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No. 429

National Collegiate Athletic Association Wrestling Rules 1939-1940

*As Recommended by the Rules Committee
consisting of*

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DR. J. A. ROCKWELL, Secretary . . . Mass. Inst. Tech.
LT. COL. H. M. READ . . . Virginia Military Institute
E. G. SCHROEDER . . . State University of Iowa
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HIGH SCHOOL WRESTLING RULES



1, Dr. R. G. Clapp, University of Nebraska, Editor; 2, Dr. J. A. Rockwell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 3, S. R. Couch, University of Utah; 4, B. E. Wiggins, Columbus (Ohio) Public Schools; 5, Lt. Col. H. M. Read, Virginia Military Institute; 6, C. F. Foster, Princeton; 7, E. G. Schroeder, University of Iowa.

WRESTLING RULES COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Changes in Rules

COLLEGE RULES.

Important changes designated by a ★

The attention of contestants and coaches is called to the following changes:

RULE 3, Section 2.

Headgears.

★**RULE 5, Section 4.**

Disqualification in National Collegiate Championships, where communicable disease is present, now mandatory.

★**RULE 7, Section 1. (Advantage secured at edge of mat.)**

This change makes clear the fact that this rule applies regardless of the starting position.

★**RULE 9, Section 1, D. (Intentionally going off mat.)**

The Committee hopes this change will discourage this practice and speed up the wrestling.

★**RULE 11, Section 1, A and B; Section 2, B and C; Sections 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. (Penalties.)**

In some cases the penalties for infringement on the rules are increased and in all cases the responsibility of deciding whether a penalty shall or shall not be inflicted is taken from the Referee. It is now **MANDATORY** on the Referee to apply the penalty.

★**RULE 18, Section 10.**

The same principle is applied here as in Rule 11.

Particular attention is called to the article on "Standardizing Wrestling Officiating" by Mr. Sargeant of Springfield College on page 130 and all coaches are urged to fill out the questionnaire on page 133 and send same to Mr. Sargeant.

HIGH SCHOOL RULES.

No changes have been made in the High School Rules for 1939-40.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN RULES.

POINT SYSTEM.

At the conference between the wrestling coaches and members of the National Collegiate Wrestling Rules Committee held in connection with the 1939 National Collegiate Wrestling Championships, the coaches present voted by a very substantial majority to request the Wrestling Rules Committee to incorporate a point system in the 1939-40 Wrestling Code. The Wrestling Rules Committee gave careful consideration to this recommendation. The Committee voted approval of the general principles of a point system, but due to lack of uniformity of opinion on the part of the coaches, as well as the members of the Committee, as to what point system should be adopted, they postponed action. The Committee requests that the wrestling coaches throughout the country study the various point systems and try out in actual competition various systems and report to the Wrestling Rules Committee their experiences with the same and their recommendations. If and when there is a fairly general agreement among those interested in the college wrestling as to just what type of point system is going to work out most satisfactorily, the Committee will take more definite action. The Committee gave careful consideration to other proposed changes in rules; but the Committee did not think it advisable to make further changes at this time.

R. G. CLAPP, M.D.,

Chairman, National Collegiate Wrestling Rules Committee

Rules for Wrestling

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Wrestling Committee:

DR. R. G. CLAPP, University of Nebraska, Chairman; DR. JOHN A. ROCKWELL, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Secretary; LT. COL. H. M. READ, Virginia Military Institute; B. E. WIGGINS, Columbus (Ohio) Public Schools; E. G. SCHROEDER, State University of Iowa; C. F. FOSTER, Princeton University; S. R. COUCH, University of Utah.

Advisory Committee:

RICHARD K. COLE, Brown University; W. AUSTIN BISHOP, University of Pennsylvania; E. C. GALLAGHER, Oklahoma A.&M. College; R. J. McLEAN, University of Texas; JULIUS WAGNER, Colorado State College; HENRY STONE, University of California.

Particular attention is called to Notice on page 129, entitled, "Coaches and Contestants—Attention."

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

Rule 1. Eligibility

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

2. In addition to the above; participants in the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship meet must represent institutions which are active individual or allied members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and must conform to the rules of eligibility adopted by the N.C.A.A., to apply to all annual championship meets conducted by this Association. These rules will be printed and explained in the entry blanks for the National Collegiate Wrestling championship meet.

3. Hereafter, all colleges, universities, and institutions of learning in the United States with acceptable scholastic and athletic standards may become active members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association at any time upon approval of the President, Secretary, and Vice-President of the National Collegiate District in which that institution is located. Hereafter, representatives of institutions which are included in the Allied Membership of the N.C.A.A. may participate, provided the representatives' institution

RULE 1, Section 3

pays into the N.C.A.A. treasury a fee of \$10.00. In addition to the above, the usual individual entry fee of \$2.00 is charged by the National Collegiate Wrestling Rules Committee.

Note. See Rule 5, Section 4.

Rule 2. Representation

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

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

Note. See Rule 5, Section 1D (a), (b), (c).

Rule 3. Mats, Ropes and Costumes

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

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

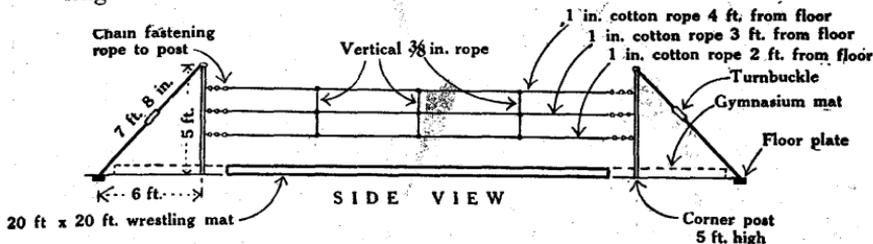
Raised platforms are not recommended and should not be used without ropes. Even when used with ropes the platform should extend at least 6 feet beyond the ropes on all sides of the ring.

It is recommended for competition and for practice that the wrestling mat be covered with a Canton flannel cover sufficiently large to fold under mat. This cover should be stretched tight and may be held in place by horse blanket safety pins fastening the cover to the under side of the mat.

There shall be placed at center of the cover (or on mat when cover is not used) an arrow head 12 inches long,

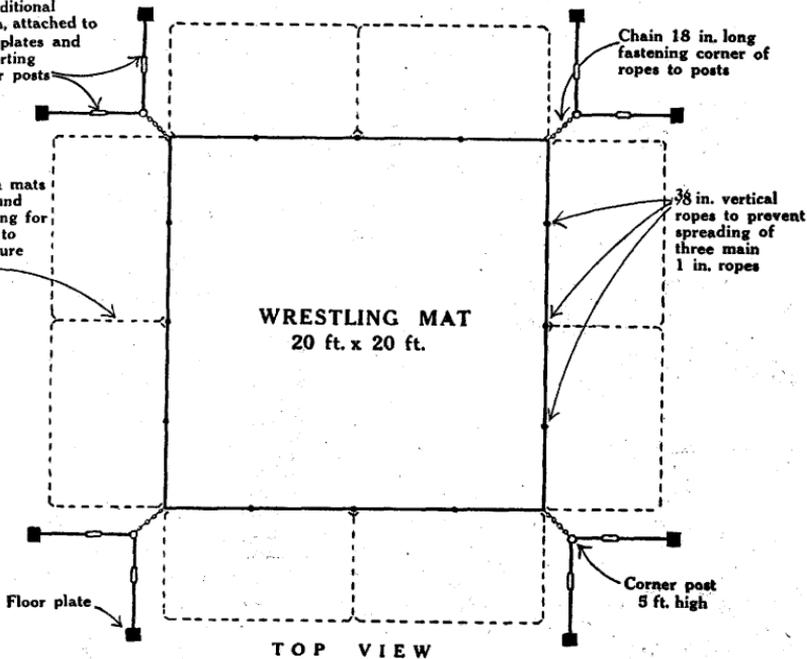
RULE 3, Section 1

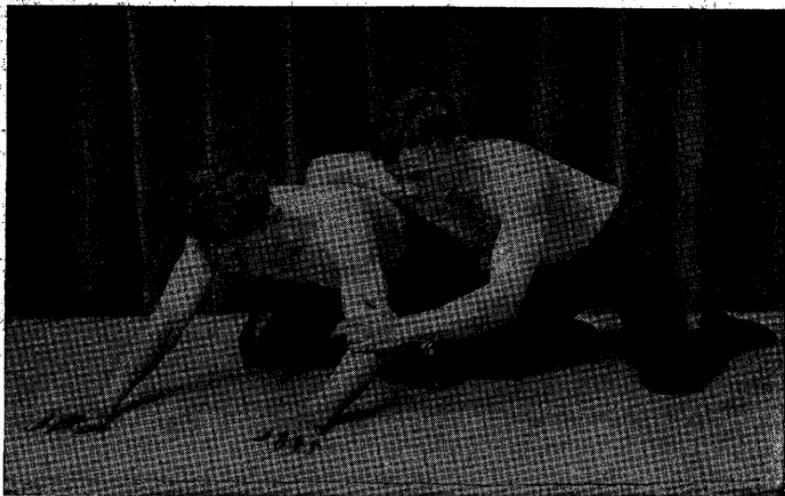
placed perpendicularly to and pointing away from the Timers' table and not pointing toward either team. This arrow designates the place where bouts are to start and the direction the wrestlers are to face when starting the wrestling from the "Referee's Position on the Mat."



6 ft. steel rods, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter, with turnbuckles, to take up additional length, attached to floor plates and supporting corner posts

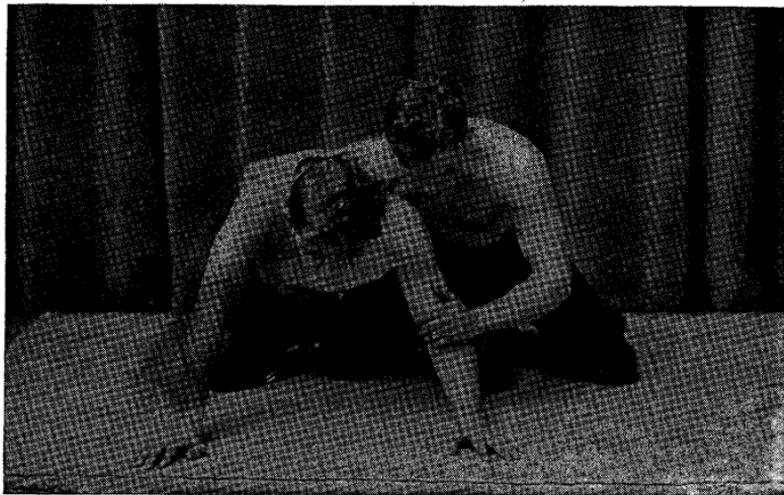
Gymnasium mats placed around wrestling ring for safety and to provide secure footing





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

This position is shown as required in Rule 8, 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 3

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.)

When protective covering for the ears is necessary, the Wrestling Rules Committee strongly recommends that cotton, gauze and adhesive bandages or soft headgear be used.

3. It happens occasionally that two contestants look so much alike and are dressed so similarly that it is very difficult for the Referee and spectators to distinguish them. In all dual or championship meets, the home management should have immediately available some provision for clearly identifying the contestants. Such provision may be by means of colored anklets (as heretofore recommended), numbers, or any other plan which will accomplish the purpose.

Rule 4. Weight Classification

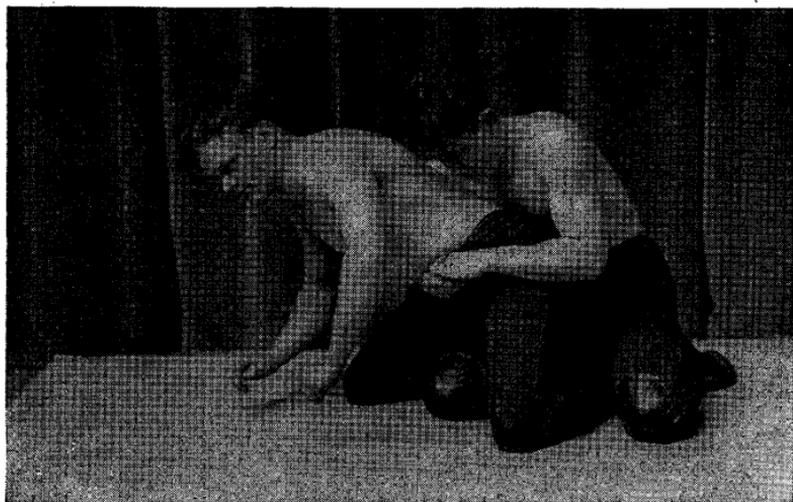
1. Competition shall be divided into eight weight classes as follows:

121 lbs. and under.	155 lbs. and under.
128 lbs. and under.	165 lbs. and under.
136 lbs. and under.	175 lbs. and under.
145 lbs. and under.	Unlimited Heavyweight.

Rule 5. Weighing-in of Contestants**1. Time**

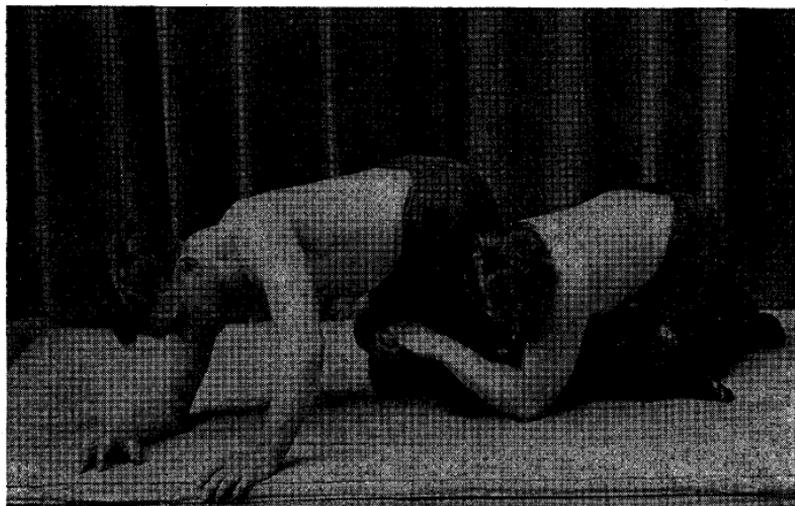
A. In Championship Meets. Contestants may weigh-in a maximum of five hours and a minimum of three hours before time meet is scheduled to begin.

B. In Dual Meets. Contestants may weigh-in a maximum of five hours and a minimum of one-half hour before



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 8, Section 1.)



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

The position is illegal because of Rule 8, Section 1, which forbids interlocking of fingers, hands or arms around body or legs while contestants are on mat.

RULE 5, Section 1B

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's representative shall be sent onto the mat first, and he cannot be withdrawn or replaced.

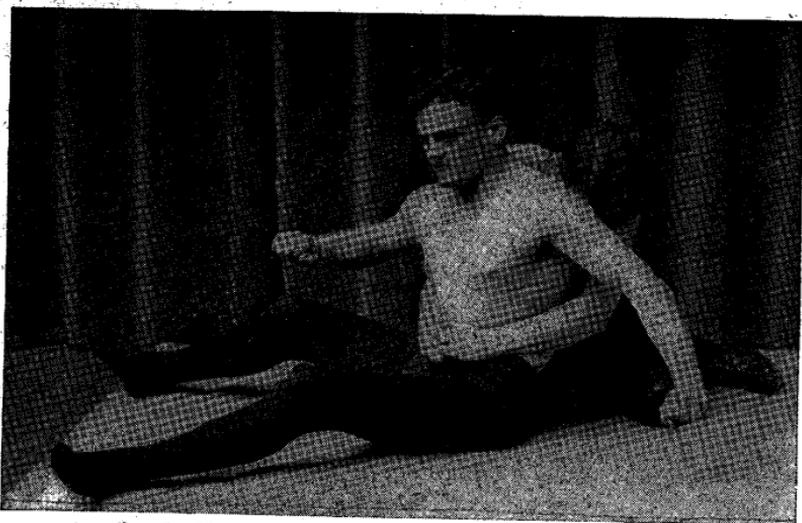
2. Weight Allowance

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

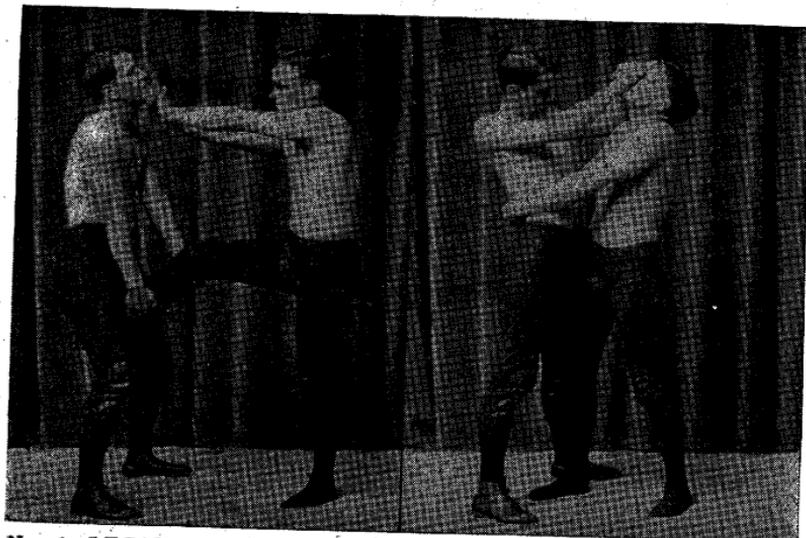
Any contestant failing to make weight at the maximum time mutually agreed upon, shall be allowed until the minimum time to make weight (See Rule 5, 1-A and 1-B). Contestants who then fail to make the required weight shall be rejected.

Note. Excessive weight reduction has hurt, and is still hurting, some contestants and our sport in general. The National Collegiate Wrestling Rules Committee urges all Directors of Athletics to use their influence against excessive weight reduction by members of their wrestling teams and to put the entire control of weight reduction to be allowed in the hands of the College Physician. It is further recommended that the College Physician personally weigh all candidates for the team at the beginning of the training season and that the Wrestling Coach shall be required to furnish the College Physician during the regular training season daily records of the weights of all candidates for the team taken at the beginning and at the end of each practice period, and that no wrestler shall be allowed to participate in any contest without the approval of the College Physician.



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 8, 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.

4. Communicable Disease to Disqualify **RULE 5**

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 disqualify any contestant who, in their judgment, will endanger other participants. In other meets it is recommended that a medical examination of all contestants be made at the time of the weighing-in, and the presence of a communicable disease or any other condition which in the opinion of the examining physician makes the participation of that individual inadvisable, should be considered full and sufficient reason for disqualification.

Rule 6. 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.

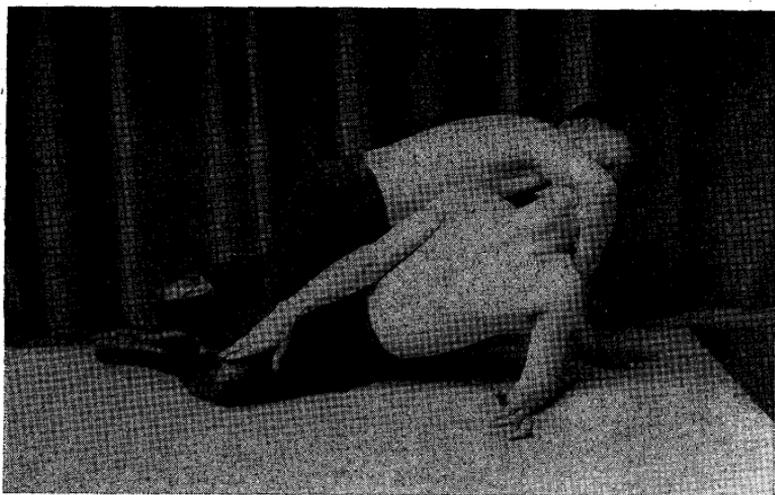
2. **Seeding.** Whenever there are two outstanding contestants in any class, in order to prevent them from meeting in the early rounds whereby one of them would of necessity be eliminated, the name of one of these contestants shall be placed in the upper half of the drawing bracket and the name of the 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, but a number which represents a bye shall only be given when that appears to be the fairest plan for the majority in that bracket.

