. Semi-final—Teague threw Kuss, 7:43; Cosneck d. Bonino. Final—Teague threw Cosneck, 9:16. Kuss second, Cosneck third.

POINT SUMMARY.

Colleges.	Total		118		126		135		145		155		165		175		Heavyweight
	Points	lb.	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	
Oklahoma A&M	23	5	2	5	2	1	5	2	3	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Indiana	19	1	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	3	2	...
Oklahoma University	14	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weatherford (Okla) STC	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...
Lehigh	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Springfield	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa State Teachers	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edmond (Okla) STC	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Washington & Lee	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cornell College (Iowa)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Temple	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rochester (NY) Mech. Inst.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University of Iowa	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Officials of the meet were: Fendley Collins (Oklahoma A. & M., and Otto Kelly (University of Michigan), referees; Dr. George A. May, Al Steinke, C. V. Pearsall and Robert Hewitt, timers. Matt Mann was announcer. Four sessions were held—preliminaries in the afternoon and quarter-finals at night of the first day, with semi-finals in the afternoon and finals at night of the closing day.

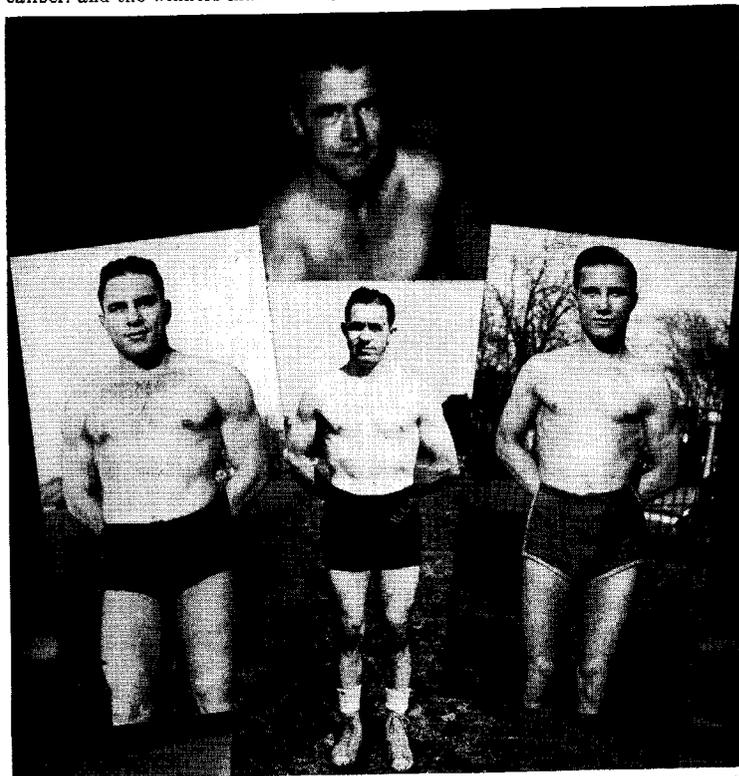
Western Conference (Big Ten)

BY W. H. THOM, INDIANA UNIVERSITY.

Wrestling in the Western Conference, commonly known as the Big Ten, thrived during the season of 1933-34. In spite of the fact that each coach was troubled with lack of finances, the interest held up, and improved quite a good deal over the previous season.

There were not as many inter-sectional meets as usual, but a lot more interest was taken in local competition. However, Illinois and Chicago invaded the East, and Indiana had a home-and-home meet with Ames (Iowa State), winning both meets.

The individual championships were held at Indiana and were attended very well by all schools except Wisconsin. Indiana won the championship for the fourth straight time with the total of 34 points. Illinois was second with 19 points, Iowa third with 10 points, and Michigan fourth with 9 points. It was the consensus that the individual wrestlers of this meet were of the very highest caliber, and the winners made a very creditable showing in the national meet.

B. Cosneck (Illinois)
HeavyweightA. Mosler (Michigan)
145 lbs.
B. Adams (Illinois)
126 lbs.P. Pakutensky (Illinois)
118 lbs.

WESTERN CONFERENCE CHAMPIONS.

WESTERN CONFERENCE INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONS.

118-lb.—P. Pakutensky (Illinois)	155-lb.—F. Krahulik (Indiana)
126-lb.—B. Adams (Illinois)	165-lb.—Olden Gillum (Indiana)
135-lb.—Patrick H. Devine (Indiana)	175-lb.—Richard Voliva (Indiana)
145-lb.—A. Mosier (Michigan)	Heavyweight—B. Cosneck (Illinois)

WESTERN CONFERENCE SUMMARY

118-LB. First round—H. Bush (Indiana) d. T. Monroe (Iowa), t.a. 7:45; L. Fauver (Ohio State) threw A. Felix (Minnesota), 7:22. Semi-final round—H. Bush d. D. Fiero (Michigan), t.a. 8:56; P. Pakutensky (Illinois) d. L. Fauver, t.a. 6:08. Final round—Pakutensky d. Bush, t.a. 5:22. Bouts for second and third places—Bush d. Fauver, t.a. 1:21; Fiero d. Monroe, t.a. 1:13; Fauver d. Fiero, t.a. 1:2. Bush second, Fauver third.

126-LB. First round—B. Adams (Illinois) d. O. Cellini (Indiana), t.a. 5:35. Semi-final round—Adams d. S. Rubin (Michigan), t.a. 1:04; L. Probst (Minnesota) d. J. Douglas (Purdue), t.a. 5:42. Final round—Adams d. Probst, t.a. 5:08. Bouts for second and third places—Cellini threw Rubin, 5:03; Cellini d. Probst, t.a. 4:00. Cellini second, Probst third.

135-LB. Semi-final round—Patrick H. Devine (Indiana) d. K. Carpenter (Illinois), t.a. 7:57. Final round—P. Devine (Indiana) d. R. Larson (Iowa), t.a. 1:38 (overtime). Bout for second place—Larson d. Carpenter, t.a. :56. Larson second, Carpenter third.

145-LB. First round—Clarence Johnson (Iowa) threw V. Styrbicki (Minnesota), 13:45 (overtime); P. Handley (Northwestern) d. P. Pakutensky (Illinois), t.a. 1:48; A. Mosier (Michigan) d. H. Smith (Ohio State), t.a. 3:01. Semi-final round—Handley d. Johnson, t.a. 1:43; Mosier d. A. Peters (Indiana), t.a. 1:50 (overtime). Final round—Mosier d. Handley, t.a. 3:13. Bouts for second and third places—Peters d. Smith, t.a. 1:55; Peters d. Handley, t.a. 1:18. Peters second, Handley third.

155-LB.—First round—E. Kielhorn (Iowa) threw C. Sweet (Michigan), 5:47; D. Kaufman (Northwestern) threw A. Downes (Ohio State), 5:56; F. Krahulik (Indiana) d. R. Wheeler (Illinois), t.a. 8:00. Semi-final round—Kielhorn d. Kaufman, t.a. 7:06; Krahulik d. A. Ostrin (Minnesota), t.a. 3:28. Final round—Krahulik d. Kielhorn, t.a. 4:14. Bouts for second and third places—Wheeler d. Ostrin, t.a. :36; Kielhorn d. Wheeler, t.a. 3:43; Kaufman threw Wheeler, 1:05. Kielhorn second, Kaufman third.

165-LB. First round—W. Horsting (Northwestern) d. C. Andrews (Illinois), t.a. 2:29. Semi-final round—O. Gillum (Indiana) threw Horsting, 5:08; L. Parker (Michigan) threw P. Righter (Iowa), 6:52. Final round—Gillum d. Parker, t.a. 2:52. Bouts for second and third places—Parker d. Horsting, t.a. 1:06; Righter d. Horsting, t.a. :59. Parker second, Righter third.

175-LB. Semi-final round—Richard Voliva (Indiana) d. A. Dahl (Illinois), t.a. 4:40; Calfson Johnson (Minnesota) threw H. Ponto (Michigan), 9:11. Final round—Voliva d. Johnson, t.a. 6:25. Bout for second place—Dahl d. Johnson, Dahl second, Johnson third.

HEAVYWEIGHT. Semi-final round—F. O'Leary (Iowa) d. W. Renner (Ohio State), t.a. 3:47 (overtime); B. Cosneck (Illinois) d. O. Kuss (Indiana), t.a. 4:30. Final round—Cosneck d. O'Leary, t.a. 8:12. Bout for second place—Kuss d. O'Leary, t.a. 2:51. Kuss second, O'Leary third.

TEAM POINT SCORES.

Indiana	34	Northwestern	4
Illinois	19	Minnesota	3
Iowa	10	Ohio State	2
Michigan	9	Purdue	0

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, BLOOMINGTON.

24—Chicago 6	28—Ohio State 0	22—Cornell Coll (Iowa) 6
23½—Iowa State 6½	20—Iowa State 8	20—Illinois 6
26½—Central YMCA 1½		

Big Six Conference

BY CHARLES E. FISHER, UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

WINNERS OF CHAMPIONSHIPS IN PREVIOUS YEARS

1929.....Iowa State	1932.....Oklahoma
1929.....Oklahoma	1933.....Iowa State
1931.....Kansas State	1934.....Oklahoma

Big Six Conference wrestling made decided progress the past season. Despite a shortage of funds in the physical education departments of most of the conference schools, more dual meets were arranged for the season and every member school had nearly a full representation at the conference championship meet. The coaches were able to schedule more meets and carry on by economizing in various ways, especially in regard to transportation, on many occasions using their own cars to transport their teams. Often they also arranged more than one dual meet for each trip. Iowa State had four meets on a single trip into the Eastern section of the country; Missouri succeeded in winning three dual meets on a single trip into Oklahoma and Kansas.

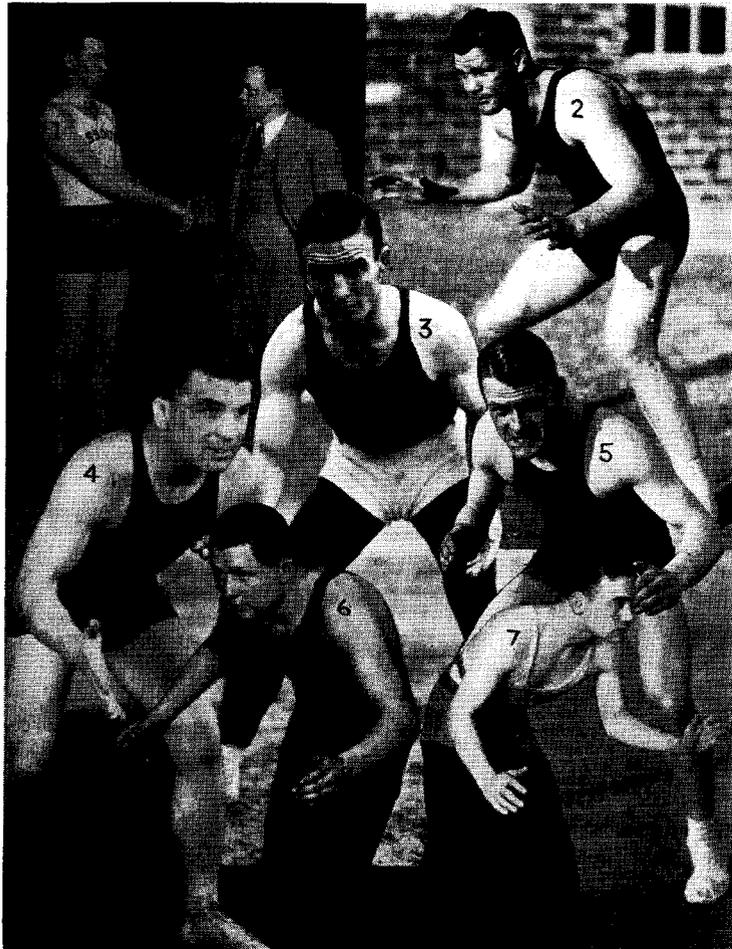
Interest in intercollegiate wrestling continues to increase. Of course, Coaches Otopalik of Iowa State and Keen of Oklahoma have had a big following in their schools for many years. They have the support of their student bodies and consistently turn out championship teams. At Nebraska Jerry Adams, the new coach, has succeeded in putting the sport back in the running in his state. Buel Patterson, at Kansas State, gets about half the boys in college out for wrestling. When the other coaches at his school need material, they have to borrow from "Pat's" squad. He keeps all the students interested in wrestling in a big way. Pete Mehrlinger, has brought Kansas University back into the wrestling spotlight by turning out a well balanced team and an individual conference champion, George Noland, in the 145-lb. class. At Missouri the students and townspeople turn out by the thousand to see the Tigers perform on the mat. Missouri won more than half of their dual meets last season and placed third in the Conference meet.

The Big Six Conference championship tournament was held at University of Missouri, March 2-3, 1934. Oklahoma won, taking three first places, three seconds, and one third, in addition to making a good many points on falls. Iowa State was runner-up, with three firsts and two seconds. Missouri finished third, with one first, three seconds and one third.

