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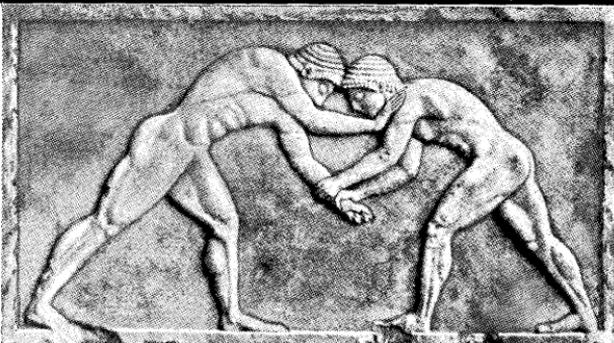
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No. 118R

National Collegiate Athletic Association

Wrestling Rules

1935-36

*As Recommended by the Rules Committee
consisting of*

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WRESTLING RULES COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

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Foreword

The new Editor of the National Collegiate Wrestling Guide regrets exceedingly that pressure of his regular duties has made necessary the resignation of our former editor, Mr. G. M. Trautman. As the new Editor is completing the many arduous duties of this—his first—edition, he has an added appreciation of the indebtedness which all of those interested in the development of intercollegiate and interscholastic wrestling owe to Mr. Trautman, and he requests most earnestly the hearty cooperation of all committee members, coaches and officials, so that future editions may come somewhere near equalling the merit of former editions by Mr. Trautman.

It seems to be the general consensus of committee members and coaches that we should have stronger evidence of the advisability of adopting any of the more radical changes in rules which have been suggested before these modifications are approved; therefore the new code contains fewer changes than any previous one.

Collegiate and interscholastic wrestling has shown a very satisfactory development during the past season, especially as regards increase in number of participants and closeness of competition in all major championship meets. This augurs well for the success of our team in the coming Olympic Championships.

The Olympic Wrestling Rules and brief information concerning American Olympic Tryouts will be found in this Guide. Coaches and contestants should note that all American Olympic Tryouts, including the 1936 National Collegiate Wrestling Championships, will be conducted under Olympic Wrestling Rules.

The Editor appreciates the cooperation of the members of the Rules Committee, coaches and officials, in securing and preparing material for this Guide and will welcome any and all suggestions for the improvement of future guides.

R. G. CLAPP, Editor.

Changes in Rules and Proposed Changes

COLLEGE RULES.

RULE XI, Section 5 (New Section), Defaults.

RULE XV, Section 4 (New Section), Referee's Decision and Time Advantage.

The Wrestling Rules Committee approved the recommendation that an "Officials' Clinic" be held in connection with the Annual Meet.

The Committee approved also the general principle of the following observations by Professor Swingle:

1. To make the sport more of a drawing card to spectators.
2. To obtain more uniformity with the International (Olympic) Rules, and with the hope expressed that this may come through changes in International Rules to conform with the better provisions of our Collegiate Rules.

PROPOSED CHANGES

Many of the other proposed changes were postponed for further consideration and experimentation.

HIGH SCHOOL RULES.

The Committee made no changes in the High School Rules.

PROPOSED CHANGES

The recommendation of the Oklahoma high school wrestling coaches that the inclusion of the 95-lb. class be made compulsory in dual meets and the 185-lb. class be changed to unlimited heavyweight, will be given further study by the Committee. In the meantime the Chairman suggests that if there is a sufficient number of high school wrestlers in Oklahoma who weigh more than 185 lbs. to warrant adding an unlimited class (above 185 lbs.), this class be added in district and state championship meets, and possibly in dual meets, by mutual agreement of the coaches concerned.

R. G. CLAPP,

Chairman, National Collegiate 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, Secretary; 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.

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

NOTE—As the 1936 National Collegiate Wrestling Championships will be Semi-Final American Olympic Tryouts, the Olympic Rules will govern. (See page 47.)

RULE I. Eligibility.

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

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.

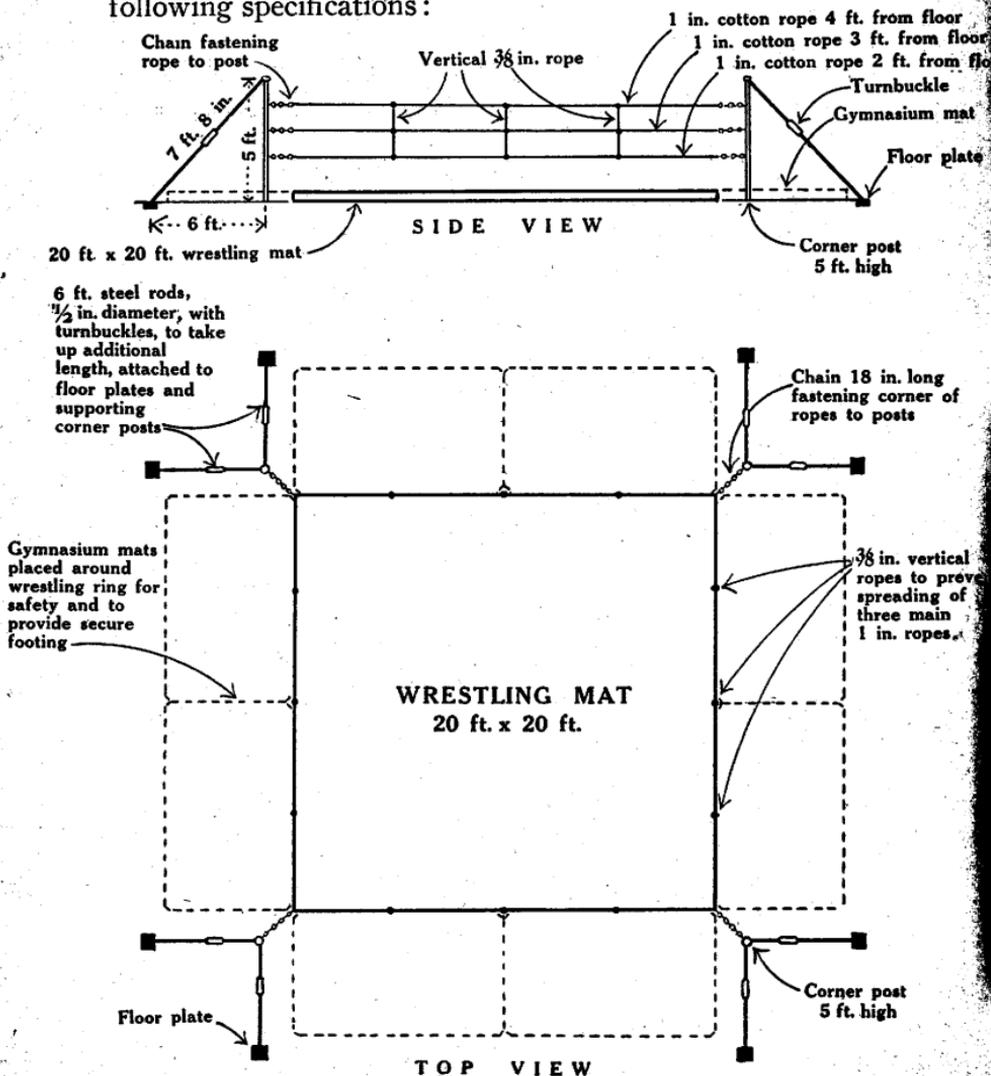
2. No contestant shall be allowed to compete in more than one class in each meet.

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 $\frac{3}{8}$ -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.

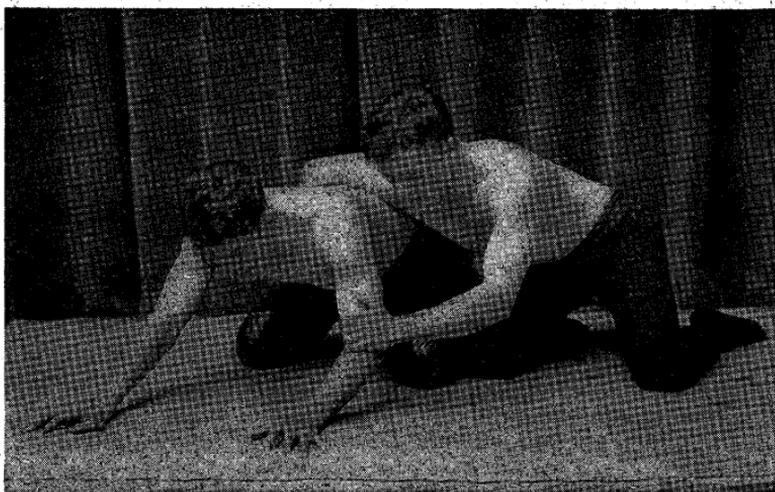
2. The uniform shall consist of full length tights, an outside wrestling supporter or close fitting outside short trunks, light heel-less gymnasium shoes laced by means of eyelets, and shirts, if they are required in accordance with the following provision: The home institution shall decide whether shirts 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.**

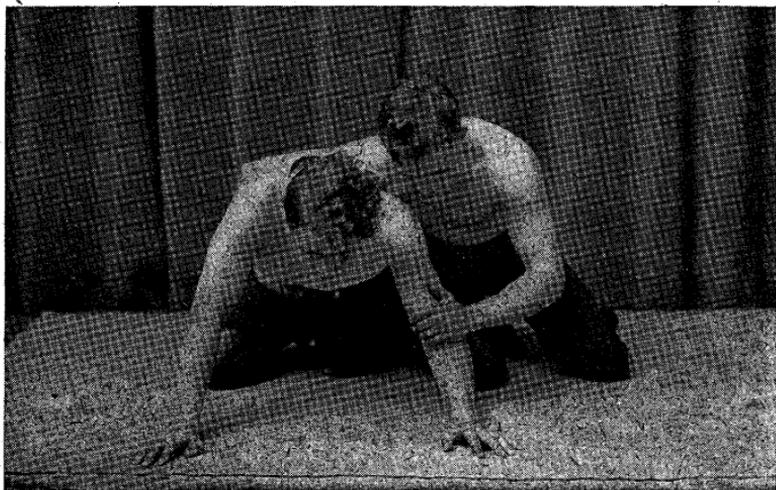
1. Competition shall be divided into eight weight classes as follows:

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.



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.

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.

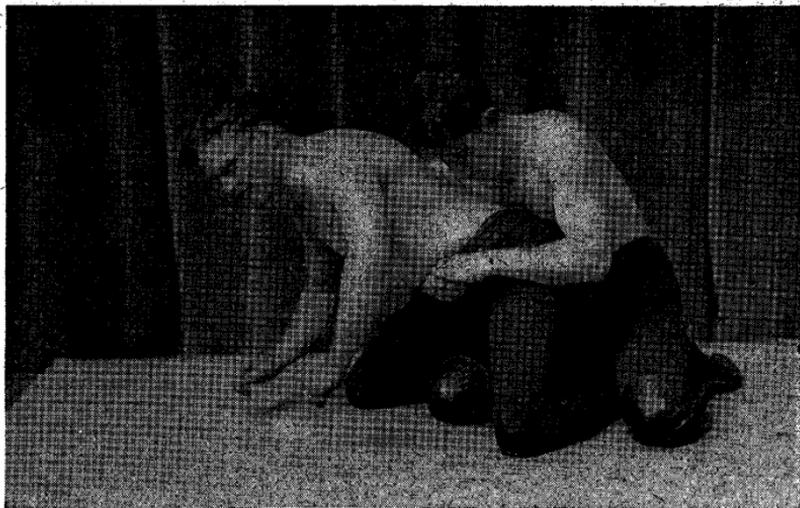
(c) In dual meets the home team representative shall be sent onto the mat first, and he cannot be withdrawn or replaced.

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.

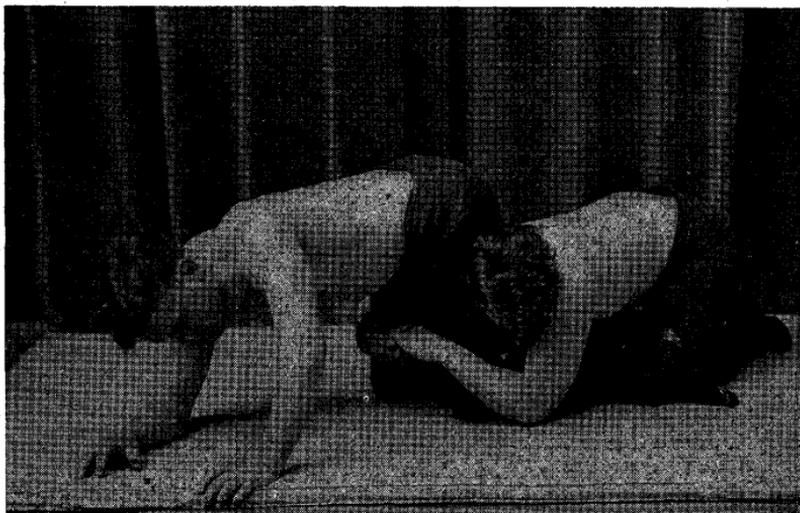
3. Failure to Make Weight

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. 3—ILLEGAL USE OF HANDS IN BODYLOCK WHILE DEFENSIVE CONTESTANT HAS BOTH KNEES ON MAT.

Offensive wrestler is not allowed to lock hands, wrists or arms around body while defensive wrestler has both knees on mat. (See Rule VII, Section 1.)



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

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

4. 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.

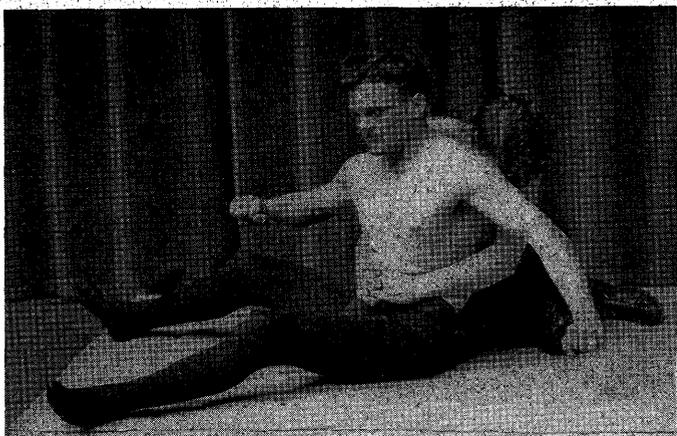
2. **Seeding.** Whenever there are two outstanding contestants in any class, in order to prevent them from meeting in the early rounds whereby one of them would of necessity be eliminated, the name of one of these contestants shall be placed in the upper half of the drawing bracket and the name of the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

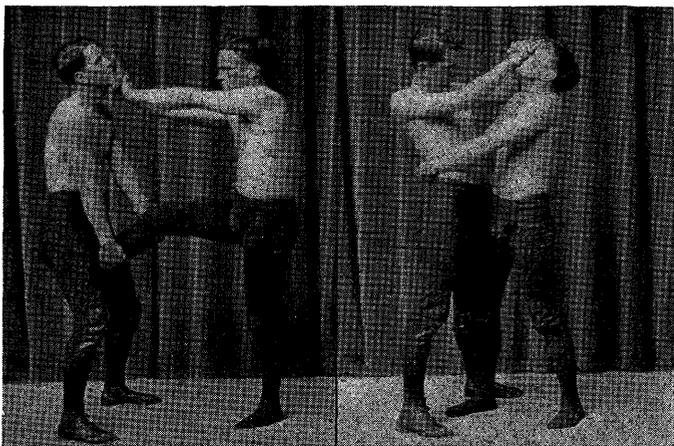
Method of Drawing in Bagnall-Wild System.

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. 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.

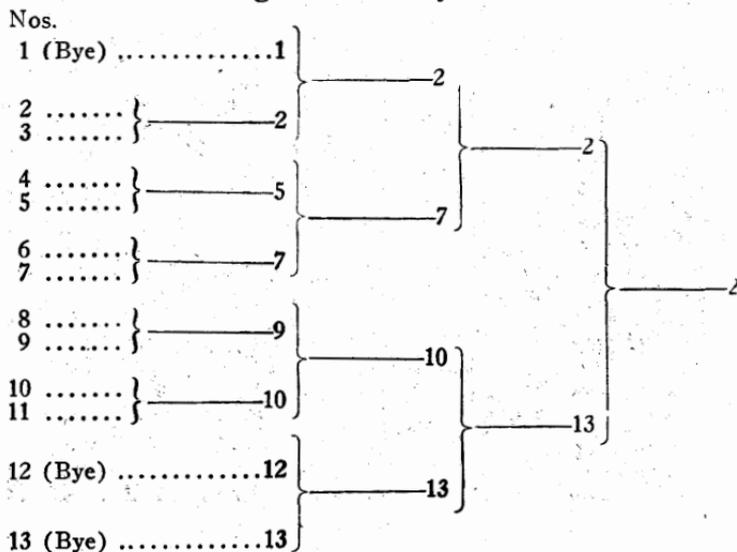
RULE VI

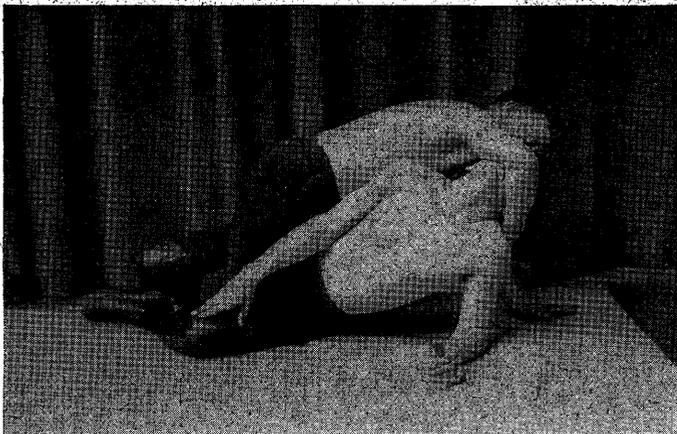
Each contestant (except "seeded" contestants) shall draw a number and shall compete in accordance with the diagram shown in Section 5 of this rule.

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.

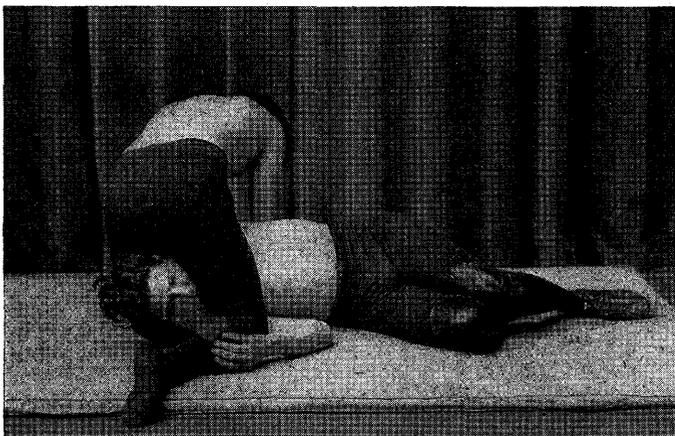
5. **Graphic Illustration of Drawings by
Bagnall-Wild System.**





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

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.

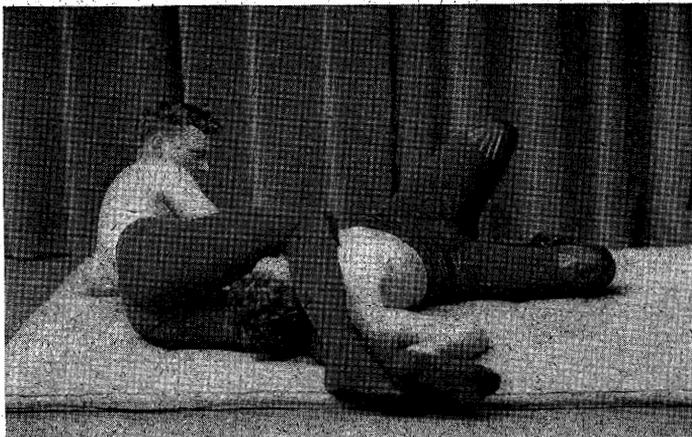
Note. No further drawing is necessary for later rounds, and there will be no byes after the first round.

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.