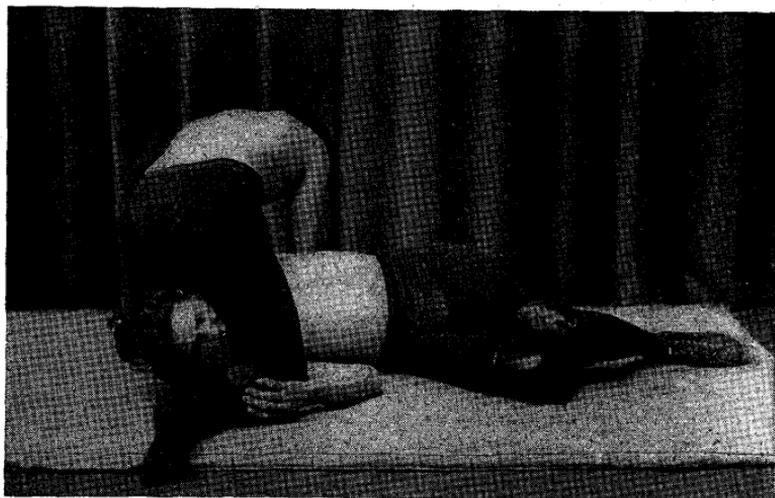
Method of Drawing in Bagnall-Wild System.

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 121-lb.



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 6, Section 3

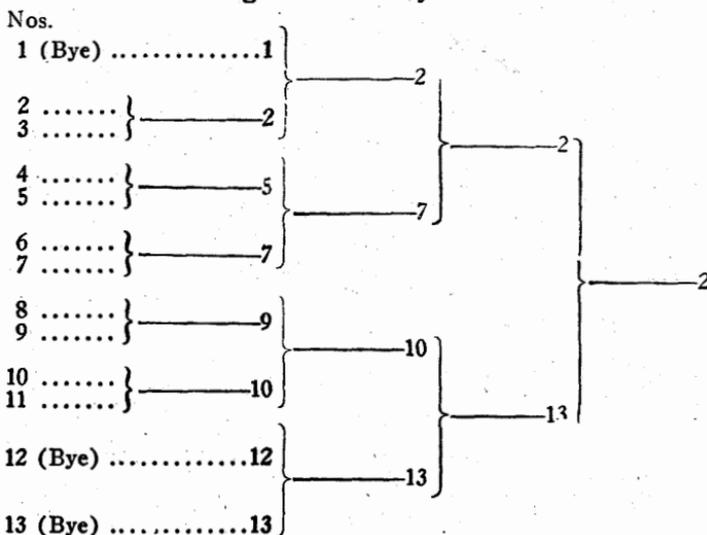
class, and progressing in order up to the heavyweight class as follows:

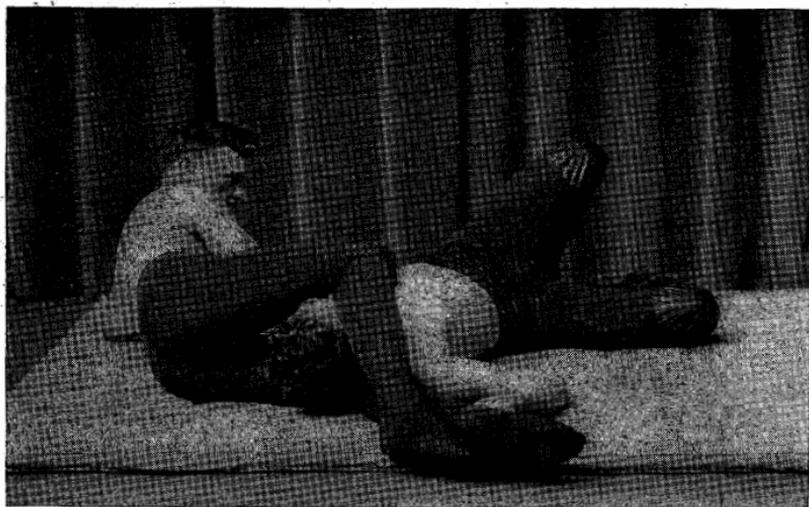
Each contestant (except "seeded" contestants) shall draw a number and shall compete in accordance with the diagram shown in Section 5 of this rule.

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

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

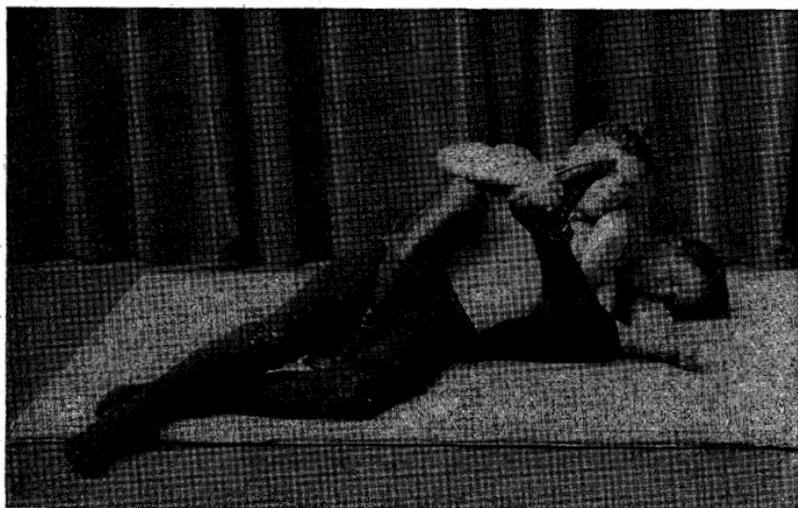
5. **Graphic Illustration of Drawings by
Bagnall-Wild System.**





No. 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 6, Section 5

The foregoing illustration of method of drawings 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.

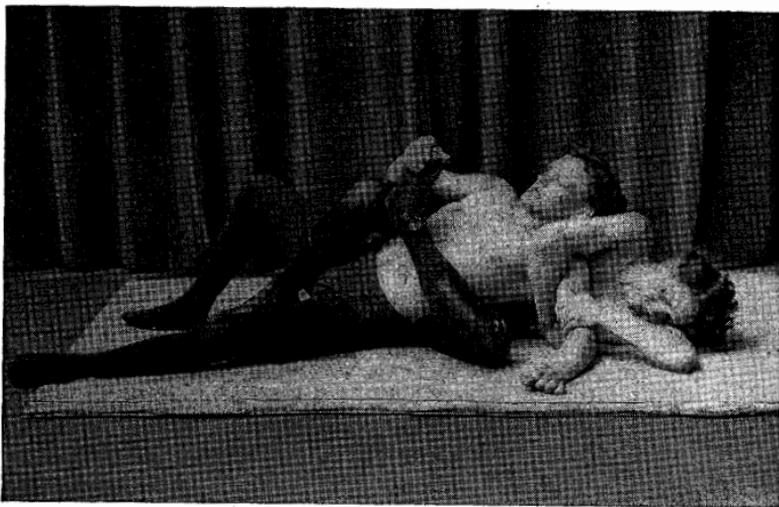
Note. No further drawing is necessary for later rounds, and there will be no byes after the first round.

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.

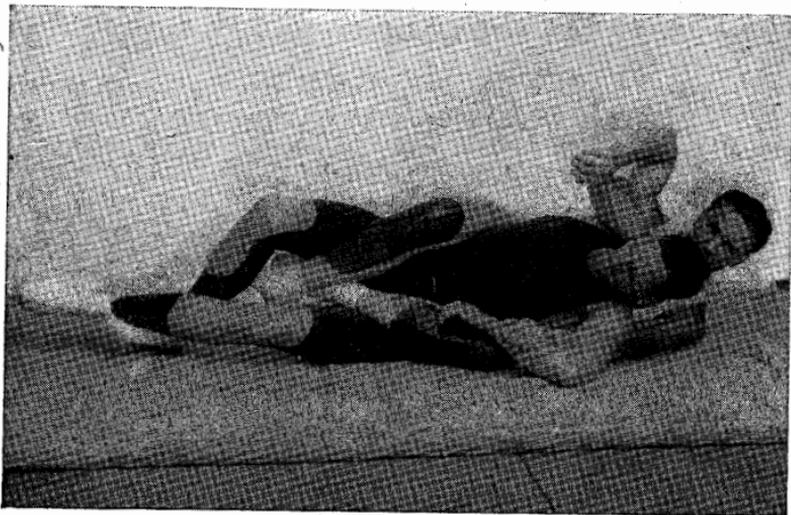
B. When only two contestants have been defeated by the winner of first place prior to the final championship match, the two defeated contestants shall compete in a preliminary second place round and the winner of the bout shall meet the defeated finalist to decide the second place winner. When more than 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. 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 6

7. Contestants Eligible for Preliminary Third Place Matches.

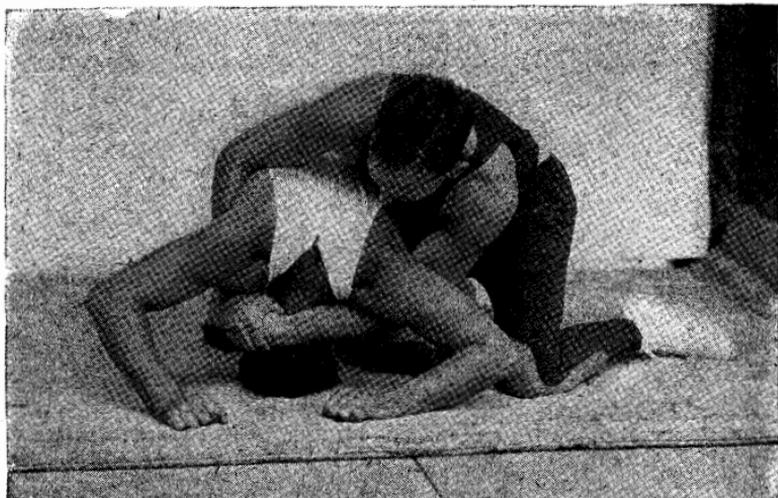
A. In case the defeated finalist is also defeated in the final second place match, he is automatically awarded third place and no third place round shall be wrestled.

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.

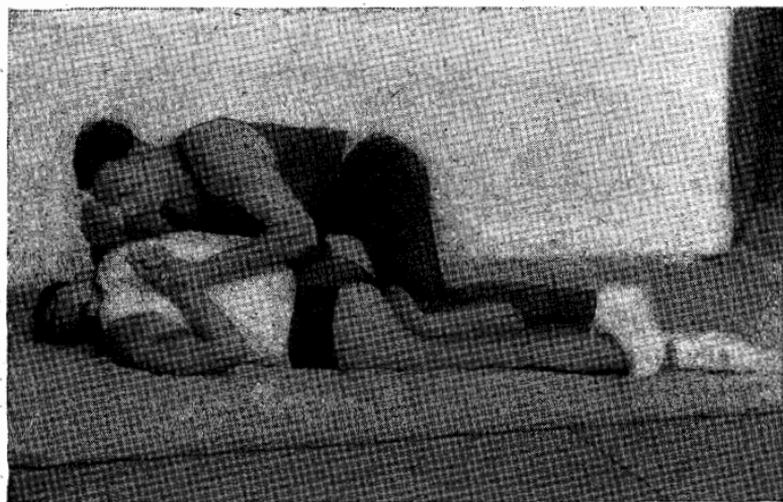
Rule 7. Position of Advantage

1. Whenever a contestant brings his opponent to the mat while the supporting points of his own body are on the wrestling mat proper, he has earned the Position of Advantage, even though the defensive wrestler's body is entirely outside of the mat proper; and the offensive wrestler is entitled to this advantage until such time as his opponent, in legal manner, gains a neutral position *within the boundary of the mat proper*, except when he forfeits this advantage



No. 14—FULL NELSON.

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



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

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

RULE 7, Section 1

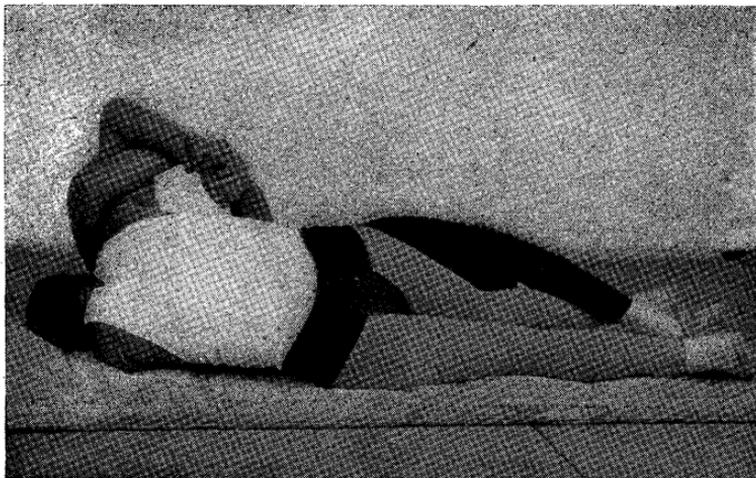
by reason of penalty inflicted by the Referee for infringement of the rules. (See Rule 9, Section 1, B and C.) To avoid injury to contestants, the wrestling mat proper shall be surrounded *on all sides* by supplementary mats 5 feet in width. *Note.* The "out-of-bounds" rule applies also when one contestant has had the Position of Advantage on the mat immediately before leaving the mat.

2. The Referee shall indicate orally, and by pointing in such a manner that all present may know, whenever a contestant has earned the Position of Advantage, and he shall also indicate in similar manner during the progress of the bout which opponent has the advantage whenever he thinks there may be doubt in the minds of the contestants, coaches, or spectators as to which contestant has the Position of Advantage. The Referee shall also indicate in a manner clear to all present whenever the match reverts to a "No Advantage" status. For the sake of uniformity, it is recommended that all Referees indicate the advantage by calling in loud, clear tone, "So-and-So's Advantage" (naming the institution represented by the contestant who has earned the advantage) and at the same time pointing to this contestant. When the neutral aspect is resumed, the Referee should indicate this by extending both arms sideways (with forearms and hands at about the level of the waist) and palms of hands down.

Rule 8. Legal and Illegal Holds and Positions

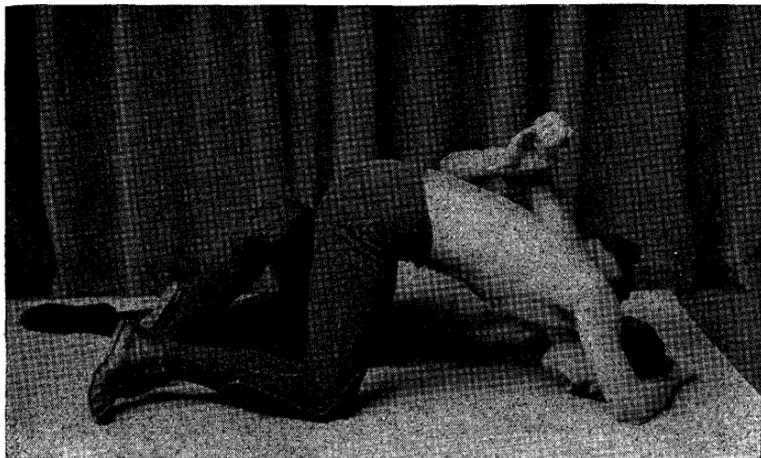
1. **Illegal Holds.** Any hold, lock or grip shall be allowed except the hammerlock above the right angle, twisting hammerlock, over-scissors, strangle holds, full (double) nelson, toe holds, certain body slams (See Note 6), holds over mouth, nose or eyes (*i.e.*, over front of face), interlocking of fingers, hands or arms around body or legs while contestants are on the mat, bending or twisting of 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



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 8, Section 1

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.

Note. In the application of the latter part of the above rule, all Referees, Coaches and contestants should understand that any and all holds used in such a way as to endanger life or limb are illegal and all Referees should be on the alert to stop if possible all holds that in their opinion are likely to result in endangering of life or limb before real injury does occur. It should also be understood that no contestant should ever be put in a position where he must forfeit a neutral position, a position of advantage or a fall because of danger to life or limb, and the Referee should promptly stop any and all holds which in his opinion may so result. (See Rule 8, Section 1, Notes 1 and 2.)

RULE 8

3. **Referee's Position on the Mat.** The defensive contestant *must face in the direction indicated by the arrow at the center of the mat.* He must place both knees on the mat, with the lower legs parallel, and he must place the heels of both hands on the mat not less than 12 inches in front of the knees. The offensive wrestler shall be slightly over opponent at his left (or right) side with his right (or left) arm resting *loosely* around opponent's waist and his left (or right) hand *loosely* on opponent's left (or right) elbow. 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.

4. Contestants are expected to wrestle near the center of the mat, whether on the feet or in the "Referee's Position on the Mat." (Penalties for infringement of this Rule will be found under Rule 11, Section 2C.)

Rule 9. Bringing Contestants Back To Mat After Going Outside

1. When the contestants are interlocked off or on the edge of the mat, time shall be taken out and contestants shall be brought to the 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 11, 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

RULE 9, Section 1B

the "Referee's Position on the Mat" (see Rule 8, Section 3, and Rule 9), except when Referee applies penalties indicated in Rule 11, Sections 2B, 3 and 4, or in clause C (of Rule 9) 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 11, Section 4.)

D. If, in the opinion of the Referee, a contestant, who is in the defensive position on the mat, intentionally goes off the mat, the Referee shall stop the bout, bring the contestants to the center of the mat and give contestants as near as possible the same positions which they held prior to leaving the mat.

Rule 10. Stalling

1. **Stalling is Illegal Under These Rules.** While on their feet, contestants must wrestle; *i.e.*, they must make an honest effort to secure a position of advantage, regardless of any advantage previously obtained, and when one contestant has secured a position of advantage, whether on the feet or on the mat, he shall make an honest effort to secure a fall; furthermore, a contestant who has previously secured a considerable advantage over his opponent is stalling if he fails to make an honest effort to wrestle aggressively thereafter. (For Penalties, see Rule 11.)

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 11, Section 2.)

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

Rule 11. Penalties

1. Stalling.

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

RULE 11, Section 1

After a contestant has been penalized once for the above infringement, the penalty for subsequent infringements in the same match shall be reversal of position in the "Referee's Position on the Mat," and for repeated infringements the Referee shall, after one warning, award a fall to the opponent.

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.

For repeated infringements on the above rule, the Referee shall, after one more warning, award a fall to the opponent.

Note. For definition of "stalling" see Rule 10, 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 8, Section 3.)

B. In case a contestant repeatedly infringes on Rule 11, Section 2A, or intentionally and repeatedly goes off the mat while in the defensive position on the mat, the Referee shall award a fall to his opponent after *one* warning has been given to the offending wrestler.

C. If a contestant persists in taking a position near the edge of the mat for the purpose of going off the mat or of allowing his opponent to push him off the mat, when the opponent makes an effort to go behind him, the contestants shall be brought back to the center of the mat and the offender warned. Should he go off the mat as indicated above after such warning, he shall be placed in the defensive position in the "Referee's Position on the Mat." For further violations of this rule the same penalty shall be inflicted, but for repeated violations, the Referee shall, after *one* further warning, award a fall to the opponent.

RULE 11, Section 3

3. Intentionally Pushing Defensive Wrestler Off Mat. If, in the opinion of the Referee, a contestant intentionally pushes his opponent off the mat to keep him from getting clear or from going behind, the Referee SHALL bring both men to their feet at the center of the mat if he believes this illegal action has simply prevented the defensive wrestler from getting free; but if he believes the defensive wrestler would have gone behind his opponent had the illegal action not occurred, he shall give the defensive wrestler the "Referee's Position Behind." For repeated infringements of this rule in the same match the Referee shall, after one warning, award a fall to the opponent. ✓

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. (See Rule 9, Section 1C.)

Note. Referees are expected to enforce the foregoing penalty.

5. A. For infringements on Rule 8, Sections 1 and 2, by the offensive wrestler, when injury does not result in application of penalty provided under Rule 12, Section 3, the penalty shall be loss of his Position of Advantage for the first offense, reversal of position for the second offense, and the Referee shall award a fall to the offended wrestler for further infringements. ✓

B. If such infringements occur when contestants are in neutral position, the offender shall be placed in the defensive "Referee's Position on the Mat," and for subsequent infringements, the Referee shall, after one further warning, award a fall to the offended wrestler. ✓

6. Sideline Coaching. If, in the opinion of the Referee, Rule 17 is being infringed upon, the Referee shall stop the bout and shall give a warning in such a manner that all contestants, coaches and spectators present shall be aware of the same. If the offense is repeated, the Referee shall award a fall to the representative of the offended side. ✓

RULE 12, Section 1

V 7. A. For flagrant, intentional violation of the spirit and letter of the rules, the Referee shall award a fall to the opponent.

B. In *extremely* flagrant cases, such as a deliberate and intentional attempt to injure an opponent, the Referee shall disqualify the offender for the remainder of the meet.

Rule 12. Injuries and Defaults

1. If a contestant is injured, the Referee shall allow a maximum of three minutes rest. There shall be no limit to the number of rest periods which may be taken in any match, but the total time out shall not exceed three minutes. If, at the expiration of the rest period, he is able to continue wrestling, the bout shall be resumed as if the contestants had gone out-of-bounds. (See Rule 9, Section 1.)