Wayne Martin, wrestling in the 135-lb. class for Oklahoma, was easily the outstanding performer in the tournament, taking all of his matches except the final one by falls and displaying the best brand of wrestling ever seen in the Big Six. Marvin Fender, who won the heavyweight championship for Missouri, demonstrated E. C. Gallagher's contention that the tall, slender wrestler constitutes the ideal type. Fender, standing six feet four inches and weighing only 190 lbs., clearly outclassed his field in both wrestling ability and aggressiveness.

An innovation was followed in the Big Six dual and conference meets. The time advantage was not kept, the matches were limited to ten minutes in length, and decisions were left strictly to the referees. The plan proved most satisfactory to everyone. The boys displayed a more aggressive style of wrestling, the referees encountered no difficulty in awarding decisions, and doing away with the extra periods made for smoother performance, judged from the spectators' point of view. All Big Six coaches heartily recommend to the National Collegiate Athletic Association the adoption of this plan.

Team standings in the Big Six championships were as follows:



1, Marvin Fender, Heavyweight; (Coach Charles E. Fisher); 2, Floyd Nelson (Oklahoma), 175 lbs.; 3, Harry Broadbent (Oklahoma), 165 lbs.; 4, James Ruggles (Iowa State), 155 lbs.; 5, Wayne Martin (Oklahoma), 135 lbs.; 6, Gilbert Golden (Iowa State), 126 lbs.; 7, Glenn Yarger (Iowa State), 118 lbs.

BIG SIX CONFERENCE CHAMPIONS.

118-LB. CLASS

1. Yarger (Iowa State)
2. Schaeffer (Missouri)
3. Johnston (Oklahoma)

126-LB. CLASS

1. Golden (Iowa State)
2. Starr (Missouri)
3. Cummings (Nebraska)

135-LB. CLASS

1. Martin (Oklahoma)
2. Lillie (Iowa State)
3. McDonald (Kansas State)

145-LB. CLASS

1. Noland (Kansas)
2. Sandler (Oklahoma)
3. Wells (Nebraska)

155-LB. CLASS

1. Ruggles (Iowa State)
2. Foreman (Oklahoma)
3. Shirley (Nebraska)

165-LB. CLASS

1. Broadbent (Oklahoma)
2. Miller (Missouri)
3. Bohenenblust (Kansas State)

175-LB. CLASS

1. Nelson (Oklahoma)
2. Thayer (Iowa State)
3. Beall (Missouri)

HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS

1. Fender (Missouri)
2. Stacy (Oklahoma)
3. Thiele (Iowa State)

TEAM POINT SUMMARY

Oklahoma	32	Kansas	5
Iowa State	24	Kansas State	3
Missouri	17	Nebraska	3

SUMMARY BIG SIX CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

118-LB. First round—Yarger (Iowa State) d. Hampton (Kansas); Johnston (Oklahoma) d. Sherar (Kansas State). Semi-final—Yarger d. Schaeffer (Missouri); Johnston d. Hildebrand (Nebraska). Final—Yarger threw Johnston. Bouts for second and third—Schaeffer threw Hampton; Schaeffer d. Johnston. Johnston third.

126-LB. First round—Golden (Iowa State) d. Cummings (Nebraska); Starr (Missouri) d. Eagle (Kansas). Semi-final—Golden d. Griffith (Kansas State), withdrew; Starr d. English (Oklahoma). Final—Golden threw Starr. Bouts for second and third—Cummings d. Griffith; Starr d. Cummings. Cummings third.

135-LB. First round—Martin (Oklahoma) threw Bartels (Missouri); Lillie (Iowa State) d. Stump (Nebraska). Semi-final—Martin threw McDonald (Kansas State); Lillie threw Douglas (Kansas). Final—Martin d. Lillie. Bouts for second and third—McDonald d. Bartels; Lillie d. McDonald. McDonald third.

145-LB. First round—Wells (Nebraska) d. Thomas (Iowa State); Sandler (Oklahoma) d. Fowler (Kansas State). Semi-final—Noland (Kansas) d. Wells; Sandler threw Grieb (Missouri). Final—Noland d. Sandler. Bout for second—Sandler d. Wells. Wells third.

155-LB. First round—Ruggles (Iowa State) d. Shirley (Nebraska). Semi-final—Ruggles d. Young (Kansas State); Foreman (Oklahoma) threw Grieb (Missouri). Final—Ruggles d. Foreman. Bouts for second and third—Shirley d. Young; Foreman d. Shirley. Shirley third.

165-LB. First round—Broadbent (Oklahoma) d. Bohenenblust (Kansas State). Semi-final—Broadbent d. Buck (Iowa State); Miller (Missouri) threw Eaton (Nebraska). Final—Broadbent d. Miller. Bouts for second and third—Bohenenblust d. Buck; Miller d. Bohenenblust. Bohenenblust third.

175-LB. First round—Thayer (Iowa State) d. Funken (Nebraska). Semi-final—Nelson (Oklahoma) d. Thayer; Beall (Missouri) d. Swift (Iowa State). Final—Nelson d. Beall. Bout for second—Thayer d. Beall. Beall third.

HEAVYWEIGHT. First round—Stacy (Oklahoma) d. DeBrown (Nebraska); Fender (Missouri) d. Loveless (Kansas). Semi-final—Stacy d. Mathews (Iowa State); Fender d. Thiele (Iowa State). Final—Fender d. Stacy. Bouts for second and third—Thiele d. Loveless; Stacy threw Thiele. Thiele third.

Eastern Intercollegiate Championships

BY WILLIAM SHERIDAN, LEHIGH.

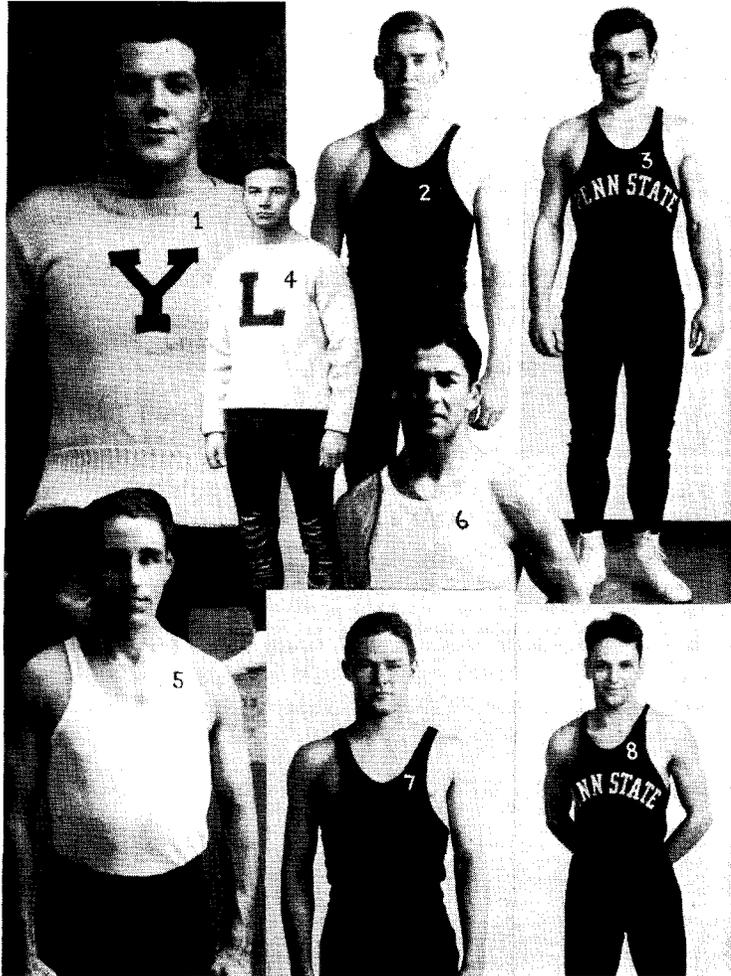
The thirtieth annual Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association Championships were held at Penn State College, March 16 and 17, 1934, and the spacious gymnasium was comfortably filled at each of the three sessions. Not since the meet held at University of Pennsylvania in 1927, when Lehigh and Yale tied for first place, has there been such a battle for the team title. With Princeton, Cornell, Penn State and Lehigh closely bunched and fighting it out for the second and third places, sufficient points were finally collected by Lehigh to give the latter its fourth championship in a row, and its sixth in seven years.

Harvard was a newcomer to the championships, and while they did not measure up to what was expected from their dual meet record, they displayed sufficient class to warrant the belief that they will be real contenders in the future.

The wrestling was at least on a par with any previous meet, and all of the first place winners, at least, should have been entered in the National Collegiate championships at University of Michigan.

The keen interest in the East in this meet is something that has been built up through the years, and there is no doubt that most of the contestants are anxious to concentrate on studies. However, the writer has seen many winners of this annual classic who could have won national crowns in the past seven years, and keener interest in the national event should be the aim of all coaches in the East.

The management at Penn State handled the details in such an efficient manner, with three 24-foot mats in action at all times, that the University of Penn-



1, Henry Taft Snowdon (Yale), Heavyweight; 2, G. B. Friede (Princeton), 175 lbs.; 3, Howard K. Johnston (Penn State), 165 lbs.; 4, Ben L. Bishop (Lehigh), 155 lbs.; 5, Frederick H. Richardson (Cornell), 145 lbs.; 6, Max Horowitz (Cornell), 135 lbs.; 7, Thomas Snelham Jr. (Princeton), 126 lbs.; 8, Robert Ellstrom (Penn State), 118 lbs.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS.



Front row—Case, Peck, Ben Bishop (Capt.), Taylor, Meixell. Back row—Coach William Sheridan, Pelizzoni, Crockett, Scobey, Gonzales, Olive (Mgr.).

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, BETHLEHEM, PA.

sylvania management, where the meet will be held next year, have something real to shoot at. Summary:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>118-LB. CLASS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ellstrom (Penn State) 2. Meixell (Lehigh) 3. Nathan (Cornell) | <p>155-LB. CLASS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bishop (Lehigh) 2. Hooker (Princeton) 3. Hull (Yale) |
|---|--|

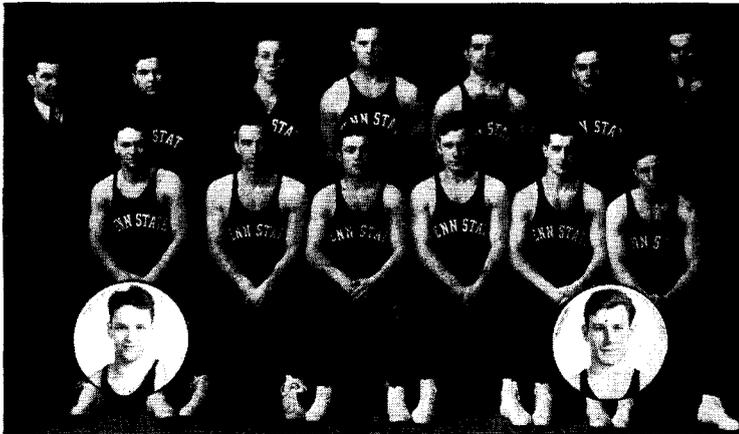
- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>126-LB. CLASS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Snelham (Princeton) 2. Case (Lehigh) 3. Valas (Yale) | <p>165-LB. CLASS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Johnston (Penn State) 2. Lee (Pennsylvania) 3. Elliott (Princeton) |
|--|--|

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>135-LB. CLASS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Horwitz (Cornell) 2. Rosenberg (Penn State) 3. Lavigne (Syracuse) | <p>175-LB. CLASS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Triede (Princeton) 2. King (Columbia) 3. Aronson (Harvard) |
|---|--|

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>145-LB. CLASS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Richardson (Cornell) 2. Cramer (Penn State) 3. Hasse (Yale) | <p>HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Snowdon (Yale) 2. Scobey (Lehigh) 3. Hordines (Syracuse) |
|---|--|

POINT SCORES

Lehigh	24	Columbia	6
Penn State	20	Pennsylvania	4
Princeton	18	Harvard	4
Cornell	17	Syracuse	3
Yale	10		



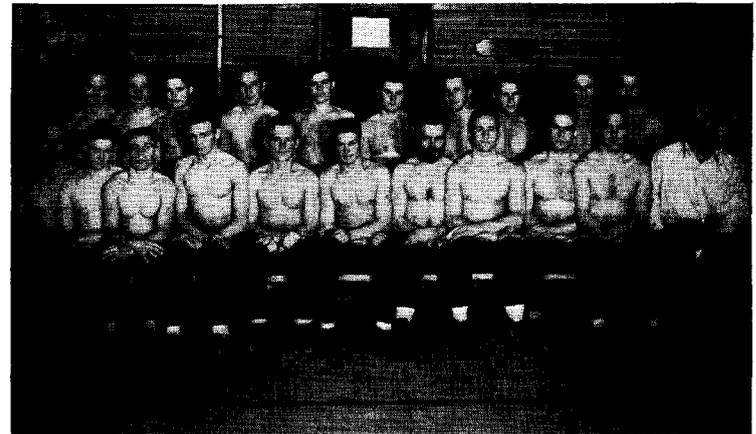
Front—Ellstrom (118-lb.) and Johnston (165-lb.), Eastern Intercollegiate champions. Row 2—Ellstrom, Cramer, Rosenberg (Capt.), Johnston, Eisenman, DiRito. Back row—Coach Charles Speidel, Knoebel, Yoder, Cole, Kreizman, Civitts, Stott (Mgr.).