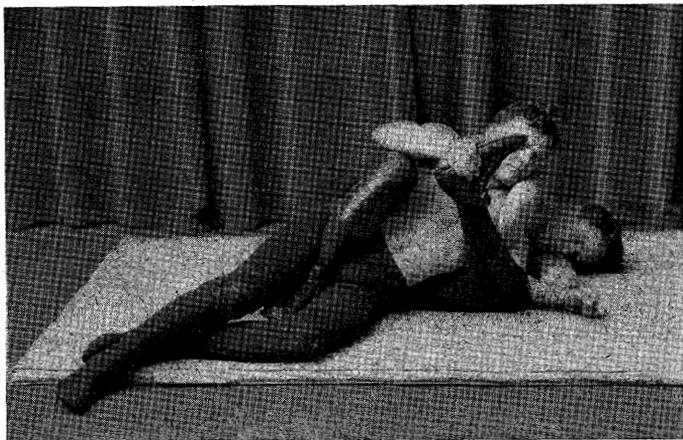
B. When only two contestants have been defeated by the winner of first place prior to the final championship match, the two defeated contestants shall compete in a preliminary second place round and the winner of the bout shall meet the defeated finalist to decide the second place winner. When more than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

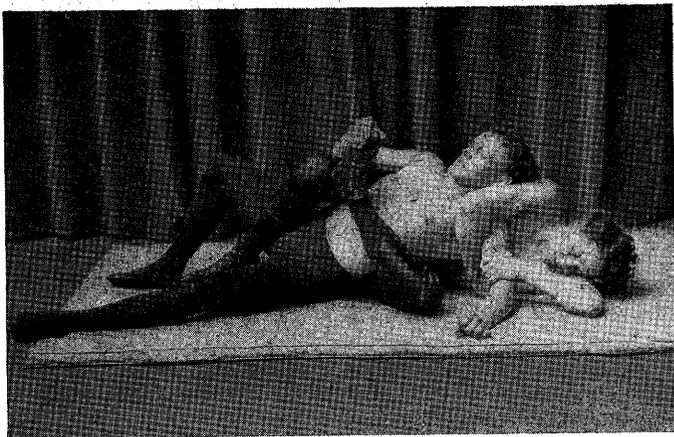
B. A third place round shall be contested only when the winner of second place is the defeated finalist. (See Section 7A.) When a third place round is necessary, it shall be conducted as follows: In each weight the defeated contender in the final second place match shall meet, to decide third place,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

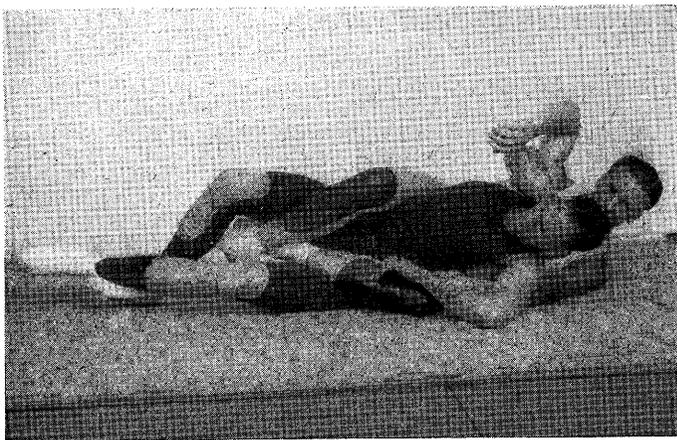
Legal and Illegal Holds.

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. 12—ILLEGAL TOEHOLD.

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



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

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

RULE 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.

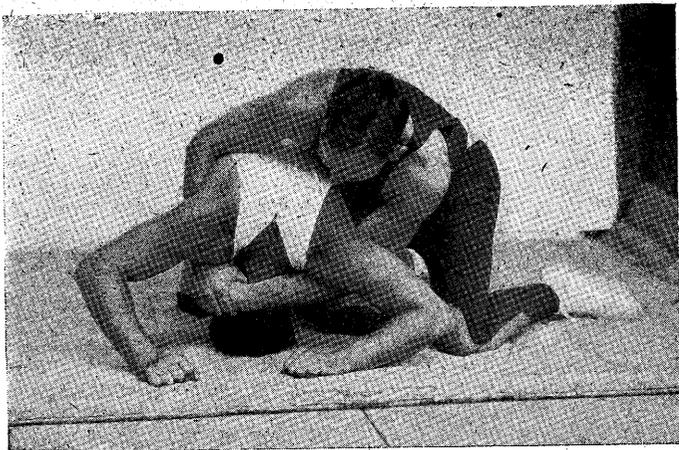
Note 4. Contestants may grasp all four fingers in an effort to break a hold, but pulling back the thumb or one, two or three fingers is illegal.

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.

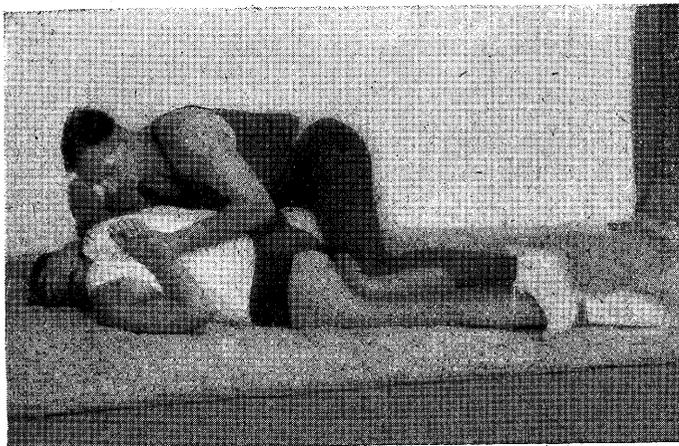
2. **Unnecessary Roughness.** No striking, kicking, gouging, hair pulling, butting, elbowing, strangling, *or anything that endangers life or limb shall be allowed.*

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. 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.

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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.

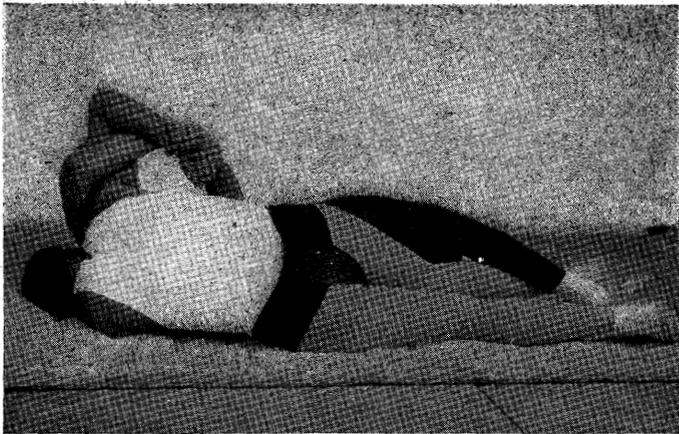
RULE VIII.**Bringing Contestants Back to Mat After
Going Outside.**

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.

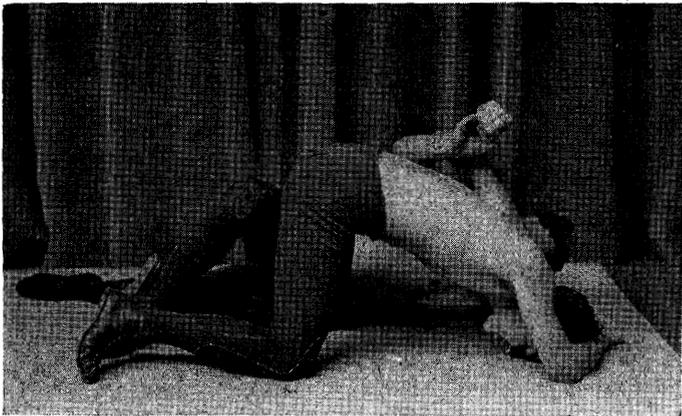
B. If a contestant held a position of advantage immediately before leaving the mat, on resumption of the match this contestant shall be given the position of advantage in the "Referee's Position on the Mat." (See Rule VII, Section 3), except when Referee applies penalties indicated in Rule X, Sections 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.**1. Stalling.****Penalties.**

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

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

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

2. Intentionally Going Off Mat.

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

B. In case a contestant repeatedly infringes on Rule X, Section 2A, or intentionally and repeatedly goes off the

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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.

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.

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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.

5. Whenever a contestant defaults a match in any championship meet, he is thereby barred from further participation in that meet; however, this shall not make him ineligible for the third place award in case he is injured in a final first place match and is obliged to default. ✓

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

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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

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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 if, in his opinion, neither contestant has shown sufficient

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superiority to warrant the award, in which case the points for a decision shall be divided between the contestants. No time-advantage is required.

✓ 4. The Referee is not allowed to consult the Timekeepers' watches before making his decision under Sections 2 and 3 preceding.

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.

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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.

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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.

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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

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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.

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Questions and Answers

BY R. G. CLAPP.

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| 26 | 1. RULE III. Q.—Are ropes required? |
| 26 | 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. |
| 26 | 2. RULES IV AND V. Q.—Is it permissible to allow slight overweight in dual meets? |
| 27 | 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. |
| 29 | 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? |
| 8 | A.—No. So long as both knees are on the mat, no complete armlock is legal. |
| 35 | 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? |
| 33 | A.—Yes. See Rule X, Section 5. |
| 33 | 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? |
| 34 | 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.) |
| 34 | 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? |
| 25 | 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. |
| 26 | 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? |
| 26 | A.—Only when a fall is imminent and the defensive wrestler <i>intentionally</i> worked off the mat. |
| 26 | 8. RULE IX. Q.—How long should a Referee allow a contestant to retain a stalling hold? |
| 25 | 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. |
| 25 | 9. RULE X. Q.—Should the Referee penalize for stalling as promptly in four-minute bouts as in ten-minute bouts? |
| 25 | 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.—No. See Rule XI, Section 5.
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.—No. See 9 above.
11. **Q.**—If two opponents enter the ring dressed exactly alike and closely resembling each other, what can the Referee do to keep track of their identity?
A.—See Rule III, Section 3.
12. **RULE III, SECTION 2. Q.**—Is a man permitted to wrestle barefooted?
A.—No. The rules require light, heel-less gymnasium shoes laced by means of eyelets.
13. **Q.**—Can a wrestler be disqualified or otherwise punished for abusive language when not in a contest: (a) when on the bench; (b) when in the locker room?
A.—The N.C.A.A. rules do not provide for such a matter and such a rule should be unnecessary in intercollegiate matches.
14. **RULE XVII, SECTIONS 1, 6 AND 11. Q.**—If a man underneath slaps his opponent on the back, and becomes released as a consequence, and his opponent claims he thus concedes a fall, and he claims he was only trying to fool his opponent, what verdict should the Referee give?
A.—The Referee should decide the matter on the basis of his judgment as to intent of the defensive wrestler, and in the interest of good sportsmanship. Trying to "fool" an opponent is not good sportsmanship and should be so interpreted by the Referee.
15. **Q.**—Under what condition is a man permitted or not permitted to take out time for lacing a shoe or other adjustment of his clothing?
A.—Only when the Referee considers it necessary and so orders.
16. **RULE VIII. Q.**—If a man is temporarily injured when a fall is imminent, what positions do the men take when they continue after the three-minute rest period?
A.—The bout should be resumed as in Rule VIII, Section 1.
17. **RULE VII. Q.**—If the man behind on the mat clasps his arms about his opponent's waist *and one arm*, is this an illegal hold?
A.—Yes.
18. **Q.**—If the defensive man frees himself from a dangerous hold by pushing against the face or throat or by twisting the fingers, what is the penalty?
A.—No specific penalty is provided and the Referee should decide the matter on the merits of the case.

19. **RULE II, SECTION 2. Q.**—If in a tournament a man who is a lone entry wrestles in one weight (say 165-pound class) the first day, can he drop back to a lighter class (say 155-pound class) the next day if his weight will permit?
A.—No. He would be allowed to drop back to the lower weight on the first day before drawings are made for that class if he should see fit and if his institution is not represented by another contestant in that class.
20. **RULE II, SECTION 2. Q.**—If in a tournament a man is injured in the first round, can a reserve be put in his place for a later round?
A.—No.

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

1. **RULE XV, SECTION, 2-A. Q.**—Might a situation arise where two contestants are evenly matched and overtime periods fail to disclose any advantage when a draw might be the only decision?
A.—See No. 11 in "Q. and A." by R. G. Clapp.
2. **RULE XVI, SECTION 1, and RULE XI, SECTION 4. Q.**—If second place defendant defaults, what score is the other man entitled to?
A.—Three points for second place and one point for fall—total, four points.
3. **Q.**—Should not Timers call out the passing minutes so distinctly as to be heard by contestants, coaches and spectators?
A.—Yes.
4. **RULE XV. Q.**—Is the watch to be a determining factor regardless of individual brilliancy?
A.—No. Wrestling ability and not time advantage must be the basis of the Referee's decision.

BY W. C. O'CONNELL.

1. **RULE IX. Q.**—A man secures a riding-scissors and merely holds his opponent down, not being in a position to secure a fall and making no effort to secure a fall. Would this be construed as stalling?
A.—Yes.
2. **RULE VII, SECTION 1. Q.**—Man underneath raises both hands from mat and sits back on haunches at the same time using his hands in an effort to escape. Can top man lock hands or arms around him?
A.—No. Underneath man is still on the mat.
3. **RULE VII, SECTION 1, NOTE 3. Q.**—Man underneath raises one knee from mat in an effort to escape. Can underneath man lock arms or hands?
A.—Yes. In order to prohibit locking of arms or hands, opponent must have both knees on mat.
4. **RULE XIV, SECTION 1. Q.**—Contestant has top position, underneath man gets to his feet with opponent still behind him and remains in that position for two minutes before managing to escape. Does the time behind while on their feet count?
A.—Yes. The time advantage continues until opponent has clearly escaped or has gained the top position.
5. **RULE X, SECTION 1-B. Q.**—One wrestler has time advantage of two minutes. He releases his hold or allows opponent to escape and jumps to his feet. Opponent tries to wrestle and finally drops down on hands and knees. Man with time advantage stands and looks at him but makes no effort to secure a hold. What should Referee do in such a case?
A.—Referee should put both wrestlers on the mat, man with time advantage on bottom.

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.

Olympic Wrestling Rules

RULES OF THE INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR WRESTLING FEDERATION

NOTE—These rules are also the official rules of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation and will govern the catch-as-catch-can wrestling events at the Olympic Games at Berlin, 1936. They are published herewith, so that our wrestlers may familiarize themselves with the rules under which wrestling will be conducted at the Olympic Games.

CATCH-AS-CATCH-CAN OR FREE STYLE.

Rule 1. Eligibility of Competitors

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

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

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

Rule 2. Weight Classification

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

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

Rule 3. Weighing-In

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

If the competitions last longer than one day, the competitors will be required to reweigh every day, such reweighing to be commenced two hours and completed one hour before the commencement of the contests, and no allowance whatsoever will be permitted. The competitors may weigh stripped and must be submitted to a medical examination to ensure that no fear of infection exists. Competitors have the right to be weighed as many times as they desire, subject to the foregoing restrictions.

Rule 4. Pairing of Contestants

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

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

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

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

The pairing for each round shall be as follows: To commence, the competitor placed at the head of the list will have for opponent

a competitor possessing a higher number and the nearest to him but not having already wrestled with him.

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

Rule 5. Mat and Costume

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

If the wrestling take place on a raised platform (without enclosing posts and ropes—the use of which is not desirable), the height from the ground of the platform must not be more than 80 centimeters (2½ feet), with sides sloping at not less than an angle of 45 degrees and to be boarded in.

Competitors must wear a vest, also a jock-strap. The one-piece costume shall cover the body to the middle of the thigh at least and shall not be cut away more than two hands' width (20 centimeters) round the neck and the arms. Shoes with heels or nailed or hard leather soles are forbidden. Wrestling barefoot is forbidden. Competitors' nails must be cut short. It is forbidden to wear rings, bracelets, shoes with buckles, or any metal work, etc., with which it is possible to injure an adversary; also to grease or oil the hands or any part of the person.

Rule 6. Officials

A Master of the Ceremonies or Announcer, who shall loudly announce the name and nationality of each contestant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rule 7. Classification of Place Winners

The results of competitions shall be decided on the basis of bad marks in the following way: The competitor who throws his opponent receives 0 bad marks. The loser by a fall receives 3 bad marks. Should the bout end without one or the other obtaining a fall, the Jury shall decide the winner by their voting slips, and in this case the winner by Jury's decision receives 1 bad mark and the loser 3 bad marks. *If the Jury's decision is unanimous the winner receives one (1) bad mark and the loser three (3) bad marks. If the Jury's decision is not unanimous (i.e., two (2) votes for the winner and one (1) for the loser), the winner receives one (1) bad mark and the loser two (2) bad marks.* After receiving 5 bad marks a competitor is eliminated.

See Editor's Note on opposite page.

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

Competitors having lost their chance of classification (*i.e.*, for a prize) in the same round are considered to have been beaten at the same time. Should it happen that those eligible to compete for the third place have been beaten in the same round and by the

same number of points, they must be paired together for the third place; but if they have already been paired, the result shall determine the position. In the event of a triple tie they must be weighed immediately and the lightest man shall be adjudged winner of the prize.

Rule 8. Conduct of a Bout

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

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

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

Rule 9. Taking Hold—Illegal Holds and Penalties

The contestants may take hold how and where they please, subject to the following restrictions: The hair, flesh, ears, private parts or clothes may not be seized. Twisting of fingers and toes is forbidden. Striking, kicking, gouging, hair-pulling, butting are

Editor's Note—At a meeting of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation held at the Olympic Village, Los Angeles, immediately following the Olympic Championships in 1932, a number of proposed changes in Olympic Rules were tentatively adopted with the understanding that these new rules would be finally passed upon at the meeting of the I.A.W.F. held in connection with the European Wrestling Championships in 1933. Most of these new provisions were unanimously approved by the delegates present, but according to a communication received by the Editor from the President of the I.A.W.F. the change shown *in italics* in Rule 7 on opposite page is the only one which will be effective at Berlin in 1936. This explanation is offered because the Editor has not been able to secure from the Secretary of the I.A.W.F. an official copy, and therefore the Editor wishes to have it understood that the change noted is only semi-official. More definite information regarding these rules may be secured later by communicating with the Editor, who is also Secretary of the American Olympic Wrestling Committee.

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

Any fair hold, grip, lock or trip is allowed. Forbidden holds are the Double Nelson, Strangle or Half Strangle, Flying Mare with the palm uppermost, the Toe Hold with a twist, the Scissors on head or body, the Hammerlock, and an Arm or Foot up the back with a Bar. Interlacing of the fingers is prohibited.

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

When making use of standing throws from behind so that an opponent is turned upside down, it is necessary for the attacker to touch the mat with one of his knees before the upper part of his opponent's body touches the mat.

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

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

Penalties.

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

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

disqualification shall automatically remove the offender from the competition.

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

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

Rule 10. Length of Bout

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

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

If the 3 plus 3 be chosen, the final 3 minutes of the contest (12-15) shall start from the upright position.

If after 6 minutes of chiefly upright wrestling neither of the contestants displays a well-marked superiority, the Referee, in agreement with at least one Judge, shall order two periods of ground wrestling of 3 minutes each. The order in which the contestants shall assume the upper position is to be determined by lot, this position being taken alternately. A fall gained during these periods shall terminate a bout. Both periods are strictly limited to 3 minutes, and at the end of each period the Referee shall stop the wrestling, whatever the situation. The wrestling is to be entirely on the ground, and if the underneath wrestler breaks away

and stands up or reverses the position, he must return immediately to the underneath position. If the man underneath try to avoid ground wrestling by persistent standing up, he shall not receive points for so doing, but for reversing the position he shall score a point.

Rule 11. The Fall

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

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

The *Rolling Fall* shall not count unless there is a definite cessation of the movement which leaves no doubt that the two shoulders have been in simultaneous contact with the mat.

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

A fall at once terminates the bout.

Rule 12. The Ground Jury— Its Duties

The Referee has sole control of the bout and the contestants, and he shall not be required to score points if there are three Judges acting.

The verdict of the Judges decides the bout if no fall be scored. *It is obligatory that each Judge should name one man as winner; "drawn match" (match null) cannot be accepted as a verdict.*

The Fall.

The decision must be given as follows:

- a. If the Referee gives a fall and two of the Judges agree.
- b. If the Referee gives a fall and two of the Judges do not agree to protest.

- c. If the Referee does not see the fall and the Judges are unanimous in claiming a fall.
- d. If there are three Judges and the opinions are 2 contra 2, the opinion of the Referee shall decide.
- e. If there are only two Judges, one of these must be in agreement with the Referee before a fall may be declared.

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

The Bout.

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

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

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

When standing, if both contestants get both their feet off the mat, the bout shall be continued in the middle; but if a hold has been taken when both contestants were on the mat and this hold is not changed, the attacker shall have the right to carry his oppo-

ment back upon the mat. The same shall apply during ground wrestling.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rule 13. General Conditions

Any point not covered by the present rules shall be decided in the first place by the Representative of the Free Style Board; secondly,

by the Ground Jury, and the Free Style Board of the International Federation thirdly.

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

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

WRESTLING COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

C. W. Streit, Chairman.....	Birmingham, Ala. 706 Lincoln Life Building
Paul L. Spittler.....	New York City.
John L. Waters.....	Pittsfield, Mass.
Roscoe Bennett.....	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Robert L. Hunter.....	Chicago, Ill.
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E. G. Schroeder.....	Iowa City, Iowa.
John H. Drummond.....	Chicago, Ill.
Dr. J. A. Reilly.....	Kansas City, Mo.
Dr. R. G. Clapp, Secretary.....	Lincoln, Neb. University of Nebraska

On to Berlin in 1936!

BY HUGO OTOPALIK, WRESTLING COACH, IOWA STATE COLLEGE,
AMERICAN OLYMPIC COACH, 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.