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

Note. In the interpretation of this rule nosebleed is not an injury, and the number and length of rest periods to be allowed is at the discretion of the Referee.

2. **Accidental Injury.** If a contestant is accidentally injured and is unable to continue the 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 shall be scored as a fall.

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

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 13. 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 nine 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 two minutes each shall be wrestled.

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

If neither contestant secures a fall or a position of advantage before the expiration of three minutes of wrestling, the Referee shall stop the bout and the remaining six minutes shall be divided into two three-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 second three-minute bout, no rest period being allowed. At the expiration of the second three-minute bout, the Referee shall stop the bout and shall put the contestant who started with the Position of Advantage in the second bout in the position underneath at the start of the third three-minute bout, no rest period being allowed. If a contestant secures a fall in the second three-minute period, this terminates only the second three-minute bout and the third three-minute bout shall be wrestled as though no fall had resulted in the previous bout, except as provided in Sections 4 and 5B.

Note. If either contestant has brought his opponent to the mat and has been indicated as *having the position of advantage* by the Referee at any time in the first three minutes of wrestling in any dual meet match, or in any first place match in championship meets, the match goes on as a continuous nine-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 three-minute period.

RULE 13

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, 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 13, Sections 4, 5B. 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 two minutes each shall be wrestled. If the Referee cannot make a decision at the end of the third two-minute bout in second or third place matches in championship meets, two extra periods of two minutes each shall be wrestled. Both of the extra-period bouts shall start from the "Referee's Position on the Mat." (See Rule 8, 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 nine-minute bout or to the nine-minute bout when divided into the three three-minute periods, or to the three regular two-minute bouts in second and third place championship contests.

RULE 13

4. **Length of Championship Bouts When Falls Occur.** When a fall occurs in a second three-minute bout, a second two-minute bout, or a first extra-period bout of a Championship meet, it should be understood that the third three-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 second three-minute bout with "B" in two minutes. The third three-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 16, Section 2A.

5. **Intermission.**

A. **Extra-Period Bouts.** Between the main bout and the first of the 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 Three-Minute Bouts.** Only such time shall intervene between the second and third three-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 second three-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.

1. Pin Falls **Rule 14. 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.)

RULE 14**2. Fall With Part of Body Off Mat.**

A. A fall shall not be awarded when 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 9, Section 1, A, B and C, and Rule 11, Section 4.*

Note. In the interpretation of this rule it should be understood that all parts of the body except the shoulders may be off the mat proper and still a legal fall may be called if the defensive wrestler is not handicapped by this position.

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

A. **In Championship Meets.** In case both contestants secure falls in the last two three-minute, the last two 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 13, Section 1, and Rule 16, Section 1.)

B. **In Dual Meets.** (See Rule 13, Section 1, and Rule 16, Section 2.)

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

Rule 15. Decisions

1. **Regular Bouts.** If no fall has resulted after the expiration of the regular period of wrestling, as provided in Rule 13, Section 1, the Referee shall award the bout to the contestant *who shows greater wrestling ability and aggressiveness.*

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 13, Section 2.

3. Extra-Period Bouts.

A. **In Championship Meets.** When no fall has been secured, the Referee shall award the decision to the contes-

RULE 15, Section 3

tant who has shown greater wrestling ability and aggressiveness throughout the entire match.

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

4. "Near Falls." Inasmuch as the primary object of wrestling is to pin the opponent's shoulders to the mat, the Referee is instructed in making his decision under Sections 1, 2 and 3 above, to give maximum credit to a contestant who makes an honest effort to secure falls, and especially to a contestant for securing "near falls."

Rule 16. Scoring

1. Team Championship Meets.

A. 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 second and third three-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 13, Sections 1, 2, 4 and 5B.

B. If in any championship meet, only one contestant enters and qualifies for any weight class, he shall be declared the winner of that weight class and the team he represents shall be awarded 5 points for first place, but no points shall be scored for a fall. Should only two or three contestants enter and qualify for any weight class, the contestant taking second or third place shall be awarded only 3 points or 1 point, respectively.

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

RULE 16, Section 2

secure falls in second and third three-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 second and third three-minute bouts and extra-period bouts in dual meets shall run the full time unless stopped by falls.

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

C. **Draws.**

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

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

3. **Team Championship or Dual Meets.** If a contestant secures a fall in each of the last two three-minute, the last two 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 17. Sideline Coaching

Coaching from the sidelines or stands during the progress of a bout by the coach, team mates or spectators is illegal. (For Penalty, see Rule 11, Section 6:)

Note. All communication, either vocal or by signal, other than simple encouragement, by the Coach or members of the team with a contestant at any time during a match, except when time is taken out because of injury to one of the contestants, or during the intermission between the main bout and the first extra-period bout, or during intermission ordered by the Referee after a fall, shall be interpreted as coaching.

Rule 18. Officials

Referee's Duties.

1. The Referee shall have full control of the meet and his decisions shall be final and without appeal. (See Rule 15.)

RULE 18

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

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

4. The Referee shall notify the Timekeeper as follows:

A. When he starts a bout.

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

Note. The Referee should give contestants to understand that he alone is authorized to stop the bout, and he should deal sternly with any contestant who presumes that he may stop wrestling for any cause before the Referee so orders.

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 12, Section 1, and Rule 13.)

5. *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.*

6. 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.

7. The Referee **MUST** enforce **VIGOROUSLY** and **PROMPTLY** the penalties for stalling, etc., as provided in Rule 11.

RULE 18, Section 8

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

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

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

11. The Referee's attention is particularly called to Rule 15, Section 4, and article, "Basis for Decisions," on page 44.

12. **Timekeepers.** In all intercollegiate matches, there shall be a Timekeeper, who shall be supplied with a stopwatch. The Timekeeper shall record the general time of the bout and shall call the minutes in each match in such manner that Referee, contestants and spectators may hear. Each contestant shall be allowed to have a representative at the Timer's table and the watch shall be in plain view of these representatives throughout the bout.

13. The Timekeeper shall be notified by the Referee when to start and to stop his watch, in accordance with Rule 18, Section 3. The 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 12, Section 1, and Rule 13.)

Rule 19. 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. 429) shall apply in high school wrestling contests with the following modifications:

1. **Weight Classification.**

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.

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

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

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

4. **Legal and Illegal Holds.**

A. In addition to holds barred in College Rule 8, Sections 1 and 2, all "slams" from a standing position (Rule 8, Section 1, Note 6) and the "fall-back" from the stand-

HIGH SCHOOL WRESTLING RULES

ing position, the double wristlock and the head scissors, are barred.

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

B. 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 foregoing illegal holds, Rule 12, Section 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 secures a fall in the first three-minute period, this terminates only the first three-minute

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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 three-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 Rule 13.)

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 18, Section 3. 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.

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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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Basis For Decisions

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

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

Frequent inquiries come to the Chairman of the Wrestling Rules Committee for an explanation of just what is meant by the statement in Rule 15, Section 4, that "maximum credit shall be given for 'near-falls.'" A number of different point systems have been drawn up, tried out and recommended to the Wrestling Rules Committee for adoption. None of the point systems thus far presented have been approved by a sufficient number of wrestling coaches and members of the Rules Committee to warrant adoption of the same by the Committee.

The most valid criticism of all point systems is the fact there is a wide variation in the credit which should be given for "Near-falls," "Take-downs," etc. In one case the "Near-fall," "Take-down," etc., is entirely earned by the contestant through his own aggressiveness and skill. In another case the advantage comes to a contestant who stalls because his opponent is trying to wrestle aggressively and throws himself open. The one who secures this advantage has shown no aggressiveness, cleverness, or even a willingness to wrestle.

Obviously, it would be most unfair to give equal credit in these two cases as, in the first case, the contestant has earned his advantage and deserves maximum credit, while in the second case, that contestant deserves little or no credit. It is my personal opinion that the Wrestling Rules Committee will never approve any point system which does not have sufficient range in credit allowed to properly evaluate earned and unearned advantages and the various gradations between these two extremes.

The Committee has agreed upon a general evaluation of the different essential points of wrestling and these are stated here to aid Referees in making decisions and to inform coaches and contestants of the Committee's convictions.

1. An *earned* "Near-fall" deserves much more credit than any other feature of wrestling except the fall itself.

2. *True* aggressiveness (i.e., real, continued effort to go behind opponent from the neutral position; real, continued effort to "pin" opponent when in the offensive position on the mat; and real, continued effort to escape or go behind when in the defensive position on the mat) deserves more credit than a single, earned "Take-down" or "Go-behind" from the defensive position on the mat.

3. Earned reversal of position from defensive "Referee's Position on Mat" deserves as much credit, or slightly more credit, than earned "Take-down from feet."

4. Earned "Take-down from feet" and earned reversal of position on mat deserves considerable credit.

5. Earned escape from defensive position on mat deserves about half the credit indicated in No. 3 and No. 4 above.

6. Unearned advantages should be given little or no credit.

7. Partially earned advantages to be evaluated in accordance with the degree of skill, etc., shown.

8. Stalling, waiting tactics, unsportsmanlike conduct, etc., to be scored against the offender. Such conduct might justifiably deprive a contestant of a match otherwise won.

It is the aim of the Committee to encourage active, aggressive wrestling and to discourage the waiting and stalling type. The Committee urges all Referees to follow the foregoing suggestions as the basis for their decisions and thereby help to improve the sport from the standpoint of both contestants and spectators.

Questions and Answers

BY R. G. CLAPP.

1. RULE 3.

Q.—Are ropes required?

A.—No. They are not required. If ropes are not used, however, the mat should not be less than 24 feet by 24 feet. In the interest of good sportsmanship, visiting teams should be notified several weeks before date of meet whether ropes will or will not be used.

2. RULES 4 AND 5.

Q.—Is it permissible to allow slight overweight in dual meets?

A.—No. Contestants and coaches know the required weights and it is not good sportsmanship for a coach to ask the other coach to concede a handicap, and it is unfair to the contestant who has complied with the weight rules.

3. RULE 8, SECTION 1.

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

A.—No. So long as both knees are on the mat, no complete armlock is legal.

4. RULE 8, SECTIONS 1 AND 2.

Q.—Does the offensive wrestler lose his position of advantage when he is required by the Referee to break a dangerous or illegal hold?

A.—Yes. See Rule 11, Section 5.

5. RULE 8, SECTIONS 1 AND 2.

Q.—Should the defensive contestant be given a neutral position or position behind when the Referee stops an illegal or dangerous hold which he is using in his effort to come out from underneath?

A.—No. He should be put back into the Referee's Position Underneath and warned against repetition of the hold. (This applies to a double wristlock which is turned into a twisting hammerlock. See Rule 11, Section 5.)

6. Q.—What should the Referee do in case a hold which is usually considered a legitimate hold is forced to such an extent as to endanger a limb, or where the hold becomes purely a punishing hold?

A.—Referee should require the hold to be broken, time should be taken out and the contestant who had the advantage should be given the Referee's position behind.

7. RULE 9.

Q.—In resuming a match at the center of the mat, when should the Referee give contestants the same position they had when they left the mat?

A.—Only when a fall is imminent and the defensive wrestler *intentionally* worked off the mat.

8. RULE 10.

Q.—How long should a Referee allow a contestant to retain a stalling hold?

A.—If the contestant behind has been working hard and shows extreme breathlessness or exhaustion, he should be allowed to retain a hold of this nature for a short time; otherwise a period of thirty seconds or thereabouts should be sufficient for the Referee to decide whether or not the contestant is stalling.

9. RULE 11.

Q.—Should the Referee penalize for stalling as promptly in three-minute bouts as in nine-minute bouts?

A.—Yes, but the Referee should make his decision in such cases with little regard for the time advantage secured by either contestant.

10. RULE 13.

Q.—When a main bout has been divided into three three-minute periods and a fall results in the second three-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 second three-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 less time). In dual meets the third bout is a three-minute bout because the contestant who lost the fall in the previous bout is allowed the full three 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 15.

Q.—Must the Referee make a decision in all championship matches?

A.—Yes. See Rule 13, Section 2, and Rule 15.

12. RULE 14.

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 one or both shoulders, provided, in the opinion of the Referee, the defensive contestant is not handicapped thereby.

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

1. RULE 8.

Q.—Is a full nelson taken with the legs illegal?

A.—Yes.

2. RULE 6.

Q.—In a triangular meet, how should the drawings be made?

A.—Our rules provide for no different arrangement in triangular meets than in larger 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 8.

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 10.

Q.—When a man has a fairly good hold, say a headlock with the underarm 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 18.

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 11, Section 5.

6. RULE 18.

Q.—What is the penalty for making derogatory remarks to an opponent or to his coach?

A.—The Referee has authority to disqualify the contestant if in his opinion the circumstances warrant it.

7. RULE 8.

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 8.

Q.—Is a man on defense permitted to use toe holds, pressure across the face, twisting hammerlock, etc.?

A.—No.

9. RULE 6.

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 12, Section 5.

10. RULE 6.

Q.—In a tournament a man is accidentally injured, but wins the match notwithstanding. He defaults the next match, which comes the same day, because of the injury. Can he, the following day, compete for third place?

A.—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 3, Section 4.

12. RULE 3, SECTION 2.

Q.—Is a man permitted to wrestle barefooted?

A.—No. The rules require light, heel-less gymnasium shoes laced by means of eyelets.

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 18, SECTIONS 1 and 9.

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. RULE 18, SECTION 4-B.

Q.—Under what condition is a man permitted or not permitted to take out time for lacing a shoe or other adjustment of his clothing?

A.—Only when the Referee considers it necessary and so orders.

16. RULE 9.

Q.—If a man is temporarily injured when a fall is imminent, what positions do the men take when they continue after the three-minute rest period?

A.—The bout should be resumed as in Rule 9, Section 1.

17. **RULE 8.**
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. **RULE 8.**
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 2, 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) 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 2, 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 15, 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 12, 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.

BY W. C. O'CONNELL.

1. **RULE 10.**
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 8, 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 8, 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.

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 REGARDING STALLING

Rule 11, 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 8, 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. REFEREE'S 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.

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 warning required in Rule 11, Section 2B, and if the defensive wrestler still persists in doing this after the warning, 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 8, 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.

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 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 annointed 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,

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. 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 any time.

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 unforgiveable 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.

Popularizing Wrestling in School and College

BY W. AUSTIN BISHOP,

Coach of Wrestling, University of Pennsylvania.

Reliable reports from several sections of the country, notably Long Island, northern New Jersey, western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and Oklahoma, indicate that numerous schools and colleges have recently made provision for the inclusion of wrestling in their athletic programs. Student-participation and spectator-interest in certain other geographical areas have shown steady and substantial growth tendencies. The time is soon at hand, we hope, when wrestling will be recognized universally as a desirable developmental activity and a valuable educational experience.

There are unfortunately some parts of the country still in which school and college wrestling activities are nonexistent. From these quarters come frequent inquiries from wrestling enthusiasts asking what they might do to correct this anomalous situation. Without claim to magic formulæ or to any one infallible solution to the problem, we shall present herewith several procedures which have been found to be successful in stimulating student and spectator-interest in wrestling in both secondary schools and colleges.

HOW TO INCREASE STUDENT-PARTICIPATION.

The underlying success factor in any popular school or college wrestling program is intelligent and inspiring leadership. Centers of keen interest, such as Oklahoma A. & M., Lehigh, and Franklin and Marshall are not the result of some spontaneous interest phenomenon peculiar to the particular sections in which these institutions are located. Instead, they reflect the effective promotional efforts of three great sports leaders—Coaches Gallagher, Sheridan and Mays, respectively. Confirmed in the belief that the experiences of the wrestling room would contribute to the well-being of most college men, these practical educators set out independently to serve as large a number of them as possible. The winning proclivities of their teams were, and are still, the incidental by-products of the instructional and conditioning processes. The perennial efficiency of these institutions in intercollegiate competition is due in no small part to the large number of boys aspiring to team membership. The significant contributions of these programs, however, is the rich measure of physical, mental and moral development experienced by the host of boys who never "make" the team.

Strangely enough, the boys who most need the benefits of athletic training are frequently the last to seek them. For these boys I know of no more effective approach than a direct and personal invitation to join the squad. Convince them of the values to be gained and refuse to take "No" for an answer. They will thank you later.

Never exploit a beginner. Induct him carefully and progressively into the several phases of the game. Do not over-match him; provide an early oppor-

tunity for success. "Exposure" during the first week or two of practice frequently determines whether he will become a real wrestling enthusiast or just another "never again."

Call attention frequently to the skill of other members of the squad who were once beginners. Encourage novices to study the styles of these men. Assign to each expert wrestler one or more novices for whose progress he is to be held largely responsible.

Urge older members of the squad to recruit new candidates. Impress upon them the value of this form of service and insist on its being taken into account when the time comes to select a new captain.

Invite famous wrestlers to frequent the wrestling room. Have them demonstrate their favorite holds and work out with your more advanced students. Encourage students generally to come out occasionally to see the squad practice.

Publicize wrestling activities within the school. Exhibition matches, comedy skits, slow-motion demonstrations of holds, and rules interpretation clinics have been successfully presented in the form of assembly programs. Motion pictures of the matches of the National Collegiate Championships* have also been used with gratifying results.

The sport never suffers from the lack of newspaper publicity when the sports writers once get the notion of "what it's all about." It is the responsibility of the coach to make a wrestling expert of every correspondent of his acquaintance. It is well to remember that most boys prefer to engage in a sport in which some spectator-interest is manifestly present.

Use every means at your disposal to educate the community concerning the essential differences between amateur and professional wrestling. Emphasize the positive values of the sport as a school and college athletic activity.†

Provide appropriate awards. Recognize the "most valuable" and the "most improved" members of the squad. Major awards should occasion impressive presentation ceremonies, preferably as a part of the assembly program.

Organize a chapter of the "Grapplers' Club"‡ devoted to the perpetuation of wrestling at your institution and to the promotion of good fellowship among the undergraduates and alumni interested in the sport. Carefully conceived membership requirements will serve effectively in promoting loyal and faithful service to the squad.

Have this wrestling club sponsor annual banquets honoring the team and encourage members of the squad to bring their fathers and friends with them. Alumni members will welcome this opportunity to renew old friendships and to make new acquaintances. They will welcome the opportunity, too, of finding ways and means of further promoting the welfare of the sport of their choice.

Finally, make the instructional program itself as attractive and stimulating as possible. Divide your efforts and attention fairly among all members of the squad. Neglect no one. Provide at least one new learning experience daily. Carefully guard against monotony; do not allow a pleasurable pastime to

*Films may be rented at nominal cost. Apply to Dr. R. G. Clapp, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., or to Mr. B. R. Patterson, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas.

†University of Michigan study on comparative developmental results. Write Coach Clifford Keen, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

‡Scholastic achievement among college wrestlers: See Carnegie Foundation report.

§Successful clubs in operation at Syracuse, Columbia and Pennsylvania.

become sheer work and drudgery. To most boys, practice and training are merely means to an end. The ultimate objective is the thrill and satisfaction of actual competition with a worthy opponent. It is important, therefore, that opportunities for competition of some kind or another be provided for as large a number of boys as possible. The coach who sponsors an attractive program of intramural activities and arranges schedules of dual meets for two or three teams will have little difficulty in attracting to his sport as many boys as he is able to accommodate.

HOW TO STIMULATE SPECTATOR-INTEREST.

Obviously the most effective way of getting a large crowd out to see your team is to develop a championship combination. Nearly everyone likes a winner. There are times, however, when the team will not win consistently. Unless the coach has been educating the spectators meanwhile to the point where they are able to understand, appreciate and enjoy a scientific wrestling contest despite the outcome, they will desert the team when it loses. Lehigh University wrestlers may well look forward to a capacity crowd for every home meet whether their team is of championship caliber or of mediocre quality. The fact is that students and townsfolk alike, know and enjoy good wrestling. Lehigh may win, lose, or draw, but the fans will turn out to see them do it.*

Consequently, it is essential that every effort be made to educate the spectator. Printed or mimeographed programs, with an explanation of the more salient rules, demonstrations of legal and illegal holds before the meet, and more recently the use of objective point systems employing scoreboards, have all been used with some measure of success to make wrestling fans of casual spectators.

*Bishop, W. Austin: "What's Wrong With the Game?", pp. 51-52, N.C.A.A. Official Wrestling Guide, 1937-38 (Spalding Athletic Library No. 118R).

"I Don't Want My Son To Be A 'Rassler'"

By W. Austin Bishop, Head Coach of Wrestling, University of Pennsylvania.