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, STATE COLLEGE, PA.



Front row—Chilvers, Lustbader, Johnson (Capt.), Nebel, Brown. Back row—Coach Gus Peterson, Davenport, Hornick (Mgr.). Sprague, Photo.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY.



Front row—West, Spencer, Marshall, Thornack, Allen, Nelson, Keller, Rencher, Turley, Elder, Coach George Nelson. Back row—Bingham, Dale Christensen, Ross, Robert Christensen, Ralphs, Abbott, F. Christensen, Favero, Jackson, Boam, Kunkel.

UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LOGAN.

New England Intercollegiate Association

By C. J. GALLAGHER, COACH HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The annual championships were held at Springfield College. The latter won with 29 points, only one point ahead of Tufts. Summary:

Point Scores—Springfield 29, Tufts 28, M.I.T. 14, Yale 10, Harvard 8, Brown 8. Individual winners were as follows:

118-lb.—Gillespie (Tufts). 126-lb.—Slate (Tufts). 135-lb.—Leathers (Springfield). 145-lb.—Byington (Yale). 155-lb.—Hall (Springfield). 165-lb.—Smith (Tufts). 175-lb.—Aronson (Harvard). Unlimited—Lindberg (Tufts).

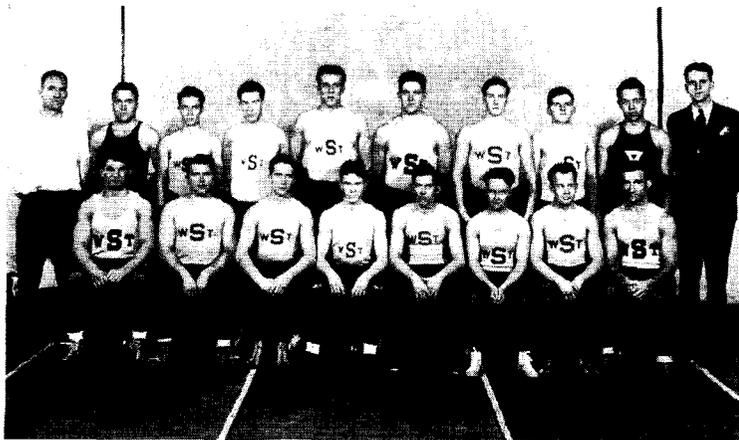
In Freshmen wrestling Yale won, with 32 points; Springfield was second, with 21 points; Harvard, third, 14 points, followed by Brown, 13; Tufts 9, and M.I.T., 8 points, respectively. Summary:

Freshmen: 118-lb.—Kinne (Yale). 126-lb.—Erdong (Tufts). 135-lb.—Testa (M.I.T.). 145-lb.—Cavin (Harvard). 155-lb.—Walker (Yale). 165-lb.—Rosengran (Springfield). 175-lb.—Sakland (Brown). Unlimited—Bossert (Yale).

Yale competed for the first time as a member of the New England Conference, which now consists of six members—Harvard, Tufts, Brown, M.I.T., Springfield and Yale.

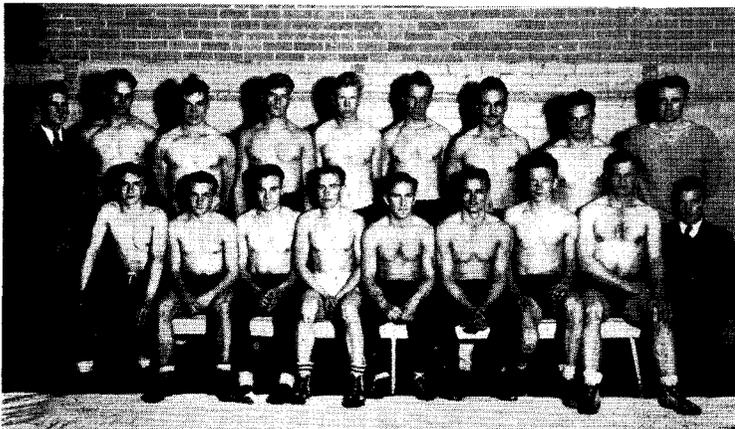
Wrestling in prep and high schools is coming into its own more than it has ever before. Milton Academy had the greatest wrestling team ever developed at the school, having been undefeated throughout the season. Preparations are in progress for an interscholastic meet to be held in 1935, probably at Harvard or at one of the other colleges in the New England Conference.

The refereeing was conducted by college graduates. It has been a policy of the New England Association to encourage champions of former years to continue interest in the sport and make themselves competent officials.



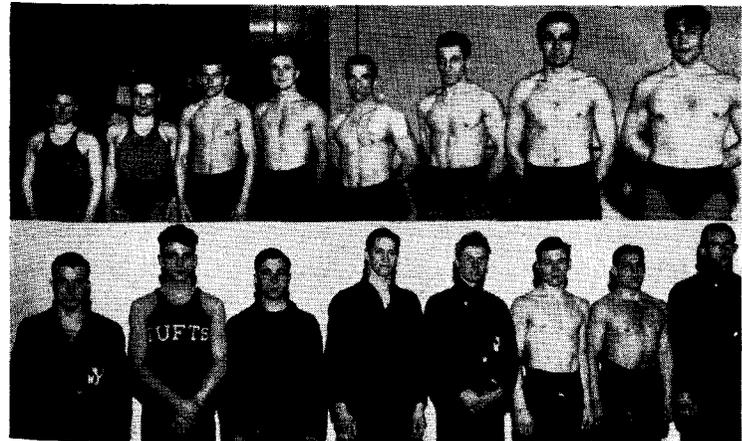
Front row—Kodis, Keach, Clark, Elder (Co-Capt.), Leathers (Co-Capt.), Wood, Martin, Hall. Back row—Coach E. W. Pennock, Morton, Kent, Lewis, Powers, L'Honnmedien, Keith, Bicknell, Greene, Wallace (Mgr.).

SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) COLLEGE.



Front row—Beesley, Brimley, Mathews, Murphy, Grayot, Tame (Capt.), Welti, Maw, Katseanes. Back row—Johns, Meier, McKenzie, Holmgren, C. Ericksen, F. Ericksen, Larsen, Armantrout, Coach Pete Couch. (Hunt, Magdiel.)

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, SALT LAKE CITY.



Upper panel—Gillespie (Tufts), Slate (Tufts), Leathers (Springfield), Byington (Yale), Hall (Springfield), Smith (Tufts), Aronson (Harvard), Lindberg (Tufts). Lower panel—Freshman group, Kinne (Yale), Erdong (Tufts), Testa (M.I.T.), Cavin (Harvard), Walker (Yale), Rosengran (Springfield), Sakland (Brown), Bossert (Yale).

NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE CONFERENCE WINNERS.

John Farnum, Photo. Springfield Republican.

Southern Conference Tournament

The third annual Southern Conference tournament was held at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, March 2 and 3, 1934. For the second successive year Washington & Lee won the championship, with Virginia Military Institute runner-up. Washington & Lee was also the winner of the Virginia State title and North Carolina State won honors in that state. The Southern tournament was under the management of C. P. Miles and Paul A. Spitzer of the New York Athletic Club was referee. Summary:

118-LB. CLASS

1. Morrah (North Carolina State)
2. Crew (Washington & Lee)
3. Seay (Virginia Military Inst)

126-LB. CLASS

1. Sarkis (Washington & Lee)
2. Kerr (North Carolina State)
3. Minter (Virginia Polytechnic Inst)

135-LB. CLASS

1. Nolen (North Carolina State)
2. Witt (Virginia Military Inst)
3. Sloan (Washington & Lee)

145-LB. CLASS

1. Smith (Washington & Lee)
2. White (Virginia Military Inst)
3. McLaurin (North Carolina State)

155-LB. CLASS

1. Currence (Virginia Military Inst)
2. Seitz (Washington & Lee)
3. Bernhardt (North Carolina State)

165-LB. CLASS

1. Dorrier (Virginia Military Inst)
2. Pritchard (Washington & Lee)
3. Priode (Virginia Polytechnic Inst)

175-LB. CLASS

1. Waldrop (Virginia Polytechnic Inst)
2. Burgess (Virginia Military Inst)
3. Hodges (Washington & Lee)

HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS

1. Bonino (Washington & Lee)
2. Lowe (Virginia Military Inst)
3. Cooper (North Carolina State)

TEAM POINT SUMMARY

Washington & Lee.....	31	Virginia Polytechnic Inst..	9
Virginia Military Institute..	27	Duke	0
North Carolina State.....	17	Univ. of North Carolina...	0

SUMMARY OF SOUTHERN CONFERENCE TOURNAMENT.

118-LB. First round—Morrah (North Carolina State) d. Crew (Washington & Lee). Final—Morrah d. Seay (VMI), t.a. 9:41. Bout for second place—Crew d. Seay.

126-LB. First round—Sarkis (Washington & Lee) d. Kerr (North Carolina State), t.a. :36 (overtime). Final—Sarkis d. Minter (VPI), t.a. 4:15. Bout for second place—Kerr d. Minter.

135-LB. First round—Nolen (North Carolina State) threw Witt (VMI), 1:12 (overtime); Sloan (Washington & Lee) d. Adkins (VPI), t.a. 8:27. Final—Nolen d. Sloan, t.a. 3:42. Bout for second place—Witt d. Sloan.

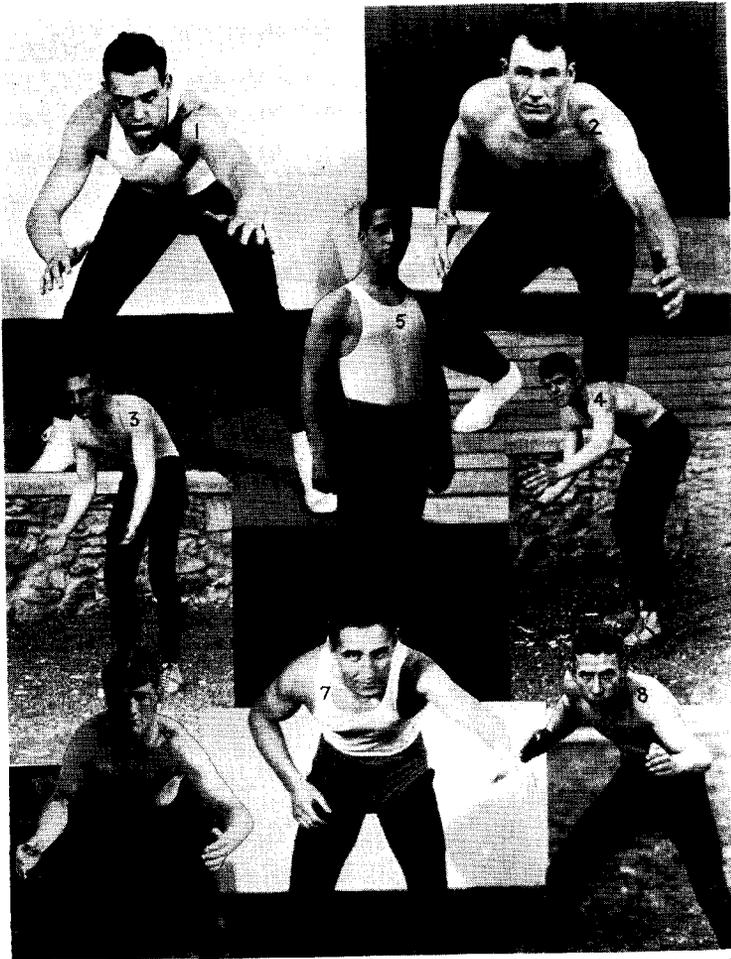
145-LB. First round—White (VMI) d. McLaurin (North Carolina State), t.a. 1:19. Final—Smith (Washington & Lee) threw White, 3:47.

155-LB. First round—Currence (VMI) d. Smith (VPI), t.a. 7:25. Semi-final—Currence d. Efland (North Carolina), t.a. 6:52; Seitz (Washington & Lee) threw Bernhardt (North Carolina State), :43. Final—Currence threw Seitz, 5:23. Bouts for second and third places—Efland d. Smith; Seitz d. Efland; Seitz d. Bernhardt. Bernhardt third.

165-LB. First round—Dorrier (VMI) d. Apple (Duke), t.a. 4:03; Furr (North Carolina State) d. McAuman (North Carolina), t.a. 1:13 (overtime). Semi-final—Dorrier threw Priode (VPI), 2:56; Pritchard (Washington & Lee) threw Furr, 3:21. Final—Dorrier threw Pritchard, 6:33. Bouts for second and third places—Priode d. Apple; Pritchard d. Priode. Priode third.