Communications have been received from practically all European countries, bringing out the fact that, as never before, "Free Style wrestling" is coming into its own, is making great strides, and soon will replace the "Graeco-Roman" style in interest and participation. They are getting away from the restricted "Roman" style. Already several dual competitions and tournaments have been held in Berlin, Prague and Vienna, and in these competitions we see the names of the very same wrestlers that vied at Los Angeles in 1932 or in Amsterdam in 1928.

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.

From this day on, colleges, athletic clubs and all amateur organizations must use the Olympic rules to acquaint those in America who will try for "the team" in 1936.

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 co-

operate, 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.

In all American wrestling history has there ever been the thought and preparation leading toward Olympic competition as is now the case? Wrestlers the country over are more familiar with international rules and foreign wrestling styles than ever before. There is no doubt but that we have better, huskier and more experienced wrestlers among the amateurs in the United States right now than in any preceding Olympiads, and another world's championship is in the offing in 1936. But, as mentioned before, our watchword must ever be *Study, Train, Keen in Condition*, and

PREPARE!

Coaches Thom, Sheridan and Gallagher make up a splendid "triumvirate," and with the material at hand and the support and cooperation of all amateur organizations and individuals over the country, they are in position to make Olympic wrestling history in Berlin.

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

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

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

Watch the Ears Carefully

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dehydration

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. 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 this 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.

As may be expected, the greater number of injuries occur to beginners or those who are not in the best of physical and, it might be said, mental condition.

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, surrounding the mat proper. 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.

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.

Let it be said here most emphatically, that in a sport such as wrestling, where most serious injuries often occur, no boys should be allowed the use of the wrestling room and mats without proper supervision at all times.

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."

"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."

One of the more serious sides and more harmful phases of the game is the unforgivable excessive weight reduction as practiced by a few thoughtless coaches. There probably isn't another single factor that parents and physical education authorities object to in wrestling as this malicious practice; any number of cases may be mentioned where during "college days" a boy has been starved and dried out to such an extent that he never returned to normal weight.

The Big Six conference directors, seeing the dangers, have made a move in the right direction when a ruling was passed in the spring of 1935, compelling wrestlers to weigh in not earlier than one hour before competition begins. This should to a great extent, stop this obnoxious practice and should equalize competition.

American Amateur Wrestling Coaches Association

BY HUGO OTOPALIK, SECRETARY, AMES, IOWA.

The American Amateur Wrestling Coaches' Association was set up a few years ago mainly as a collegiate organization for college and high school coaches and those interested, but in recent years so many coaches connected with Y.M.C.A.'s, Y.M.H.A.'s and athletic and boys' clubs requested membership it was deemed best to adopt a name which would embrace all these various groups. The Association has in its membership coaches, officials and fans the country over.

The primary object of this body as a group, and as individuals, is to promote amateur wrestling and educate educational authorities and parents to the health, social and physical benefits of this ancient pastime. The officers and members are at all times willing and anxious to assist those directors who wish to include wrestling on the physical education programs.

Periodically, and as funds warrant, the Association, through the Secretary, sends out bulletins on various phases of the game in different parts of the United States. Each year the Association also awards a fine trophy to the outstanding wrestler in the annual National Collegiate tournament. Flood of Oklahoma A.&M. was the recipient of the trophy this year.

The yearly meeting is held during the N.C.A.A. tournament, that of 1935 at Lehigh University. Sessions are held for rules discussion and to listen to papers on important topics relating to the mat sport. Several joint sessions are held with the Rules Committee. The coaches expressed preferences on the N.C.A.A. tournament locale for 1936. Kent State College at Kent, Ohio, and Washington and Lee at Lexington, Virginia, are both anxious to hold the meet and it is hoped each of these schools will be granted one of the various national meets held in 1936, the Olympic year.

Lehigh University received the hearty congratulations of the Association for the splendid manner in which the N.C.A.A. meet was conducted. It was by far the best annual meet ever held anywhere and "Billy" deserves all the credit. The coaches are always glad to go to Lehigh, for the meet is run off "according to Hoyle"; the entertainment is unsurpassed and the trip full of interesting scenery.

William Sheridan of Lehigh was again chosen president, and Hugo Otopalik of Ames, Iowa, secretary.

The Association is anxious to have more members. Let each one secure a few more in 1935 and 1936, so that we may help a little more for Olympic preparation through bulletins, and other means of information. Claude B. Sharer of Cleveland is to be congratulated for the great coaches' organization he has there; they are doing big things for amateur wrestling in the Cleveland district.

Ben Charon at Philadelphia and Vorres in Chicago, Schreiber in New Orleans, O'Donnell at Yale, Eareckson at Baltimore, Begala at Kent (Ohio), Wegener at Whittier (California) and Baird in St. Louis, must be complimented for all they have done in recent years for amateur wrestling.

Suggestions for Candidates for the 1936 Olympic Wrestling Team

BY W. H. THOM,

American Olympic Coach; Wrestling Coach, Indiana University.

There is one thing certain in my mind, and that is, no man is going to make the 1936 Olympic team unless he keeps in training the entire year. This will be a hard task I realize, for it will require a lot of self denial, but my advice is to sit down and think the whole proposition over with yourself; settle the question firmly in your own mind as to whether or not it is worthwhile. Once your mind is made up, then the only thing to do is to forge ahead and carry out a routine schedule.

Now I realize that a good many boys will be handicapped by jobs, lack of finances, lack of opportunity to work out, etc., but you can always find a place to run and jump the rope. Then, too, you can always take exercises, even in your own room, provided you have the desire. Boys with ambition will find some way to work out, and have been known even to build a home made mat.

Some of you will ask, "What shall I do to prepare myself for the Olympic try-outs?" This is a pretty hard question to answer in a short article. However, I might give a few fundamental principles to work on.

1. Get plenty of sleep—nine or ten hours—and get it regularly.
2. Eat regularly and don't eat between meals.
3. Run from one to five miles daily, except Sunday. I like varied running, both as to distance and speed.
4. Take exercise to strengthen parts of your body that need it most.
5. Work out on the mat according to the advice of your coach.

I have been talking about condition, and although condition is very important, I realize that you must also have a knowledge of wrestling. This, of course, will have to come from your coach; or, if you are unfortunate in not having a coach, you should appeal to some nearby coach, and I feel certain he will be glad to help out, provided you are earnest in your desire. The way I work my boys out on the mat consists of the following:

1. Long workouts for endurance.
2. Lots of practice work. Repetition is the best way to get perfection.
3. Bursts of short intervals where you have to put out all you have.
4. Work for speed.

"Farmer" Burns told me a good many years ago that fifty per cent of one's success in wrestling is in condition. I have found this to be true, through my own efforts and my experience in coaching boys. It is hard work I know, and very discouraging, too, but I feel it pays big dividends if you are successful. If you are not successful, the training will more than reward you for your effort. Should you not consider preparation of this kind worthwhile for the 1936 Olympic tryouts, some other boy will. It is up to you.

Interscholastic Wrestling

BY B. E. WIGGINS, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Representative of High School Athletic Federation on National Collegiate Wrestling 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.

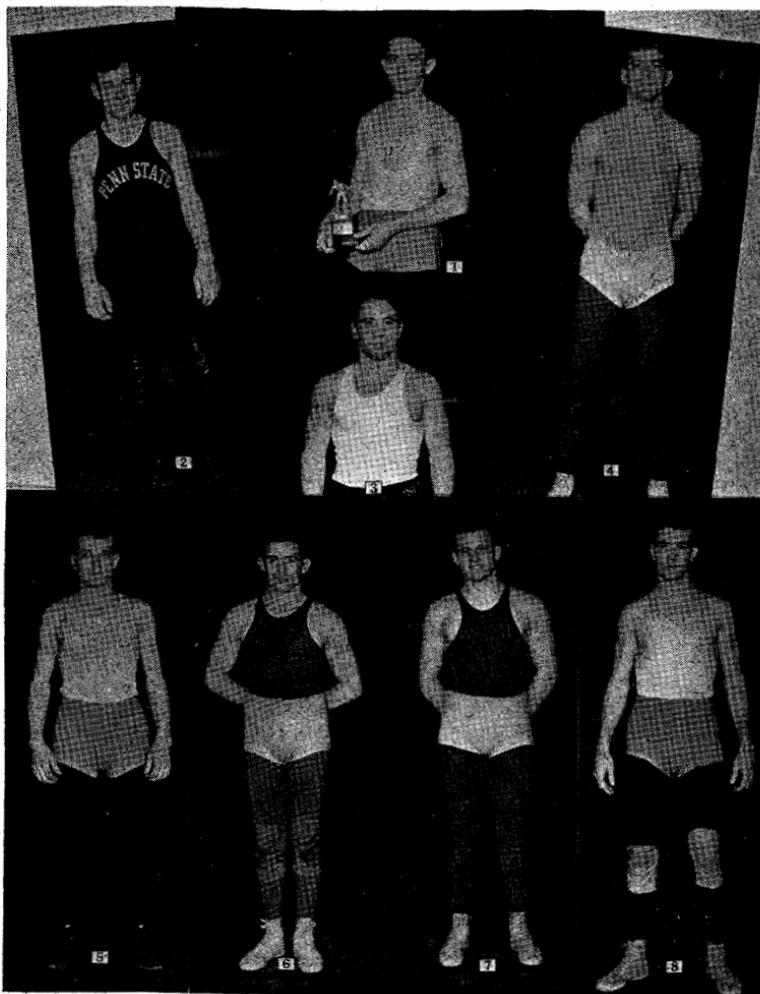
Insofar as the future development of this activity is concerned, it may be said that the organized intramural programs reported from far and near presage more and better interest each year. Intramural competition in any sport is the true foundation factor. The greatest good for the greatest number is 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 recent 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.



Front row—Lewis, Coach Edward C. Gallagher, Feery, Flood. Back row—Nazworthy, Hanly, Ricks, Browning, Rasor.
OKLAHOMA A&M COLLEGE—N.C.A.A. CHAMPIONS.



1, Ross Flood (Oklahoma A&M), thrice N.C.A.A. title holder in 126-lb. class; awarded "Coaches Trophy" as best wrestler in 1935 tournament; 2, Howard Johnston (Penn State), 165 lbs.; 3, Charles McDaniel (Indiana), Heavyweight; 4, Ralph Silverstein (Illinois), 175 lbs.; 5, Rex Peery (Oklahoma A&M), 118 lbs.; 6, Vernon Sisney (Oklahoma), 135 lbs.; 7, Wayne Martin (Oklahoma), 145 lbs.; 8, Frank Lewis (Oklahoma A&M), 155 lbs.

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE A.A. CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS.

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National Collegiate A.A. Championships

By William Sheridan, Coach Lehigh University.

The eighth annual National Collegiate A.A. championships were held at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., March 22 and 23, 1935, with a total entry list of 142 competitors representing 42 colleges. This was by far the largest entry list in any National Collegiate tournament, with almost twice as many colleges competing as in any previous year. The wrestling was of a very high caliber and many of the wrestlers who participated in the semi-finals and finals will have a great deal to say about who shall represent the United States in the Olympic Games at Berlin in 1936.

Oklahoma A. & M. was represented by a well balanced team and won the team trophy with a total of 36 points. Oklahoma University was second with 18 points. Indiana and Illinois tied for third with 15 points each. Lehigh and Penn State were next in line with 8 points each. Southwestern State Teachers College of Weatherford, Oklahoma, and Iowa University followed close behind with 6 points each.

The "Coaches Trophy," awarded annually to the best all-round wrestler, was won by Ross Flood of Oklahoma A. & M. after very keen competition. The large entry list made it necessary to continue the Friday evening session until 2:30 A.M. Saturday morning. This was a severe test of the interest of the fans, but practically everyone in the crowded gymnasium remained until the end.

A refund of 67 per cent of traveling expenses was made to all visitors. This refund was greater than the previous high mark which was made at the National tournament at Lehigh University in 1933.

W. Austin Bishop, Wyoming Seminary, and Richard Cole, Brown University, were the officials and their officiating left little to be desired.

INDIVIDUAL PLACE WINNERS.

118-LB. CLASS

Peery (Oklahoma A & M)
Duffy (Indiana)
Ledbetter (Illinois)

126-LB. CLASS

Flood (Oklahoma A & M)
Gott (Weatherford)
Pakutinsky (Illinois)

135-LB. CLASS

Sisney (Oklahoma)
Rasor (Oklahoma A & M)
Hanks (Weatherford)

145-LB. CLASS

Martin (Oklahoma)
Tomlinson (Edmond, Okla, STC)
McIlvoy (Illinois)

155-LB. CLASS

1. Lewis (Oklahoma A & M)
2. McGrath (Cornell)
3. Kalpin (Oklahoma)

165-LB. CLASS

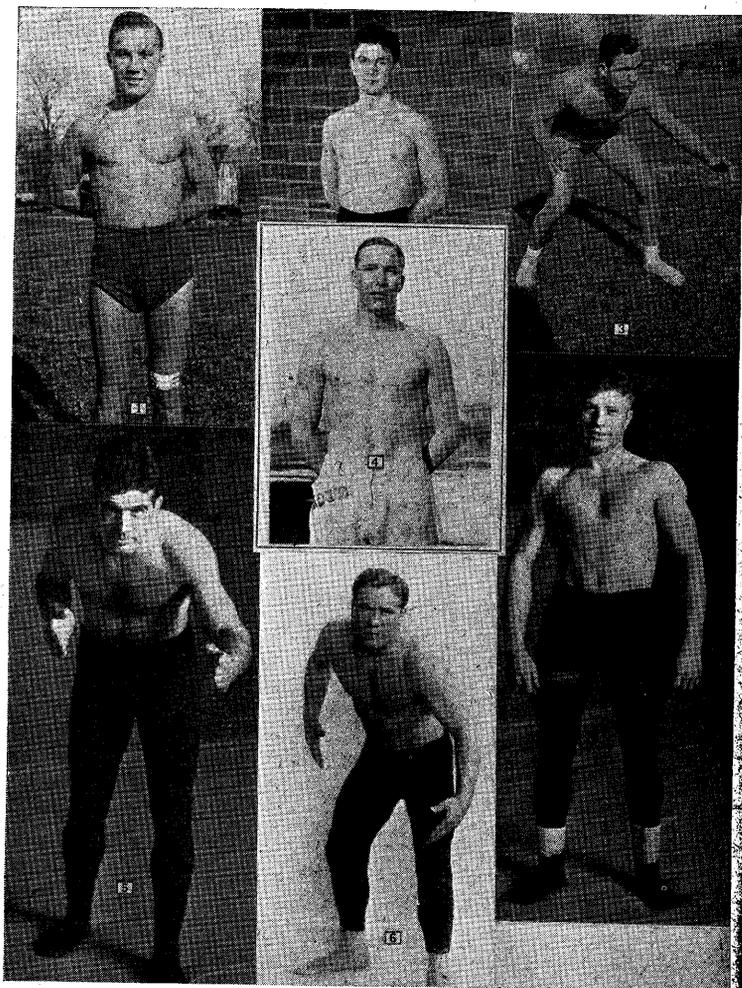
1. Johnston (Penn State)
2. Kielhorn (Iowa)
3. Robertson (Oklahoma)

175-LB. CLASS

1. Silverstein (Illinois)
2. Ricks (Oklahoma A & M)
3. Nickerson (Weatherford)

HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS

1. McDaniel (Indiana)
2. Scobey (Lehigh)
3. Bonino (Washington & Lee)



1, Peter Pakutinsky (Illinois), 126 lbs.; 2, Robert Larson (Iowa), 135 lbs.; 3, John McIlvoy (Illinois), 145 lbs.; 4, Andy Dahl (Illinois), Heavyweight; 5, Verne Derrer (Iowa), 155 lbs.; 6, Ralph Silverstein (Illinois), 175 lbs.; 7, Earl Kielhorn (Iowa), 165 lbs.

WESTERN CONFERENCE CHAMPIONS.

Western Conference (Big Ten)

By H. E. Kenney, Coach University of Illinois.

The interest in wrestling in the Big Ten Conference is increasing yearly. The present method of determining the team championship by adding both dual meets and tournament standings causes a great deal of interest in dual meets as well as in the tournaments.

The dual meet point standings of the three leading teams in 1935 previous to the conference tournament were as follows: Indiana 1,000, Iowa 1,000, Illinois 750.

In the tournament, the winning team, Illinois, received 1,000 points for first honors; Iowa received 20-37ths of 1,000, or 540.4 points; Indiana received 9-37ths of 1,000, or 243.2 points, making the final team standings with dual meets percentages added in: Illinois, first, 1,750 points; Iowa, second, 1,540.5 points; Indiana, third, 1,243.2 points. Individual standings in the Big Ten were as follows:

118-LB. CLASS

1. Fauver (Ohio State)
2. Ledbetter (Illinois)
3. Haase (Wisconsin)

126-LB. CLASS

1. Pakutinsky (Illinois)
2. Rubin (Michigan)
3. Upton (Minnesota)

175-LB. CLASS

1. Silverstein (Illinois)
2. Gillum (Indiana)
3. Johnson (Minnesota)

135-LB. CLASS

1. Larson (Iowa)
2. Carpenter (Illinois)
3. Loverde (Northwestern)

145-LB. CLASS

1. McIlvoy (Illinois)
2. Guernsey (Iowa)
3. Harrod (Michigan)

155-LB. CLASS

1. Derrer (Iowa)
2. Downes (Ohio)
3. Krohulik (Indiana)

165-LB. CLASS

1. Kielhorn (Iowa)
2. Andrews (Illinois)
3. Whitaker (Minnesota)

HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS

1. Dahl (Illinois)
2. McDaniels (Indiana)
3. O'Leary (Iowa)

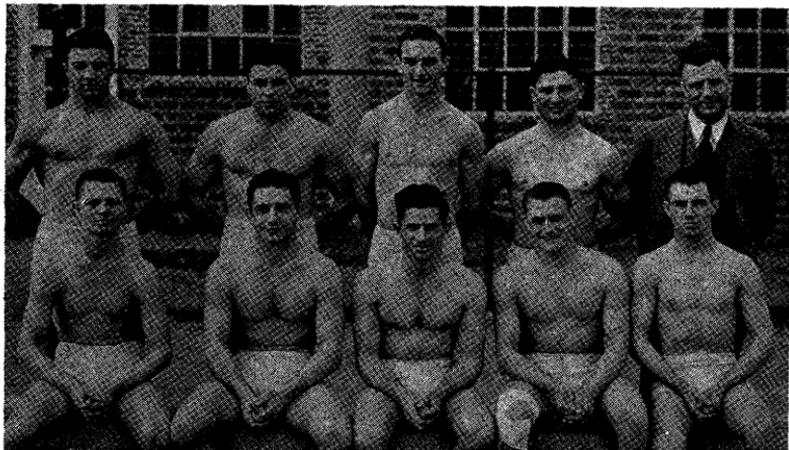
TEAM POINT SCORES.

Illinois	37	Michigan	6
Iowa	20	Northwestern	4
Ohio State	12	Wisconsin	1
Indiana	9	Chicago	1
Minnesota	8		



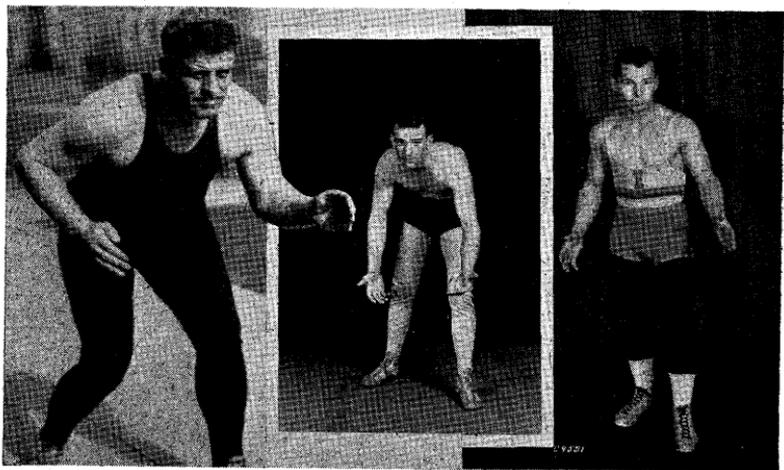
Front row—Adams, McIlvoy, Pakutinsky, Ledbetter, Carpenter. Row 2—Tofft, Andrews (Capt.), Dahl (Capt.), Silverstein. Back row—Brown, Trainer; Coach Kenney, Citron, Asst. Coach Law, Edwards (Mgr.).

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS—"BIG TEN" CHAMPIONS.



Front row—Fessler, Kalpin, Sisney, Martin, Carr. Back row—Brown, Robertson, Broadbent, Keas, Coach Paul V. Keen.

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA—BIG SIX CONFERENCE CHAMPIONS.



Clyde Moore (Kansas),
Heavyweight.

Forrest Fansher (Kansas State),
Co-champion 126 lbs.

Keith Cranston (Iowa State),
Co-champion 126 lbs.

BIG SIX CHAMPIONS.

Big Six Conference

By Coach Paul V. Keen, University of Oklahoma.

Wrestling in the Big Six Conference has probably developed to a greater degree than in any other conference in the United States.

Every school in the conference has a wrestling team and a full dual meet schedule, and annually sends a team to the conference championship tournament. Every year two or three of the best Big Six Conference teams attend the National Collegiate A. A. tournament, and there has always been one or more national collegiate champions from among them.