"I don't want *my* son to be a 'rassler'" are words which ring strangely familiar to every wrestling coach. They represent an inglorious but typical parental dictum against one of the most grossly misunderstood sports in the school and college athletic program. The coach knows of course that these words were uttered in absolute sincerity. He knows, too, that they were prompted by a genuine concern for the welfare of the disappointed lad relaying the decision to the high school coach who had urged him to turn out for the squad. Moreover, the coach knows how it happened that this worthy parent was unwittingly about to deprive his son of the thrills and benefits of one of our oldest and most honored sports. It was clearly another case of mistaken identity. Newsreel episodes of the dramatic but disgustingly vulgar highlights of professional "matches" had sealed an indictment against wrestling. Here indeed was one sport in which *his* son should never engage. "Wrestling" had been confused with "Rassling."

It had probably never occurred to this parent that if what he had seen were really wrestling its practice most certainly would never be encouraged in educational institutions. What then, is the distinction between *Wrestling* and *Rassling*? Simple. Wrestling is a manly art; the classical sport of all ages, Rassling on the other hand, is a spectacle—a show, conceived and staged to bring vicarious entertainment to those who, had they lived in earlier times, might well have enjoyed the gladiatorial combats of the Coliseum.

Wrestling is a game in which two well trained athletes vie with one another in friendly, individual, personal-contact sport. The objective is to touch one's opponent's shoulders to the mat—not to render him unconscious if possible! Rules define the methods one may employ. They prohibit the use of holds for punishment alone, and any hold, foul or fair, yet likely to endanger life or limb, is promptly broken by the referee. There are no weapons save the speed, strength, agility and skill of the contestants. Sheer force and brute strength count for little here. The game is clearly one of science and skill.

Historically, wrestling is one of the oldest sports known to mankind. Its perpetuation to no small degree seems to have been dependent upon its strong appeal to the instincts and emotions of vigorous youth seeking expression to an innate urge for personal-contact competition with a worthy rival. There are those who feel that this impulse is both natural and desirable. Worthy or unworthy, the fact remains that even the sheltered existence of contemporary life has not eliminated this drive from the human pattern, and it is well for society that opportunity for expression of the combative urge is afforded under the socially acceptable conditions of the school and college wrestling program.

Physical educators and physicians have been generous in their appraisals of the developmental opportunities inherent in wrestling. Rivalled only perhaps by swimming and running as an all-round developer of sturdy, healthy bodies, wrestling for more than five thousand years has had a large and loyal patronage of devotees. Only recently, however, have data become available to show that

it is quite as safe a sport as it is a beneficial exercise. Unnecessary hazards have been largely eliminated, and modification of rules and standardization of equipment and technique have combined to give the sport an enviable safety rating. Serious injuries are rare, and not a single fatality has yet been reported.

Toward the close of the last century the athletic authorities of several Eastern universities decided to lend active assistance to the advancement of amateur wrestling. As a result, informal competition was provided in conjunction with annual rowing regattas. Several years later, dual meets were arranged, and in 1905 the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association was organized, with Yale, Princeton, Columbia and Pennsylvania as charter members. Meanwhile Harvard, Cornell, Syracuse, Lehigh and Pennsylvania State College have been admitted to membership, and the Association today enjoys the distinction of being one of the oldest intercollegiate sports conferences in the country.

Further standardization of rules and provision for an annual national championship meet under the auspices of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, gave considerable added impetus to the growth and development of the sport, both on the high school and college levels. It is conservatively estimated that more than three hundred colleges and several thousand high schools have included wrestling in their respective physical education programs.

Notwithstanding the steady increase in active participation in wrestling, spectator interest has lagged somewhat except in several centers where, paradoxically, attendance surpasses that of basketball. The two notable Eastern examples are Lehigh University and Franklin and Marshall College, where every home contest is attended by a capacity crowd of enthusiastic students and townfolk. Interesting, too, is the observation that fandom here is not confined to gentlemen, for ladies appear to elicit equal interest, and even greater enthusiasm. Little wonder then that the Junior League and women's clubs should sponsor an occasional intercollegiate wrestling meet when funds for charitable purposes are needed.

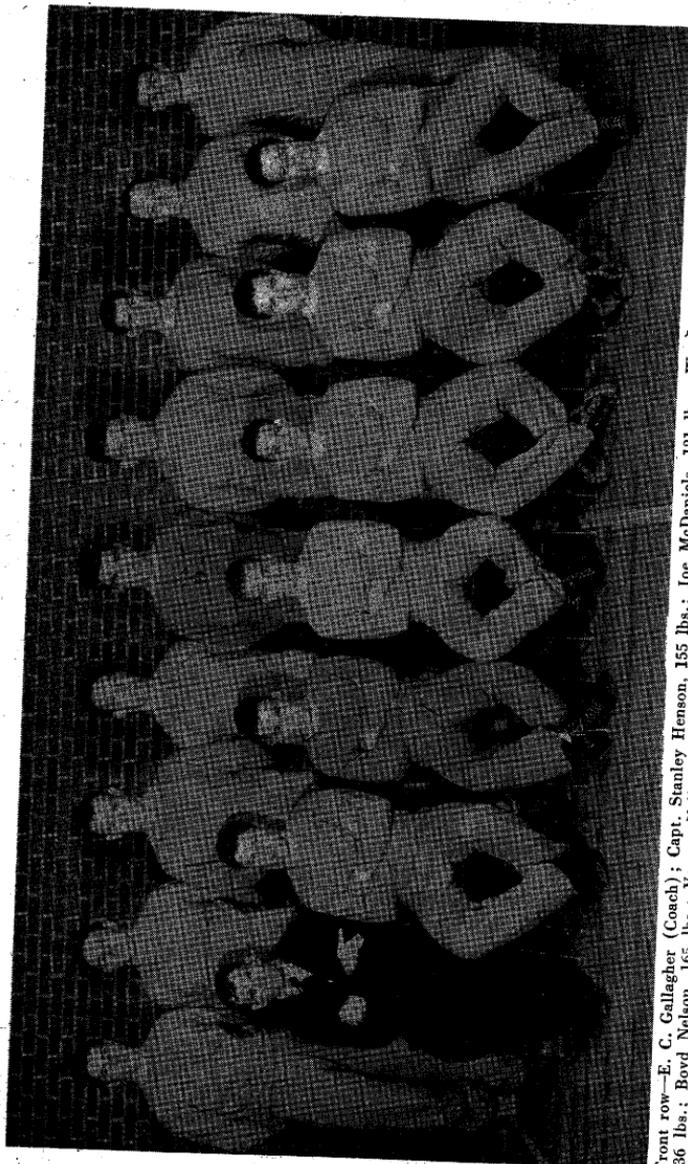
In contrast, however, with the spontaneity of spectator interest in our national indoor sport of basketball, wrestling fans are "made," not born. One can enjoy a basketball game without knowing a great deal about the intricate techniques that are employed. The play field is replete with action. Not so, unfortunately, with wrestling. Movement on the mat is necessarily restricted, and the strategic situations are far more subtle than those of the court. To understand and appreciate these movements, however graceful, one must have at least a rudimentary understanding of the objectives, rules, techniques and strategy of the game. Unfortunately these are not easily acquired, and those responsible for the conduct of school and college sport have not given sufficient time or attention to the job of making wrestling fans of casual spectators.

But for this latter peculiarity of the sport, and the fact that the contest itself can be so easily and effectively "fixed," professional wrestling might correctly be classified as a legitimate sport. Instead, it is now generally regarded in much the same light as a circus act or burlesque performance. The routines of the professional troupers are said to be carefully planned and thoroughly rehearsed. The quality of the acting would seem to confirm this point. Success here, as on the stage, depends largely upon color. Hence the impresario places great premium on showmanship and it is not surprising to note

that the reigning "champion," by some singular coincidence, is never lacking in this particular qualification. The show is spectacular; it abounds in thrilling action.

Serious wrestling contests, on the other hand, are frequently dull, uninteresting affairs except for the few "experts" who understand what the contestants are trying to do. The promoters naturally cannot (or will not) take the time to educate the public to scientific wrestling at the expense of ready profits. Instead, he and his alleged salaried performers try, and try hard, to give a fickle and whimsical public something it can understand. The hero-villain plot is cleverly translated into a "best of three falls" situation, thoughtfully conceived either to delight or distress the gullible "rassling" fan and to amuse the more sophisticated addict. One must be tolerant, however, when he hears that "matches" are sometimes fixed. Certainly if the outcome of any "rassling contest" has ever been predetermined, it was not so planned as a convenience of the gambling interests, for who has ever heard of anyone so naive as to place a wager on what even the law (of New York and Pennsylvania) refuses to recognize as a contest? Indeed, if matches are fixed, we may be sure that this is done to bring us just a little more fun for our entertainment dollars and of course to keep the wolf from the door of the industry.

Now we must confess that we hold no grievance with the professional "rassler." We number many of them among our friends. Neither would we deprecate their prowess at the honorable sport of wrestling, for we remember that most of them were one time wrestlers, and we believe that they would, if given the choice, still prefer the gentle art of wrestling to the hazardous occupation of the "stooge" in a combination pancratium—jiu jitsu—boxing fiasco. Nor would we condemn the honest promoter who complies with both the letter and the spirit of the law and advertises his attractions as "shows" rather than "contests," and is content to forego the ruse of "elimination tournaments and world's championship matches." We shall even go so far as to cast our own modest moral support on the side of "rassling" in preference to burlesque as a commendable stimulant for the tired businessman. All this and more, if you promise never again to confuse "rassling" with "wrestling."



Front row—E. C. Gallagher (Coach); Capt. Stanley Henson, 155 lbs.; Joe McDaniels, 121 lbs.; Woodrow Rorex, 128 lbs.; Eldon Jackson, 136 lbs.; Boyd Nelson, 165 lbs.; Vernon Nell, 136 lbs. Back row—John Moran, 145 lbs.; Clay Albright, 165 lbs.; Earle Knight, 175 lbs.; Earl Allgood, 165 lbs.; Bob Williams, 175 lbs.; George Chiga, heavyweight; Vernon Logan, 145 lbs.; Ben Johnston, 155 lbs.; Calvin Mehlhorn, 128 lbs.

OKLAHOMA A.&M. COLLEGE, STILLWATER, OKLA.—NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE TEAM CHAMPIONS.

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• TOURNAMENTS •

1940 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

The thirteenth annual National Collegiate Wrestling Championship Meet will be held at the University of Illinois, Urbana, on March 29 and 30, 1940.

National Collegiate Wrestling Championships

By Charley Frey, Sports Editor, Lancaster (Pa.) Sunday News.

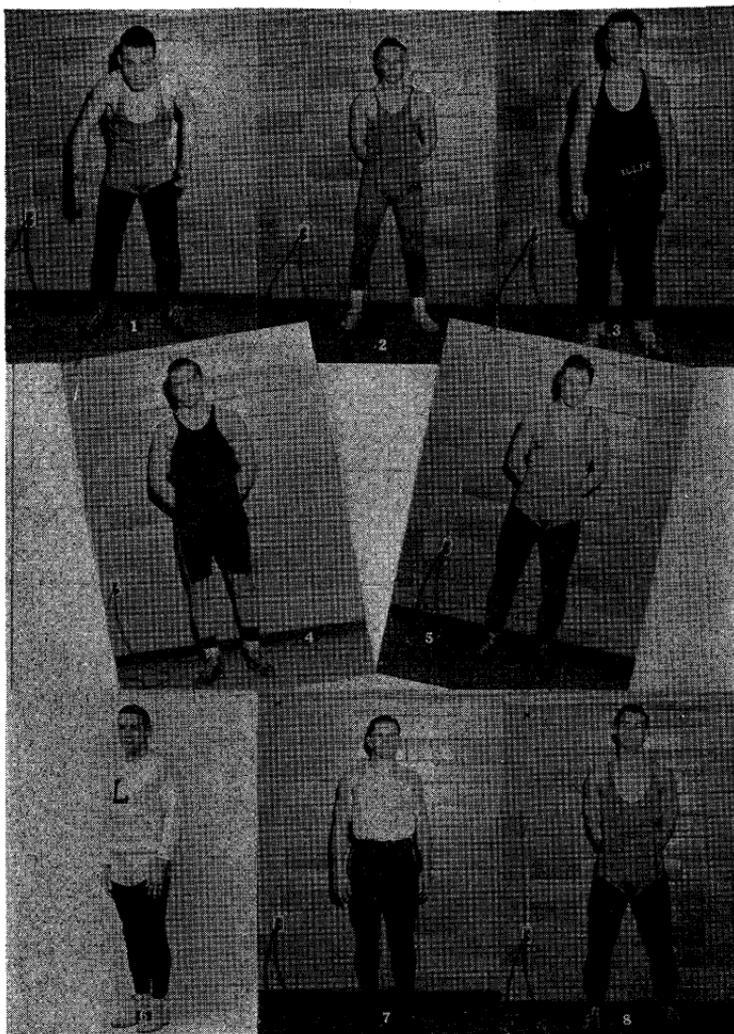
For the second consecutive year the East played host to the National Collegiate Athletic Association wrestling championships when the twelfth running of the annual grappling extravaganza was held in the State Armory, home of Franklin and Marshall College's wrestling meets, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on March 17-18, 1939. One hundred and nine wrestlers representing thirty-one colleges and universities throughout the United States were on hand for the tournament.

Running true to form, Ed Gallagher's well rounded cowboys from Oklahoma A. & M. dominated the competition by garnering 33 points to take first place in a walk. Led by their brilliant captain, Stanley Henson, who won the 155-lb. diadem, and his two illustrious team mates, Joey McDaniels, a powerhouse at 121 lbs., and heavyweight Johnnie Harrell, the representatives from Stillwater were the class of the championships.

The closest competitor to press the Aggies was Billy Sheridan's Lehigh University Engineers, who wound up in second place with a total of 12 points, the gigantic proportion of which were totaled by hefty Henry Matthes, who salvaged the 165-lb. crown for the East's only individual title. Illinois, with 11 points, captured third position, while Franklin and Marshall, with ten points took care of fourth spot mainly through the brilliant wrestling of sophomore Frankie Burgess, who had the honor of scoring the most falls during the tourney. Burgess tossed three opponents.

While Oklahoma A. & M. packed too much power for the rest of the field, it might be stated that the competition coming from teams in the Midwest, South and the East furnished the fans with a great many more thrills than they had anticipated. At the close of the first day of competition Indiana's Hoosiers led the qualifiers with six men, but when the final rounds of the tournament came up it was Oklahoma A. & M. all the way; however, Indiana had the misfortune of having two of its wrestlers meet with injuries, which definitely put it out of the running. Antonacci, clever little Hoosier 123-pounder, and McDaniels, who had

1939, 165 lbs.; Bob Williams, 175 lbs.; George Chigas, heavyweight; Vernon Jorgens, 145 lbs.; Ben Johnston, 155 lbs.; Calvin McGilgott, 123 lbs. OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE, STILLWATER, OKLA.—NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE TEAM CHAMPIONS.



1, Joe McDaniel (Oklahoma A&M), 121 lbs.; 2, Dale Hanson (University of Minnesota), 128 lbs. (Awarded Wrestling Coaches Association Cup as outstanding wrestler in West); 3, Archie Deutschman (University of Illinois), 136 lbs.; 4, Harold Nichols (University of Michigan), 145 lbs.; 5, Stanley Henson (Oklahoma A&M), 155 lbs.; 6, Henry B. Matthes (Lehigh), 165 lbs.; 7, Traicoff (Indiana University), 175 lbs.; 8, Johnny Harrell (Oklahoma A&M), heavyweight.

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS.

the misfortune of dislocating his elbow in his match with Matthes of Lehigh, were the two lads to suffer the bad breaks.

From the country's outstanding horde of collegiate grappling talent popped Dale Hanson of the University of Minnesota, a blond whirlwind at 128 pounds, to wrestle his way into the hearts of the fans and judges who, when the time came to select the outstanding wrestler in the tournament, was awarded the Coaches' Trophy for his fine performances.

The handling of the meet was done in championship fashion. The Rules Committee, Franklin and Marshall Athletic Association officials, and student managerial staff were highly efficient throughout the tourney. To Anson F. Sherman goes the credit for seeing to it that the thousand-and-one details were handled very adroitly. Much of the success of the meet was due to the competent work of the referees, Clifford J. Gallagher, Lafayette College; Richard Voliva, Indiana University, and W. Austin Bishop, University of Pennsylvania; and to the time-keepers, S. S. Hollobaugh, Louis Mayer, Theodore Rupp and William G. Conrad.

A demonstration of the new point system of scoring a wrestling match was put on during the afternoon of the final day of the tournament. Dick Barker, Cornell College (Iowa) coach, who handled the mike in the interpretation of the point system, met with a crescendo of negative response at its initiation to the Eastern grappling public. The new point scoring system was too puzzling to meet the appreciation of the average wrestling fan along the Atlantic seaboard, but the unfamiliarity of the referee with the point system was largely responsible for its poor presentation.

Individual place winners were as follows:

121-LB. CLASS.

1. McDaniel (Oklahoma A&M)
2. Burgess (Franklin & Marshall)
3. Parks (Appalachian College)

128-LB. CLASS.

1. Hanson (Minnesota)
2. Rorex (Oklahoma A&M)
3. Petry (Illinois)

136-LB. CLASS.

1. Deutschman (Illinois)
2. Roman (Indiana)
3. Culbertson (Minnesota)

145-LB. CLASS.

1. Nichols (Michigan)
2. Scalzo (Penn State)
3. Logan (Oklahoma A&M)

155-LB. CLASS.

1. Henson (Oklahoma A&M)
2. Combs (Michigan)
3. King (Lehigh)

165-LB. CLASS.

1. Matthes (Lehigh)
2. Nelson (Oklahoma A&M)
3. Bachman (Penn State)

175-LB. CLASS.

1. Tralcoff (Indiana)
2. Wittenberg (C.C.N.Y.)
3. Williams (Oklahoma A&M)

HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS.

1. Harrell (Oklahoma A&M)
2. Sikich (Illinois)
3. Falcone (Kent State)

POINTS SCORED BY TEAMS.

	Pimts.	Falls	Tot.		Pimts.	Falls	Tot.
Oklahoma A&M	23	10	33	City College New York	3	1	4
Lehigh	8	4	12	Appalachian	2	1	3
Illinois	9	2	11	Cornell of Iowa	0	2	2
Franklin & Marshall	3	7	10	Kent State	1	1	2
Michigan	8	1	9	Navy	0	1	1
Indiana	8	1	9	Colorado Normal	0	1	1
Minnesota	6	3	9	Illinois Normal	0	1	1
Penn State	4	1	5				

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Johnny

ERS.

Western Conference (Big Ten)

By S. K. Vorres, University of Chicago.

Wrestling in the Western Conference is taking a better hold than it had in the past. There are now ten complete teams competing in dual meets and individual championships. The individual championships held at the University of Chicago drew greater numbers of people than perhaps any individual conference championships in the past. The crowds showed greater interest in the bouts, often following the actions of the competitors with enthusiastic rooting.

This increase in interest may have been due to the scoring system which had been in practice in all of the Western Conference dual meets last season. The electric scoreboard helped to hold the interest of the spectators in every bout. Those who knew very little about wrestling could follow the progress of the contests and remained to the end of the meets and at times there was often considerable excitement and applause when the scoreboard indicated change in the number of points.

We are looking forward to a better year, with a greater attendance and increased participation of the student body, not only as spectators but also in the intramurals, the team try-outs and in the making of wrestlers. There were many bouts that were won or lost by close decisions, "perhaps a single point of difference." The men may change their method of wrestling, and for some time changes are to be expected in the point system to meet the moves of those who want to get around the spirit of the rules. We are sure that the rules will bring about more satisfactory officiating throughout the country.

The coaches of the Western Conference feel that this action is progressive and will eventually lead to an advancement which will help wrestling considerably in high schools, colleges and universities.

Western Conference Teams and Individual Competition.

Outstanding wrestling teams last year were University of Michigan, Indiana University, University of Illinois and University of Minnesota. Little is known of the University of Minnesota because of its limited competition in conference dual meets. Michigan made her best record in dual meet competition. Indiana and Illinois were considerably stronger, with individual stars in the championships.

Tournament point standings of the teams were as follows: Indiana 27, Illinois 19, Michigan 19, Minnesota 12, Iowa 9, Ohio State 2, Northwestern 1, Wisconsin 1, Chicago 0, Purdue 0.

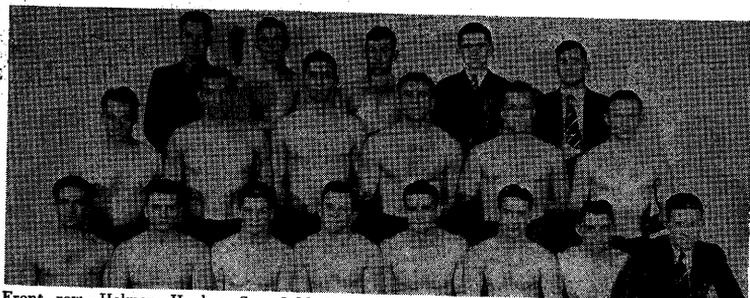
Outstanding individual wrestlers, all Big Ten and National Collegiate champions in their respective classes, included Hanson (Minnesota), 128 lbs.; Deutschman (Illinois), 136 lbs.; Nichols (Michigan), 145 lbs.; Traicoff (Indiana), 175 lbs.