175-LB. First round—Waldrop (VPI) threw Hodges (Washington & Lee), 2:47. Final—Waldrop threw Burgess (VMI), 2:08. Hodges third.

HEAVYWEIGHT. First round—Bonino (Washington & Lee) threw Lowe (VMI), :30; Cooper (North Carolina State) d. Copenhaver (VPI), t.a. 4:03. Final—Bonino threw Cooper, 3:30. Bout for second place—Lowe d. Cooper.



1, Hugo Bonino (Washington & Lee), heavyweight; 2, Nelson Waldrop (V.P.I.), 175 lbs.; 3, Charles Dorrier (V.M.I.), 165 lbs.; 4, Ward Currence (V.M.I.), 155 lbs.; 5, Harvard Smith (Washington & Lee), 145 lbs.; 6, C. C. Nolen (North Carolina State), 135 lbs.; 7, Fred Sarkis (Washington & Lee), 126 lbs.; 8, Dave Morrah (North Carolina State), 118 lbs.

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE CHAMPIONS.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, DAVIDSON, N. C.

5—Virginia Mil Inst 25 6—Washington & Lee 30 9—North Carolina 17
9½—Va Poly Inst 22½ 11—Duke 19

DUKE UNIVERSITY, DURHAM, N. C.

9—North Carolina 17 18—Appalachian STC 23 19—Davidson 11

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE, RALEIGH

16—Virginia Mil Inst 14 6—Washington & Lee 18 20—Virginia Poly Inst 8
26—North Carolina 0

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

27—Pennsylvania 3 16—Washington & Lee 16 3—Oklahoma A&M 31
26—Virginia Mil Inst 8 29—North Carolina 3 11—Lehigh 19
19—Harvard 13

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL

0—North Carolina St 26 17—Duke 9 17—Davidson 9
10—Virginia Poly Inst 18 6—Virginia Mil Inst 20 3—Navy 29
5—Washington & Lee 29

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, LEXINGTON

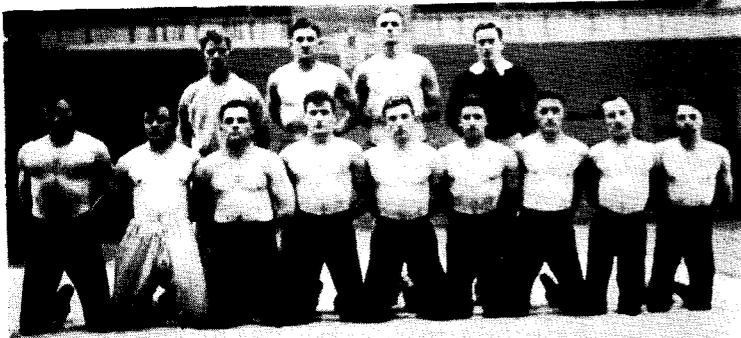
25—Davidson 5 8—Navy 26 25½—Va Poly Inst 6½
14—North Carolina St 16 20—North Carolina 6 18½—Temple 11½

VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, BLACKSBURG

18—North Carolina 10 8—North Carolina St 20 5—Washington & Lee 27
22½—Davidson 9½ 6½—Va Mil Inst 25½

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, VA.

31—Johns Hopkins 5 29—North Carolina 5 16—U S Naval Acad 16
34—Roanoke YMCA 0 18—North Carolina St 6 27—Virginia Poly Inst 5
30—Davidson 0



Front row—Smith, Claud Farthing, Lay, Frank Moore, Cline Farthing, Finley Moore, Austin, Balock, Patterson. Back row—Coach Watkins, Baucom, Rudisill, Balleu (Mgr.), Webb, Photo.

APPALACHIAN STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, BOONE, N. C.

Appalachian won the Northwest North Carolina amateur tournament, held at Asheville, March 21-23, 1934, for the second consecutive time. Eight men were placed in the finals, seven of whom won first place. The team is coached by R. W. Watkins, formerly of Duke squad and for three years previous to his taking up the work at Appalachian, coach at Maryville College in Tennessee.

13—Maryville 19 23—Duke 18 35—Tennessee 5
25—Knoxville 13 33—Tennessee 5 18—Maryville 20

Interstate Wrestling Championships

By J. W. BEGALA, KENT STATE COLLEGE.

The regular Ohio State intercollegiate wrestling championships were discontinued last year to make way for a better and larger tournament, an invitation meet, open to all colleges and universities in Western New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The new tournament, known as the Interstate Wrestling Championships, was inaugurated at Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, March 16-17, 1934. The following colleges were represented: University of Buffalo, Mechanics Institute of Rochester, N. Y.; Thiel, Waynesburg and Washington and Jefferson, from Pennsylvania; Muskingum, Hiram, Baldwin-Wallace, Penn College, Ohio University, Case School of Applied Science and Kent State College, of Ohio.

Kent State won top honors by annexing five firsts and one second place. Case was second, with two first places, and Ohio University finished third, with one first place. The 1935 tournament will be sponsored by Washington and Jefferson. Individual winners were as follows:

118-lb.—Potter (Case) won; Chalfant (Waynesburg) second; Corwin (Ohio University) third.

126-lb.—Taborsky (Kent) won; Scherzer (Ohio University) second; Clark (Mechanics Institute) third.

135-lb.—Keller (Ohio University) won; Becker (Mechanics Institute) second; Hill (Waynesburg) third.

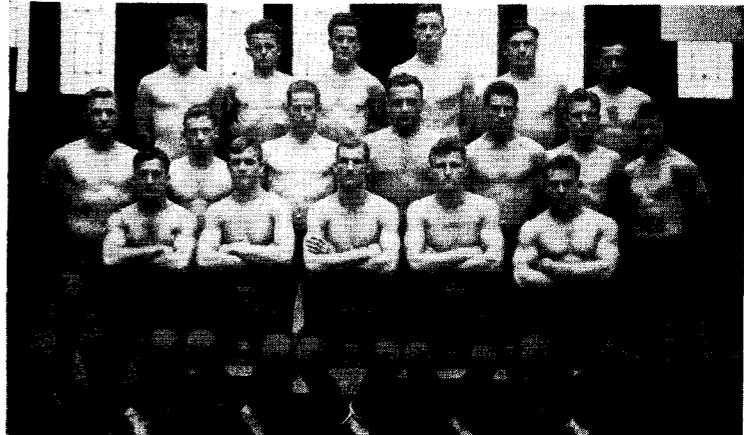
145-lb.—Scott (Kent) won; Gedeon (Baldwin-Wallace) second; Fuller (Penn) third.

155-lb.—Littlepage (Kent) won; Tornabene (Waynesburg) second; Homer (Thiel) third.

165-lb.—Lukens (Kent) won; Meyers (W&J) second; Gedeon (Baldwin-Wallace) third.

175-lb.—Bale (Case) won; Hack (Kent) second; Bahoric (Baldwin-Wallace) third.

Heavyweight—Rinaldi (Kent) won; Barno (Baldwin-Wallace) second; Novak (Case) third.



Front row—Flowers, Lukens, Littlepage, Gruezeck, Hack. Row 2—Coach J. W. Begala, Taborsky, McCort, Rinaldi, Scott, Johnson, Ickert. Back row—Snyder, Black, Borlet, Landis, Hissner, Stall.

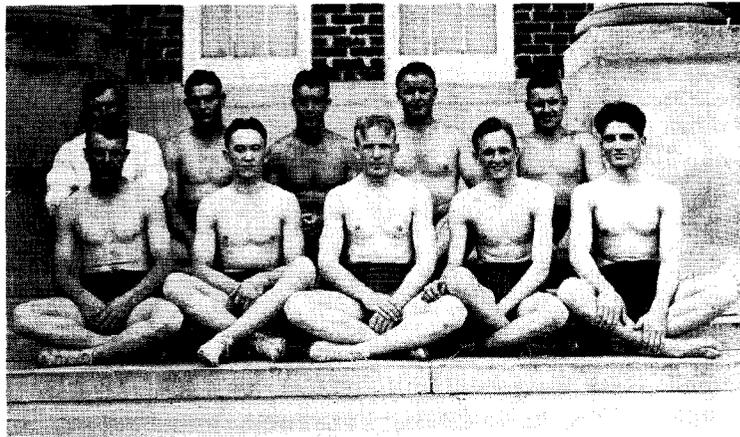
KENT STATE COLLEGE, KENT, OHIO.

College Wrestling in Oklahoma

BY F. C. GALLACHER, OKLAHOMA A. & M.

Intercollegiate wrestling in Oklahoma enjoyed its greatest advancement in 1933-34. There were seven college teams in the field and the writer can truthfully say that, with one exception, each college represented had a better team than ever before. Institutions that put a team in the field were as follows: East Central State Teachers of Ada, Southwestern State Teachers at Weatherford, Northeastern State Teachers, Tahlequah; Edmond Central, Northwestern State Teachers of Alva, Oklahoma University and Oklahoma A. & M. College.

The Oklahoma A. & M. College team remained undefeated in dual competition and won the National Collegiate A. A. team championship of the United States. Southwestern State Teachers College lost only once, to Oklahoma A. & M., 15½ to 10½, and won the A. A. U. national team championship. In the National Collegiate meet nearly one-third of the contestants were from Oklahoma.



Front row—Peery, Flood, Razor, Fennema, Kelley (Capt.). Back row—Coach Gallacher, Browning, Lewis, Hanly, Lynn. (Dupree, Cooper.)

1934 LETTERMEN, OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE.

CENTRAL STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, EDMOND, OKLA.

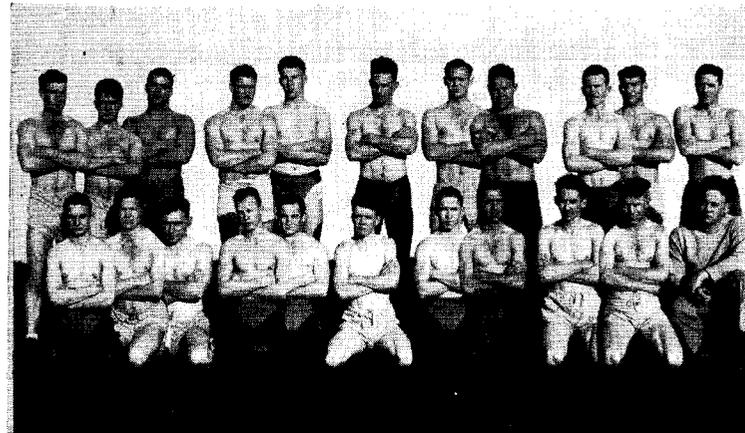
Edmond Teachers, coached by Raymond Swartz, took part in eight dual meets, losing only to Oklahoma A. & M., national champions, and Weatherford Teachers. Among the teams defeated were University of Oklahoma, winner of the Big Six championship, and Missouri and Kansas State, of the same organization. In the state teachers class, Ada, Tahlequah and Alva also met defeat. Season's total was 167 points to 58 for opponents.

10½—Okla A & M 15½	18½—Oklahoma 7½	27—Northeastern STC 3
9—Southwestern STC 17	22—Missouri 6	28—Northwestern STC 3
28—Kansas State 0	24—East Central STC 6	

Pacific Coast Conference

BY HENRY A. STONE, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

Intercollegiate wrestling has continued its development on the Pacific Coast. Two tournaments were held in the Conference. The Northern Division championship was won by the University of Washington, with four first places. The University of Idaho was second, with two first places, and Washington State College third, with two first places. Skiles, 135 lbs., University of Idaho, and Stojack, Washington State College, were the outstanding performers of the Northern Division.



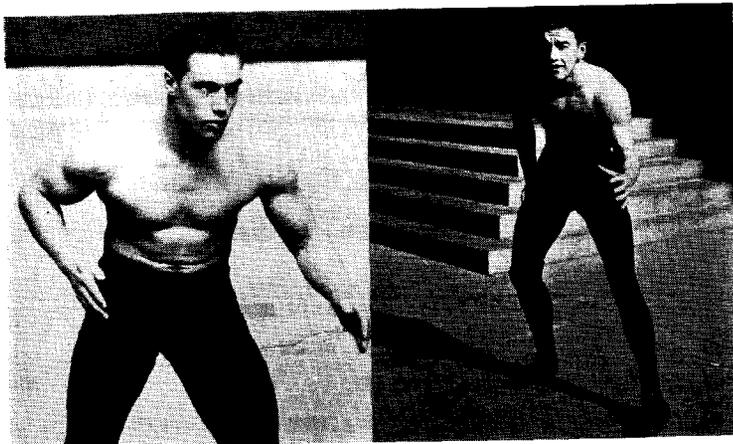
Front row—Walker, Perry, Kindig, Jensen, Shimoff, Hopkins, Ritchie, Teal, Fahey, Lewis (Capt.), Coach H. A. Stone. Back row—Brundage, May, Fellom, Morrison, Gale, Daniel, Cornell, Thorell, Griswold, Fortino, Pagani.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

Pacific Coast Conference (Southern Division) Champions.