University of Oklahoma won the 1935 conference tournament, held at Ames, Iowa, March 8 and 9, scoring 37 points and winning six individual first places. Kansas State College and Iowa State College tied for the runner-up position with 18 points each and divided the 126-lb. class individual championship. Kansas University won the heavyweight title bout and scored 12 points for fourth place. Nebraska scored 4 points and Missouri was last with 2 points.

Outstanding wrestlers in the conference tournament were Wayne Martin and Vernon Sisney of Oklahoma, who later won the 145-lb. and 135-lb. National Collegiate A. A. championships, although all the conference champions were meritorious wrestlers and deserved a great deal of praise.

Big Six Conference wrestling is gradually increasing in popularity and a better brand of wrestling results each year. Crowds are larger and seem to be more interested and understand amateur wrestling better. The wrestling squads are increasing in size until now they are about the largest of any sport reporting in Big Six colleges. For next year, the Olympic year, the writer looks for the best wrestling this conference has ever witnessed.

Champions and place winners in the 1935 conference tournament were:

118-LB. CLASS

1. Carr (Oklahoma)
2. Yarger (Iowa State)
3. Sherer (Kansas State)

126-LB. CLASS

1. { Fancher (Kansas State)
Cranston (Iowa State)
3. Fessler (Oklahoma)

135-LB. CLASS

1. Sisney (Oklahoma)
2. Smith (Iowa State)
3. Childs (Kansas State)

145-LB. CLASS

1. Martin (Oklahoma)
2. Jessup (Kansas State)
3. Thomas (Iowa State)

155-LB. CLASS

1. Kalpin (Oklahoma)
2. Noland (Kansas)
3. Ruggles (Iowa State)

165-LB. CLASS

1. Robertson (Oklahoma)
2. Young (Kansas State)
3. Buck (Iowa State)

175-LB. CLASS

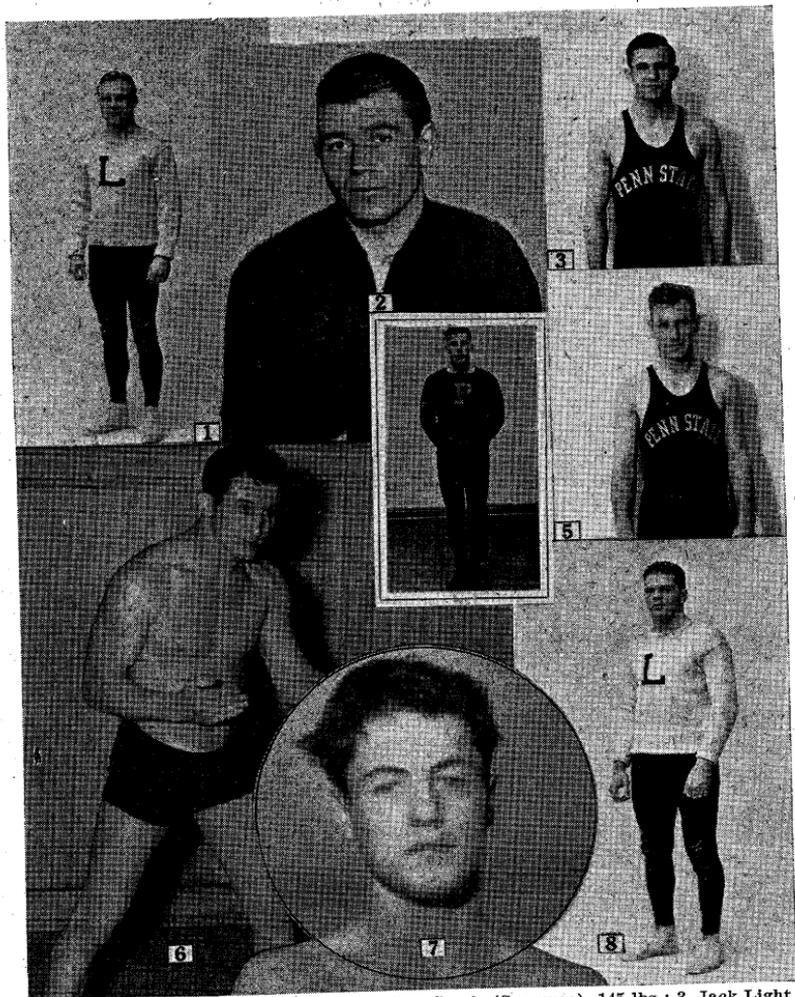
1. Brown (Oklahoma)
2. Swift (Kansas State)
3. Matthews (Iowa State)

HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS

1. Moore (Kansas)
2. DeBrown (Nebraska)
3. Thayer (Iowa State)

WINNERS OF CHAMPIONSHIPS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1929.....Iowa State	1933.....Iowa State
1930.....Oklahoma	1934.....Oklahoma
1931.....Kansas State	1935.....Oklahoma
1932.....Oklahoma	



1, Rudolph Ashman (Lehigh), 118 lbs.; 2, Sam Servis (Syracuse), 145 lbs.; 3, Jack Light (Penn State), 135 lbs.; 4, Julian A. Gregory (Princeton), 155 lbs.; 5, Howard Johnston (Penn State), 165 lbs.; 6, Ed King (Columbia), 175 lbs.; 7, William T. Chilvers (Columbia), 126 lbs.; 8, Howell Scobey (Lehigh), Heavyweight.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS.

Eastern Intercollegiate Championships

By William Sheridan, Lehigh.

The thirty-second Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Championship was held in the Palestra, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, March 15 and 16, 1935. Cornell, Yale, Pennsylvania, Penn State, Princeton, Syracuse, Columbia and Lehigh had complete teams of eight men, and Harvard was represented by six men. The rule of the Association demands a full team or a forfeit of five points for each weight not represented. This meant that Harvard started off with a ten point handicap by being two men short of full team strength.

Penn State had an undefeated season and were the favorites prior to the meet, having easily defeated Lehigh and Navy in dual meets. However, many upsets have taken place in this, the oldest tournament in the country, and once more the favorite failed to make the grade.

Lehigh won first place with a total of 23 points. Penn State was second, with 17 points; Princeton finished third, with 14; Yale fourth, with 13; Columbia fifth, with 12. Syracuse, Cornell, Pennsylvania and Harvard followed in order.

118-LB. CLASS

1. Ashman (Lehigh)
2. Kinne (Yale)
3. Shallenberger (Cornell)

126-LB. CLASS

1. Chilvers (Columbia)
2. Valas (Yale)
3. Stoddard (Harvard)

135-LB. CLASS

1. Light (Penn State)
2. Conrad (Lehigh)
3. Perry (Princeton)

145-LB. CLASS

1. Servis (Syracuse)
2. Hull (Yale)
3. Elms (Columbia)

155-LB. CLASS

1. Gregory (Princeton)
2. Brownell (Cornell)
3. Walker (Yale)

165-LB. CLASS

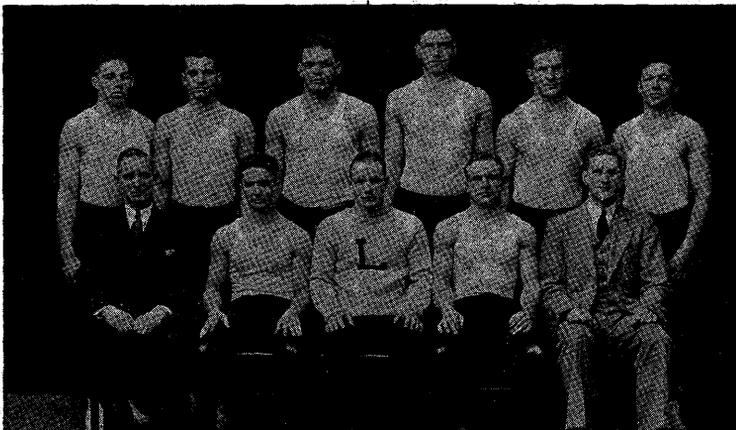
1. Johnston (Penn State)
2. Triede (Princeton)
3. Loux (Lehigh)

175-LB. CLASS

1. King (Columbia)
2. Emory (Harvard)
3. Yoder (Penn State)

HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS

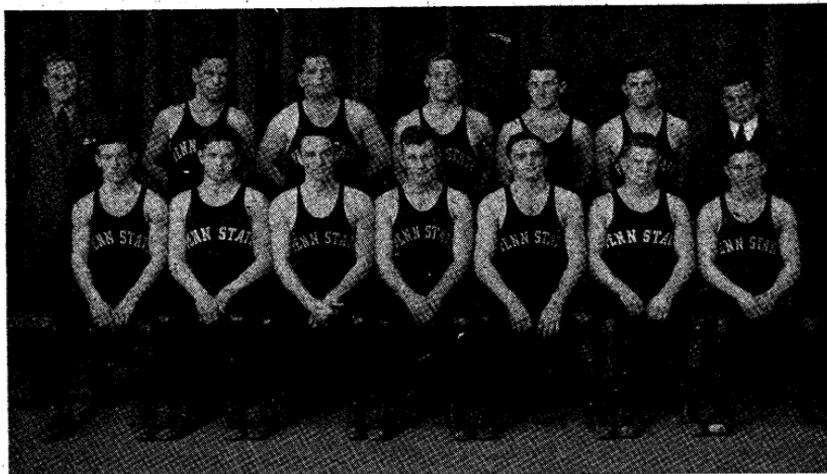
1. Scobey (Lehigh)
2. Crotty (Syracuse)
3. O'Dowd (Penn State)



Front row—Coach William Sheridan, Clow, Case (Capt.), Ashman, McClintic (Mgr.).
Back row—Davenport, Conrad, Scobey, Goodrich, Loux, Crockett. McCaa, Photo.

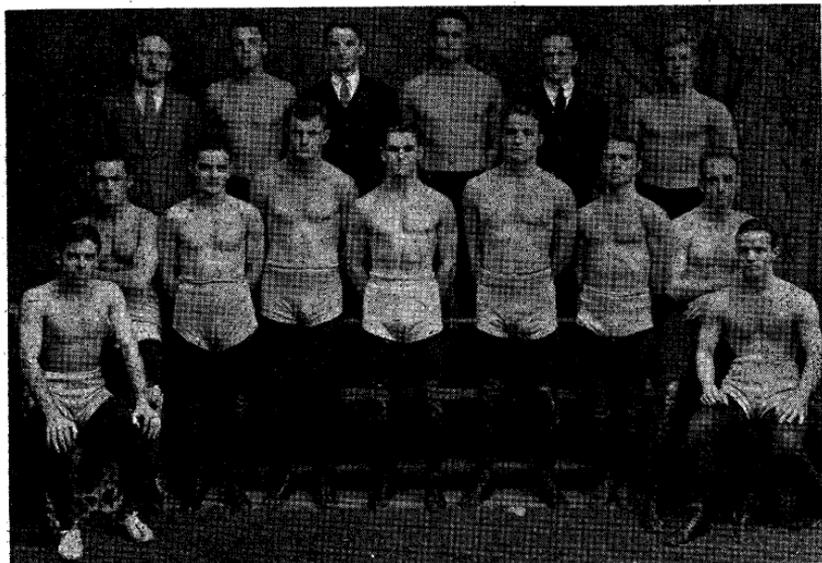
LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, BETHLEHEM, PA.

Eastern Intercollegiate Champions.



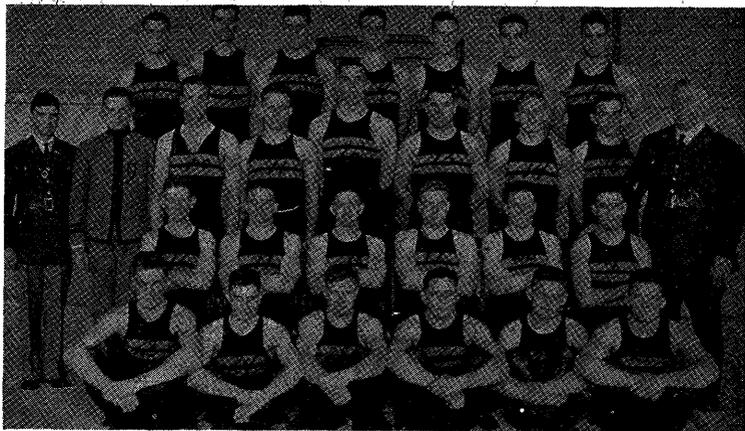
Front row—Wolfson, Calvin, Cramer, Johnston, Civitts, Waite, DiRito. Back row—Fox (Mgr.), B. Johnston, O'Dowel, Yoder, Howath, Leght, Coach Speidle.

PENN STATE COLLEGE, STATE COLLEGE, PA.



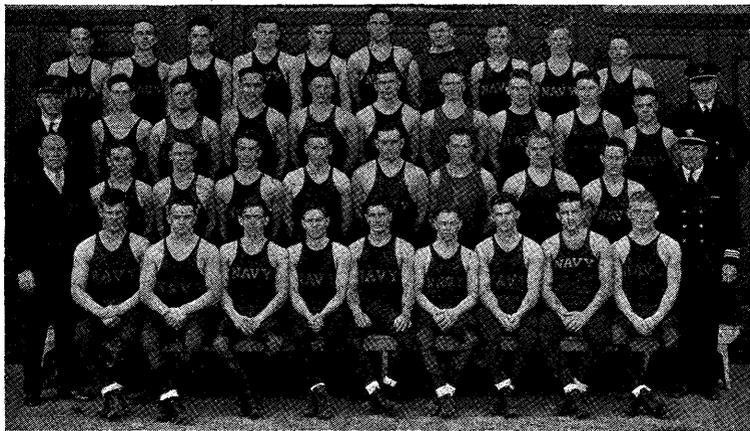
Front row—Carney, Rawolle, Platt, Graham, Hull (Capt.), Lindeke, Valas, Adler, Kinne. Back row—Coach E. O'Donnell, Fabian, Smith (Mgr.), Love, Freshman Coach J. O'Donnell, Walker.

YALE UNIVERSITY, NEW HAVEN, CONN.



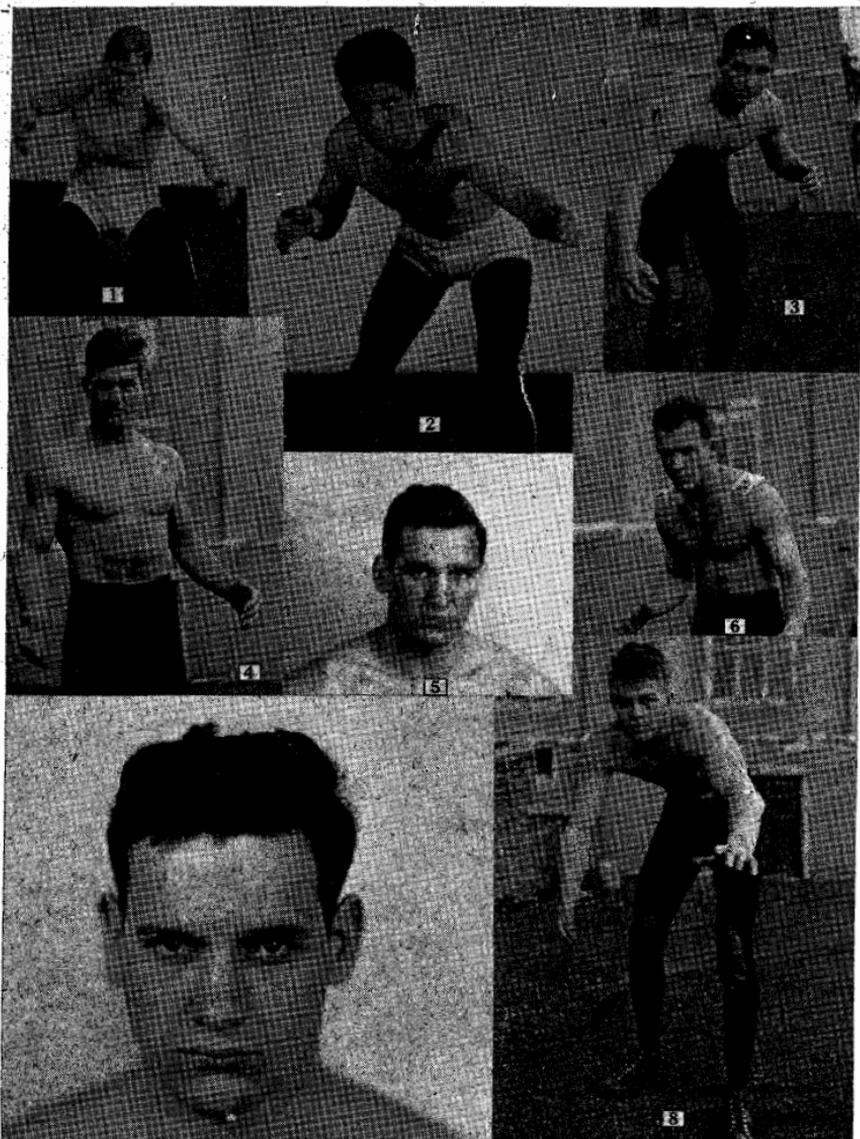
1, LeMoyné; 2, D. E. Ingram; 3, J. J. Phelan; 4, W. D. Coleman; 5, Wheeler; 6, Hildebrandt; 7, Wollaston; 8, Lt. Pierce (Officer-in-Charge); 9, Lemley (Mgr.); 10, Furphy; 11, S. D. Smith; 12, O. W. Miller; 13, Presnell; 14, Hughes; 15, Fries; 16, Lashley; 17, Cato; 18, W. A. Davis; 19, Nieger (Capt.); 20, Critz; 21, Frye; 22, Coach Jenkins; 23, Bowen; 24, A. C. Miller; 25, Simmons; 26, Schermerhorn; 27, Malizewski; 28, Sprague.

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



Front row—Schacht, Cole, Clay, Tipton, Dougherty (Capt.), Cresap, Mills, Hunter, S. Adams. Row 2—Coach Schutz, Wright, Johnston, West, H. D. Adams, Wideman, Adelman, Gibson, Winters, Commander Perry (Representative). Row 3—Lieut. Commander Rogers (Asst. Coach), O'Grady, J. D. Miller, Gay, Dyson, Byrum, Julihn, Jackson, Jay, Crawford, Shellworth (Mgr.). Back row—Masters, FitzGerald, Shupper, Howland, Orr, Pridmore, M. Miller, Rogers, Little, Reece.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.



1, Rowland Thomas (Washington & Lee), 118 lbs.; 2, Glenn Shively (Washington & Lee), 145 lbs.; 3, Joseph Sherrard (V.M.I.), 126 lbs.; 4, John Burgess (V.M.I.), 175 lbs.; 5, Carl Arenz (Washington & Lee), 155 lbs.; 6, Archie Witt (V.M.I.), 135 lbs.; 7, Hugh Bonino (Washington & Lee), Heavyweight; 8, Ward Currence (V.M.I.), 165 lbs.

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE CHAMPIONS.

Southern Conference

By H. M. Read, Virginia Military Institute.

WRESTLING IN DISTRICT III

As has been the case for the past few years, intercollegiate wrestling in District III was sponsored by six of the ten members of the Southern Conference (Duke, North Carolina State College, University of North Carolina, Virginia Military Institute, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and Washington and Lee University), United States Naval Academy, and Davidson College of North Carolina. With the exception of Duke University, which experienced an unsuccessful season, these institutions reported a healthy increase in wrestling interest. This may be attributed to the following causes:

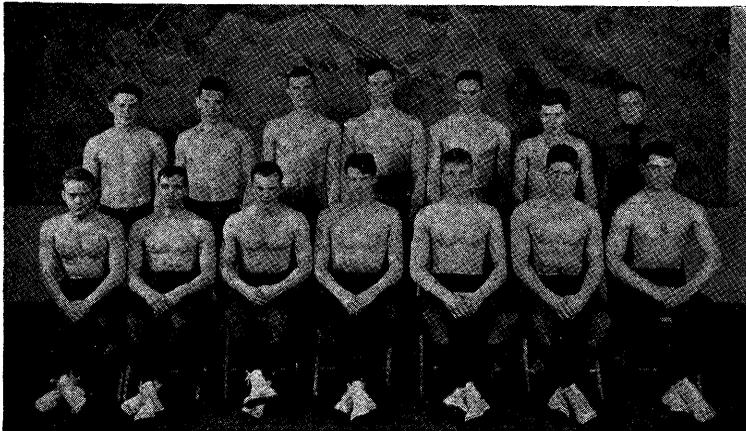
1. Stronger teams and closer competition.
2. Faster and more skilled wrestling, with a commendable knowledge of the rules by officials and competitors.

Larger crowds witnessed the dual meets and the Conference tournament, and larger squads reported as candidates for the sport.

Increased interest was shown in high school wrestling in North Carolina. The annual high school tournament, won by Barium Springs High School, was again conducted under the auspices of the University of North Carolina with a dozen high schools competing. A similar tournament in Virginia, under the auspices of the Virginia Military Institute, is planned for 1936.

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE TOURNAMENT.