The Little Nineteen individual championships have been held at Wheaton College for a great number of years, where interest in the sport has met with long and sustained success. When there is a wrestling meet at Wheaton one will have a hard time finding a seat. If a team is not in the habit of competing before large crowds and appears on Wheaton's home floor for the first time, it is sure to meet with its first stage fright.



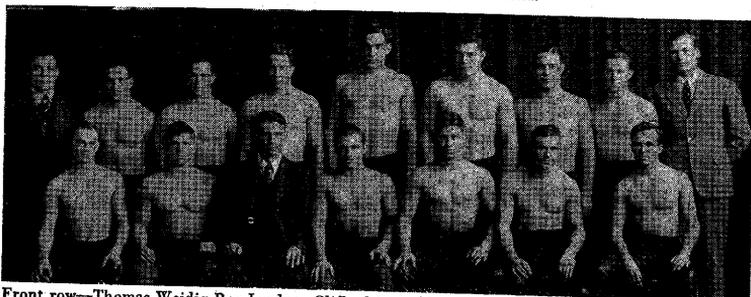
Front row—Raymond Hyde Christopher Traicoff(C) Angelo Lazzara W.H.Thom(Coach) Robert Antonacci Andrew Livovich Seymour Weiss. Back row—Joe Roman William Dannacher Homer Frucett Chancey McDaniel Edward Clover(M) William Richmond Granett Inman Bruno Rolak Daniel Gill.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, BLOOMINGTON.



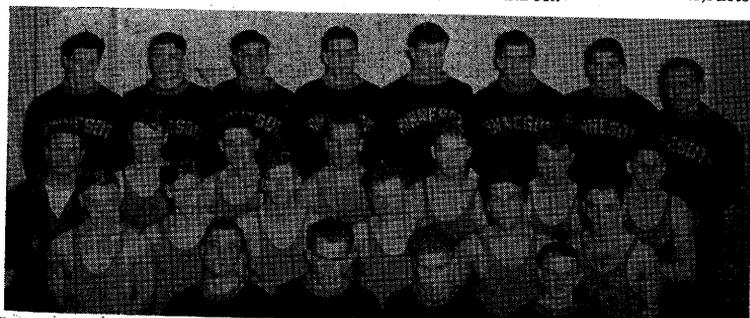
Front row—Helman Hughes Stansfield Deutschman(C) Emmons Petry Lutz Coach Kenney.
 Row 2—Boyd Huth Covedare Sikich Leverich Smith. Back row—Hornor(Tr) Price Berry
 Hoffman(M) AsstCoach Law. Duncan-Erber Studio

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA.



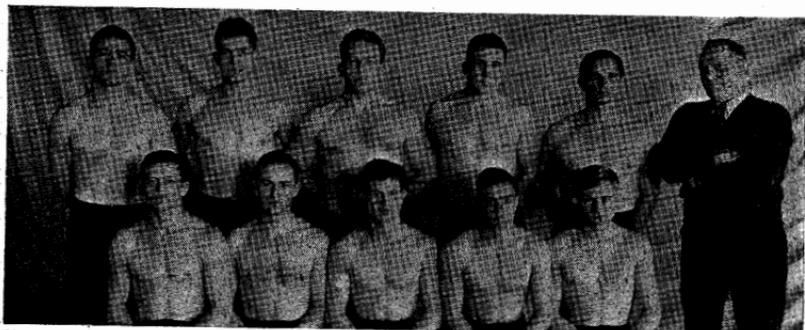
Front row—Thomas Weidig Rex Lardner Clifford Keen (Coach) Harold Nichols(C) William Combs
 James Mericka C.Phillips Whittemore. Back row—Port Robertson (AsstCoach) Frank Morgan
 Don Nichols Ralph Turner Roland Savilla Forest Jordan Richard Tasch Carl Mosser Max
 Schoetz(M). UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR. Rentschler, Photo

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR.



Front row—Dale Tromenhauser Lauren Granger Forrest Hales Warren Parker. Row 2—Dale
 Hanson Lief Lie Blaine McKusick John Matlon(C) Morris Nemer Ruddie Baack. Row 3—Dave
 Bartelma (Coach) Harold Trahms Joe Vodonick William Kuusisto Roger Keller Hubert Easler
 Jack Morton. Back row—Milton Hard Selmer Satre Milton Gordon Ed Tomsick Ed Kiriluk
 George Skogsvold Alphonse Janesko Ole Seastrand.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS.



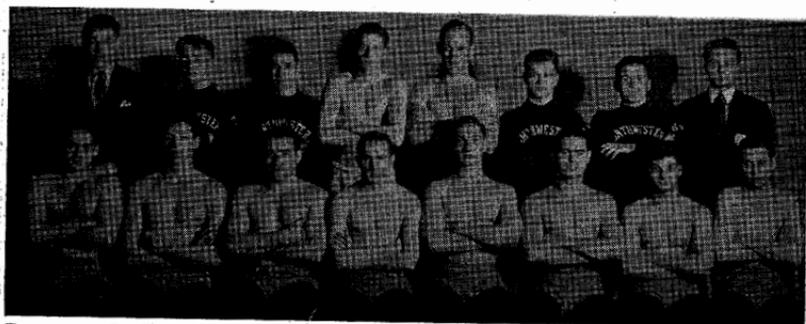
Front row—C.Kemp L.George K.Kingsbury W.Sherman P.Millen. Back row—R.Geppert M. Johnson W.Nead P.Whitmore X.Leonard H.M.Howard(Coach).

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY.



Front row—Griffith Montonaro Peltier Downes(C) MacIntyre Varney. Back row—AsstCoach Hall Beshara Meyer Martin Coach Mooney.

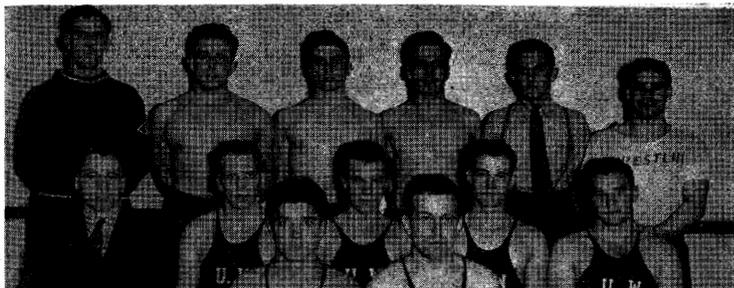
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS.



Front row—Joe Tauber Dan Weiss Joe Vavrus Arnie Taylor(C) Lew Sarett Hank Taecker Joe Gluckman Walt Starr. Back row—Wes Brown(Coach) Roger Blake Bob Gluckman Bob Vanderpool Pinky Ferguson Roy Greening Jack Rothbart Herb Fortlage(M).

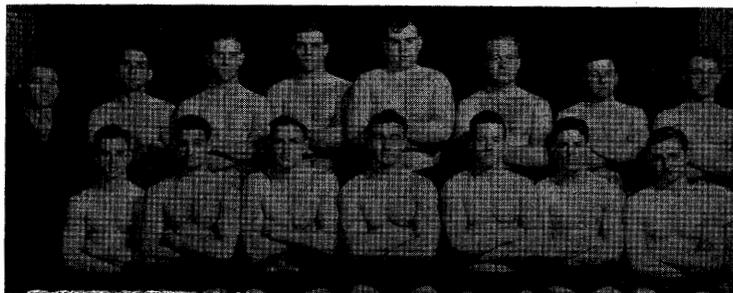
Ray, Photo

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, EVANSTON, ILL.



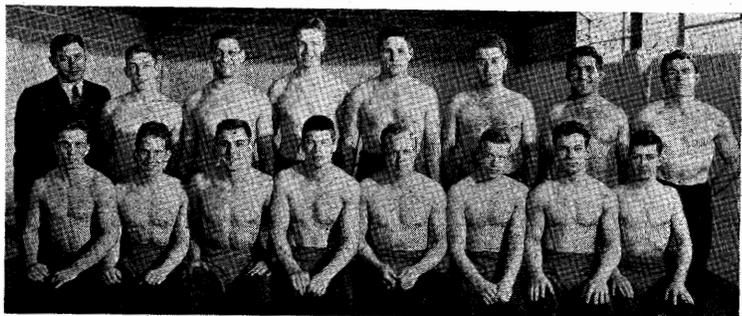
Front row—Halado Knoll. Row 2—Coach Martin Anderson(C) Newbury Grieb Piatkewicz.
Back row—T.Johnson(M) Heinz Cook Martens W.Johnson(AM) Lederman(AM).

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON.



Front row—A.Parmelee J.Loeb W.Littleford E.Valorz(C) C.Thomas W.Thomas W.Young.
Back row—S.K.Vorres(Coach) R.Butler H.Hawkins Jr. H.Flack R.Brown L.Traeger E.Cerny
G.Morris.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

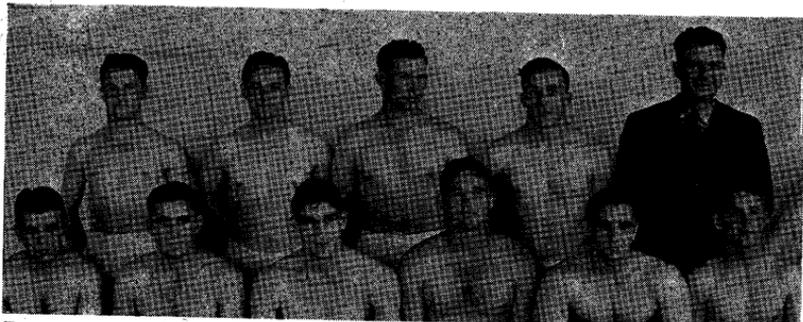


Front row—H.Berkheiser(C) C.Allman E.Lederer N.Wiley J.Post F.Beem J.Papurca D.Safford,
Back row—Coach Reek A.Huston P.Schrieber C.Brown A.Rossi J.Toth M.Aronson W.Tyrel,
Allen,Photo

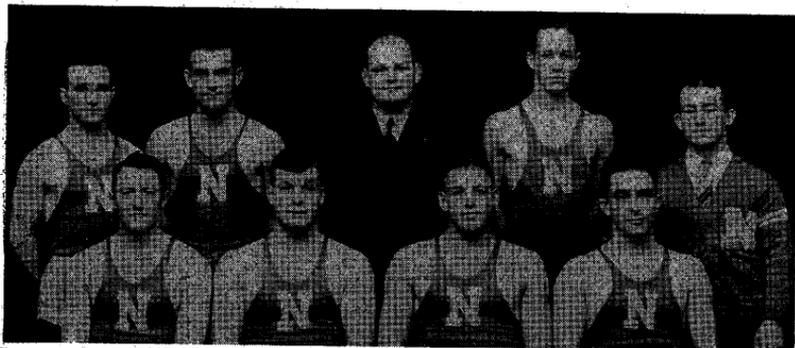
PURDUE UNIVERSITY, LAFAYETTE, IND.



Front row—Ray Stone George Haynes Royce Cox Jack Larson Louis Kirgis(M). Back row—
Joe Loucks Sam Linn Howard Buck Guy Henderson Gene Farrell Hugo Otopalik(Coach).
IOWA STATE COLLEGE, AMES.



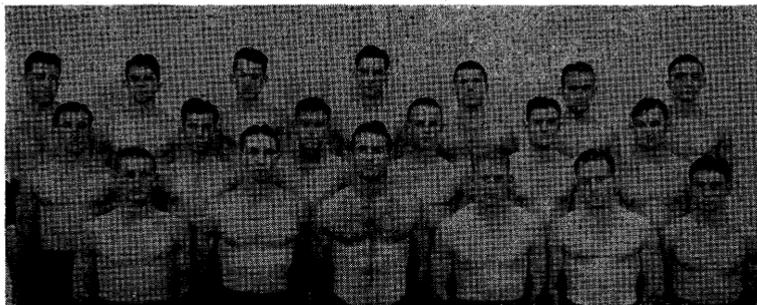
Front row—Harry James Charlie Robertson James Miles Waddy Young(Co-C) Arthur Freeman
Bennie Young. Back row—Herbert Barnett Gene Ross(Co-C) J.D.Barrow Mason Smarr Paul V.
Keen(Coach). UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, NORMAN. Heffner,Photo



Front row—Paul Fidler Shelley Condon George Seemann Herbert Rosenthal. Back row—James
Knight Reynold Tomes Jerry J.Adam(Coach) Milton Kuska William Luke.
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN.

Big Six Conference

By Hugo Otopalik, Iowa State College.



Front row—Clarence Abell Elvis McCutchen Elmer Hackney Ed Keller(C) Leon Reynard Ben Tempro. Row 2—Walter Johnson Clifford Duncan Farland Fansher Jim Barger Lester Brown Edwin Betz. Back row—B.R.Patterson(Coach) R.V.Tye Bob Belt Horace Watson Glenn Duncan Jim Brown Kenneth Yoos.

KANSAS STATE COLLEGE, MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

Wrestling in the colleges of this conference was not up to par as compared with other years when set side by side with outside competition, but nevertheless rivalry and interest was keen throughout the season.

Nebraska University, Oklahoma University, Kansas State College and Iowa State College had teams in the field, but Kansas University and Missouri University, even though furnishing champions in other years, did not place wrestlers in the field. It is hoped these two will again take up the mat game to round out their athletic and physical education programs of competition for all.

Several coaches have inaugurated the plan of conducting dual meets following a basketball game, to educate the spectators in the sport, and with great success. This is suggested in institutions where crowds are still small.

Good, honest, well timed publicity, demonstrations before other sports' crowds, well conducted meets with fast, clever wrestling, good officiating, along with knowledge of the game, will draw the fans any place. A loud speaker with comments on the matches, good lighting—possibly one large light over the mat—clean mat covers, and wrestlers with attractive uniforms also add color to a contest. College and high school managers and coaches might learn a lesson by attending any professional exhibition and if this coach or manager goes home and does everything in his meets that the professional promoter does not do he will sponsor a meet and sports event that will attract bigger and better satisfied crowds. We can often learn to accomplish the finer things by studying the errors of others. Because of the sham, the poor lighting, filthy and unsanitary equipment, vulgar tactics, poor announcements, lack of proper control and poor management, professional wrestling (so-called) is on its way out all over the country and fans are again returning to clean, fair and honest amateur wrestling where a boy wins or loses on his merits.

The four conference teams held dual meets, and in every one there were upsets. For instance, Nebraska defeated Kansas State, Kansas State defeated Iowa State; then Iowa State defeated Nebraska. Again, Minnesota defeated Kansas State, Kansas State defeated Iowa State and Iowa State defeated Minnesota. Incidents like these are what makes interesting collegiate wrestling.

The conference individual and team championships were held for the second time in as many years at Iowa State College, and as in the preceding year only one point marked the difference between the first place team and the second. Without a doubt, the 1939 championships were the closest and best held in many years; matches were hard fought and close in every instance; even though Iowa State took four first places, one second and two thirds, the Cyclones were nosed

out by a margin of 30 to 29 by Kansas State College. Oklahoma took third with 18 points and Nebraska fourth with 7 points.

Some of the high lights of the 1939 championship meet are listed herewith: The championship meet was conducted according to N.C.A.A. rules in every detail, and with the officiating of Allie Morrison, a finer competition was never witnessed.

Knight of Nebraska, 128 lbs., came down with a high fever, and was not permitted to wrestle the second day; the officials felt that no possible chance should be taken in cases of this nature.

Referee Morrison disqualified one wrestler for stalling tactics. Within the memory of the writer this is the first time this has ever occurred in collegiate wrestling.

The 1939 meet saw the downfall of several former conference champions, namely: in the 121-lb. class, Haynes of Iowa State College; 155 lbs., VanVleet of Kansas State; 165 lbs., Keller, Kansas State, and Hackney, Kansas State, in the heavyweight.

The upset in the heavyweight division when Buck, Iowa State College, defeated Hackney of Kansas State was a thriller. The aggressive spirit of Buck and the poor condition of Hackney were marked.

A loud speaker system aided materially in the conduct of the meet.

Not a single injury marred the tournament. Referee Morrison was ever on the alert to stop any possible chance of injury.

Results in the 1939 Big Six championships were as follows:

121 lbs.—James (Oklahoma), won; Kuska (Nebraska), second; Haynes (Iowa State), third. 128 lbs.—Stone (Iowa State), won; Watson (Kansas State), second; Knight (Nebraska), third. 136 lbs.—Barnett (Oklahoma), won; Duncan (Kansas State), second; Luke (Nebraska), third. 145 lbs.—Johnson (Kansas State), won; Farrell (Iowa State), second; Ross (Oklahoma), third. 155 lbs.—Cox (Iowa State), won; VanVleet (Kansas State), second; Smarr (Oklahoma), third. 165 lbs.—Loucks (Iowa State), won; Keller (Kansas State), second; Tomes (Nebraska), third. 175 lbs.—Reynard (Kansas State), won; Miles (Oklahoma), second; Henderson (Iowa State), third. **Heavyweight**—Buck (Iowa State), won; Hackney (Kansas State), second.

Team Point Scores—Kansas State 30, Iowa State 29, Oklahoma 16, Nebraska 7.

At Iowa State College over 300 men participated in wrestling during 1938-1939. Coach Otopalik annually awards three cups to his wrestlers, which stimulates more interest in the sport. Winners last season were:

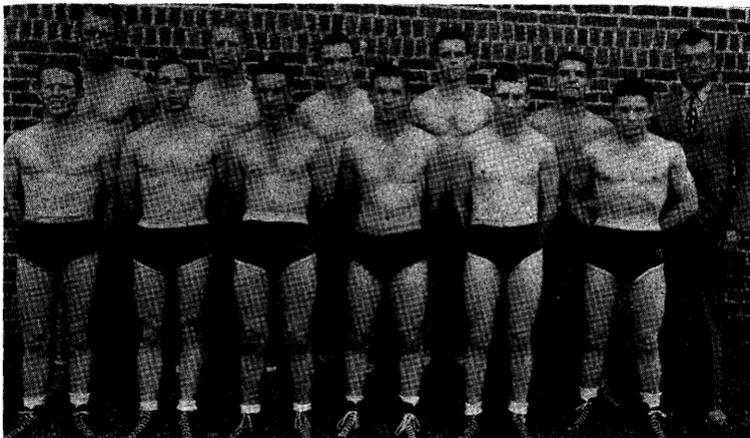
Joe Loucks, for scholarship standing; Gene Farrel, for winning most points in competition, and the third to Howard Buck for showing most improvement during the year.

It is hoped that an Iowa State collegiate championship meet may be developed during the present season with Dubuque University, Iowa State Teachers College, Cornell, Grinnell, Simpson, Iowa State College and Iowa State University as participants. A perfect setup exists for such an organization.



Front row—E.Switzer L.Hutson V.Hoeche W.Sperry C.Jungels K.Elledge L.Wright W.Holiday.
Row 2—L.Johnson(M) R.Russell J.Ring V.Eades K.Fleming W.McBride E.Asher J.Shearer
J.Childress(M). Back row—H.Marshall R.Twoomey D.Graham D.Rinkenberger L.Litwiller
R.Fasley G.Aylesworth D.Mueller A.Greenfield E.Hill(Coach).

ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY.



Front row—Bill Renfro Jack Hess Dennis Lawley Wayne Johnson Harvey Heffel Alvin Duty.
Back row—Mose Sims Denton Caves Richard Moore Kenneth Knight Walter Tyzskowski M.H.
Surbeck(Coach). WEATHERFORD (OKLA.) STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE.

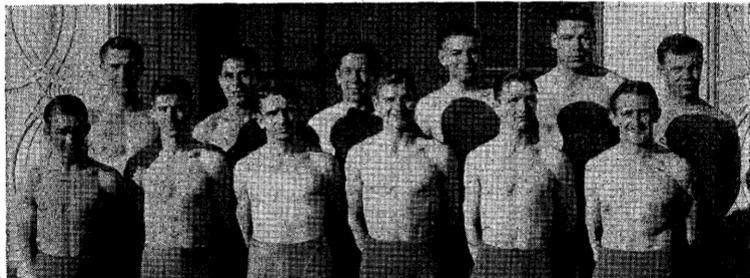
National A.A.U. Champions and Oklahoma Collegiate Conference Champions.

Intercollegiate Wrestling in Oklahoma

By Paul V. Keen, University of Oklahoma.