The Southern Division championship was retained by University of California. University of California at Los Angeles placed second and California Agricultural third. The Southern Division has retained the 191-lb. class, for the third consecutive year, and found it very popular. Jensen, California, 126 lbs.; Hunt, U.C.L.A., 135 lbs.; Lewis, California, 145 lbs., and Morrison, California, 191 lbs., all completed the season without defeat, winning the Conference and district A. A. U. championships in their weight classes. With the exception of the 135-lb. class, won by Hunt of U.C.L.A., University of California took first place in each event. The 1935 tournament will be held at Los Angeles. Summary of Southern Division championships:

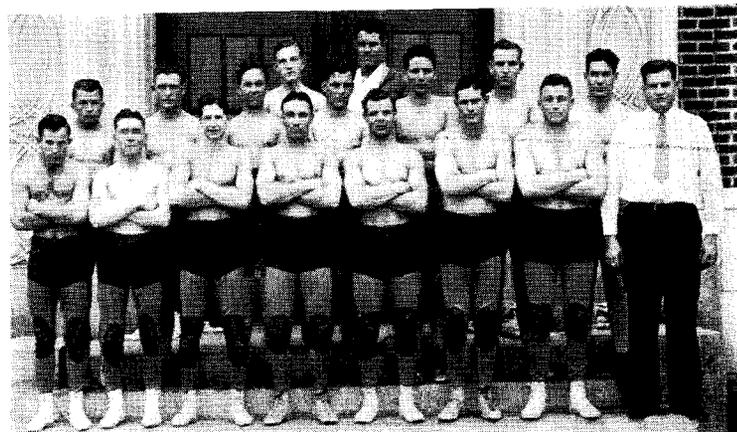
118-lb.—Ritchie won; Shimoff (California Agri) second. 126-lb.—Jensen won; Knox (UCLA) second. 135-lb.—Hunt (UCLA) won; Teal (California) second. 145-lb.—Lewis won; Blau (UCLA) second. 155-lb.—Gale won; Nissen (California Agri) second. 165-lb.—Cornell won; Black (UCLA) second. 175-lb.—Swinney won; Hopkins (UCLA) second. 191-lb.—Morrison won; McClintock (UCLA) second. Heavyweight—Thorell won; Sykes (California Agri) second.



Frank Stojack (188 lbs.).

James Miller (175 lbs.)

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE, NORTHERN DIVISION, CHAMPIONS.



Front row—Caldwell, Jones (Capt.), Peterson, Teague, Smith, G. King, Schellstede, Coach Raymond Swartz. Second row—Bowman, D. King, Yoesting, Atkins, Williams, Scholtz, Clemons. Back row—Stowe, Robertson.

CENTRAL STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, EDMOND, OKLA.

• INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING •

Scholastic Wrestling in the East

BY WILLIAM SHERIDAN, LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.

The increasing number of high schools and prep schools which have taken up wrestling in the East during the past two years may not be good news to the collegiate coaches in Oklahoma and Iowa, but it certainly is encouraging to Eastern coaches, who seldom find boys with any experience amongst their list of candidates.

Undoubtedly the experience gained in high schools contributes in great measure to the efficiency of the teams in the West, particularly in Oklahoma, where over one hundred high schools have regular schedules. This is plainly evident to coaches at national and sectional tournaments, who often see sophomores from the Sooner State with all the earmarks of veterans.

To match the Oklahoma groundwork is a big job, but it is not impossible; particularly in the East, where there are more high schools and prep schools. With so many more universities in the East than in Oklahoma and Iowa, it will be almost impossible to match the concentration of available material. However, in the near future there should be many clever boys seen in Eastern line-ups, mainly due to the interest that has been shown in the past two years.

Newton High School, in New Jersey, staged a very successful meet, with sixteen teams participating. The tournament was won by Newton, which, incidentally, was represented by the best team in that section.

Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pa., was again undefeated, giving them a three-year clean slate; and several of their opponents were college freshman teams.

On March 8 and 9, 1935, a high school and prep school championship will be staged by Lehigh University. The best teams in the East will compete, and, as it is planned to make the event an annual affair, it should go a long way towards encouraging scholastic wrestling in this section.



Front row—M. Struck (Mgr.), E. Schultz, H. Hunterton, T. Lorenzo (Capt.), C. Hunterton, Zazzi, H. Boresch (Coach). Row 2—Norman, J. Schultz, Mitchell, Klingener, Stickli, Sprague. Back row—Scalzo, A. Lorenzo, DeMarco, Cassidy, Snover.

NEWTON (N.J.) HIGH SCHOOL

14—Alumni 9	28—Blair Acad 8	25½—Columbia Frosh 4½
35—Union HS 0	19½—Newk Coll Eng 9½	29—Rutgers Frosh 5
31—Nyack HS 10	22½—Army Plebes 9½	32—Freehold HS 6

Newton won the New Jersey Interscholastic A.A. championship, which was held at the Union (N.J.) High School. E. Schultz won the state championship title at 165 lbs. Other winners of state titles included H. Hunterton, 125 lbs.; T. Lorenzo, 145 lbs.; C. Sprague, 105 lbs., and L. Snover, 95 lbs. W. Klingener was runner-up in the heavyweight and C. Hunterton second in the 135 lbs. In A.A.U. (New Jersey) championships Schultz was second in the heavyweight, T. Lorenzo won at 145 lbs. and H. Hunterton at 126 lbs.; C. Hunterton was second in the 135-lb. class, E. Cassidy second in the 126 lbs., W. Johnson second in the 118 lbs., C. Sprague second in the 108 lbs. and L. Snover third in the same event. Newton had an undefeated season.

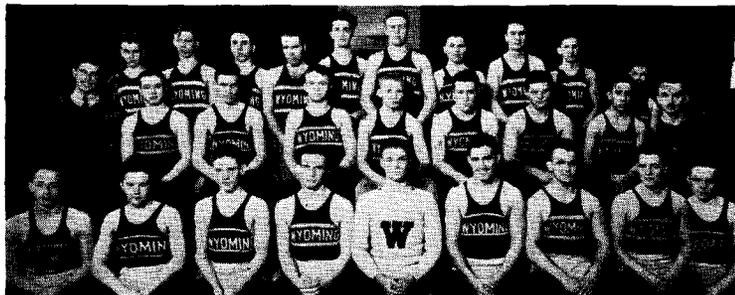
Northeastern Pennsylvania Tournament

The 1934 tournament, sponsored by Wilkes-Barre Y.M.C.A., was the largest and in every respect the best wrestling tournament ever held in Northeastern Pennsylvania. More than seventy-five entries well distributed in the nine weight divisions represented seventeen schools, colleges and Y.M.C.A.'s. College entrants included Lebanon Valley, Haverford, freshmen of Columbia, Yale, Lehigh, Cornell and Princeton, and Lebanon Valley Academy. Competition was fast and aggressive and the officiating of a high order.

Wyoming Seminary carried off honors for the third successive year with eight first and six second places. Marked improvement was shown by the contestants from the other institutions, particularly the "Y" wrestlers from Wilkes-Barre, Pittston, Hazleton and Scranton. Winners and runners-up (from Wyoming Seminary unless otherwise noted) were as follows:

110-lb.—Love (Kingston H.S.) won; Davis second. 120-lb.—Stegmaier won; Latorre second. 130-lb.—Namey won; Hoyos second. 140-lb.—Brennan won; Jones second. 150-lb.—Richards won; Reese (Scranton "Y") second. 160-lb.—Bishop won; Lee (Pittston "Y") second. 170-lb.—Muldoon won; Koch (Hazleton "Y") second. 180-lb.—Borzin won; Rado second. Heavyweight—Himmeler won; Lloyd second.

Point Scores—Wyoming Seminary 58, Kingston High School 5, Hazleton, Pittston and Scranton Y.M.C.A.'s 3 each.



Front row—Lee, Kapec, Brennan, Richards, Bishop (Capt.), Muldoon, L. Richards, Jones, Stegmaier. Row 2—Oscar Parker (Mgr.), Illman, Davis, Gosch, Meklos, Baker, Mesics, Latorre, Coach W. A. Bishop. Back row—Shorts, Robinson, Meyer, Norton, Metcalfe, Cibere, Rowe, Doran, Saporito, Epstein.

WYOMING SEMINARY.

Wrestling is one of the most popular sports at Wyoming, both with the student body and the public. More than forty candidates train daily with the A, B, and C squads, approximately twenty-five of whom saw actual service one or more times during the season. Almost 85 per cent of the boys in school entered and participated in the annual intramural tournament, from which all varsity candidates were barred. Much of the interest shown by the community at large may be attributed to the consistently good showing of the wrestling teams. During the past six years Wyoming engaged in more than fifty varsity meets and lost only seven. The margin of defeat in these seven meets was seven individual bouts. For the past two seasons Wyoming has been undefeated. In fourteen matches Captain H. Richard Bishop, wrestling in the 155-lb. and 165-lb. divisions, won thirteen by falls and one by decision. S. Latorre, F. Stegmaier, B. Lee and M. Kapec were undefeated in varsity competition, while J. Brennan, E. Richards, L. Muldoon, L. Richards and J. Jones were consistent point winners.

Interscholastic Wrestling in Ohio

By B. E. WIGGINS, COLUMBUS.

Since the writer is in closer contact with the situation in Ohio than elsewhere, it is gratifying to report that a strong impetus to amateur wrestling resulted from two open tournaments held last winter. In the Y.M.C.A. meet, seventeen classes were run, comprising nine classes in the senior division (over eighteen years of age) and eight in the junior division (eighteen years and under). This meet was the first of its kind in Central Ohio and was sponsored by Columbus Central "Y" and the Columbus Dispatch and had the endorsement of the State High School Commission and the A.A.U. A great deal of interest was shown by the community. There was a field of 108 entries and about 500 spectators. The meet will be an annual event and it is hoped to build it into a large affair and thus help stimulate amateur wrestling in Ohio.

The tournament ran for two days, and with the large field not one serious injury was reported. The committee in charge consisted of Al Haft, chairman; Spike Mooney, B. E. Wiggins and Bobby Pearce. The officials were Lieut. Monn, Frank Sexton, Walter Kramer and Stacy Hall. The majority of the entries came from Ohio State, Ohio University, Columbus, Mansfield and Newark Y.M.C.A.'s, South High and East High Schools in Columbus, and Granville High School. Charles Lauer was the efficient manager of this meet.

At Ohio State University, B. F. Mooney, coach of wrestling, promoted a very satisfactory meet sponsored by the A.A.U. There were sixty-three entrants, and nine weight classes. Although the average age was higher than in the "Y" meet, many high school boys attended. The wrestling was excellent in quality and took two days.

The Columbus interscholastic meet had forty entrants from four schools. East High won the title in the 115, 135, 145 and 155-lb. classes. South was victor in the 165 and 175-lb. events, and West won the 125-lb. Goldberg and Miller of South won the Central Ohio championships at 165 and 175 lbs. in the "Y" meet. Reports from Cleveland, Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo, Mansfield, Akron, and other points in Ohio, indicate increased interest and activity during the past year, despite the general school situation.



Front row—Houser, Lieberman, Neiswander, Preston, Staker. Row 2—Portukalian, Martin, Loew, Dinkelacker, Banks, Day, Marks. Back row—Johnson (Mgr.), Toland, Reedy, Kridell, Banks, Hall, Magnuson, Coach Webster, McDaniel, Mark, Roberts, Reichelderfer, Huff.

EAST HIGH SCHOOL, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

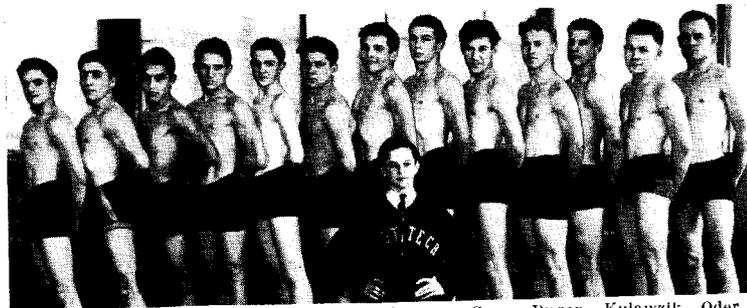


Front row—P. Miller, Lenhart, Robinson, Goldberg (Capt.), Spitter, Snider, Wilkens, H. Miller, Lariotis. Back row—Coach B. E. Wiggins, H. Levin, Cresh, R. Miller, Gerling, Paine, Leonard, Herbert.

SOUTH HIGH SCHOOL, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN GREATER CLEVELAND

During the past three years wrestling has developed into one of the major sports in the high schools of Cleveland, according to L. M. Griffith of West Technical High. There are twelve schools in the league already, and more will be added, it is confidently expected. The leaders are John Hay, John Marshall and West Technical High Schools and others are developing rapidly with keen competition and the encouragement of the school administration.