The fourth annual Southern Conference tournament, held at Washington and Lee University, March 1 and 2, 1935, was unique in that the Virginia Military



Front row—Riley, Sherrard, Witt, Brooke, Currence (Capt.), Burgess, Farley. Back row—Coach Carek, Travis, Dean, Edge, Sherman, McMillin, Law (Mgr.).

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE—SOUTHERN CONFERENCE CHAMPIONS.

CITIZENS SAVINGS ATHLETIC FOUNDATION

9800 Sepulveda Blvd.

Los Angeles, California 90045

Institute and Washington and Lee University each succeeded in winning four individual championships. The bouts for second and third place enabled V.M.I. to win the team championship. The meet was a great financial success. The receipts made it possible for the management to pay all local expenses of the meets as well as full expenses of all visiting teams, with a balance of over \$250. Two of the four Conference tournaments have now been won by V.M.I. and two by Washington and Lee. Point summary:

TEAM POINT SUMMARY.

Virginia Military Inst.... 35	Univ. of North Carolina... 8
Washington and Lee..... 31	Duke..... 6
North Carolina State..... 13	Virginia Polytechnic Inst.. 2

Southern Conference individual champions won no first places at the N.C.A.A. Championships, but won some of their preliminary bouts and showed up well in competition against wrestlers from other sections of the United States.

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE INDIVIDUAL WINNERS.

118-LB. CLASS	155-LB. CLASS
1. Thomas (Washington and Lee)	1. Arenz (Washington and Lee)
2. Stevenson (Duke)	2. Travis (Virginia Military Inst)
3. McMillin (Virginia Military Inst)	3. Bernhardt (North Carolina State)
126-LB. CLASS	165-LB. CLASS
1. Sherrard (Virginia Military Inst)	1. Currence (Virginia Military Inst)
2. Kerr (North Carolina State)	2. Furr (North Carolina State)
3. Minter (Virginia Polytechnic Inst)	3. Seitz (Washington and Lee)
135-LB. CLASS	175-LB. CLASS
1. Witt (Virginia Military Inst)	1. Burgess (Virginia Military Inst)
2. Ward (Univ. of North Carolina)	2. Croom (North Carolina State)
3. Lowry (Washington and Lee)	3. Kaplan (Washington and Lee)
145-LB. CLASS	HEAVYWEIGHT
1. Shively (Washington and Lee)	1. Bonino (Washington and Lee)
2. Bonner (Univ of North Carolina)	2. Farley (Virginia Military Inst)
3. Ardolino (Duke)	3. Dailey (Virginia Polytechnic Inst)

DUAL MEET RECORDS OF SOUTHERN CONFERENCE TEAMS

DUKE UNIVERSITY, DURHAM, N. C.

3—Virginia Mil Inst 29	13—Washington&Lee 19	13—North Carolina 19
9—Davidson 21	9—N Carolina State 15	

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE, RALEIGH.

18—North Carolina 6	11—Virginia Poly Inst 17	15—Duke 9
18—Virginia Mil Inst 14	12—Washington&Lee 14	10½—Davidson 15½

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL.

23—Virginia Poly Inst 9	0—Washington&Lee 23	14—Davidson 16
11—Virginia Mil Inst 19	6—N Carolina State 18	19—Duke 13

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, LEXINGTON.

29—Duke 3	16—Navy 16	29—Virginia Poly Inst 5
14—N Carolina State 18	19—North Carolina 11	

VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, BLACKSBURG.

9—North Carolina 23	17—Davidson 13	11—Washington&Lee 19
17—N Carolina State 11	5—Virginia Mil Inst 29	

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, VA.

34—Johns Hopkins 0	14—N Carolina State 12	19—Michigan 13
23—North Carolina 0	19—Duke 13	19—Virginia Poly Inst 11



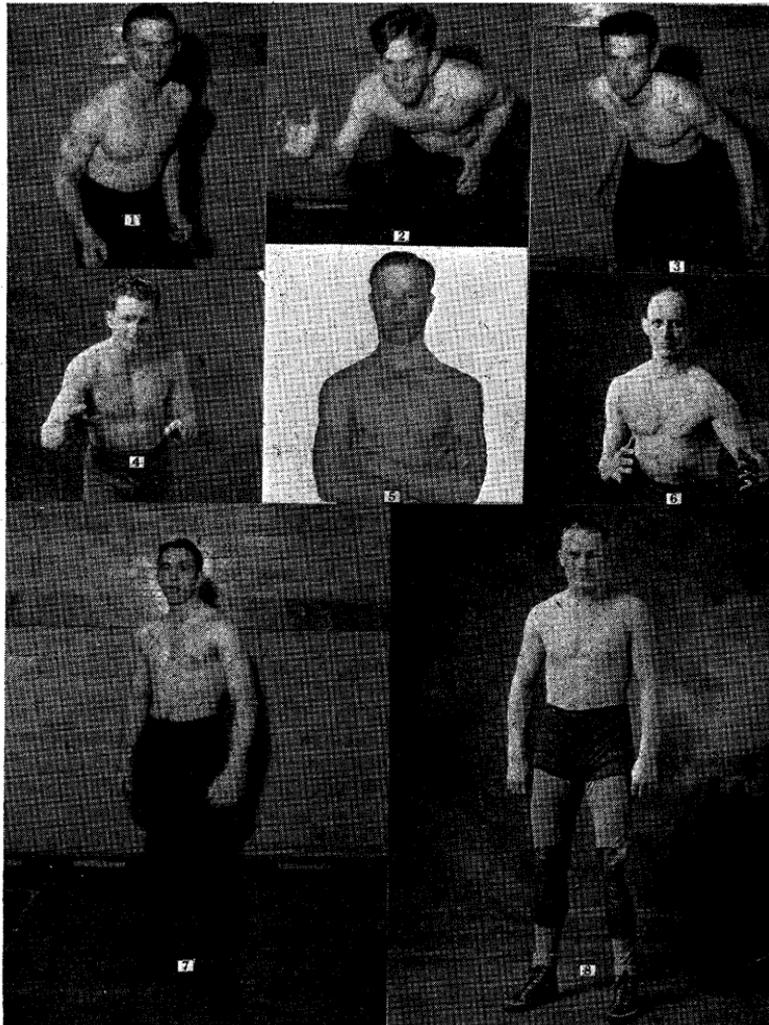
Front row—Peck, Walt, Nuoci, Cowan, Maurice, Gould, Stewart, Ritter, Smith, Henry, Signs. Row 2—Coach J. F. Wagner, Robertson, Horning, Bostick, Brown, Delnes, Elliott, Dansdill, Sauer, Starbuck, Keandrew, Savage. Back row—Engelberg, Clifton, Franklin, Wilson, Devet, Alishouse, Fox, Henderson, Kidd, Edmunds, Schloo.

COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—ROCKY MOUNTAIN CONFERENCE (EASTERN DIVISION) CHAMPIONS.



Front row—Fay Thornack, Marshall, Peterson, Lamont Thornack, Nelson, Allen (Capt.), Rencher, Turley, Kunkel, Elder, Stevens. Row 2—Hansen, Brewer, Buchanan, Williams, Adams, Orton, Beam, Fillmore, Gold. Back row—Coach George Nelson, Spencer, Hopkins, Waymon, Scholes, Brough, Ralphs.

UTAH STATE COLLEGE.



1, Stewart, (Colorado Agri), 145 lbs.; 2, Younce (Colorado Agri), 118 lbs.; 3, Ritter (Colorado Agri), 135 lbs.; 4, Wayne McWilliams (Greeley State), 155 lbs.; 5, Ray Carlson (Colorado), 126 lbs.; 6, Cecil Akerman (Greeley State), 165 lbs.; 7, Stavely (Denver Univ), 175 lbs.; 8, Harold Olson (Greeley State), Heavyweight.

* ROCKY MOUNTAIN CONFERENCE (EASTERN DIVISION) CHAMPIONS.

Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference

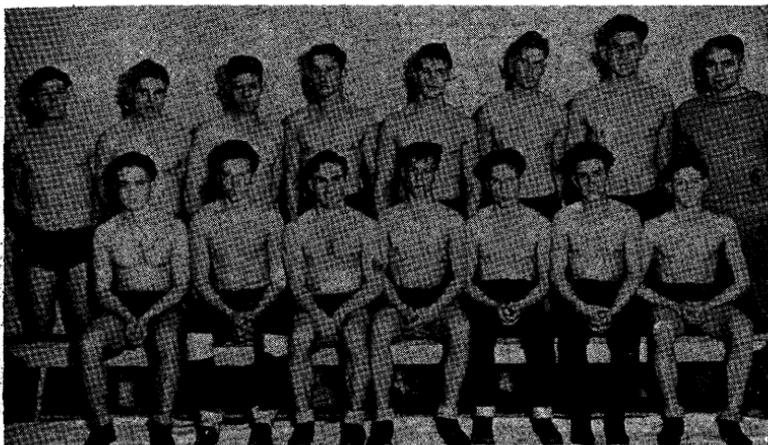
By Prof. D. B. Swingle.

Because of the large area covered by the Rocky Mountain Conference, making the traveling expenses of teams very expensive, the conference is divided geographically into two divisions—the Eastern Division, made up of the institutions in Colorado and Wyoming, and the Western Division, comprising the institutions in Utah and Montana.

The Eastern Division team championship was won by Colorado Agricultural College. The Western Division championship was won by the University of Utah, although the team for Utah State made the best showing in dual meets and had thus won the championship of the state of Utah. There was no competition between these two division championship teams.

Much interest was aroused by intersectional competition between Utah institutions and University of California at Berkeley and University of California at Los Angeles.

Interscholastic wrestling is steadily increasing in both Colorado and Utah.



Front row—Mulloy, Welti, Capt. Grayot, Bering, Spear, Hilton, English. Back row—Smith, McKenzie, Hunt, Cannon, Holmgren, Erickson, Schleckman, Coach Pete Couch.

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH—ROCKY MOUNTAIN (WESTERN DIVISION) CHAMPIONS.

EASTERN DIVISION

By W. B. Franklin.

The schools of the Eastern Division of the Rocky Mountain Conference, which include University of Wyoming, Colorado State College, Greeley State College, Colorado School of Mines, University of Colorado, Denver University, Colorado College and Western State College, completed the most successful year of collegiate wrestling for this section. The customary dual matches were held between institutions and as a final climax of the season a tournament was held under the Bagnall-Wild system. National Collegiate A.A. rules governing. As a

result of the tournament in the team competition, Colorado State College won, followed closely by University of Colorado only one point behind. Team point score summary:

TEAM POINT SCORES.

Colorado State	32	Denver Univ.	7
Colorado Univ.	31	Colorado Mines ..	3
Greeley State	24	Wyoming	2

In the individual competition the champions of the Eastern Division of the Rocky Mountain Conference, with second and third place winners, are as follows:

118-LB. CLASS

1. Younce (Colorado Agri)
2. Ortez (Colorado)
3. Stanley (Greeley State)

126-LB. CLASS

1. Carlson (Denver)
2. Stensick (Greeley State)
3. Peck (Colorado Agri)

135-LB. CLASS

1. Ritter (Colorado Agri)
2. Ledyard (Colorado)
3. House (Colorado Mines)

145-LB. CLASS

1. Stewart (Colorado Agri)
2. Northrup (Colorado)
3. Wikler (Denver)

155-LB. CLASS

1. McWilliams (Greeley State)
2. Maurice (Colorado Agri)
3. Constock (Colorado)

165-LB. CLASS

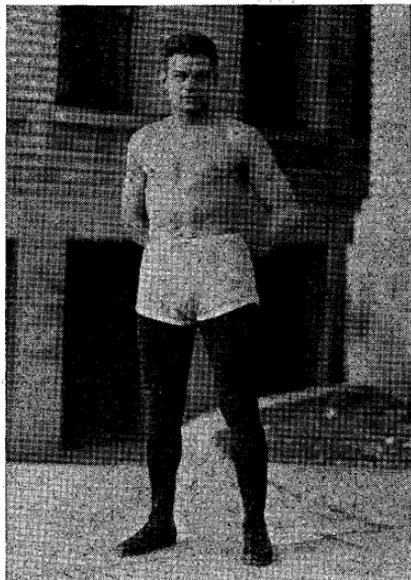
1. Akerman (Greeley State)
2. Stiner (Colorado)
3. Cowan (Colorado Agri)

175-LB. CLASS

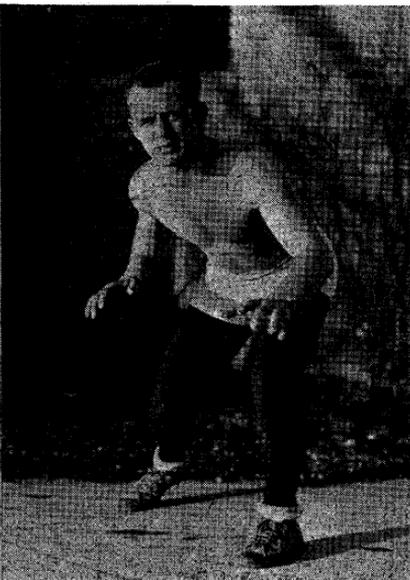
1. Stavely (Denver)
2. More (Colorado)
3. Lantz (Wyoming)

HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS

1. Olson (Greeley State)
2. Nucci (Colorado Agri)
3. Shrode (Colorado)

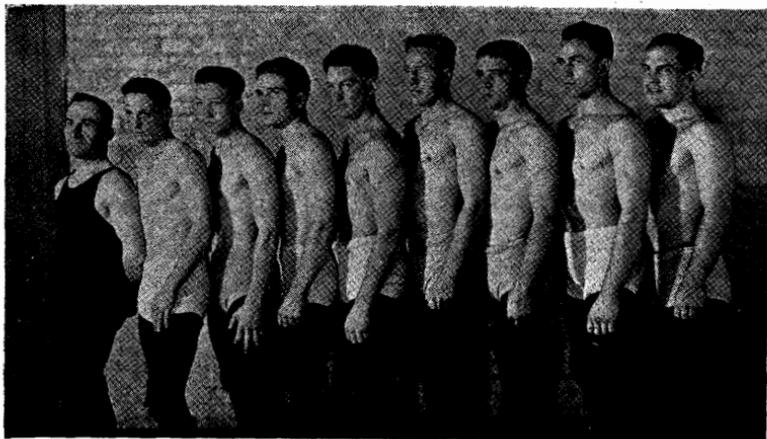


Glen Nelson (Utah State),
145 lbs.



Golden Allen (Utah State),
155 lbs.

**UTAH STATE AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN CONFERENCE
WESTERN DIVISION CHAMPIONS.**



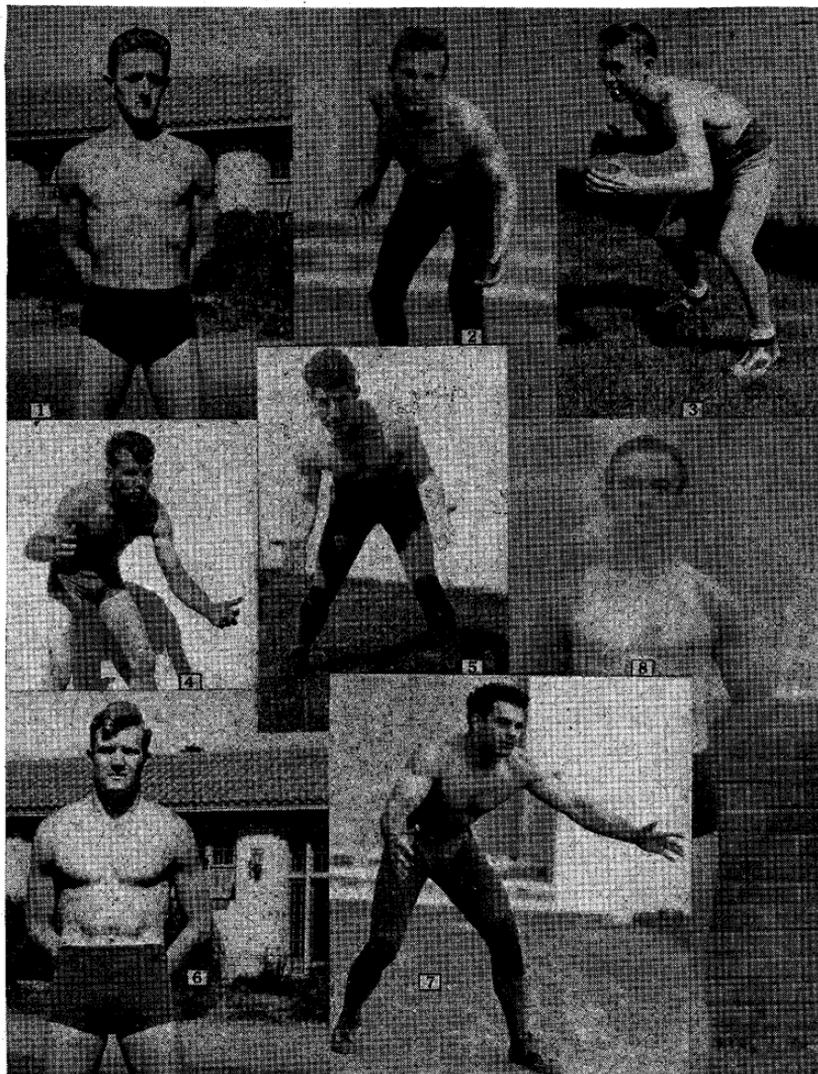
Coach A. Cote, Thomas, Croft (Capt.), Bryner, Hullinger, Jeffry, Roundy, Taylor, Johnson.

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY, PROVO, UTAH.



1, Coach Grattan; 2, Asst. Coach Della Maggiore; 3, DeMello; 4, Philpott; 5, Maynard; 6, Rush; 7, Bailey; 8, Glover; 9, Hart; 10, Haberle; 11, Chernoff; 12, Binkley; 13, Salamida; 14, Roumasset; 15, Fisher; 16, Ollivari; 17, Lucky.

SAN JOSE (CALIF.) STATE COLLEGE.



1, Woodward Bohosky (Stanford), 135 lbs.; 2, Doyle Jensen (California), 126 lbs.; 3, Clarence M. Ritchie (California), 118 lbs.; 4, Leland A. Gale (California), 115 lbs.; 5, Robert Carlton (California), Heavyweight; 6, Reese Milner (Stanford), 145 lbs.; 7, Roy Fellom (California), 175 lbs.; 8, Arthur Philpotts (San Jose State), 165 lbs.

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE (SOUTHERN DIVISION) CHAMPIONS.

Pacific Coast Conference

By Henry A. Stone, University of California.

Interest and participation in intercollegiate wrestling on the West Coast is greater than ever before. Reports from nearly every college indicate that there are more men out for the sport now than at any time in the past. With more colleges engaging in wrestling competition than heretofore, the number of dual meets has increased greatly. This, together with increased interest in high school and junior college wrestling, has resulted in attracting much more public interest.

The Northern Division tournament was held at Washington State College. University of Idaho supplanted Washington, previous champion, the latter taking third place, with Washington State College as runner-up. First and second places were distributed as follows:

NORTHERN DIVISION.

118-LB. CLASS

1. Miller (Idaho)
2. Hokari (Washington)

126-LB. CLASS

1. Skiles (Idaho)
2. Tarada (Washington)

135-LB. CLASS

1. Jones (Idaho)
2. Brown (Washington State)

145-LB. CLASS

1. Schneller (Washington State)
2. Stoddard (Idaho)

155-LB. CLASS

1. Folsom (Washington State)
2. Holmes (Idaho)

165-LB. CLASS

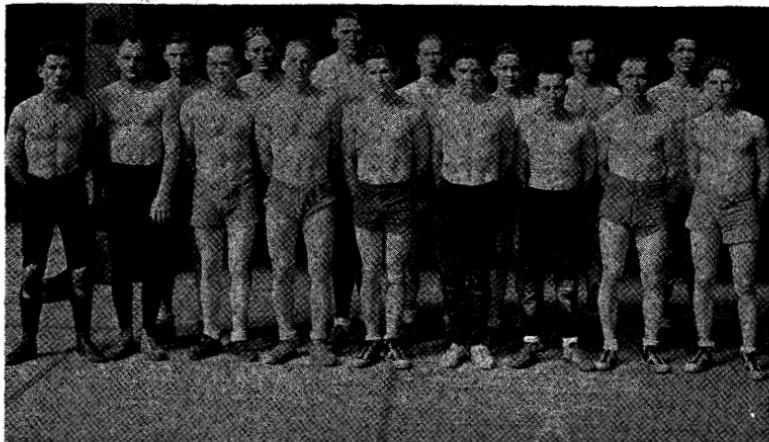
1. Leatham (Idaho)
2. Smith (Washington State)

175-LB. CLASS

1. Miller (Washington State)
2. Summersett (Washington)

HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS

1. Barbee (Idaho)
2. Wyborney (Washington State)



Front row—Skiles, Stoddard, Delo, Edelblute, Jones, Evans, Wright, Miller, Sutton.
Back row—Preston, Leatham, Barbee, Holmes, Buetler, Rubisch, O'Neill.

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO—CHAMPIONS PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE
(NORTHERN DIVISION).