Wrestling in Oklahoma has developed more than in any other state in the Union. There are five state colleges—Oklahoma A.&M. College, Oklahoma University, Central Teachers of Edmond, Southwestern Teachers of Weatherford and Northeastern Teachers of Tahlequah—that sponsor wrestling and have a round robin schedule for the state championship. Oklahoma A.&M. won the state collegiate title and then went on to win the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship with three individual champions, Joe McDaniels, 121 lbs.; Stanley Henson, 145 lbs., and Johnnie Harrell, heavyweight.

Southwestern Teachers College of Weatherford won the A.A.U. national team championship at Los Angeles and had two individual A.A.U. national champions, Bill Renfrow, 135 lbs., and Oze Simms, heavyweight.



Front row—Robert Breece Benton Hart Ralph Ford Bob Manning Ocie Anderson(C) Gerald Barnett. Back row—Alva Hill John Juby Jack Taylor Clarence Gamble James Copenhagen Gene Smith(Coach). EDMOND (OKLA.) STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE.

Eastern Section Rocky Mountain District

By John W. Hancock, Greeley State College.

Intercollegiate wrestling in Colorado was considerably improved over the preceding year, and the dual meet season was one of unpredictable upsets.

Intercollegiate wrestling in the Rocky Mountain region consists of two groups—the Mountain States Conference and the Rocky Mountain Conference. The Mountain States Conference is divided into Eastern and Western divisions. Eastern Division schools comprise Colorado University, Denver University, Wyoming University and Colorado State Agricultural College.

The Eastern Division meet was held at Colorado State, Fort Collins, and was won by the latter with 41 points, the Aggies winning seven of the eight individual championships.

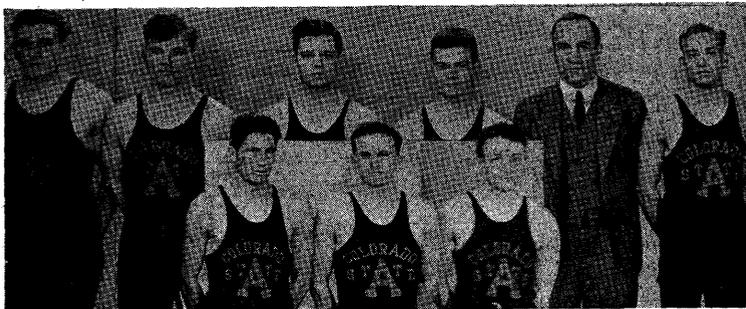
The Rocky Mountain Conference is composed of five schools—Montana State College, Western State College, Colorado College, Colorado Mines and Greeley State College. Greeley State, co-champion in 1938 with Western State, tied with Colorado Mines, with 36 points each. Colorado College was third with 3 points. Individual champions in the Rocky Mountain and the Mountain States Conference are:

Rocky Mountain Conference.

121 lbs.—Dickinson (Colorado Mines)
 128 lbs.—Faull (Greeley State)
 136 lbs.—Tashiro (Colorado Mines)
 145 lbs.—Wedemeyer (Greeley State)
 155 lbs.—Gibson (Colorado Mines)
 165 lbs.—Busch (Greeley State)
 175 lbs.—Kruse (Greeley State)
 Heavyweight—Geisking (Colo Mines)

Eastern Division Mountain States Conference.

121 lbs.—Smith (Wyoming)
 128 lbs.—Koehler (Colorado)
 136 lbs.—Mowry (Colorado State)
 145 lbs.—McWilliams (Colorado State)
 155 lbs.—Grenard (Colorado State)
 165 lbs.—Fritchman (Colorado State)
 175 lbs.—Garlitz (Colorado State)
 Heavyweight—Miller (Colorado State)



Front row—V.Mowry K.Knaus G.Salisbury. Back row—L.Miller H.Garlitz C.Fritchman E.Grenard J.F.Wagner (Coach) J.McWilliams.

COLORADO STATE COLLEGE, FORT COLLINS.

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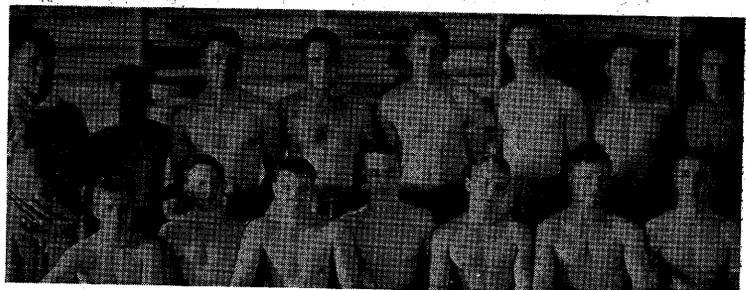
ana State
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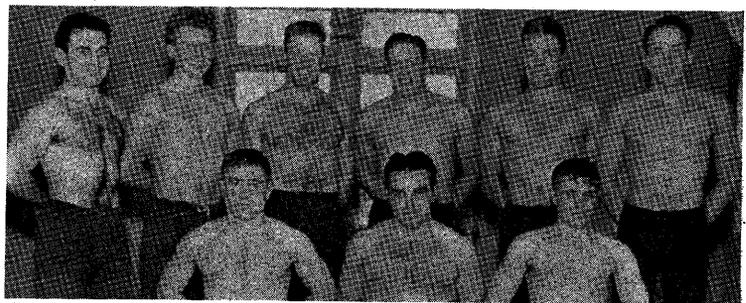


an E.Gren-



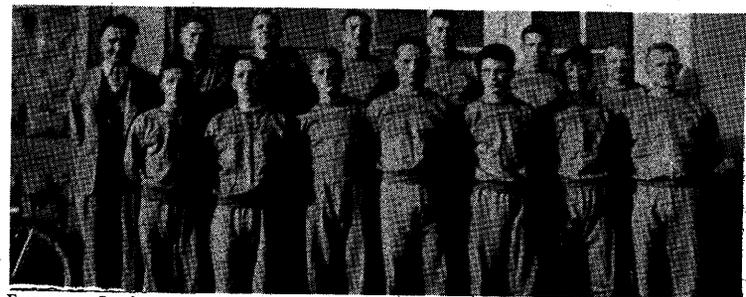
Front row—Collier Koehler Hall J.Dukes Fishel Thompson P.Dukes. Back row—Coach Sayre Harada Rubright Maul Dow Michael Schneider Beers(M).

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, BOULDER.



Front row—Bob Naylor Joe Schmidt Roger Henn. Back row—Herman Watters Herb Monroe Jack Ames Life McClard Granville Johnson Walter Peterson.

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, COLO.



Front row—Smith Northup Lieberman Baker Winterholler Adachi Hart. Back row—Coach Lantz Peryam Wibel Nipper Coady Knight Thompson.

UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING, LARAMIE.

Mountain States Athletic Conference

WESTERN DIVISION

By S. R. Couch, University of Utah.

Wrestling in the Mountain States Athletic Conference is greatly handicapped by the very limited amount of competition permitted by the division of the conference into Eastern and Western divisions. Wrestling, however, has shown great progress in interest and participation despite the great need for expanded competition.

Coaches feel that the high type of wrestling which has been exhibited in the conference warrants special consideration for expanded competition by the directors of athletics in the several schools.

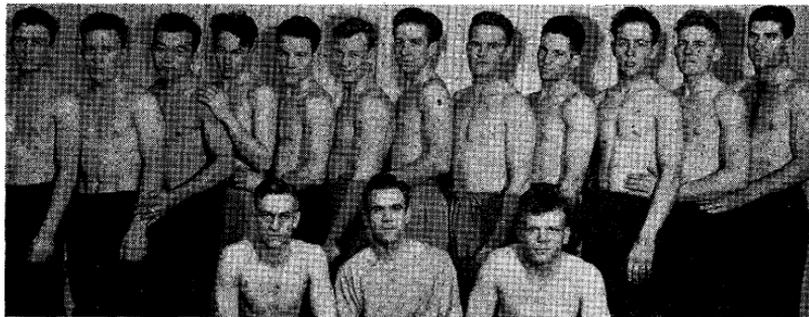
A Mountain States Conference wrestling meet, rather than Eastern and Western division meets, is being advocated by the various wrestling coaches in the conference and if granted would help to further stimulate this already growing sport in the region.

The Western Division meet, held in Salt Lake City, found the young but inspired Utah University wrestlers upsetting all dope by winning back the title they lost the previous year to Utah State. Only one point separated the title winning Utes from the second place Utah Aggies, 34 and 33, respectively; Brigham Young was third with 22 points.

The Utah Aggies won the State title by defeating Utah University and B.Y.U. in dual meets.

Individual Western Division winners were as follows:

121 lbs.—Jensen (Utah). 128 lbs.—Walker (Utah). 136 lbs.—Lewis (Brigham Young). 145 lbs.—Hess (Utah). 155 lbs.—Greene (Utah State). 165 lbs.—Roundy (Utah State). 175 lbs.—Brooks (Utah). **Heavyweight**—Leavitt (Brigham Young).



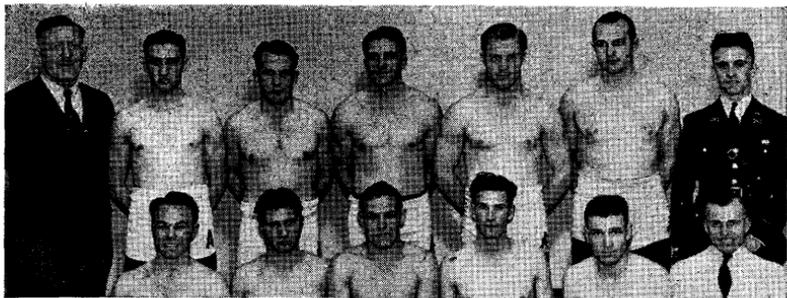
Front row—LeGrande Lewis Neff Smart (Coach) Chris Mortensen. Back row—Malin Francis Murr Skousen Kenji Shizowa Harry Thomas Max Seelley Ken Maynard Ray Skeem Arlyn Styler Ray Johnson Rondo Jeffrey Cloyd Wooley Hafen Leavitt.

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY, PROVO, UTAH.

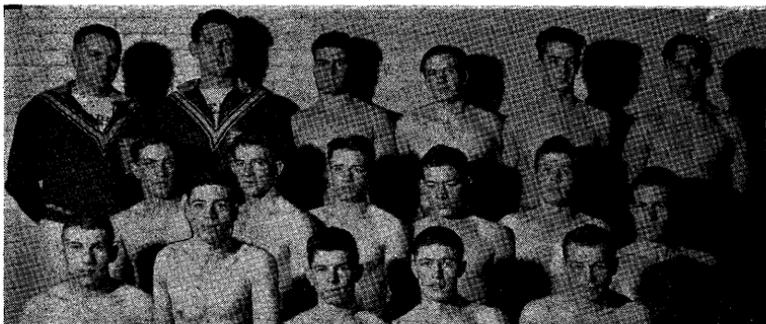
Midwest Conference Championships

Cornell (Iowa) College, winner in 1938, successfully defended its mat crown last season in the annual championship meet held at Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis., with five men, all of whom took first place in their respective weights and finishing up with 27 points. Carleton was second with 23 points. They were fortunate in having five byes in eight classes. Beloit was third with 16 points, while Lawrence trailed with 11. Individual winners were as follows:

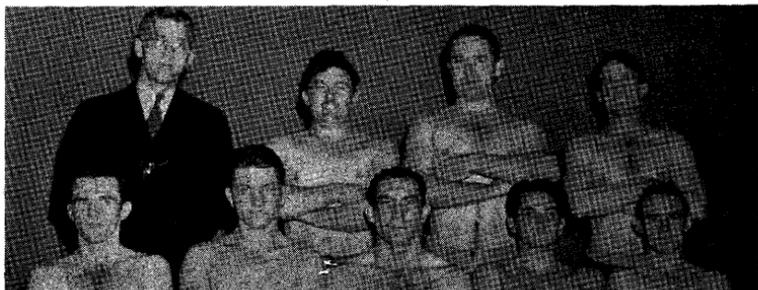
121 lbs.—Holmes (Carleton). 128 lbs.—Mann (Cornell). 136 lbs.—Egekvis (Carleton). 145 lbs.—Stotler (Cornell). 155 lbs.—Castle (Carleton). 165 lbs.—Anderson (Cornell). 175 lbs.—Hoare (Cornell). **Heavyweight**—Mickey (Cornell).



Front row—Lynn Pitcher Dewitt Grandy Rollo Larson Darwin Perkins Elmo Jensen Merle Bench.
 Back row—Geo.Nelson(Coach) Dean Hall David Greene Acel Roundy(C) Seth Maughan Thead
 Hanks Jay Bingham(M). UTAH STATE COLLEGE, LOGAN.



Front row—Balli Jensen Snow Walker Bingham. Row 2—Armantrout Taylor Maralius Bleak
 McCloy Stirk. Back row—Pete Couch and Karl Schleckman(Coaches) Hulse Hess Brooks Banks.
 UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, SALT LAKE CITY.



Front row—Leonard Faull Everett McBeth Sol Busch Carl Miller Homer Conant. Back row—
 Coach Hancock Jake Schlegel Vincent TeMaat Ross Wedemeyer.
 GREELEY (COLO.) STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE.

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Intercollegiate Wrestling on Pacific Coast

By Henry A. Stone, University of California at Berkeley.

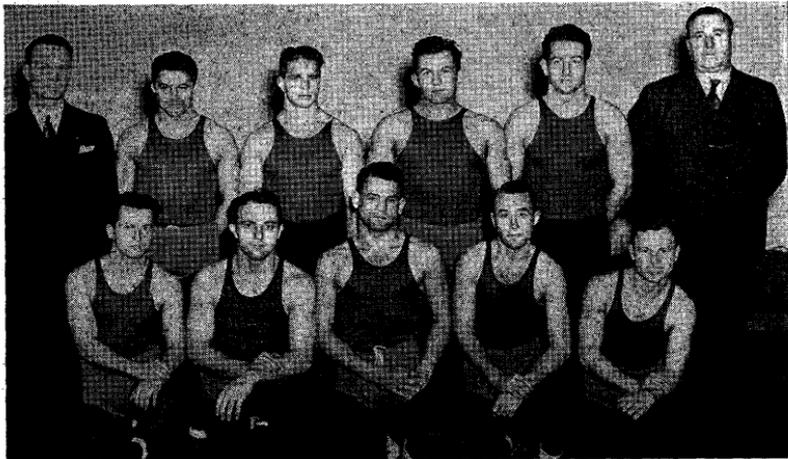
There is a slow but steady growth of interest and participation in wrestling in the Pacific Northwest. In the annual tournament held at Pullman, Wash., Washington State College won, closely followed by University of Washington and University of Idaho. University of Oregon and Oregon State College did not enter, the latter school with its strongest team in years going undefeated in all of its dual meets. Oregon State produced two exceptional performers in Weaver, 121 lbs., and Orey, 155 lbs. The quality of the wrestlers in the Pacific Northwest has shown remarkable improvement. Individual championship winners in the 1939 tournament were as follows:

121 lbs.—Eamon (Washington State). 128 lbs.—Cooper (Washington State). 136 lbs.—Tsuchiya (Washington). 145 lbs.—Packard (Washington State). 155 lbs.—Peters (Washington State). 165 lbs.—Caccia (Idaho). 175 lbs.—Cameron (Washington State) **Heavyweight**—Esvelalt (Washington).

In the Southern Division wrestling was about on a par with previous years. An increase is expected this year because all of the members of the newly organized California Collegiate Athletic Conference have agreed to sponsor wrestling teams.

San Jose State College produced the strongest team in California, winning all of its dual meets and at the annual tournament dethroning University of California, which had held the championship for ten consecutive years. Individual winners in the tournament, which was held at the University of California at Los Angeles, were as follows:

121 lbs.—Masaki (UCLA). 128 lbs.—Thomas (UCLA). 135 lbs.—Fiebig (San Jose State). 145 lbs.—Masdeo (San Jose State). 155 lbs.—Bruno (San Jose State). 165 lbs.—Schneller (California). 175 lbs.—Roberts (UCLA). **Heavyweight**—Della Maggiore (San Jose State).



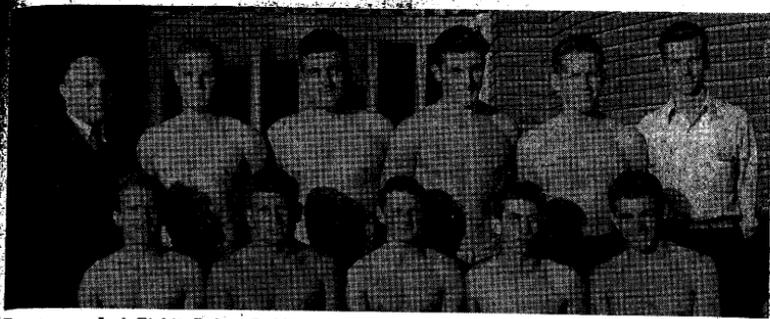
Front row—Wendell Harris Don Peters Martin Packard Dean Cooper James Eamon. Back row—Robert S. Neilson (Coach) Bill Tschantz Art Cameron Frank Bratonis Newell Groves Dr. Wilbur Bohm (Tr). Hutchison, Photo

WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE, PULLMAN, WASH.—PACIFIC NORTHWEST CHAMPIONS.

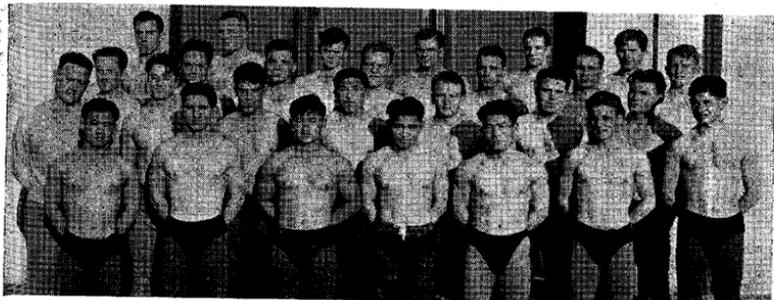
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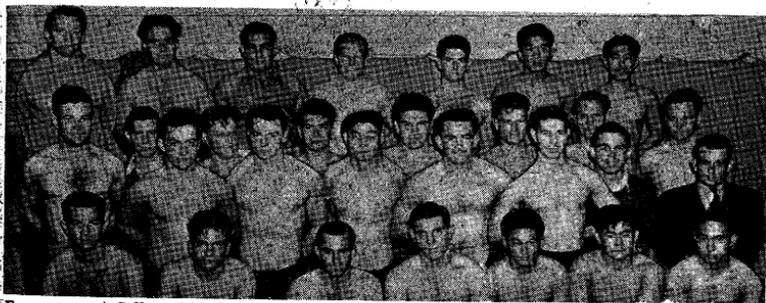
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Front row—Jack Fiebig Robert Riddle Fred Albright Conrad Lacy Fortune Masdeo. Back row—Eugene B.Grattan(Coach) Charlie Smith Sam Della Maggiore Bob Bronzan Melvin Rush(C) Leroy Hill(M).
SAN JOSE (CALIFORNIA) STATE COLLEGE.



Front row—Ikeda Hopper Habu Sugino Wada Raski Coffey. Row 2—H.A.Stone(Coach) Crocker Avila Tashima Kavin Endicott Jones. Row 3—Bennion Knowlton Macres Thompson McNamara(C) Enos Sale. Back row—Soso Spear Wolohan Kympton Schneller White.
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY.



Front row—A.Sellers J.Micks M.Minock B.Roberts(C) F.Masaki H.Omoto J.Ishikawa. Row 2—R.Woolsey R.Ward E.Smyth Y.Kiyohiro R.Magee R.Thomas. Row 3—S.Wachs(M) E.Morrison(AM) L.Moulton(AM) C.Walker J.Laurie R.Frug T.Urton J.Peterson W.Retts. Back row—Briggs Hunt(Coach) B.Brooks N.DeFrancisco C.Watters R.Morgan J.Endo J.Urata.
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES.

Wrestling in Southern California Junior Colleges

By Oliver Stonehocker, Fullerton Junior College.

The third annual Southern California Junior College tournament was originally scheduled to be held at Los Angeles City College, but when the latter found that it would be unable to sponsor the event, an effort was made to hold it at Fullerton Junior College. Unfortunately, no date was available until very late in the season, with the result that only forty-one wrestlers, representing six teams, were entered. Accordingly the tournament was postponed until the fall.