Front—Kennedy, Mgr. Diamond, Peters, Jimenez, Span, Dugan, Kulawzik, Oder, Berkes, Krzeminski, McLain, Szucs, Smith, Coach Griffith. Stefan, Photo.

WEST TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

34—Garfield Heights 7	17—John Marshall 13	26—Rhodes 13
32—Rhodes 2	17—South 6	17—John Hay 6
24—West 4	33—Western Reserve 5	34—Lincoln 2

Wrestling in the Chicago Public High Schools

By A. H. PRITZLAFF,

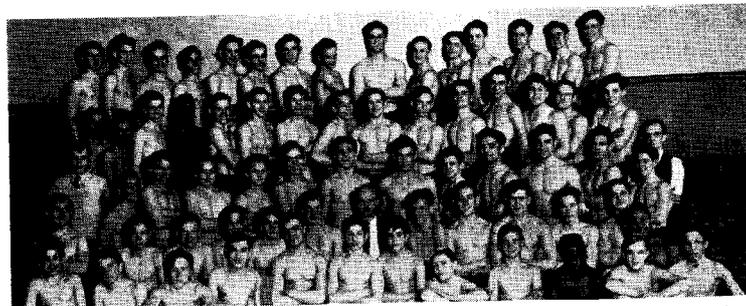
Director of Physical Education, Chicago Public Schools.

Wrestling in the Chicago public high schools is carried on as follows:

1. Wrestling classes as developmental work for foot ball players.
2. Wrestling classes to prepare wrestling teams for the city competition. This competition is organized in the following manner: (a) Practice dual meets and invitational meets between schools;
- (b) Dual meets terminating in a city championship;
- (c) An individual championship meet to designate the champions in each of ten weights.

Last season ten teams entered the round robin schedule for the city championship, which was carried on in two sections. The winners of each section met in a championship meet April 12, 1934. Tilden High won from Lindblom by 34 to 26. There was an unusually large attendance.

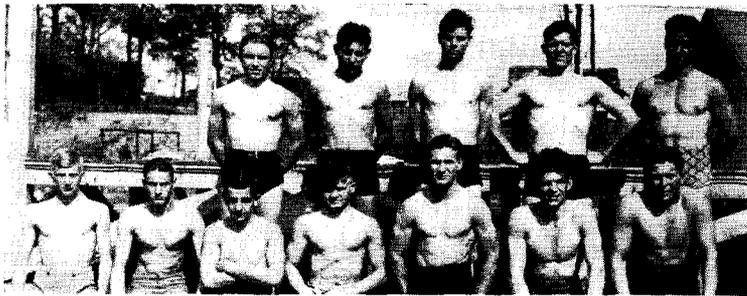
In the individual championship conducted for the Chicago public high schools on April 6 and 7 by the University of Chicago the winners were: 100-lb.—Pasternak (Tilden); 108-lb.—Pope (Crane); 116-lb.—Roman (Tilden); 125-lb.—Homfeld (Tilden); 135-lb.—Silzer (Tilden); 145-lb.—Lazzara (Tilden); 155-lb.—Abenanti (Crane); 165-lb.—Peters (Crane); 175-lb.—Sikisch (Bowen); heavy-weight—Mutter (Lindblom).



Front row—Stiever, Kehoe, Fleming, Skupnik, Roman, Pasternak, Santo, Morris, Quigley, Boyd, Gorman, Rogers. Row 2—Fialkowski, Telander, Mehlan, O'Hare, Ogurek, Brolin, Coach Hicks, Byers, Stepanik, Pawlak, Wagner, Mankowski, Richardson. Row 3—Moyer (Asst. Mgr.), Fitzgerald, Rimorsky, Beyers, Tanke, Maslicosa, Lazzara, Keppler (Capt.), Hughes, Rouseff, Frunkovic, Boetcher, Herman, Lotkowski (Mgr.). Row 4—Guinta, Bodinet, Lynch, Clayton, Bozdek, Homfeld, Dunne, Nelson, Anast, Silzer, Naplos, Vanek, Lehnhardt, Suchan, Maker. Back row—Beilaishus, Trakselis, Hunt, Recchia, Revkis, Peppervias, Hutteh, Thomas, Sink, Rolac, Phillips, Sausburn, Charas, Devine, McGrath.

TILDEN TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL, CHICAGO.

Interscholastic Wrestling in Georgia



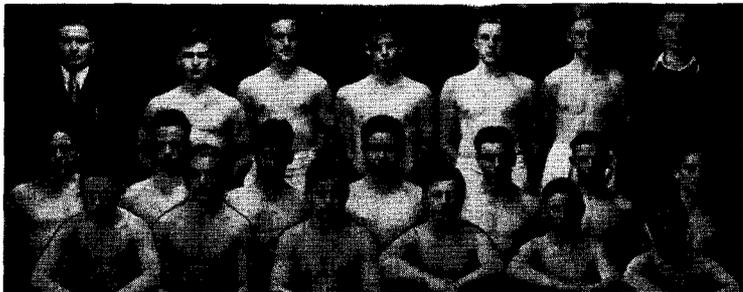
First team—Beauchamp, Killingsworth, Dimond, Smith, Payne, Burnett, Barns, Pantelle. Second team—Garrison, Holland, Bryant, Warren, Barnwell, Baker.

TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL, ATLANTA, GA.

High school wrestling has made excellent progress in Georgia, due largely to the activities of Ted Radcliffe, well known wrestler of that section. In 1933 Tech High defeated Boys High, 23½ to 11½, and last season by 35-3 and 40-0, annexing State honors. Tech also won from Riverside, 28-8 and 24½-11½. Riverside defeated Boys High, 28-3. Tech made several out-of-town trips, to LaGrange, Gainesville, Chattanooga and Montgomery, Ala., where they won from Montgomery "Y" by 31½ to 6½. The Tech High team has been undefeated since its organization two years ago by Ted Radcliffe.

Three Tech wrestlers who were members of the local "Y" participated in the State and Southern Y.M.C.A. meets. Spencer Dimond won the 125-lb. class and was the sensation of the meet. Ed Payne was winner in the 145-lb. event and Jim Pantelle at 175 lbs.

In the Southern meet at Chattanooga, Dimond was second and Burnett of Tech third in the 155-lbs. Dimond, who is only fifteen, was the star of the Southern meet. Couch of Chattanooga had been Southern 125-lb. champion for six years, but he never got behind or on top of Dimond; in fact, no one has ever been behind or on top of Dimond. Radcliffe wanted to take him to the national Y.M.C.A. meet, but business conditions interfered. The Tech boys showed the oldtimers something new in wrestling.



Front row—Ralph Patten, Robert Smith, Hussey, Kenneth Patten (Capt.), Paulson, Bagley. Row 2—Doucet, Lothrop Smith, Bailey, Feurtado, Johnston, Calderwood, Connors. Back row—Coach Frank E. MacDonald, Young, Christopher, Porter, Mettler, Taylor, Patstone (Mgr.).

QUINCY (MASS.) HIGH SCHOOL.

Quincy High is a member of the Old Colony Wrestling League (Massachusetts) and is recognized as the champion high school in New England.

Interscholastic Wrestling in Oklahoma

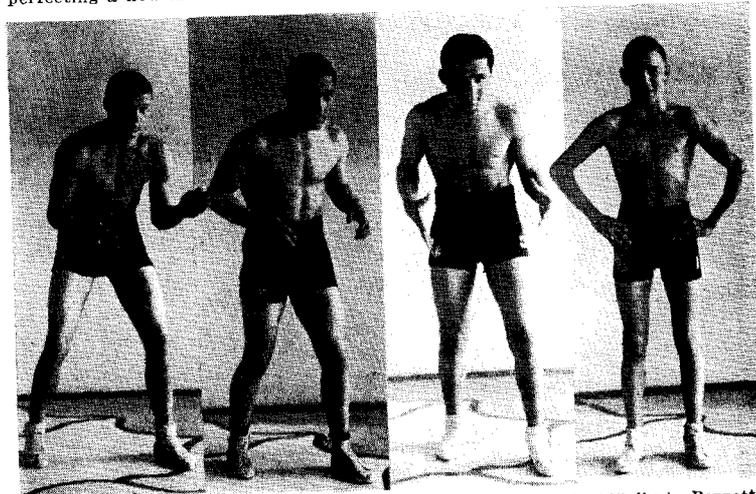
BY E. C. GALLAGHER, OKLAHOMA A. & M.



Front row—Hesser, Umbach, Alvis, Gallagher, Cotton, Devine, McElyea, Cladfetler. Row 2—Carter, Tomkinson, Hone, Lotts, Yarbough, Charvon, Surbeck. Back row—Courtwright, King, Clark, Grant, Turner, Griffith, Cook, Briscoe, Estes.

OKLAHOMA HIGH SCHOOL WRESTLING COACHES.

Interscholastic wrestling in Oklahoma has grown steadily for the past thirteen years. The Oklahoma High School Athletic Association took over the task of perfecting a new method for conducting the championship meets, by which the



Erven Olson (165 lbs.), Ed Knight (155 lbs.), Mourie Villareal (135 lbs.), Bennett Miller (95 lbs.).

TULSA CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL INDIVIDUAL WINNERS
OF INTERSCHOLASTIC STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.



1, Hart; 2, Fagg; 3, McClung; 4, Putnam; 5, Gurwell; 6, Hoss; 7, Walker; 8, Sharp; 9, Webber; 10, Gearty; 11, Gearty; 12, Rude; 13, Had; 14, Linnam; 15, Putnam; 16, N. T. Webber; 17, White; 18, Baker; 19, Wilkins; 20, Briggs; 21, Roberts; 22, Wright; 23, Head; 24, Hart; 25, Stauderfer; 26, Turner; 27, Morris; 28, Wilkins; 29, Matthews; 30, Miller; 31, Gurwell; 32, Anglin; 33, Knight; 34, Villareal; 35, Smith; 36, Purkey; 37, Puryear; 38, Leflore; 39, Lemons;

40, Hartsock; 41, McInosh; 42, Billington; 43, Peters; 44, Barnett; 45, Gramlich; 46, Knight; 47, Bolin; 48, Olson; 49, Moore; 50, Stull; 51, Duff; 52, Goshals; 53, Andrews; 54, Miller; 55, Norton; 56, Barnett; 57, DeWitt; 58, Brown; 59, Pilkington; 60, Treadwell; 61, Young; 62, Hayes; 63, Ellis; 64, Base; 65, Bowen; 66, Wasson; 67, Parsons; 68, Turner; 69, Sonntag.

COMPETITORS IN OKLAHOMA HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION INTERSCHOOLASTIC WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1934.

state is divided into four districts, with a team championship for each district awarded to the school scoring most number of points. The winners of first, second and third in each district were qualified to proceed to Oklahoma A. & M. College, where the state individual championships were held March 9-10, 1934. Third place men were qualified only as alternates in case the first or second men could not go. Fifty-nine schools took part in the district eliminations and twenty-three qualified for individual competition. A new method of elimination for second and third place men was employed, which did away entirely with the trouble usually encountered in declaring second and third place winners. This was the greatest high school meet ever held, because there were really no poor wrestlers entered in the tournament, almost every match being a high class exhibition. Individual championship results were as follows:

95-LB.—Putnam (Tulsa Central) won; Fagg (Blackwell) second; Stinson (Newkirk) third. 105-LB.—Hess (Ponca City) won; Gurwell (Enid) second; Phillips (Geary) third. 115-LB.—Aikins (Stillwater) won; Watkins (Hobart) second; Wright (Tulsa Central) third. 125-LB.—Baker (Sand Springs) won; Matthews (Sulphur) second; Miller (Geary) third. 135-LB.—Villareal (Tulsa Central) won; Parkey (Temple) second; Lemons (Norman) third. 145-LB.—Anglin (Stillwater) won; Knight (Tulsa Central) second; Gramlich (Geary) third. 155-LB.—Knight (Tulsa Central) won; Burnell (Yale) second; Base (Geary) third. 165-LB.—Olson (Tulsa Central) won; Stull (Enid) second; Ellis (Hobart) third. 185-LB.—Norton (Geary) won; Luman (Erick) second; Pilkington (Tulsa Central) third.

Kansas State High School Tournament

The fifth annual high school tournament was held at Kansas State College gymnasium in Manhattan February 23-24, 1934, and was won by Wichita East which scored a total of 28 points. Wellington placed second. The tournament was in charge of B. R. Patterson, coach at Kansas State College. A feature of the tournament was the filming of motion pictures of the final matches.