University of California (Berkeley) successfully retained the team championship of the Southern Division in a hotly contested tourney in which every match was terminated by a fall. San Jose State College, Stanford and California Agricultural College finished in the order named. Individual winners:

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

118-LB. CLASS.

1. Ritchie (California)
2. Haberle (San Jose)

126-LB. CLASS.

1. Jensen (California)
2. Gale (California Agri)

135-LB. CLASS.

1. Bohosky (Stanford)
2. Teal (California)

145-LB. CLASS.

1. Milner (Stanford)
2. Fortino (California)

155-LB. CLASS.

1. Gale (California)
2. Lucky (San Jose)

165-LB. CLASS.

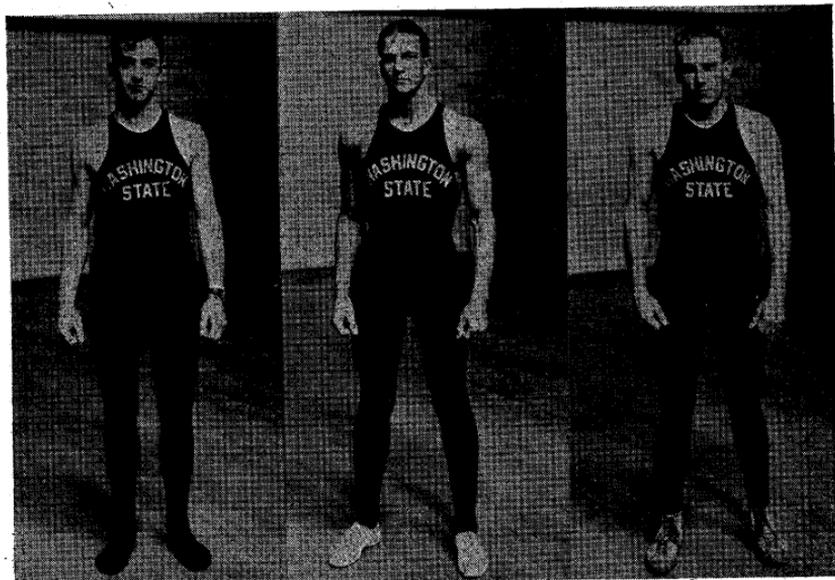
1. Philpotts (San Jose)
2. Wingeyer (California)

175-LB. CLASS.

1. Fellom (California)
2. Enos (San Jose)

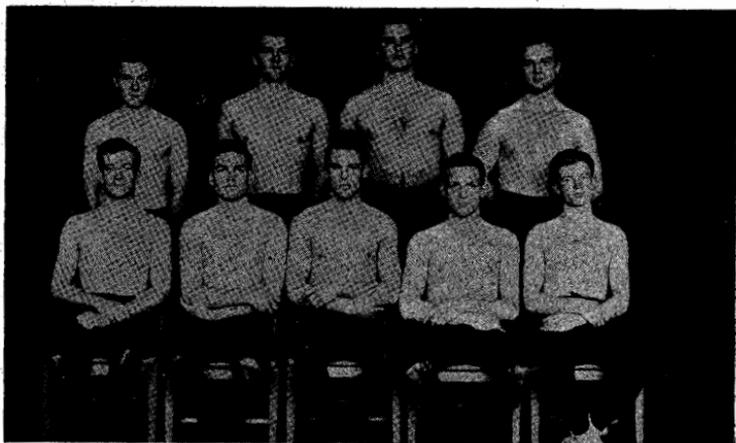
HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS.

1. Carlton (California)
2. Bream (California Agri)



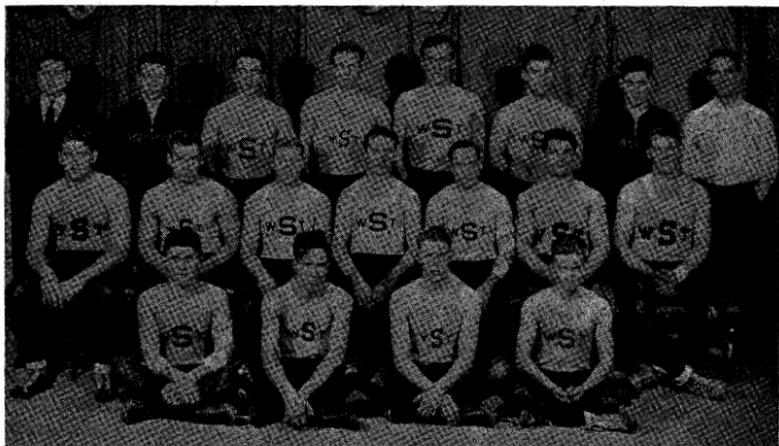
1, James J. Miller (Washington State), 175 lbs.; 2, Jack Schneller (Washington State), 145 lbs.; 3, Jack Folsom (Washington State), 155 lbs.

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE (NORTHERN DIVISION) CHAMPIONS.



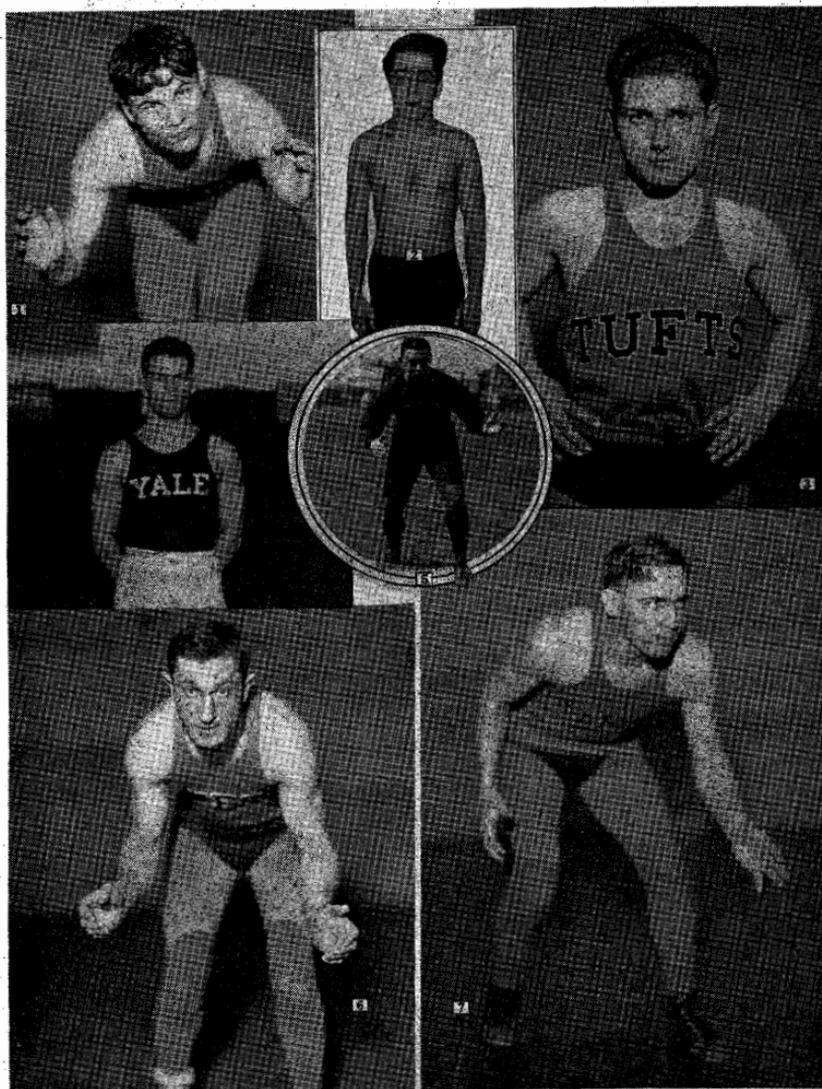
Front row—Swetland, McInerney, Crawford (Capt.), Belfield, Woodhall. Back row—Ingalls, Reynolds, McCann, Creem.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE—"LITTLE THREE" CHAMPIONS.



Front row—Belanich, Hawke, Smith, Kent. Row 2—L'Hommedieu, Rosengren, Kurcher, Clark (Capt.), Darbyshire, Kodis, Coons. Back row—Houserman (Mgr.), Brittingham, George, Keith, Powers, Day, Hodgkins, Coach E. W. Penneck.

SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



1, Raymond Pagan (Tufts), 118 lbs.; 2, A. D. Marderosian (MIT), 126 lbs.; 3, Harold Slate (Tufts), 135 lbs.; 4, Hadlai Hull (Yale), 145 lbs.; 5, Arthur I. Saklad (Brown), Heavyweight; 6, Erwin Smith (Tufts), 165 lbs.; 7, Richard Hingston (Tufts), 155 lbs.

NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATE ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONS.

New England Intercollegiate Association

By C. J. Gallagher, Coach Harvard University.

Wrestling in New England was at its best last season. There was much keener competition in dual meets and much more interest in the Intercollegiate tournament.

The type of wrestling is far superior to that of a few years ago. Teams are more aggressive, individuals use more holds, and better sportsmanship is shown. Perhaps the rules have played a part in this increase of interest and better wrestling.

The annual championships were held at M.I.T., Cambridge, March 8 and 9, 1935, with the six schools each entering full teams in both varsity and freshmen competition. This was the best wrestling tournament held at M.I.T. for many years. The strong Tufts team came out on top with a total of 27 points.

Point scores—Tufts 27, Yale 22, Harvard 12, Springfield 10, Brown 10, M.I.T. 10. Individual winners were as follows:

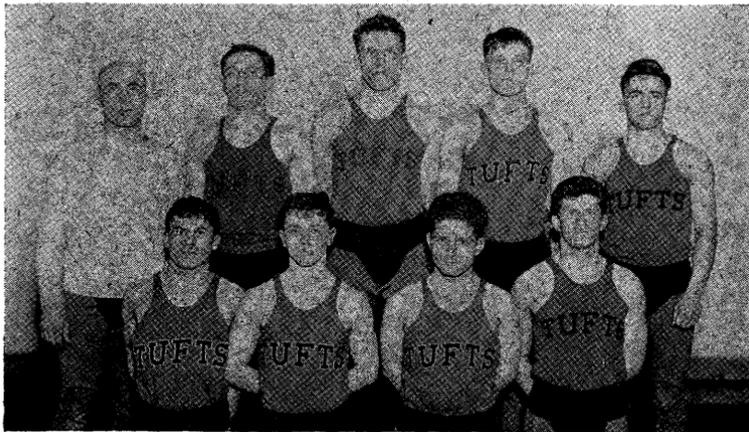
118-lb.—Pagan (Tufts). 126-lb.—Marderosian (M.I.T.). 135-lb.—Slate (Tufts). 145-lb.—Hull (Yale). 155-lb.—Hingston (Tufts). 165-lb.—Smith (Tufts). 175-lb.—Emory (Harvard). Unlimited—Saklad (Brown).

Harvard won the Freshman competition with a total of 32 points. Springfield had 21, Yale 17, Brown 15, Tufts 11, M.I.T. 6. Individual winners:

118-lb.—Watson (Tufts); 126-lb.—Corbin (Springfield); 135-lb.—Lathrop (Brown); 145-lb.—Ames (Harvard); 155-lb.—Wheeler (Yale); 165-lb.—Harkness (Harvard); 175-lb.—Glueck (Harvard); Unlimited—Glendenning (Harvard).

Preparatory schools and high schools are realizing more and more that a place for wrestling should be reserved in their curriculum.

Last season, for the first time, Tufts College sponsored an interscholastic invitation tournament which was an unqualified success.



Front row—Pagan, Devot, Slate (Capt.), Scoboria. Back row—Coach Sam Ruggieri, Smith, Ordon, Johnson, Hingston.

TUFTS COLLEGE, MEDFORD, MASS.
New England Intercollegiate Association Champions.

CITIZENS SAVINGS ATHLETIC FOUNDATION
9800 Sepulveda Blvd.

Interstate Championships

By J. W. Begala, Kent State College.

Approximately 50 colleges and universities were invited to participate in the 1935 Interstate Wrestling Championships, which were held at Washington and Jefferson College. This was an invitation meet, open to colleges in western New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Michigan.

Although of the half hundred invited, only seventeen sponsor varsity teams in wrestling, forty-two nevertheless sponsor intramural wrestling, which looks very good for the future of amateur wrestling in this district.

In Ohio alone several new varsity teams are expected for 1936, not to try the sport but because of the interest of the students in the past few years. Last season University of Akron and Baldwin-Wallace College started teams, and this year Wittenberg, Muskingum, and Ohio Wesleyan are listed. This move will be received with enthusiasm by all.

Kent State College again won first honors in the Interstate tournament held at Washington and Jefferson College, which turned out to be the finest meet ever held in this section of the country. Four states had entries: West Virginia was represented by the University, Michigan by Detroit Tech, Pennsylvania presented Washington and Jefferson, Pittsburgh, Thiel and Waynesburg, while Ohio's list comprised Case, Baldwin-Wallace, Muskingum, Miami, Ohio University, Akron and Kent State.

To Director of Athletics Henry and Coach Harris goes the credit of sponsoring one of the finest wrestling meets ever held beyond the Alleghanies.

Kent State College repeated in carrying off championship honors, placing five men in first place, two in second and one in third. Summary:

118-LB. CLASS

1. Coffman (Ohio Univ)
2. Johnson (Kent State)
3. Locke (Washington & Jefferson)

126-LB. CLASS

1. Taborsky (Kent State)
2. Chitthum (West Virginia)
3. Body (Case)

135-LB. CLASS

1. Eckert (Kent State)
2. Scherzer (Ohio University)
3. Bedillion (Pittsburgh)

145-LB. CLASS

1. Scott (Kent State)
2. Vaughn (Case)
3. Campbell (Washington & Jefferson)

155-LB. CLASS

1. McCoullough (Case)
2. McCort (Kent State)
3. Gideon (Baldwin-Wallace)

165-LB. CLASS

1. Johnson (West Virginia)
2. Martincheck (Washington & Jeff)
3. Carter (Kent State)

175-LB. CLASS

1. Gruszecki (Kent State)
2. Sullivan (Waynesburg)
3. Demchick (Case)

HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS

1. Rinaldi (Kent State)
2. Schlieter (Ohio University)
3. Reed (Case)



Front row—Scott, Johnson, Taborsky, Eckert, Hack, McCort. Back row—Coach Begala, Keger, Gruszecki, Rinaldi, Carter, Baumberger, Wolfe (Mgr.). (Inset) Littlepage.

KENT STATE COLLEGE.

Collegiate Wrestling in Oklahoma for 1935

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

For the first time in the history of intercollegiate wrestling in Oklahoma, all colleges having wrestling teams were organized into a league with a championship trophy being awarded the winner of a round robin schedule at the end of the season. It was a hot race for the seventeen matches during the league's season, Oklahoma A. & M. College finally winning the championship and gaining possession of the Sam Avey trophy, emblem of the state titlewinners.

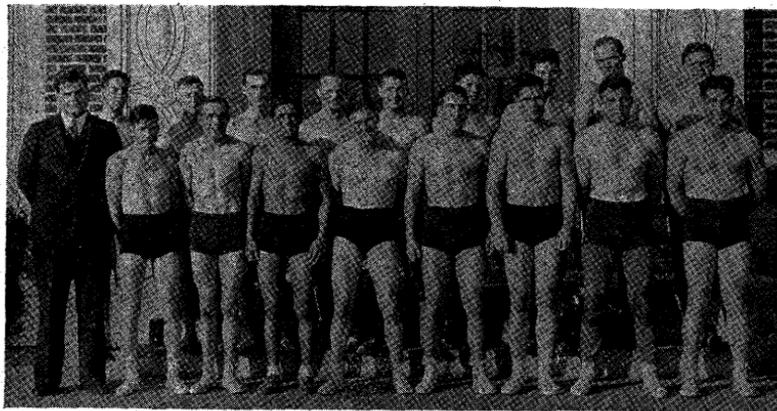
During 1935 the wrestling showed by the different individuals of the six teams in the state league was far above the usual standards. For example, the first four ranking teams of the Oklahoma league were undefeated outside the state, and, the University of Oklahoma, which won the Big Six championship, and second place in the national intercollegiates, was only able to place fourth in the final league standings of its home state.

Oklahoma A. & M. College ran its string of consecutive victories to twenty-five, being undefeated in eight matches on its 1935 schedule.

With a strong crop of sophomores and juniors coming on in nearly all the colleges in the league, followers of the game look for every Olympic berth to be occupied by an Oklahoma man.

The final standings of the collegiate wrestling league in Oklahoma for 1935:

	Won.	Lost.
Oklahoma A. & M.	8	0
Central State Teachers (Edmond)	4	2
Southwestern State Teachers (Weatherford)	2	3
University of Oklahoma	2	4
Northwestern State Teachers (Alva)	1	3
Northeastern State Teachers (Tahlequah)	0	4



Front row—Coach Raymond Swartz, Foster, Anderson, Real, Tomlinson, Knight, King, Schellstede (Capt.), Clemons. Back row—Wright, Spore, Thigpen, Bohn, McDaniel, Lewis, Thompson, Crume, Caldwell.

CENTRAL STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, EDMOND, OKLA.

CITIZENS SAVINGS ATHLETIC FOUNDATION
9800 Sepulveda Blvd.

COLLEGE WRESTLING NOTES

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, STATE COLLEGE, PA.

With a very decisive victory over an undefeated Navy team, the Penn State wrestlers, under the able supervision and coaching of Charles M. Speidel, completed probably the most successful wrestling season in the history of the college. The largest attendance ever to witness a winter sport dual contest at State College was made at this meet when 6,500 ardent wrestling fans jammed Recreation Hall to witness these matches. The average attendance in other dual meets was between 4,000 and 5,000.

In the Eastern Intercollegiates Jack Light, this season's captain, won in the 135-lb. class and Captain Howard Johnston in the 165-lb. event. The latter is also 165-lb. national champion.

27—Miami 3	22½—Cornell 9½	21—Syracuse 11
20—Columbia 10	20—Lehigh 6	29—Navy 3

YALE UNIVERSITY, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

The Yale wrestling enrollment last season showed a greater number than that of any previous year, the daily number of candidates approximating 45, with an enrollment, including graduate students, of 222. One of the gratifying results was an increase in the weight of freshman candidates of eight to ten pounds. Competition consisted of two intercollegiate tournaments and eight dual meets. In the New England Intercollegiates Yale obtained second place in total points and five individual seconds. The team placed fourth in the Eastern Intercollegiates. Captain Hadlai A. Hull won the 145-lb. New England championship. Scores:

18½—Brown 11½	12—Lehigh 20	17—Princeton 11
27—New Britain 3	17—Chicago 11	6—Harvard 24
18½—Army 9½	27—MIT 3	

SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Due to graduation Coach E. W. Pennock was obliged to build his team for 1935 around several sophomores. Captain Cliff Clark was lost to the squad just as the season started by an operation for appendicitis, but was able to return in time to participate in the New England Intercollegiates. Captain-elect Sven Rosengren was the outstanding man on the team, winning all dual meets. He was ably supported by his teammate Kodis.

19½—Bklyn Poly 14½	8—Tufts 22	14—Williams 14
11—Cornell 23	16—Brown 16	19½—MIT 12½
18—EStroudsburg Thr 18		

TUFTS COLLEGE, MEDFORD, MASS.

30—Norwich 0	17—Harvard 11	20½—MIT 9½
27—Brooklyn Poly 5	22—Springfield 8	16—Brown 16

Tufts won the New England Intercollegiate Wrestling Association championship, held at M.I.T., March 8 and 9, 1935, defeating Yale, Harvard, Springfield, Brown and M.I.T. Pagan won the 118 lbs., Slate the 135 lbs., Hingston the 155 lbs. and Smith the 165 lbs.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Navy had one of the most successful wrestling seasons in its history, winning five dual meets, with one defeat and one tie. In a dual meet with Lehigh University, Eastern Intercollegiate champions, Navy won by 26 to 8.

38—Pennsylvania 0	26—Lehigh 8	38—Pittsburgh 0
16—Virginia Mil Inst 16	21—Harvard 11	3—Penn State 29
30—Chicago 0		

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

38—Johns Hopkins 0	10—Cornell 22	16—Brown 16
9½—Yale 18½	16—Franklin-Marsh 15	21—Cornell 9

UTAH STATE COLLEGE, LOGAN, UTAH.

17½—Utah 14½	34—Idaho So Br 0	Western Division—
23—Brigham Young 13	26—Montana 18	Utah 31
20—California 14		Brigham Young 10

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

"Little Three" Champions.

With the 1935 season, wrestling obtained its greatest advancement since its advent at Williams College. Under the leadership of Captain Crawford, a veteran of three years, the wrestling team annexed the Little Three championship, defeating both Wesleyan and Amherst twice.

Under the able guidance of Coach Bullock, the Williams wrestling team went outside the Little Three and arranged meets with Springfield College and Colgate University, thus obtaining a six-match schedule and coming through the season with five victories and one tie, with Springfield.

Interest in wrestling greatly increased last year, as was shown by the establishment of a freshman team, an innovation at Williams. Interest was also increased by the additional two meets with Colgate and Springfield. This policy will be continued and, if possible, meets will be arranged with six individual teams, instead of double engagements with Amherst and Wesleyan as in the past.