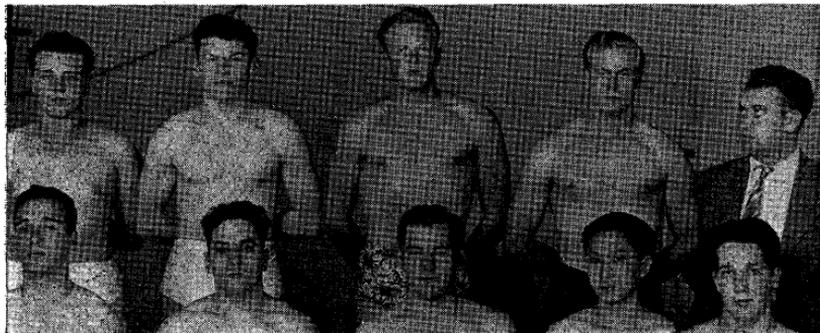
Los Angeles City College, under the direction of Coach Milton Hand, showed great improvement, finishing in fourth place in the Southern Pacific Wrestling League in a field of ten teams. They also tied with Fullerton Junior College for fourth place in the Southern California novice tournament.

Coach Oliver Stonehocker of Fullerton Junior College had the largest turnout of any of the junior colleges, a total of seventy boys being out for the team. Only two dual meets were held, Whittier College and Modesto Junior College both being defeated. Tom Imoto, A.A.U. national champion at 118 lbs., and Captain Rowan Young were outstanding.

Coach Seely of Compton Junior College reports that the popularity of wrestling has increased and that the school will be represented by a team this year. Chaffey Junior College of Ontario also expects to enter into wrestling competition in 1940. Santa Monica Junior College so far has confined wrestling to intramural competition, but hopes to have a representative team in another year.

At Ventura a new gymnasium now under construction will be completed and will have facilities for wrestling. They expect to add wrestling to their list of inter-school sports.

The rapid growth of interest in wrestling in Southern California gives some indication of what may be expected from the junior colleges in the very near future. This stimulation can be attributed in a large measure to the various tournaments which were held on the Pacific Coast during the past year.



Front row—Shinazi Noonan Olsen Chen Sevenich. Back row—Cassady LeSage Chittum Walker John DeMello (Coach).

UNIVERSITY OF SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA.

Eastern Intercollegiate Association Championships

By Edward David O'Donnell, Wrestling Coach Yale University.

The Eastern Collegiate Association wrestling championships were held at the Payne Whitney Gymnasium, Yale University, March 10 and 11, 1939.

Lehigh University again annexed the title, winning the 145, 155, 165 and 175-lb. championships. This left only four divisions for the other colleges. Cornell won in the 121-lb. class; Princeton the 128-lb.; Penn State the 136-lb. and Harvard the heavyweight division. The matches were highly contested and very close and attracted an unusual amount of interest on the part of the spectators. The work of the referees was excellent during the entire tournament and everyone seemed well pleased with the decisions rendered.

Mathas, Cornell's 121-lb. champion, was voted the outstanding man in the tournament. He is unusually agile and clever, and is undoubtedly one of the outstanding light men seen in some time.

The 1940 championships will be held at Syracuse University.

121 lbs.—Mathas (Cornell), won; Allman (Pennsylvania), second; Oless (Lehigh), third. **128 lbs.**—Eberle (Princeton), won; Craighead (Penn State), second; Zaret (Columbia), third. **136 lbs.**—Gleason (Penn State), won; Craig (Lehigh), second; Bird (Yale), third. **145 lbs.**—Masem (Lehigh), won; Scalzo (Penn State), second; Hunt (Cornell), third. **155 lbs.**—Haggerman (Lehigh), won; Gensler (Penn State), second; Bird (Yale), third. **165 lbs.**—King (Lehigh), won; Bachman (Penn State), second; Daughaday (Harvard), third. **175 lbs.**—Matthes (Lehigh), won; Taylor (Columbia), second; Bortz (Penn State), third. **Heavyweight**—Boston (Harvard), won; Hooper (Syracuse), second; Pickett (Yale), third.

Team Point Scores—Lehigh 29, Pennsylvania State 22, Yale 9, Harvard 9, Cornell 8, Syracuse 8, Princeton 6, Pennsylvania 6, Columbia 5.



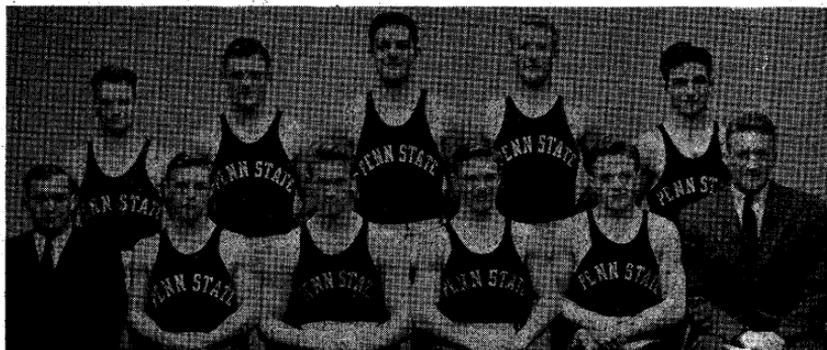
Front row—Burnett Oless Hagerman(C) Masem Schwab. Back row—Coach Sheridan Craig Schrader Wells Rabold Matthes King Laubenstein(M). McCaa.Photo

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, BETHLEHEM, PA.

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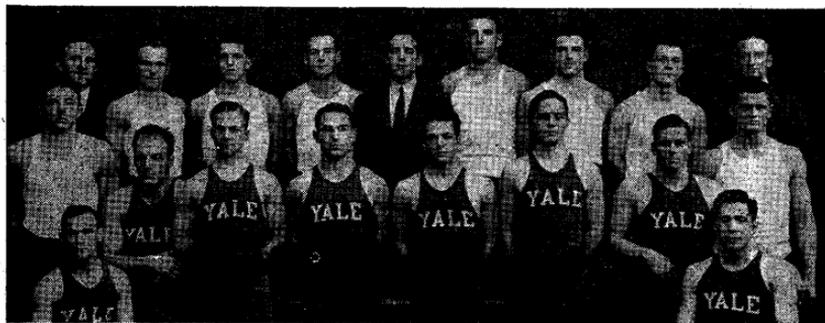


Ed Walker



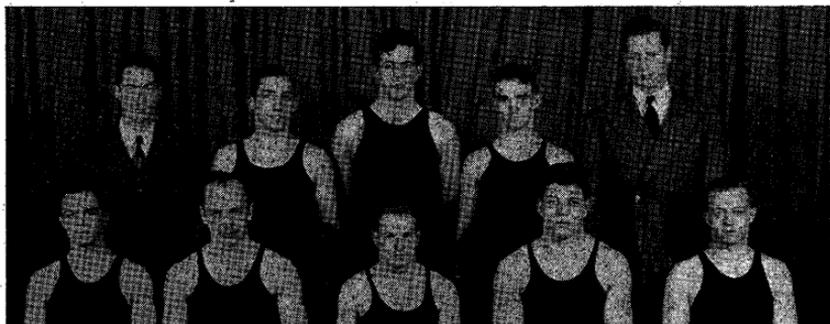
Front row—Coach Speidel F.Craighead Bachman(C) J.Craighead Gleason Wilson(M). Back row—Waite Glenser Elliott Bortz Scalzo.

PENN STATE COLLEGE, STATE COLLEGE, PA.



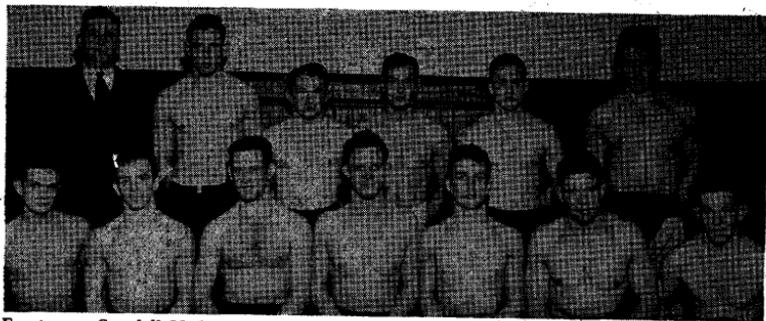
Front row—Malin Clarke. Row 2—Larry Pickett Herb Pickett Lou Hamman Dave Gerber H.Waldo Bird(C) Jim Bird John Hauer Ray Jopling. Back row—Edward D.O'Donnell(Coach) Babe Ely Bill Mann John Madden John Gilray(M) Pete Latson Jim Latson Phil Jefferson John R.O'Donnell(AsstCoach).

YALE UNIVERSITY, NEW HAVEN, CONN.



Front row—George Richter Jr. William Daughaday Harvey Ross(C) Clarence Boston Jr. Paul Illman Jr. Back row—Pat Johnson(Coach) Theodore Schoenberg Duncan Longcope William Richardson John Grosvenor(M). Notman,Photo

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.



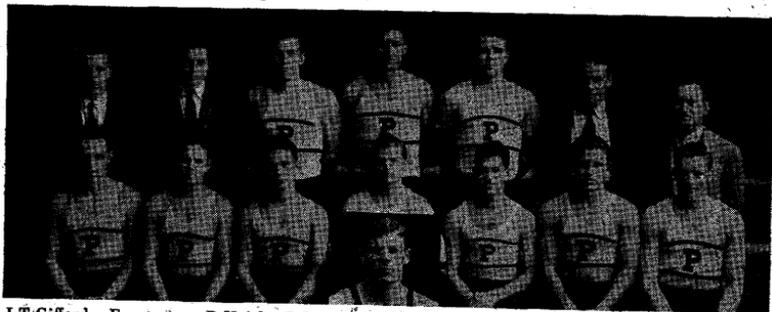
Front row—Crandall Mathers Trousdell Reimers Serrell Leavitt Hunt. Back row—Coach O'Connell Reynolds Blackmore Gregg Spohr Harrison.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y.



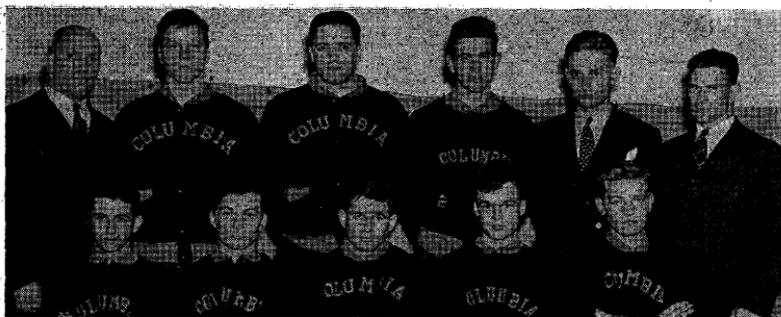
Front row—Richard Stevens Lyle Swift William J. Davison (Coach) William Wilder A. Kenneth Becker. Back row—Gerald Baker Clarence Patten John Mathieson Kenneth Durgan George Hooper (C).

SYRACUSE (N.Y.) UNIVERSITY.

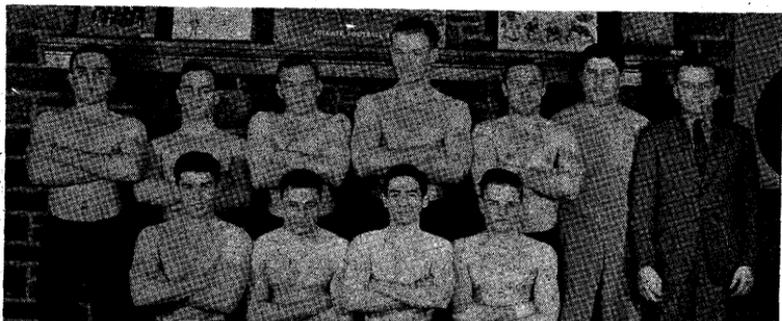


J.T. Gifford. Front row—D. Haight R. Palmer R. Eberle A. Foshay Jr. (C) C. Elkan N. Carothers 3d D. Scull. Back row—E. Norton (M) E. Bixby (AM) D. Patterson R. Demaree J. Harkless Jr. E. Zanfrini (Tr) James J. Reed (Coach).

PRINCETON (N.J.) UNIVERSITY.

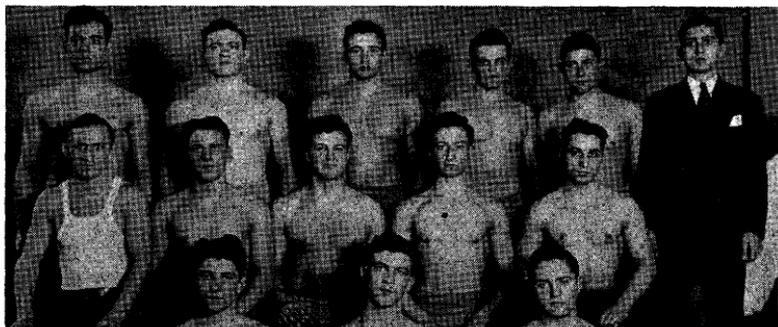


Front row—Alfred Marasca Harold Zarat Robert Taylor(C) James Frost Charles Holt. Back row—Gus Peterson(Coach) Victor Bucci Joseph Bartolf Welden Booth Ralph Staiger(M) Richard Waite(AsstCoach). COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY.



Front row—East Shenk Saunders Blair. Back row—Rossi Roehrs Ratcliff Wright Gibbs Coach Gilsion Richardson(M).

COLGATE UNIVERSITY, HAMILTON, N. Y.



Front row—Clarence Shapiro Ralph Hirschtritt Robert Levin. Row 2—Joseph Sapora(Coach) Lawrence Newman Morton Brown Herbert Ginsberg Seymour Rosner. Back row—Leo Wiznitzer Stanley Graze(Co-C) Henry Wittenberg(Co-C) Phillip Kornfeld Lester Friesner Harold Friedman(M).

CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK.



Front row—Charles Jorgensen William Waldron Andrew Barrow Samuel Schiffer Henry Mattice. Row 2—Richard Greene Milton Norling John Augustine David Lee William Howes (Co-C) Robert Jones (Co-C) Charles Spaulding Richard Walker Albert Fong Nicholas DeVita. Back row—Bliss Sargent (Asst Coach) John Montgomery Herbert Wilkins Hiram Doty Kenneth Landis Donald Grant George Johnson (M) William Knowles Erastus Pennock (Coach).

SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) COLLEGE.

New England Conference

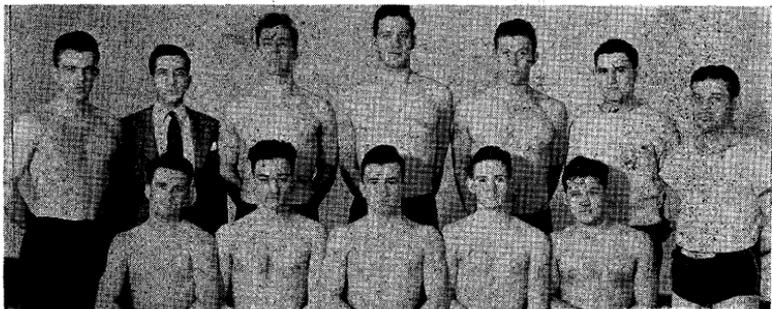
By Jay Rickes, Coach Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.

Intercollegiate wrestling in the New England district has been making progress both in interest to the student and to the spectator. Schools of this conference have been getting more candidates out for their teams each year.

The type of wrestling seen during the past season was on a high plane. Many of the dual meets were very close. These factors have played an important part for the interest of the spectator.

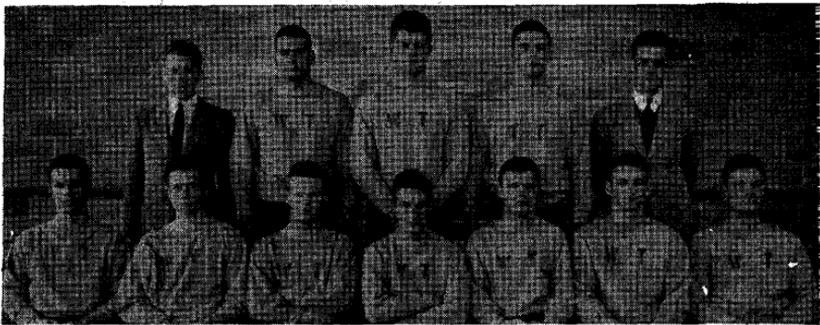
There was no regular New England intercollegiate tournament held last season. Schedules have been arranged to have the tournament a week earlier this year. That will permit all schools to compete.

Springfield, Brown, Tufts, Yale, Amherst, Harvard and M.I.T. comprise the membership of the New England Intercollegiate Wrestling Association. In addition, Dartmouth, Bowdoin, Bates and University of New Hampshire report sponsoring wrestling in some capacity.



Front row—F. Childs R. TenHaagen G. Cain (C) G. Gould T. Lohr. Back row—R. Hubley A. Oppenheimer (M) G. Keller L. Fuller C. Chase J. Edinburg R. K. Cole (Coach). Rice, Photo

BROWN UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.



Front row—Wm. King Oswald Tower William Wilson Orrin Jones (C) Arthur Wheelock Harvey Potter Richard Richards. Back row—Harold Haldeman (AM) Spencer Silverthorne George Frost John Earle Bernard Witkower (M).

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

"Little Three" Wrestling Championships

By N. J. Daniels, Coach Wesleyan University.

The second "Little Three" wrestling championships were held at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., on March 4, 1939, and again resulted in some very close and interesting bouts. A well balanced Williams team successfully defended its 1938 championship with a team score of 31 points; Amherst was second with 27 points, and Wesleyan third with 23 points.

The following individual class winners were presented with gold awards:

121 lbs.—Williams (Wesleyan). 128 lbs.—Wheelock (Williams). 136 lbs.—Handyside (Amherst). 145 lbs.—B. Minnick (Amherst). 155 lbs.—Potter (Williams). 165 lbs.—Richards (Williams). 195 lbs.—Earle (Williams). Unlimited—Whitten (Amherst).



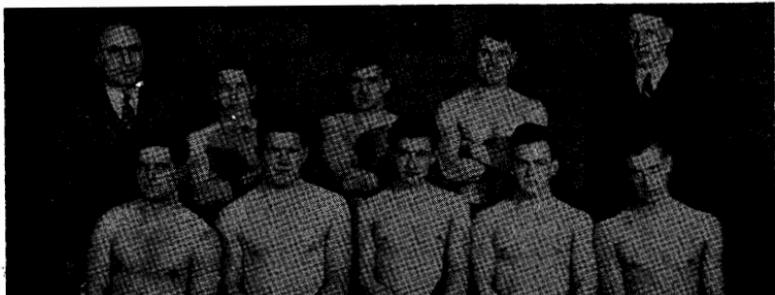
Front row—R. Hadley J. Cranshaw S. Handyside B. Minnick (C) P. Detwiler R. Harding D. Hasting
Back row—A. Davis (M) C. R. Solcau (Coach) D. Moore T. Skeel Rossmasser.

AMHERST (MASS.) COLLEGE.



Front row—Johnson Williams Matthews Holfsen Newlands. Row 2—Stockton Sandford Harrington Esterbrook(C) Ross Faison Hammarstrom. Back row—Coach Daniels Richards Cutler Koller Anderson Alton Symonds Figgins(M).

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.



Front row—Bennett Sherry Putnam Willey Tsolas. Back row—Coach Ruggeri Baker Edwards Streeter Brinnick(M). TUFTS COLLEGE, MEDFORD, MASS. Prof. Munro, Photo



Front row—A. Powers J. Vyverberg W. Stone A. Kopischiansky D. Wong R. Powers. Back row—P. Bollerman(M) R. Fettes J. Vanderpoel F. Haddock D. Goodman Jay Ricks(Coach).