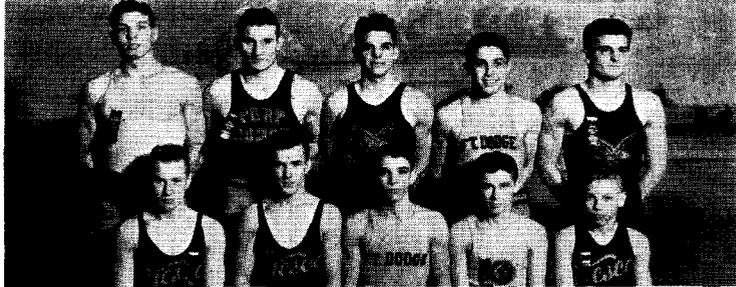
95-LB.—Pendleton (Wichita East) won; Oyer (Wellington) second; Newlin (Wichita North) third. 105-LB.—Morrison (Wellington) won; Leinbrock (Wichita East) second; Simpson (Atwood) third. 115-LB.—McFarlin (Wichita East) won; Blue (Wichita North) second; Woods (Douglass) third. 125-LB.—Compton (Wellington) won; Wilson (Atwood) second; Norton (Oberlin) third. 135-LB.—Duncan (St. Francis) won; Scrivens (Wellington) second; VanVleet (Oberlin) third. 145-LB.—Coplin (Wichita East) won; Hudson (Douglass) second; Shapley (Wichita North) third. 155-LB.—Smith (Wichita North) won; Pottorf (Wichita East) second; McCartney (Oberlin) third. 165-LB.—Mathews (Wichita North) won; Seoby (Atwood) second; Neas (Wichita East) third. HEAVYWEIGHT—Hackney (Oberlin) won; McCammon (Wellington) second; Hamm (Wichita East) third.

Point Score—Wichita East 28, Wellington 20, Wichita North 18, Oberlin 10, Atwood 10, St. Francis 6, Douglass 4. Colby and Hartford did not place.

Iowa State Interscholastic Wrestling

By F. N. COOPER, FORT DODGE.

The thirteenth annual Iowa State High School championship tournament was held at Fort Dodge, February 23-24, 1934. Fort Dodge High won, with 25 points; Eagle Grove was second, with 21 points. Individual winners were as follows:



Front row—Maland (Cresco), 125 lbs.; Thomas (Cresco), 115 lbs.; Bales (Fort Dodge), 105 lbs.; Natvig (New Hampton), 95 lbs.; Hanson (New Hampton), 85 lbs. Back row—Gugler (Thomas Jefferson, Council Bluffs), heavyweight; Messerly (Fort Dodge), 165 lbs.; Wilcox (Eagle Grove), 135 lbs.; Castagnoli (Fort Dodge), 145 lbs.; Fisher (Eagle Grove), 135 lbs.

IOWA INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONS.

85-LB.—Hanson (Cresco) won; W. Prehm (Eagle Grove) second; Larson (Fort Dodge) third. 95-LB.—Natvig (New Hampton) won; Erway (Iowa Training) second; Parmley (Fort Dodge) third. 105-LB.—Bales (Fort Dodge) won; Stewart (Burt) second; Hilke (Cresco) third. 115-LB.—Thomas (Cresco) won; Madole (Fort Dodge) second; Gleason (New Hampton) third. 125-LB.—Maland (Cresco) won; Osman (Eagle Grove) second; Martin (Mason City) third. 135-LB.—Fisher (Eagle Grove) won; Wooten (Thomas Jefferson, Council Bluffs) second; Miller (New Hampton) third. 145-LB.—Castagnoli (Fort Dodge) won; Buzzard (East Waterloo) second; Nichols (Cresco) third. 155-LB.—Wilcox (Eagle Grove) won; Hartburn (Iowa Training) second; Brokaw (Fort Dodge) third. 165-LB.—Messerly (Fort Dodge) won; Tallman (Clarion) second; Lukehart (Eagle Grove) third. HEAVYWEIGHT—Gugler (Thomas Jefferson, Council Bluffs) won; Leake (Mason City) second; Hill (Eagle Grove) third.

Point summary—Fort Dodge 25, Eagle Grove 21, Cresco 18, Thomas Jefferson (Council Bluffs) 10, New Hampton 8, Iowa Training 7, Clarion 4, East Waterloo 4, Mason City 4, Burt 3, Abraham Lincoln (Council Bluffs) 1; Cherokee, Eldora, Grinnell, Perry and Valley Junction did not score.

WRESTLING WALL CHART.

Coach Hugo Otopalik of Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, has designed a useful wall chart, 22x32 inches, illustrating forty-eight different maneuvers and methods used in amateur wrestling, which should be an invaluable aid to instructor and wrestler. It also contains many suggestions on amateur wrestling. The price is \$1.50.

Missouri Interscholastic Tournament

By CHARLES E. FISHER, UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

Wrestling is comparatively new in the high schools of Missouri, but it is rapidly increasing in popularity. Four years ago not a high school in Missouri had wrestling as an interscholastic sport. Today there are several interscholastic conferences in the state, in which dual meets are held regularly, and there are at least twenty schools that send their boys to the State high school tournament, in schools which do not have wrestling established as a competitive sport, it is provided in the intramural field.

The fourth annual tournament of the Missouri High School A.A. was held at University of Missouri—where it has been held for four years—on March 30-31, 1934. Nearly one hundred boys from all over the state participated. University City, coached by A. Muhl, carried off team honors for the third consecutive year, with 36 points. Normandy was runner-up, with 24. Individual results were as follows:

95-LB.—Ingham (University City) won; Scannell (Normandy) second; Baxter (Marceline) third. 105-LB.—Wheeler (Normandy) won; Christy (University City) second; Roberts (Ferguson) third. 115-LB.—Pienup (Normandy) won; Siempelkamp (University City) second; Bea (University High) third. 125-LB.—Bristow (University City) won; Klueter (Ferguson) second; Dougherty (Hickman) third. 135-LB.—Brown (Hickman) won; Montney (Ferguson) second; Dickinson (Kirkwood) third. 145-LB.—Bowman (University City) won; Waddell (Smith-Cotton) second; Taylor (Normandy) third. 155-LB.—Lamb (University City) won; Gadsby (Kirkwood) second. 165-LB.—Keyte (Smith-Cotton) won; Dickinson (Lebanon) second; Johnson (Hickman) third. 185-LB.—Dahlstedt (Smith-Cotton) won; Leverich (Ferguson) second; Reiman (Cape Girardeau) third.

Point Scores—University City 36, Normandy 24, Ferguson 19, Smith-Cotton 18, Hickman 13, Kirkwood 5, University High 4, Marceline 4, Lebanon 3, Bucklin 3, Cape Girardeau 2, Bolivar 1.

The future of interscholastic wrestling in Missouri appears to be assured. The educators of the state recognize its value as a means for giving better physical development to the hundreds of boys who will participate. They realize that wrestling provides for the little fellows who can not compete with the larger boys for places on foot ball and other teams, and they are all ready and willing to encourage wrestling for its merits.



Front row—Coach A. Muhl (University City); Ingham (University City), 95 lbs.; Bristow (University City), 125 lbs.; Wheeler (Normandy), 105 lbs.; Bowman (University City), 145 lbs.; Lamb (University City), 155 lbs.; Coach Forrest L. Drake (Smith-Cotton, Sedalia). Back row—Coach James L. Major Jr. (Normandy); Pienup (Normandy), 115 lbs.; Brown (Hickman), 135 lbs.; Dahlstedt (Smith-Cotton), 185 lbs.; Keyte (Smith-Cotton), 165 lbs.; Coach Charles E. Fisher (University of Missouri), Tournament Manager; Coach Glenn Smith (Hickman).

MISSOURI HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION WRESTLING CHAMPIONS AND COACHES.

Interscholastic Wrestling in California

BY F. M. CROSBY, SAN DIEGO HIGH SCHOOL.

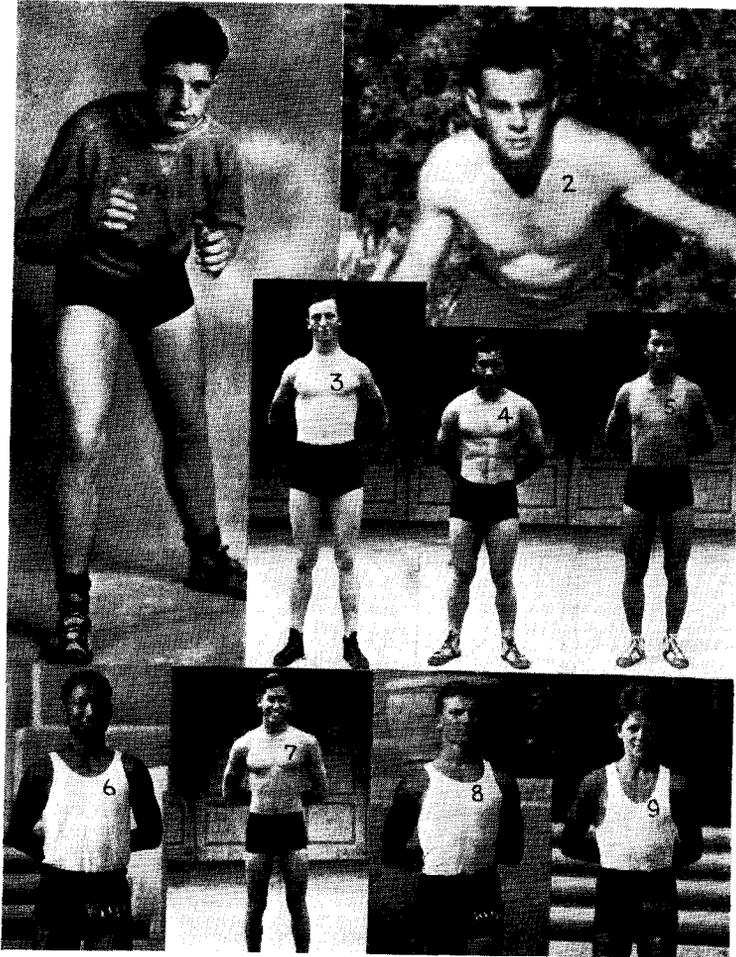
The ninth annual Southern California interscholastic wrestling tournament was held at El Monte Union High School April 28, 1934, and established what is probably a record for quality of wrestling as well as efficiency in organization and officiating.

El Monte won the championship for the first time in the history of the event by taking four firsts, two seconds, two thirds and nine falls for a total of 37 points. Whittier was second, with 33 points; San Diego third, with 21; Santa Ana fourth, with 12; Herbert Hoover of San Diego fifth, with 3; Covina did not score.

This meet was dominated by the performance of Japanese boys who took four firsts and placed in every weight up to the 145-lb. class. They finished one-two in the 115-lb. class and swept every place in the 125-lb. division.

Interscholastic dual wrestling in Southern California for 1933-34 was largely limited to El Monte, Whittier and Santa Ana, which had a splendid round-robin series. For geographical reasons San Diego could get no dual meets, but they captured their third successive San Diego County A.A.U. championship, defeating such teams as the City Y.M.C.A., Army and Navy Y.M.C.A., and San Diego Rowing Club.

Wrestling is not on the sports program of a great many high schools in Southern California owing to lack of equipment and a misunderstanding by administrators of the true merits of the sport when properly controlled and supervised. At the schools where the right kind of instruction and opportunity is given to the boys, they report for the sport in great numbers and with great enthusiasm. It has been conservatively estimated that between four hundred



1, Shepard (Santa Ana), heavyweight; 2, Thompson (San Diego), 165 lbs.; 3, Heth (El Monte), 155 lbs.; 4, Hizama (El Monte), 145 lbs.; 5, Kimura (El Monte), 135 lbs.; 6, Iwata (Whittier), 125 lbs.; 7, Babamoto (El Monte), 115 lbs.; 8, Landreth (Whittier), 105 lbs.; 9, Bareis (Whittier), 95 lbs.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONS.



Front row—McIntyre, Fierro, Saleeby, Hottenstein, Aizumi, Penelas, Leibovitz, Flu-harty, Mansfield, Thompson (Capt.), Coach F. M. Crosby. Row 2—Dunn, Spooner, Adair, Vinole, Doi, Holland, Edwards, Thompson, Wheeler, Hall, Pyle, Lord, Allison. Row 3—Schultz (Mer.), Moore, Johnson, Lopez, Kellogg, Solomon, Faucher, Rutherford, Laird, McMahon, Rodriguez, Swab, Moscovitz, Mamiya, Haugh, McDonald, Herman. Rows 4 and 5—Remmers, Hurtt, Turner, Cockrell, Keenan, O'Neil, Newbanks, Gundack, Dearborn, Krause, Sykes, Major, Conn, Hemus, Jones, Parga, Dessell, Craft, Culver, Morrall.

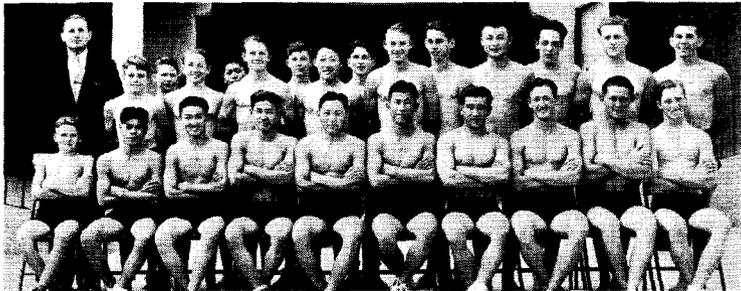
SAN DIEGO (CALIF.) HIGH SCHOOL.

and five hundred high school boys in Southern California receive wrestling instruction annually.