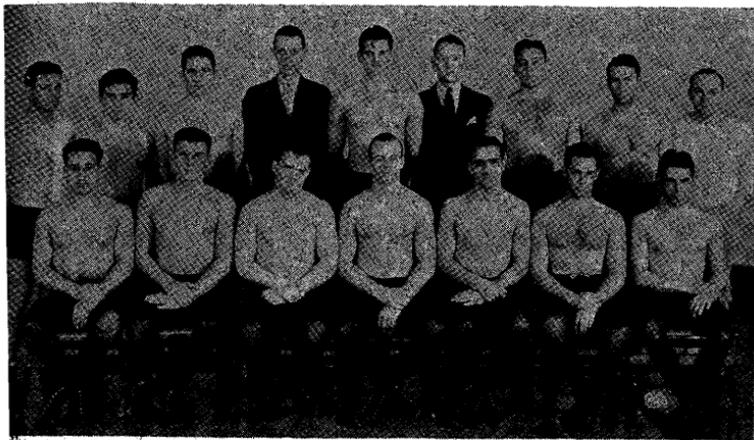
33—Wesleyan 3
20½—Colgate 9½

22—Amherst 6
14—Springfield 14

21—Wesleyan 11
14—Amherst 12

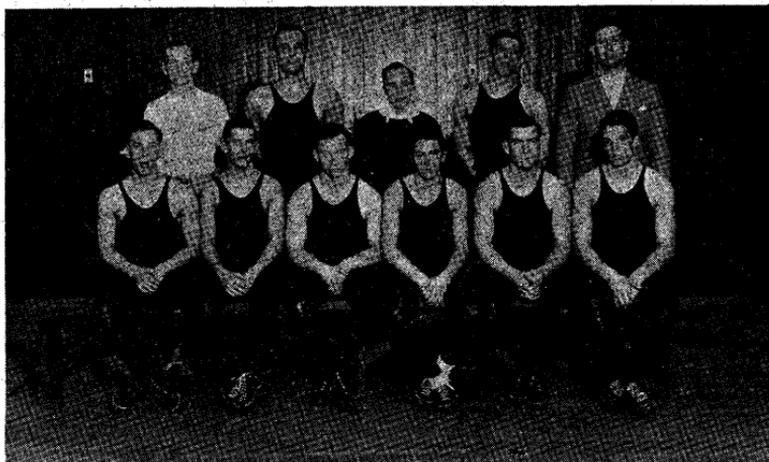
CENTRAL STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, EDMOND, OKLA.

Central won the Oklahoma State Collegiate Conference championship, with the following carrying off individual honors: Wright, 118-lb. class; Anderson 126-lb; Villa Real, 135-lb.; Schellstede, 175-lb.; Clemons, heavyweight. Central also won second place in the A. A. U. national tournament held at Oklahoma City, scoring 13 points and six falls. Tomlinson won first place in the 145-lb. class, King was second in the 165-lb. Clemons second in the heavyweight and Wright third in 118-lb. Tomlinson also secured second place in the N.C.A.A. championships held at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., in March, 1935.



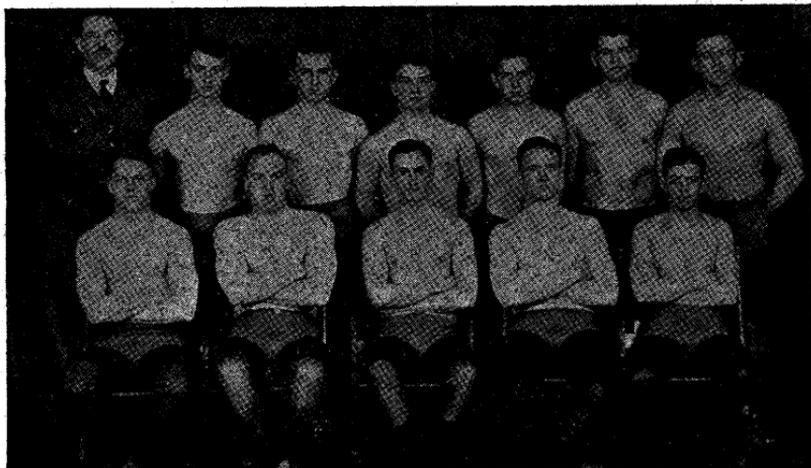
front row—Zooloomian, Bliss, Pease, Staniels (Capt.), Dicesaro, Daum, Beaulieu.
back row—Coach R. K. Cole, Santilli, Halpern, Barney (Asst. Mgr.), Broomhead,
a Bonne (Mgr.), Saklad, Oster, Asst. Coach R. G. Anderton. Rice, Photo.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.



Front row—Baltz, Zabriski, Sawyer, Quenelle, Covell, Bates. Back row—F. J. Kavanagh, Trainer; Hauser, Hughes (Mgr.), Pfiquette, Coach Clogston.

ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY, CANTON, N. Y.



Front row—Glidden, Young, Overbury, McRury, Munn. Back row—Coach Baker, Cross, Varachos, Marra, Hastings, Bailey, Eacmen.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, VT.

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• INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING •

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN THE UNITED STATES

By B. E. Wiggins, Member N.C.A.A. Rules Committee.

Amateur wrestling in high schools, boys' clubs, Y.M.C.A.'s, A.A.U., and other organizations promoting this activity, has increased, so far as actual numbers and interest are concerned, probably forty per cent throughout the nation during the past year. It has been a source of surprise to the writer since the first definite national survey of the sport was made (1933) to know that wrestling, which hitherto had not received its due publicity, is now on a parity with any so-called minor sport in well organized public school systems in many states.

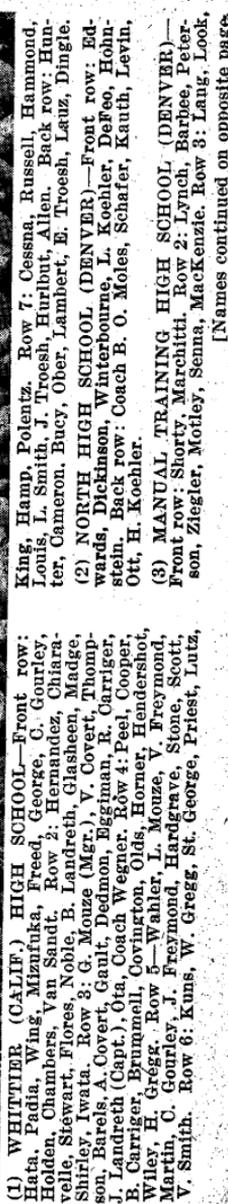
Although the pioneer and leading states, such as Oklahoma, Iowa and Nebraska, have developed a very fine interest and have succeeded in placing this activity where it belongs in the roster of recognized forms of instruction and competition, reports from New York, New Jersey, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Georgia, California, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Kansas, Colorado, Michigan, Ohio, and other states, indicate that wrestling is being systematically encouraged, particularly in intramural and interclass forms. This in itself is truly foundation work and will help to equip boys and young men for the rigors of life later on, even though they do not compete in championship meets while in school.

Wrestling has been practised by practically every tribe and nation in the world from the beginning of time. There are some distinctive types which have been developed from the earliest times until the present day. The Greeks, from early Olympic times and all through the Periclean Age and later, probably developed wrestling, as well as other manly sports, to a greater degree than any nation of antiquity. While each modern nation has its own specific type or style of wrestling, such as the Greco-Roman in the Scandinavian countries and Germany, Jiu Jitsu in Japan, Cornish, Cumberland, and Lancashire in England, the East Indian style in India, and the American Indian style, our own catch-as-catch-can style of wrestling, it seems to the writer, embodies a greater range of skill and agility, due to the fact that no specific hold, or combination, is paramount at all times. Mental and physical coordination, balance and leverage, and the use of arms, hands, body and legs, must respond as one harmonious whole in this type of wrestling.

In the other types mentioned, there is usually one specific hold highly developed, such as in jiu jitsu, where pressure on nerve centers and joint-torsion are used; in the Cornish style, where a jacket is essential; in the Greco-Roman, where only holds from the waist up may be used; and in other styles of wrestling, where the contestant is defeated when he is thrown off his feet; by rolling falls; when one shoulder, or "point," touches the mat, and so on. Also a fall is decisive, in that both shoulders shall be "pinned" to the mat a definite length of time in the catch-as-catch-can style.

There are few, if any, physical activities on the school calendar offering such a wide range of weight classification, practically one hundred pounds in eight classes. Thus, there is no bar to any lad on the basis of poundage. So long as he is organically sound, he has equal opportunity to become proficient. Very few greater satisfactions exist than that of being capable of self-defense when the need arises. Furthermore, the joy of being truly alive is derived from "scientific scuffling."

As the training institutions in the nation offer greater opportunity in both major and minor physical education courses, young America will, I believe, receive a sound knowledge of wrestling fundamentals, at least. With no desire to detract due credit from others in the field, it is fitting to mention the excellent and untiring efforts of Gallagher of Oklahoma, Sheridan of Lehigh, Thom of Indiana, Dr. Clapp of Nebraska, and Otopalik of Iowa, in the development of amateur wrestling. It is a source of regret that there is no Earl Caddock today to inspire boys in this sport, comparable to the fine record and life of the late Christy Mathewson in baseball. It is the hope of the Rules Committee and those interested in a virile boyhood in the United States, that amateur wrestling may continue its growth during the coming year.



(1) WHITIER (CALIF.) HIGH SCHOOL—Front row: Hata, Padia, Wing, Mizufuka, Freed, George, C. Gourley, Holden, Chambers, Van Sandt. Row 2: Hernandez, Chiarella, Stewart, Flores, Noble, B. Landreth, Glasheen, Madge, Shirley, Iwata. Row 3: G. Mouze (Mgr.), V. Covert, Thompson, Barels, A. Covert, Gault, Dedmon, Eginman, R. Carriger, J. Landreth (Capt.), Ota, Coach Wegner. Row 4: Peel, Cooper, B. Carriger, Brummell, Covington, Olds, Horner, Hendershot, Wiley, H. Gregg. Row 5—Wahler, L. Mouze, V. Freymond, Martin, C. Gourley, J. Freymond, Hardgrave, Stone, Scott, V. Smith. Row 6: Kuns, W. Gregg, St. George, Priest, Lutz,

King, Hamp, Polentz. Row 7: Cessna, Russell, Hammond, Louis, L. Smith, J. Troesh, Hurlbut, Allen. Back row: Hunter, Cameron, Bucy, Ober, Lambert, E. Troesh, Lutz, Dingle.

(2) NORTH HIGH SCHOOL (DENVER)—Front row: Edwards, Dickinson, Winterbourne, L. Koehler, DeFeso, Hohnstein. Back row: Coach B. O. Moles, Schafer, Kauth, Levin, Ott, H. Koehler.

(3) MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL (DENVER)—Front row: Shorty, Marchitti. Row 2: Lynch, Barbee, Peterson, Ziegler, Motley, Senna, Mackenzie. Row 3: Lang, Look.

[Names continued on opposite page.

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN CALIFORNIA

By Frank M. Crosby, San Diego.

The most important event in the history of wrestling in California schools happened in May, 1935, when the athletic governing body of the state took active control and appointed a committee of three competent school men to supervise and sponsor the sport, beginning with the 1935-36 season. With the active support of the California Interscholastic Federation, wrestling is headed for a new era and should soon be on the sports program of most of the larger high schools.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

The tenth annual Southern California interscholastic tournament was held in 1935 at Whittier High School, with 51 contestants entered from eight schools. Whittier won the team title with 5 firsts, 3 seconds, 1 third; San Diego was second. Individual winners:

95-lb.—Fierro (San Diego). 105-lb.—Padia (Whittier). 115-lb.—Landreth (Whittier). 125-lb.—Penueles (San Diego). 135-lb.—Rodriguez (San Diego). 145-lb.—Dedmon (Whittier). 155-lb.—Heth (El Monte). 165-lb.—Covington (Whittier). Heavyweight—Ober (Whittier).

An interesting feature of the Southern California tournament was a full entry from Sherman Vocational School for Indians located at Riverside. The newcomers showed remarkable strength and gameness and with more experience should be a real threat to all comers.

Captain Leo Heth of El Monte ended his three years of high school competition without being defeated. He won 145-lb. championship in 1933 and the 155-lb. medal in 1934 and 1935.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

The first annual northern California tournament was won by Polytechnic High of San Francisco, with Roosevelt High, Oakland, second. Individual champions (all Polytechnic unless otherwise noted):

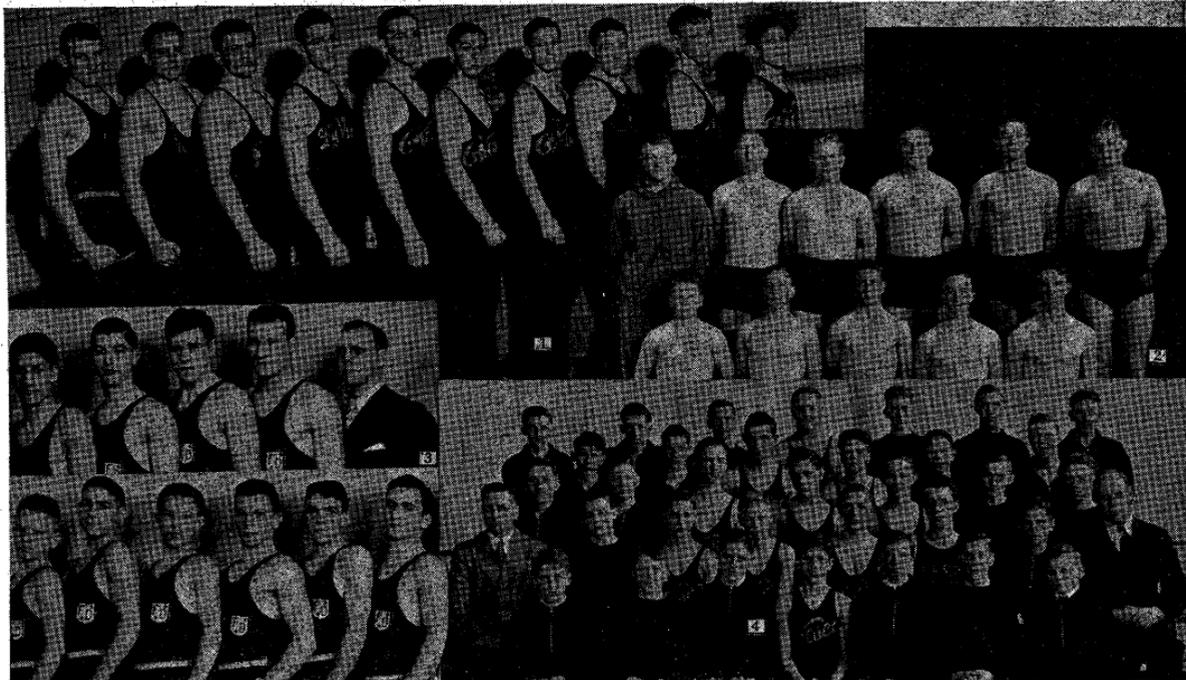
118-lb.—Schelsinger. 126-lb.—H. Hill (Porterville). 135-lb.—Newsham. 145-lb.—Hamilton. 155-lb.—Schaeffer (Roosevelt). 165-lb.—Wunderling. 175-lb.—Sinclair. Heavyweight—G. Hill.

Extensive intramural tournaments practically eliminated the need for dual meets last year. Especially was this true at San Diego and Whittier. The latter had 134 boys report for wrestling instruction, 93 of whom entered in their intramural tournament composed of thirteen weight classes, and 357 bouts were held before it was finished.

Takamine, Coronado, Shucotsky, Duncan, Handaran. Back row—Coach Nourse, Denery, Chin, Pappas, Waggoner, Martin, Campbell (Mgr.).

(4) EAST HIGH SCHOOL (DENVER)—Front row: Brower, W. Sackman, Naylor, Ashton, Harner, Fishel. Back row: Coach K. Julsrud, Mills, Nellis, J. Adams, A. Adams, M. Sackman.

(5) SAN DIEGO (CALIF.) HIGH SCHOOL—Front row: Fierro, Saleeby, Hottenstein, Penueles (Capt.), Rodriguez, Wheeler, Thompson, Sisto, Adair. Row 2: Coach Crosby, Rutherford, Ferguson, Camacho, Negrete, DelPozo, Judd, Sumiyoshi, B. Kimmel, S. Kimmel, Newbanks (Mgr.). Row 3: Schultz, Sour, Burnett, Haugh, Moscovitz, Honda, Ritchey, Dennis, Yamasaki, Cota. Row 4: McIntyre, Ryan, Rogers, Hurt, Smith, S. Johnson, Rood, Best, Regan, Litzler, R. Johnson. Back row: Follette, Van Rope, Enders, Holmes, Estep, Gundlack, Krause, Case, Herman.



(1) **INDIVIDUAL STATE HIGH SCHOOL CHAMPIONS OF IOWA**—Messerly (Fort Dodge), 165 lbs.; Berry (Iowa Training), 155 lbs.; Ponte (Iowa Training), heavyweight; Farrell (Luverne), 145 lbs.; Nichols (Cresco), 135 lbs.; Hilke (Cresco), 115 lbs.; Lybbert (Cresco), 95 lbs.; Morford (Clarion), 125 lbs.; Hanson (Cresco), 105 lbs.; Ingle (Cresco), 85 lbs.

(2) **PONCA CITY (OKLA.)**—Front row: Barnett, Hess, Parker, J. Riggs, B. Riggs. Back row: Coach Surbeck, Smith, Huber, F. Young, R. Young, Fr. Young.

(3) **FORT DODGE (IOWA) HIGH SCHOOL**—Front row: Macek, Stone, Larson, Madole, Bales, Isaacson. Back row: Gargano, Castagnoli, Johnston, Messerly, Coach Fred Cooper.

(4) **CRESCO (IOWA) HIGH SCHOOL**—Front row: Kakac, W. Walker, Price, Ingle, Bateman, Kapler, Morris. Row 2: Coach D. C. Bartelma, Lickteig, Lybbert, D. Hanson, Hilke, Novak, P. Hanson, Asst. Coach H. Schroeder. Row 3: Aegler, Salisbury, Murray, Connolly, Nichols, Reutlinger, G. Walker. Row 4: Moen, Kennelly, Jones, Miller, Chehak, Easler. Back row: Sobolik, Culbert, Bateman, Peckham, Johnson, Nelson, Stevens.

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN IOWA

By D. C. Bartelma.

High school wrestling as an interscholastic sport has continued to increase in popularity in Iowa. In a few instances schools have found it necessary to curtail competition for financial reasons, but several others have added wrestling to their physical education programs, while many of the original wrestling schools have increased their schedules. School administrators are realizing more and more the value of wrestling as an interscholastic competitive sport. It fits into the scheme of education especially by offering a chance of athletic competition to every size boy. With this objective in mind, the Iowa High School Wrestling Association has adopted the 85-lb., 95-lb., and heavyweight classes as regular weights, and in some duals and tournaments 75-lb. classes are included. As better trained wrestling coaches are becoming more plentiful in the physical education field, the high school wrestlers from year to year are showing a greater knowledge of scientific wrestling.

Five years ago when the state tournament became too unwieldy because of the large number competing, the plan was adopted of holding four district tournaments. Winners of first and second places in each weight from each district are eligible to compete in the state meet. This method of conducting a state series of tournaments has been quite successful, both in providing competition for more boys and in improving the caliber of competitors in the state meet.

This year the district tournaments were held at Cherokee, Valley Junction, Eagle Grove and East Waterloo. The winning schools in the respective tournaments were Fort Dodge, Valley Junction, Mason City and Cresco. The state meet was held at Fort Dodge for the second consecutive year. Cresco won the state championship, scoring 29 points to 17 for Fort Dodge and 14 to Cherokee. Five of the ten state champions were from Cresco. This is a new record for individual champions from one school. The winners:

85-lb.—Newell Ingle. 95-lb.—Edward Lybbert. 105-lb.—Dale Hanson. 115-lb.—Earl Hike. 125-lb.—Morris Morford (Clarion). 135-lb.—Donald Nichols. 145-lb.—Vern Farrell (Luverne). 155-lb.—Clifford Berry (Iowa Training School). 165-lb.—Floyd Messerly (Fort Dodge). Heavyweight—Walter Ponte (Iowa Training School).

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN ILLINOIS

Only a small percentage of the high schools of Illinois sponsor wrestling as an inter-school sport. Most of these are situated in the vicinity of Chicago or Champaign, the University of Illinois being located in the latter city. There are two wrestling meets in which numbers of schools participated. One of these is the Chicago city high school meet, which has been listed in a separate article, and the other is a meet held at John Swaney Township High School at McNabb.

JOHN SWANEY WRESTLING MEET.

By E. E. Sears.