Individual winners were as follows: 95-LB.—Barels (Whittier). 105-LB.—Lanreth (Whittier). 115-LB.—Babamoto (El Monte). 125-LB.—Iwata (Whittier). 135-LB.—Kimura (El Monte). 145-LB.—Hizama (El Monte). 155-LB.—Heth (El Monte). 165-LB.—Thompson (San Diego). **HEAVYWEIGHT**—Shepard (Santa Ana).

Point Scores—El Monte 37, Whittier 33, San Diego 21, Santa Ana 12, Herbert Hoover (San Diego) 3, Covina 0.

Interscholaric wrestling in Northern California is in its second year. Although a large number of dual meets have been held, as yet there has been no sectional championship tournament. As soon as the sport is on a somewhat better basis and an organization is formed for the purpose of sponsoring a tournament, wrestling will be as popular in Northern California as it is in the Southern part of the state. Many of these high school wrestlers gave very creditable performances in A.A.U. district tournaments. Outstanding were: Farley (University, Oakland), 135-lb.; Nioa (Castlemont, Oakland), 145-lb.; Fellom (Lowell, San Francisco), 155-lb.; Lalanne (Berkeley), 165-lb.



Front row—Barrett, Higa, Kinoshita, Babamoto, Munekinyo, Kimura, Hazama, Workman, Powell, Heth (Capt.). Back row—Coach H. Brown, Ireland, Pierce, Buchanan, Kishimoto, Walker, Stanton, Yano, Naumann, Glandon, Baker, Okumura, Lockard, Brownell, Walsh.

EL MONTE (CALIF.) UNION HIGH SCHOOL.

AMERICAN OLYMPIC WRESTLING COMMITTEE MEETING.

The American Olympic Wrestling Committee, of which C. W. Streit Jr., 706 Lincoln Life Building, Birmingham, Ala., is chairman, met during the N.C.A.A. tournament at Ann Arbor. Preliminary arrangements were made for the conduct of the Olympic wrestling tryouts in 1936 and a committee was appointed to plan for the raising of funds for representation at the Olympic Games of that year.

A.A.U. National Championships

The A.A.U. national championships were held under the sponsorship of Iowa State College, April 13 and 14, 1934, at Ames, Iowa. The representation from all parts of the country was splendid and marks the growth in interest in amateur wrestling not only in colleges and high schools but also amongst athletic clubs, Y.M.C.A.'s, and kindred organizations. The 1934 meet was truly national in scope, with entries present from every section of the country. Three mats were used continuously. Over thirty matches were run off in less than two hours in each of the four sessions. The loud speaker used for the introduction of the contestants and the announcement of running scores and other details, was an innovation that added greatly to the interest. The Iowa State athletic department and Hugo Otopalik, coach at Iowa State, secretary of the National Collegiate Wrestling Coaches Association, who acted as manager of the meet, were highly complimented for the efficient conduct of the tournament.

With the exception of one or two contestants, all of the ninety-seven competitors were former college or high school wrestlers. The A.A.U. point system of scoring was employed, as follows:

- Bringing opponent to mat and going behind, 5 points.
- Getting out from underneath and going free, 3 points.
- Getting out from underneath and going behind at once, 5 points.
- Aggressiveness on mat (awarded only once in each bout), 1 point.
- All points are awarded by referee.

In the team championship 5 points are awarded for first place, 3 points for second and 1 point for third; 1 point is awarded for each fall.

INDIVIDUAL WEIGHT CHAMPIONS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>112-LB. CLASS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Russell Johnson, Eagle Grove (Ia.) AC 2. Jos. Parkey, Weatherford STC 3. John Raycraft, New York AC | <p>155-LB. CLASS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Earle Kielhorn, Univ of Iowa 2. June Roberts, Manhattan, Kan. 3. Ray Neal, Indiana University |
| <p>118-LB. CLASS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Earl Thomas, Cresco (Iowa) HS 2. J. Williams, YMCA, Baltimore, Md. 3. Eugene Fennema, Stillwater, Okla. | <p>165-LB. CLASS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Orville England, Weatherford STC 2. Gordon Ellison, Cornell Coll, Iowa 3. Loyd Dunlap, Eldon, Mo. |
| <p>126-LB. CLASS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jack Gott, Weatherford STC 2. Dale Brand, Ft Dodge (Iowa) AC 3. Gilbert Golden, Iowa State College | <p>175-LB. CLASS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geo. Martin, Eagle Grove (Iowa) AC 2. Orville Nickeyson, Weatherford STC 3. Marshall Thayer, Iowa State College |
| <p>135-LB. CLASS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ernie Stout, Weatherford STC 2. Geo. Williams, Nashwauk (Minn.) AC 3. Zigmont Letowt, New York AC | <p>HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ralph Teague, Weatherford STC 2. John Catron, Iowa State College 3. Charles McKinney, New York AC |

- 145-LB. CLASS**
- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foy Stout, Weatherford STC 2. Elmer Nazworthy, Stillwater, Okla. 3. Marcel Martineau, Lawrence, Mass. | <p>TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP</p> <p>Weatherford State Teachers, 41 points
Eagle Grove (Iowa) AC, 13 points
Iowa State College, 8 points.</p> |
|--|---|

Sec Taylor, sports editor of the Des Moines Register; Prof. B. J. Firkins, Iowa State College; Billy Vandivere, Kansas City; Lyle Morford, Clarion, Iowa; H. A. Johnson, Eldora, Iowa, and Dr. Forest Barnes, Cherokee, Iowa, acted as referees. Judges and timers were recruited from visiting coaches and officials and local faculty members.

INDIVIDUAL SUMMARY.

112-LB. First round—Johnson (Eagle Grove, Iowa, AC) d. Parkey (Weatherford STC); Madole (Fort Dodge, Iowa, AC) d. Gill (Baltimore YMCA). Semi-final—Johnson threw Leewright (Mason City, Iowa, YMCA), 7:46; Raycraft (New York AC) d. Madole. Final—Johnson threw Raycraft, 8:03. Consolation—Parkey d. Leewright; Parkey d. Raycraft. Raycraft third.

118-LB. First round—Thomas (Cresco, Iowa, HS) threw Fennema (Oklahoma A.&M.), 4:32; Bankhard (Hyde Park YMCA, Chicago) d. Maland (Cresco, Iowa, HS), forfeit; Williamson (Baltimore YMCA) d. Yarger (Iowa State College). Semi-final—Thomas d. Bankhard; Williamson d. Bannister (Unattached, Stillwater, Okla.). Final—Thomas d. Williamson. Consolation—Fennema d. Bankhard; Williamson d. Fennema. Fennema third.

126-LB. First round—Gott (Weatherford STC) threw Sherar (Kansas State), 1:07; Brand (Port Dodge, Iowa) threw Boyles (Boys Club, St. Louis), 2:06. Second round—Gott d. Carlson (Colorado); Golden (Iowa State) d. Parmenter (Iowa); Cranston (Olebolt, Iowa) d. Mueller (Hyde Park YMCA, Chicago); Brand threw Griffith (Kansas State), 5:22. Semi-final—Gott threw Golden, 3:02; Brand d. Cranston. Final—Gott d. Brand. Consolation—Carlson d. Sherar; Golden d. Carlson; Brand d. Golden. Golden third.

135-LB. First round—Millard (North Adams, Mass.) threw Buford (Iowa State), 6:47; Earechson (Baltimore YMCA) d. Lange (Lincoln Park, Chicago); Letowt (New York AC) d. Stowe (Edmond Central STC); Thomas (Unattached, Tulsa, Okla.) d. McDonald (Kansas State). Second round—E. Stout (Weatherford STC) threw Williams (Nashwaik, Minn., AC), 3:45; Earechson d. Millard; Letowt threw Thomas, 6:29; Campbell (Kansas State) threw Holland (Unattached, Gainesville, Fla.), 2:11. Semi-final—Stout d. Earechson; Letowt d. Campbell. Final—Stout d. Letowt. Consolation—Williams d. Earechson; Williams d. Letowt. forfeit. Letowt third.

145-LB. First round—F. Stout (Weatherford STC) threw Walters (Dubuque, Iowa), 8:54. Second round—Thomas (Iowa State) threw Conwell (Kansas State), 5:33; Yaccino (South Park, Chicago) d. Daflitto (Boys Club, St. Louis); Martineau (Lawrence, Mass.) d. Willson (Iowa State); Stout d. R. Lillie (Iowa State); Nazworthy (Stillwater, Okla.) d. Gronelhardt (Baltimore YMCA); Sappington (Columbia, Mo.) d. Keller (Utah State); Guernsey (East HS, Waterloo, Iowa) d. Nowack (Multnomah AAC, Portland, Ore.); Johnson (Iowa) d. Howe (Kansas State). Third round—Yaccino d. Thomas; Stout d. Martineau; Nazworthy d. Sappington; Guernsey d. Johnson. Semi-final—Stout threw Yaccino, 7:39; Nazworthy d. Guernsey. Final—Stout d. Nazworthy. Consolation—Martineau d. Walters; Lillie d. Yaccino, forfeit; Martineau d. Lillie; Nazworthy d. Martineau. Martineau third.

155-LB. First round—Unserfer (Drakesville, Iowa, CCC) d. Sargent (Springfield, Mass.); Tesky (Hyde Park YMCA, Chicago) d. Elliott (Des Moines YMCA); Roberts (Kansas State) threw Morford (Cornell College, Iowa), 9:36; Nutowe (South Park, Chicago) threw Ruge (Drakesville CCC), 3:52; Kielhorn (Iowa) d. Neal (Indiana). Second round—Unserfer d. Dill (Weatherford STC); Roberts threw Tesky, 1:45; Kielhorn d. Nutowe; Ruggles (Iowa State) d. Dowdy (Weatherford STC). Semi-final—Roberts d. Unserfer; Kielhorn d. Ruggles. Final—Kielhorn d. Roberts. Consolation—Neal d. Ruggles, forfeit; Roberts threw Neal, 4:40. Neal third.

165-LB. First round—Ellison (Cornell College, Iowa) threw Paulson (Iowa State), 5:47; Hess (Unattached, Cresco, Iowa) threw Ahlstrand (St. Paul YMCA), 2:16; England (Weatherford STC) threw Buck (Iowa State), 1:56. Semi-final—Ellison d. Hess; England threw Dunlap (Eldon, Mo.), 8:45. Final—England d. Ellison. Consolation—Dunlap d. Buck; Ellison threw Dunlap, 1:25. Dunlap third.

175-LB. First round—Nickeyson (Weatherford STC) d. Stoecker (Mason City, Iowa, YMCA); Martin (Eagle Grove, Iowa, AC) threw Prince (Des Moines YMCA), 4:08; Johnson (Univ. Minnesota) threw Swift (Kansas State), 7:20; Matthews (Iowa State) d. Savage (Multnomah AAC, Portland, Ore.); Thayer (Iowa State) threw Vinciquerra (Omaha), 7:26; Bunch (Cornell College, Iowa) threw Larsen (Iowa), 7:35; Lutch (Lincoln Park, Chicago) d. Howell (Hyde Park YMCA, Chicago). Second round—Martin threw Nickyson, 9:21; Johnson threw Matthews, 6:06; Thayer threw Bunch, 8:30; Alspaugh (Denver, AC) d. Lutch. Semi-final—Martin threw Johnson, 6:58; Thayer d. Alspaugh. Final—Martin d. Thayer. Consolation—Nickyson d. Johnson; Nickyson d. Prince; Nickyson d. Thayer, forfeit. Thayer third.

HEAVYWEIGHT. First round—Teague (Weatherford STC) threw Tryon (Drakesville, Iowa, CCC), 1:56; Thiele (Kansas State) d. O'Leary (Iowa). Second round—Markov (South Park, Chicago) threw Campbell (Drake), 5:11; Teague d. McKinney (NYAC); Passick (Des Moines Y) threw Thiele, 2:45; Catron (Iowa State) threw Rondeau (Providence, R.I.), 2:37. Semi-final—Teague threw Markov, 3:40; Catron d. Passick. Final—Teague threw Catron, 5:31. Consolation—McKinney d. Markov; McKinney d. Tryon; Catron d. McKinney. McKinney third.

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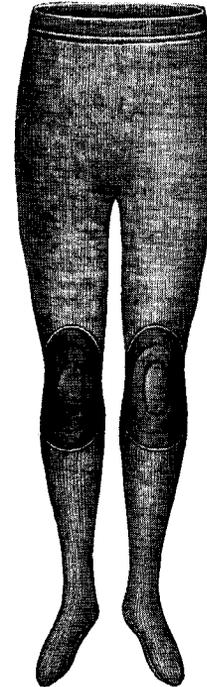
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