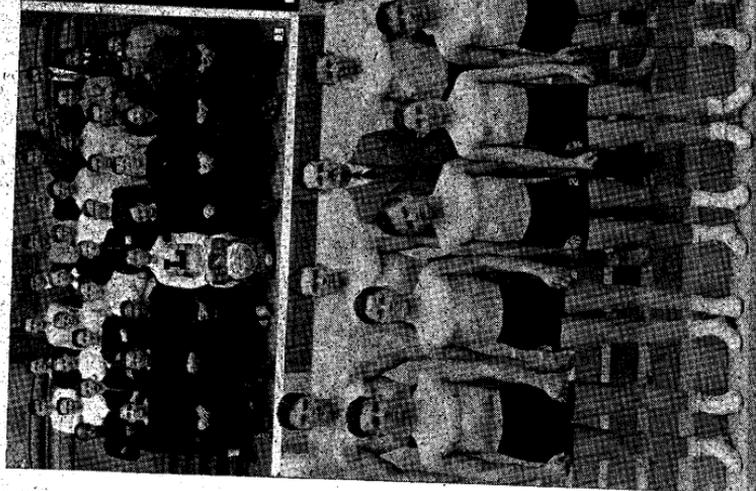
A wrestling tournament has been conducted at John Swaney High School for several years. Schools entered last season comprised Arcola, Champaign, Geneva, Lewistown, Gibson City, Rankin, Urbana, University High School of Urbana and John Swaney High of McNabb. Sixty-two athletes entered and medals were given to the first three winners in nine weights, varying from 95 lbs. to a heavyweight. Champaign won the school championship.

HIGH SCHOOL WRESTLING IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

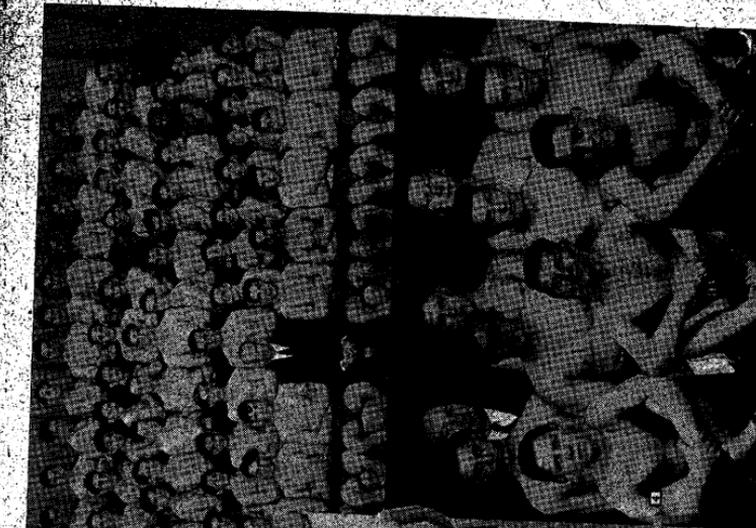
By Lewis Stevens, Urbana.

High school wrestling is rapidly developing in central Illinois. It has been three years since Coach "Hek" Kenny of the University of Illinois suggested the idea of a wrestling tournament to further interest in the sport. Mr. Kenny spent a great deal of time aiding high schools in learning the rudiments and aided by members of his own squad gave many exhibitions before enthusiastic wrestling fans.

One of the results of this extra-curricular activity was noted in the increased number of boys out for athletics. Small boys found that they had a chance to



(1) LINDELOM HIGH SCHOOL (CHICAGO)—Front row: Connolly, Kuzninski, Watson; R. Antonacci (Capt.), Nagle, Szycawski, Zemech. Row 2: Thomas, Wolniak, G. Ashounis, O'Brien, R. Madja, Javorski, A. Antonacci, Rondolucci, Orth, Henais, Dacles, Estren, J. Askounis, Bendisne, Mack, Wald, Metytska, Kasztauskas, Krumdieck (Mgr.), Juska, Yonaitis, Coffey, Michasz, Coach Spade.



(2) TILDEN TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL (CHICAGO)—Front row: Rolak, Brolin, Dain, Boetner, Fernandez, Coach Hicks, Lazzara (Capt.), Roman, Maier, Noplos, Suchan. Row 2: Concannon, Mankowski, Osurek, Blum, Pasternak, Reccia, Pjevias, Sliwinski, Fialkowski, Wagner, Herman, Stiever, Herman, Qualissa, Spitzer, Sauto. Row 3: Post (Asst. Mgr.), Schweltzer, Phillips, Cusey, Seemen, Balaius, Telander, Zaidlicz, McGrath, Bianco, Moroz, Spodgrasa. (Names continued on page 10)

match their skill and ability against others of their own weight. In football, basketball and track, boys of small stature are much handicapped against larger boys.

On April 8, 1933, the first downstate wrestling meet was held at Champaign High School. Nine schools participated. The Champaign team, coached by John Redman, was winner of the title. Danville was runner-up, with Geneva third. In 1934 the meet was held at Urbana High. The host school won the championship and Danville and Champaign tied for second place honors. Twelve schools competed.

John Swaney High of McNabb was the Mecca of the Downstate wrestlers in 1935. Champaign again won the meet for the second time in three years. Urbana was runner-up, with McNabb third.

In individual achievements Walters of Gibson City was probably the outstanding performer, having won the heavyweight title all three years. "Babe" Green of Champaign won two titles. Charles Hursey and James Stansfield, both of Urbana, each won twice. Stansfield has one year of competition left. John Lynch, another Urbana boy, has two championships to his credit.

At the coaches' meeting at McNabb during the wrestling tournament, Mr. Claypool of Arcola was elected president of the association. The annual meet is to be held the last week in February, 1936, at Arcola.

WRESTLING IN CHICAGO PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS

By Robert D. Hicks, Coach Tilden Tech.

Wrestling was started in the Chicago high schools in 1926, half a dozen schools participating. By 1929 interest had so developed that the city was divided into two sections and a round robin was run in each, the winners meeting for the championship. City individual and Cook County championships succeeded dual meets. This setup is still employed, but it is hoped that a state meet may be instituted in the near future which will help to bring the downstate and Chicago sections together.

Last year saw the introduction of twelve new high schools, and coaching staffs were split in order to carry the new load. However, this really should prove beneficial. Three of the new schools have already entered teams.

Properly coached and supervised wrestling is the greatest of individual sports. There have been no serious injuries at any of the meets, and parents, students and alumni form an increasing and appreciative audience each year.

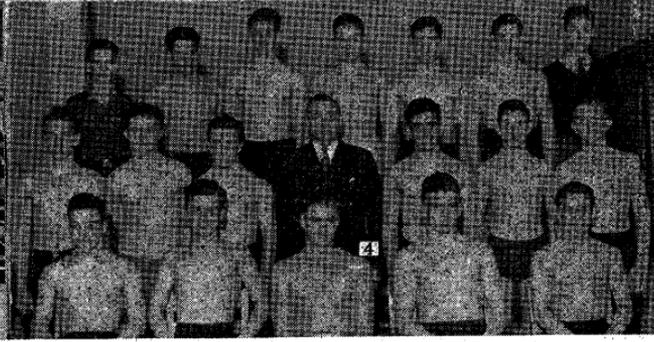
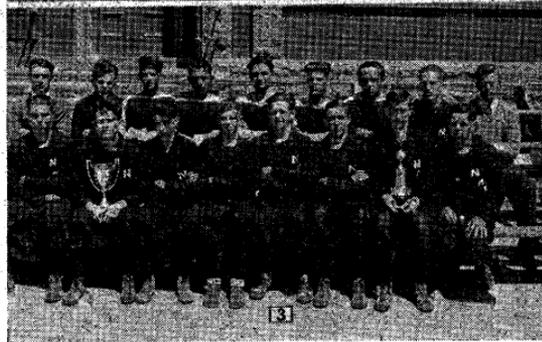
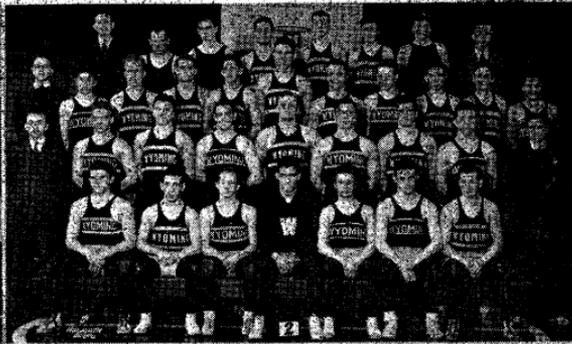
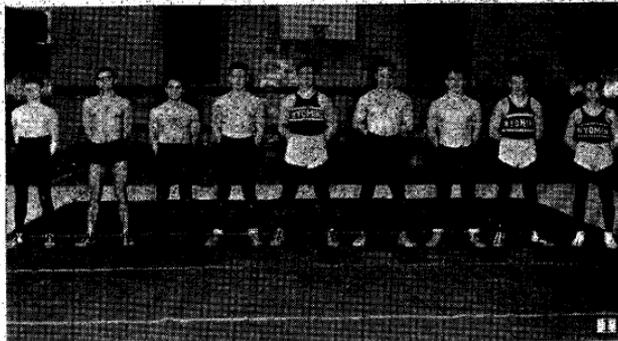
Individual champions were as follows:

100-lb.—Kachironbas (Crane Tech). 108-lb.—Herman (Tilden). 116-lb.—Pope (Crane). 125-lb.—Roman (Tilden). 135-lb.—Roper (Morgan Park). 145-lb.—Boetcher (Tilden). 155-lb.—Lazzara (Tilden). 165-lb.—Byrd (Lindblom). 175-lb.—Peters (Crane). Heavyweight—H. Sikich (Bowen).

Rosner, Kehoe, Brown, Till, Mitchell. Row 4: Moyer (Mgr.), Vaccarello, Olson, Courtney, Groner, Shintani, Charnes, Thomas, Gurskis, Jancauskas, Boyd, Byers, Stefanik, Zaksas, Gedwell, Veenstra. Back row: Groth, Kostovich, Baumruck, Patterson, Lenzewski, Porebski, Gacek, Rezak, Hultch, Pfeiffer, Pavlak, Alexander, Mehlan.

(3) TULSA (OKLA.) HIGH SCHOOL.—Front row: Pilkington (Capt.), Henson, Secrist, Sparks, Byrd, Peck. Back row: Wilson. Knight, Coach Art Griffith, Combs, Jones, Jenkins.

(4) SOUTH HIGH SCHOOL (CLEVELAND)—Front row: Dikovitski, Gotowka, Selto. Row 2: Dant, Paposhak, Adryan, Cerne. Back row: Coach Ray T. Kraft, Lewandowski, Gober (Capt.), Porowski.



(1) NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA OPEN AMATEUR CHAMPIONS—Love (Kingston HS), 112 lbs.; Kapec (Wyoming), 118 lbs.; Namey (Wilkes-Barre YMCA), 126 lbs.; Jones (Wyoming), 135 lbs.; Junto (Pittston YMCA), 145 lbs.; Skovronsky (Wilkes-Barre YMCA), 155 lbs.; Miller (Hazleton YMCA), 165 lbs.; Fedden (Pittston YMCA), 175 lbs.; Paskevich (Wyoming), Heavyweight.

(2) WYOMING SEMINARY, KINGSTON, PA.—Front row: Mesics, Latorre, Lee, Lenox Muldoon (Capt.), Kapec, Davis, Jones. Row 2: Coach W. A. Bishop, Blair, Bialek, Dodge, Zaleski, Paskevich, Yaple, Gildea, Pawlush (Mgr.). Row 3: Moore, Tischler, Nesbitt, Cramer, Saporito, Troup, Buntz, Rice, Storm, Corkwell, Bianco. Back row: James (Asst.

Mgr.), Zanier, Hawley, Taylor, Robinson, Donnelly, Jones, Burke (Asst. Mgr.).

(3) NEWTON (N.J.) HIGH SCHOOL—Front row: E. Schultz, Hunterton, O. Harris, Tallman, Snover, Sprague, Stierli, Cassidy. Back row: Coach H. Boresch, J. Schultz, Mitchell, Lorenzo, Scalza, H. Harris, Marvin, Klingener, Van Sykle (Mgr.).

(4) NORTH QUINCY (MASS.) HIGH SCHOOL—Front row: DelGallo, Scollin, French, Tonry, Bartol. Row 2: Smith, Howe, Patten (Capt.), Coach MacDonald, Johnston (Capt.), Fallon, Coleman. Back row: Shields (Asst. Mgr.), McEachern, Orcutt, Doherty, Cameron, Paulson, Berberan (Mgr.).

WRESTLING IN NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

By W. Austin Bishop, Coach of Wrestling, Wyoming Seminary.

Most encouraging was the growing interest among the high schools of Wyoming Valley, Kingston, Forty Fort, Plains and Nicholson made wrestling a major sport and were represented by promising teams. Meyers, G.A.R. and Coughlin high schools of Wilkes-Barre; Central and Technical of Scranton; West Pittston, Luzerne and Bloomsburg conducted successful intramural programs, which forecast the probability of entering outside competition this season.

Wyoming Seminary's enviable record of never having experienced a fracture or other serious injury during eight years of strenuous activity remains intact. This testimonial on the safety of the sport is even more impressive when it is known that more than fifty boys prepare for and take part in actual competition at that school. The season record was 220½ points against 80½ for nine opponents.

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN NEW JERSEY

By Harry E. Lake.

Newton again won interscholastic honors, for the second successive year, with Union in the runner-up position. Out of the ten individual championships Newton gained six, Union two and Teaneck two. During the entire two years of the tournament there has been only one injury, and that a slight one.

It was the second undefeated season for Newton, which won Eastern championship at Lehigh with 27 points. Won New Jersey interscholastic championship and scored 32 points in New Jersey A.A.U. championship. Season total of 330 points for 44 for opponents.

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND ADJACENT STATES

By William Sheridan, Lehigh University.

Scholastic wrestling in the East is much more pronounced than in previous years. Many schools have taken up the sport for the first time. Tournaments are held in various sections, but the outstanding one is that sponsored by Lehigh University, at Bethlehem, Pa.

Seventeen high schools and prep schools participated in last season's tournament, which was held March 8 and 9, 1935, with a total list of 103 entries. The wrestling is much in advance of any previously seen in scholastic circles in that section. Many of the participants displayed a finish in their work that would do credit to college men. Continued scholastic interest of this nature will have a decided bearing on the standard of Eastern wrestling in the universities.

The championship was won by Newton (N.J.) High School with a total point score of 27. Shamokin (Pa.) High School was second, with 23 points, Brooklyn Poly Prep, Brooklyn, was third, with 19 points. Mercersburg (Pa.) Academy was fourth with 16 points, and Liberty High School, Bethlehem (Pa.) was fifth with 10 points.

All visiting contestants were the guests of Lehigh University fraternities during the two days of the tournament. It is the intention of the Lehigh University athletic authorities to make this meet an annual affair.

Following are the individual winners: 105-lb.—Bodder (Bethlehem), 115-lb.—Kemp (Shamokin), 125-lb.—Hunterton (Newton), 135-lb.—Stierli (Newton), 145-lb.—Kilgour (Franklin & Marshall Academy), 155-lb.—Schultz (Newton), 165-lb.—Paul (Shamokin), 175-lb.—Olson (Mercersburg), Heavyweight—Pickett (Gilman).

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN RHODE ISLAND

By R. K. Cole, Brown University.

Interscholastic wrestling in Rhode Island has progressed rapidly in the last four years. Several schools have now taken up the sport and are making commendable advancement. Previously, the main drawback was the lack of experienced coaches. At present five Brown University graduates are coaching in state high schools and their efforts have been manifested in the interscholastic tournament.

Last season witnessed full dual meet schedules for most of the twelve schools sponsoring wrestling. When it is recalled that Rhode Island is the smallest state in the Union (37 by 41 miles), it is encouraging to know that some dozen schools are keenly interested. The Rhode Island State annual tournament was held at Brown University, Providence. Eleven schools entered 65 contestants. Preliminaries were held Friday afternoon, semi-finals Saturday morning and finals Saturday afternoon. Under this arrangement no wrestling took place in the evening and the competitors were able to sleep at home.

In past championships, Central High of Providence carried off the lion's share of honors. However, last year the points were more evenly distributed and Central did not win a final bout, which in itself was evidence that all the schools are steadily progressing.

MASSACHUSETTS INTERSCHOLASTIC TOURNAMENT

The Old Colony Wrestling League, composed of Quincy, Needham, Weymouth, Hingham, Watertown and North Quincy high schools is now in its seventh year.

Through the facilities of Tufts College an interscholastic tournament, called the Massachusetts Interscholastic Wrestling Tournament, was held for the first time in March, 1935. North Quincy, Quincy, Browne & Nichols, Weymouth, Beverly, Haverhill, Watertown, Hingham, Thayer Academy and Stoneham entered teams for a total of 56 individual entries. North Quincy won, with 45 points; Quincy was second, with 25 points, and Weymouth third, with 18 points. The success of the tournament was so great that many other high schools have announced their intention of taking up the sport.

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN OKLAHOMA

By Art Griffith, Wrestling Coach Tulsa Central High School.

Visions of pioneer high school wrestling coaches in Oklahoma are fast becoming realities, as the game is gaining in popularity at an astonishing rate.

Several factors are responsible, and now added to the ranks of boosters are the foot ball coaches. A good wrestler makes a good player. He is in fine physical condition, is accustomed to being banged around, has a perfect sense of balance, does not mind personal contact, and appreciates the importance of training. Foot ball coaches in Oklahoma realize all this and are enthusiastic about wrestling because it provides a perfect interlude during the off months.

Oklahoma is divided into four districts. Each district holds a tournament and the boys who win first and second places are sent to the state tournament at Oklahoma A. & M. College. Tulsa Central has not lost a dual match in eight years and in the district tournament last season won eight first places and one second. In the state meet Central scored 30 points to win first place. Ponca City was second with 15 points and Geary third with 11 points. Individual champions were:

95-lb.—Barnett (Ponca City). 105-lb.—Hess (Ponca City). 115-lb.—Aikins (Stillwater). 125-lb.—Henson (Tulsa Central). 135-lb.—Webber (Hobart). 145-lb.—Gramlich (Geary). 155-lb.—Knight (Tulsa Central). 165-lb.—Young (Ponca City). 185-lb.—Williams (Erick).

After the state tournament Central entered five seniors in the Missouri Valley A. A. U. tournament, where they won four firsts and one second. In the A. A. U. national tournament of 1935 the four seniors entered scored five points to win sixth place, just behind Indiana University, who had seven points for fifth place. Thirty-one teams competed.

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN OHIO

By B. E. Wiggins.

The twelfth annual wrestling and gymnastic meet conducted by the Columbus public school system had five high schools and 60 entrants. Competition was keen, the interest of the spectators above normal, and injuries were nil. East won the city title for the third consecutive year. South, West, Central and Aquinas finished in order.

Wrestling in Cleveland schools enjoyed a banner year. Cincinnati promoted several A.A.U. events with success, while Ohio State University sponsored a successful A.A.U. meet with 40 competitors. Kent State Normal continued as one of the leading institutions in wrestling activity in Ohio.

Although the writer has frequently mentioned the fact that many conservative educators and citizens frequently draw an analogy between modern professional wrestling, and what they assume is the amateur style, it may be apropos to state that many boys within recent months have had their interest awakened in this activity and have enrolled in their respective school squads. If professional wrestling develops an incentive to boys, it may have served some good purpose in starting them under the auspices of their own school organizations. Personally, the writer believes that high school wrestling, both in its intramural form and in dual and open meets, may be said to be decidedly on the upgrade in the State of Ohio. Since Ohio may be rated as one of the more conservative states in school sports, the steady growth of this activity should be a hopeful sign of its future status.

HIGH SCHOOL WRESTLING IN NORTH CAROLINA

By R. E. Jackins, Barium.

Barium won the state championship for the second year, scoring 34 points, Greensboro was second with 31. In a dual meet with Durham High, the latter won the first from Barium by one point, 12 to 11. In the return engagement Barium was victor, 22 to 5. Salisbury also bowed to Barium in a dual contest. Tech High School of Atlanta, Georgia, challenged Barium, after the regular season closed, but nevertheless Barium emerged the winner by 28 to 5.

CITIZENS SAVINGS ATHLETIC FOUNDATION
9800 Sepulveda Blvd.
Los Angeles California 90046

Wrestling Officials

LIST OF WESTERN CONFERENCE AND FOURTH DISTRICT OFFICIALS.

Baers, L.	Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
Barker, R. W.	Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa.
Barnes, Dr. R.	Cherokee, Iowa.
Barton, George	Daily News, Minneapolis, Minn.
Collins, Fendley	Michigan State College, Lansing, Mich.
Dickerson, H. L.	1765 King Ave., Columbus, Ohio.
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Volliva, Dick	University of Indiana, Bloomington.
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Watson, L.	1424 Dearborn Parkway, Chicago, Ill.

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Patterson, B. R. Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.
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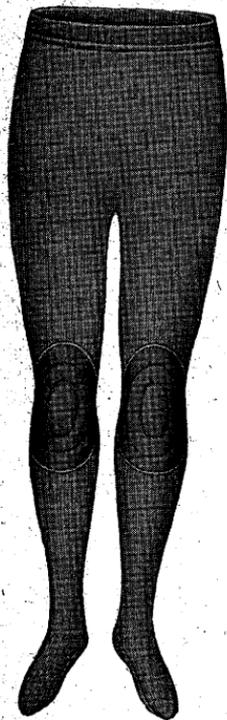
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