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, CAMBRIDGE. Vantine, Photo

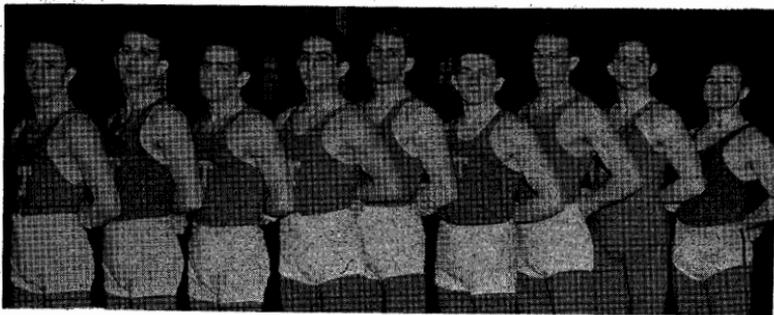
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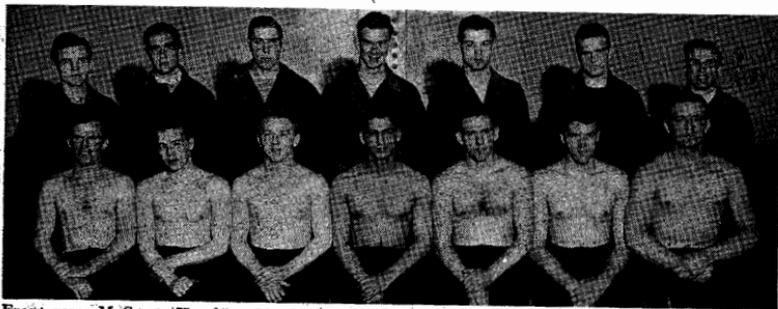
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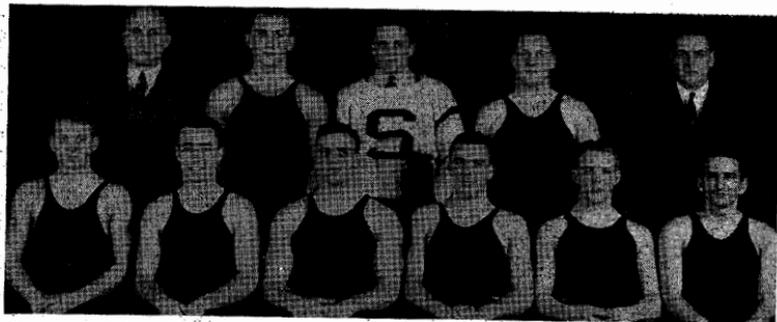
Hastings



W.Weiss H.Mower J.Frangipani A.Barshay F.Osinski R.Rhinehart P.Risser A.Lilienfeld L.Black.
Stander,Photo
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Front row—McGrane Hutchins Metzler Abraham Brewster (C) Richards Walkowicz. Back row—
Hunyada Morton Baldwin Callaghan F.Paul Rand Mancini.
WAYNESBURG (PA.) COLLEGE.



Front row—Delroy Evans Lester Arndt (C) Thomas Marselli Paul Kennedy Harvey Rehrig Alfred
Ravelli. Back row—H.A.Lorenz (Coach) Leonard Munowicz, Edward Bosman Norman Hanson
James Lee (M).
EAST STROUDSBURG (PA.) STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE.

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Front row—Arthur Napier Richard Bolster Laird Simons(C) Elliot Mason Robert Evert. Back row—T.Wertime(M) Lewis Janney(AM) Geoffrey Hemphill Chester Baum Baird Coursin William Velte Thomas Little Rene Blanc-Roos(Coach).

HAVERFORD (PA.) COLLEGE.



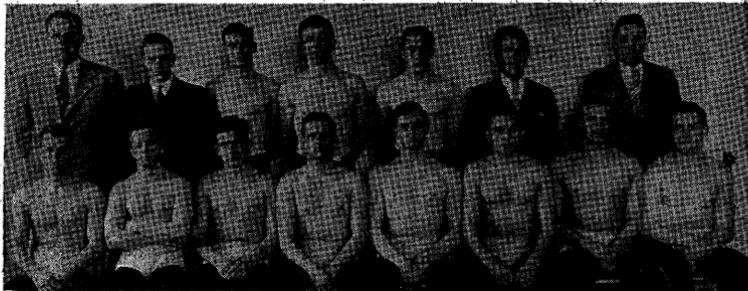
Front row—Paul Miller T.Norley Horace Besecker Robert Reiter. Back row—William Chester Irvin Zimmerman H.Beeson(Coach) Milan Stancel Charles Sacavage. Kendlhart, Photo-

GETTYSBURG (PA.) COLLEGE.



Front row—Ernie Flothmeier George Lease James Brown Roy Borger Warren Hodgkinson(C). Back row—Franklin Wolfe Warren Eberly John Jupina Howell Scobey(Coach) Lindley Yerg. John Taylor J.T.Baron(M).

MUHLENBERG COLLEGE, ALLENTOWN, PA.



Front row—Crane Kemp(C) Hanna Broome Bowles Farrier Braun Szymanski. Back row—Bradley(M) Gurkin(AM) Alford VonKalinowski Wagg McInerney A.E.Mathis(Coach).

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, VA.

Southern District Wrestling

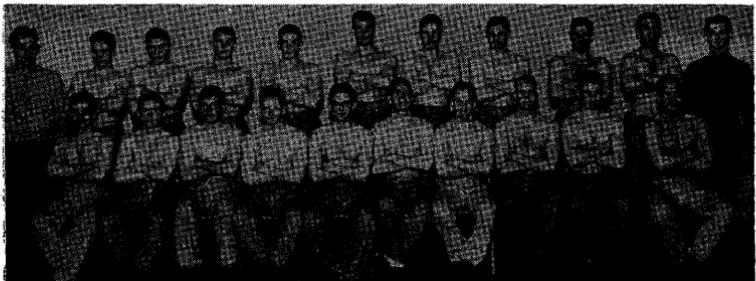
By Lt.-Col. H. M. Read, Virginia Military Institute, Lexington.

Though no intercollegiate tournament was held in District III in 1939, thirteen Southern colleges and universities developed dual meet teams and engaged in from four to seven meets each. Seven of the teams are members of the Southern Conference.

Washington and Lee University and Virginia Military Institute, both undefeated in the Southern Conference, were co-champions in the conference and state of Virginia. University of North Carolina won the Carolina State championship, and the North Carolina A.A.U. championship was won for the third time by Appalachian State Teachers College of Boone, N.C., which completed its fourth undefeated season. Appalachian also sent two wrestlers to the N.C.A.A. tournament, Charles Parks (121 lbs.) placing third and Milton Gaskill (128 lbs.) placing fourth.

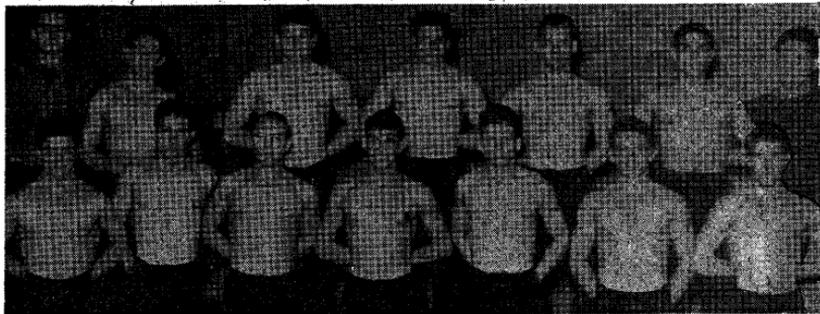
University of North Carolina sponsored the ninth annual state high school tournament, in which six teams participated. Greensboro was the winner, nosing out Barium Springs Orphanage, winner for the previous four years.

Interest in intercollegiate wrestling in North Carolina and Virginia, the two Southern states in which it has the strongest hold, continues to increase. A healthy sign is noted also in Tennessee, with Vanderbilt University and University of Tennessee, members of the Southeastern Conference, and Maryville College leading the way.



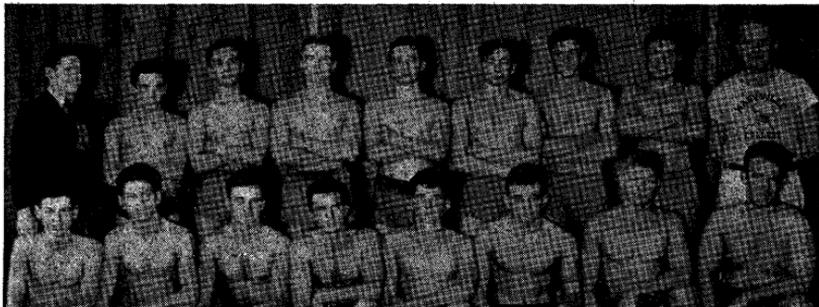
Front row—Kandel Littlejohn VanHoose Matter Talman(C) Witt Hill Swift Wasdell Reutt. Back row—Sam Barnes(Coach) Ellender Swetting Jacobs Jeffrey Simpson Sutherland Beamer Spear Navas Nelson(M).

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, LEXINGTON, VA.



Front row—Harrison Brakebill Grissim Stone McAllister Smith Joseph Jones. Back row—James Jones(M) Swafford Tanner Freeman Crane Householder Bill Murrell(Coach).

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, KNOXVILLE.



Front row—Evaul Turner McDaniels Meares(C) Everett Hahn Henschen Dizney. Back row—Mooney(M) Baptiste Felknor Culver Magill Schreiber Judy Smith R.C.Thrower(Coach).

MARYVILLE (TENN.) COLLEGE.



Smith McNiell Cunningham Wood(C) Perdue Reese Barnhill White Gaskill Parks.

APPALACHIAN STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, BOONE, N. C.



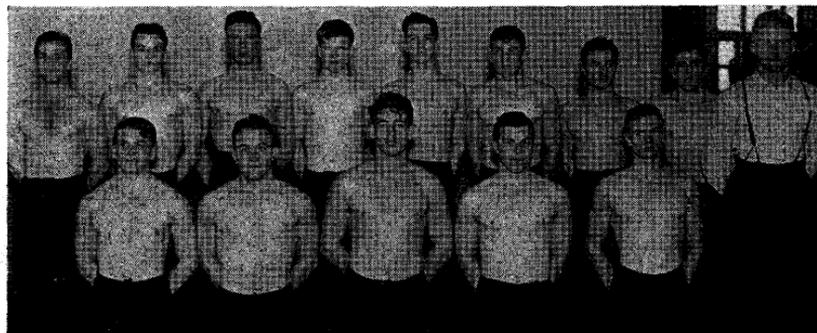
Front row—Hamlin Elder Kemper Zink Harriss Blackner(C) Wm.Broadfoot Sunstein(M).
Back row—Urghart W.Broadfoot Clements Forrest Joyner P.H.Quinlan(Coach).

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL.



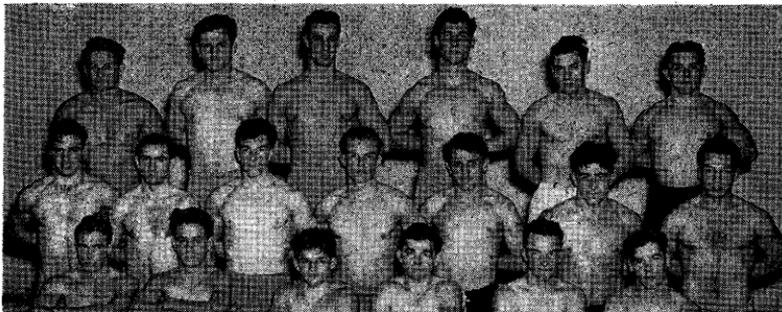
Hunter(C) Pate A.Johnson Reichert Hines Brandt T.Johnson Fry.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE, RALEIGH.



Front row—McFayden Ellis Johnson Crane Bailey. Back row—Fisher Moore Craver Wilson Hollis Telford McIntyre Abels Coach Harrison.

DAVIDSON (N.C.) COLLEGE.



Front row—Smith Wright Downes Wilbur Piotrowski Grahame. Row 2—Swasey Bruno Beach Pomeroy Kisselbach Papushak Sivon. Back row—Coach Begala Gruszecki Aschauer Miller Foust Green.

KENT (OHIO) STATE UNIVERSITY—INTERSTATE CHAMPIONS.

Interstate Championships

By J. W. Begala, Kent State University.

The seventh annual Interstate collegiate wrestling championships were held at Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio, on March 10 and 11, 1939. The following were represented: Ohio University, Michigan State College, Case, Buffalo University, Rochester Mechanics, Findlay College and Kent State University.

Kent State won four first places, two seconds, and two thirds. Michigan State was a close second, winning three first places.

The 1940 Interstate championships are scheduled to be held at Kent State University, March 8 and 9.

Individual winners were:

121 lbs.—Jamieson (Case). 128 lbs.—Doan (Kent). 136 lbs.—Pomeroy (Kent). 145 lbs.—Martin (Michigan State). 155 lbs.—Riggs (Michigan State). 165 lbs.—Papushak (Kent). 175 lbs.—Slezak (Michigan State). Heavyweight—Falcone (Kent).

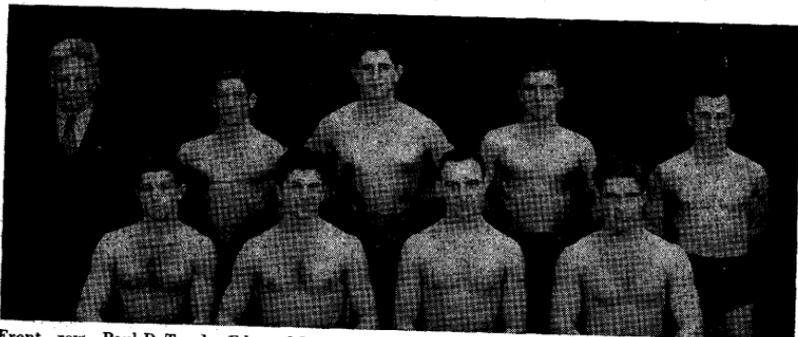


Front row—Bill Martin Cliff Freiberger Bennie Riggs Dale Ball Dick Kinney. Back row—Fendley Collins (Coach) Loyd Russell Charlie Hutson. Dale Stephenson Steve Slezak (C) Bill Freiberger (M).

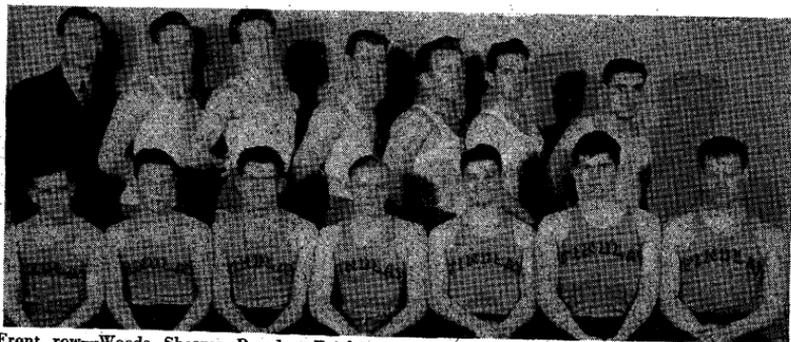
MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE, EAST LANSING.



Front row—C. Carlson R. Vanderhoff H. Jamieson L. Jimenez E. Sorber J. Kaminskas H. Webb. Back row—C. Sandberg (M) R. Denton C. Zentograf K. Benson C.B. Sharer (Coach). Norton, Photo
CASE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE, CLEVELAND, OHIO.



Front row—Paul DeTuerk Edmund Bijak Erenus Sepetowski Clarence Claugus. Back row—Thor Olson (Coach) Ralph Garner Eli Floasin William Poytak William Davidson.
OHIO UNIVERSITY, ATHENS, OHIO.

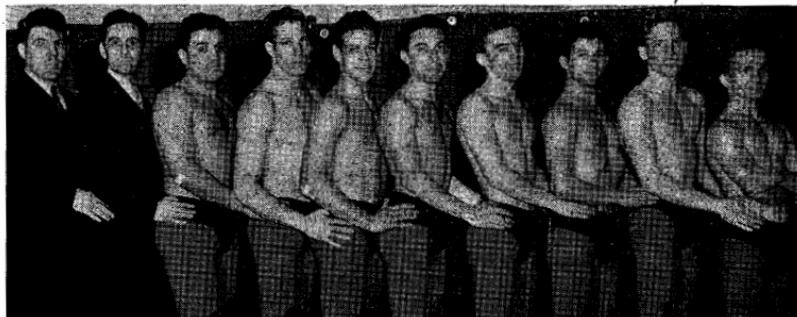


Front row—Woods Shearer Braeden Feightner Diemert Byal Hall. Back row—Nelson Jones (Fac Advr) Kitzerow Walters Wolfe Ed Jalli (Student Coach) McCarthy Duffield.
FINDLAY (OHIO) COLLEGE.



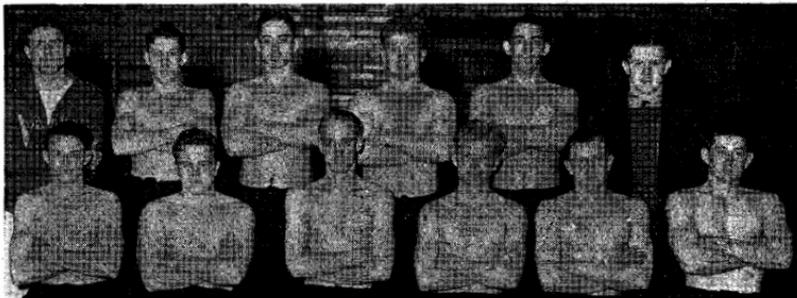
Front row—Conte Ricci Coach Corrington Malone(C) Reinman. Back row—Zogg(M) Lugert Mancini Navik Saggesso Leggett(M).

ROCHESTER (N.Y.) MECHANICS INSTITUTE.



Richard Voliva(Coach) Carl Potter(M) Henry German Larry Keyser Harold Fiedler Harry Sodayne Robert Solbregt Abraham Greenbaum Charles Young Andrew Bacha.

MONTCLAIR (N.J.) STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE.



Front row—Griffin Beckman Royalty Massey Koch Holmes. Back row—William Moyle(Coach) Young Asa Grossa(C) Dehner Barclay(M).

BRADLEY TECH, PEORIA, ILL.

SCORES OF DUAL MEETS

AMHERST (MASS.) COLLEGE.

17½—Mass Inst Tech 14½ 11—Springfield 19 11—Williams 21
16—Wesleyan 16 9—Tufts 19

APPALACHIAN STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, BOONE, N.C.

38—Win-Salem YMCA 0 24—Vanderbilt 8 30½—Langley Field 1½
25½—Knoxville YMCA 6½ 26—Naval App Sch 8

BRADLEY TECH, PEORIA, ILL.

10—DeKalb Thrs 26 10—Normal Univ 23 26—Augustana (Ill) 10
15—Peoria YMCA 6 11—Normal Univ 21 25—Augustana (Ill) 15
10—DeKalb Thrs 24 25—Peoria YMCA 8

BROWN UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE, R.I.

21—Mass Inst Tech 11 21—Springfield 13 0—Yale 28
9—Harvard 15 12—Rutgers 14 13—Tufts 17

CASE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

17—Ohio Univ 11 0—Michigan State 6 9—West Virginia 15
17—Waynesburg 11 9½—Washngtn-Jeffersn 24½ 9½—Armour Tech 24½
5—Findlay 31 0—Akron 30

CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK.

5—Franklin-Marshall 25 25—E Stroudsburg Thrs 3 26—Brooklyn 0
9½—Columbia 20½ 20—Brooklyn Poly 8 15½—Temple 10½

COLGATE UNIVERSITY, HAMILTON, N.Y.

15—Williams 21 23—Buffalo 5 8—St Lawrence 22
28—Alfred 10 8—Syracuse 24

BROOKLYN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

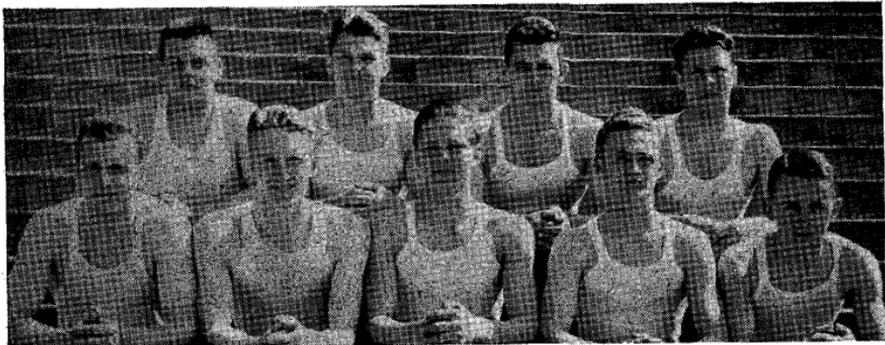
9—Columbia 19 13—Montclair Thrs 15 8—City Coll New York 20
33—Newark 5 36—Bloomsburg Thrs 0 16—Gallaudet 20
23—E Stroudsburg Thrs 13

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK.

19—Brooklyn Poly 9 20—Pennsylvania 14 13—Cornell 17
23—Lafayette 11 20½—City Coll New York 9½ 12—Harvard 14
27—Syracuse 5 6—Princeton 24 19—Rutgers 11
6½—Yale 23½

COLORADO STATE COLLEGE, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

29—Wyoming 5 34—Denver 0 22½—Colorado 7½
23—Wyoming 15



Front row—S.Race J.A.Cody H.Rockstroh A.C.Meade B.L.Aymold. Back row—W.Krause C.Gienger P.McNeil(C) F.Heyer.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, DAVIDSON, N. C.

- 28—Win-Salem YMCA 8 6—No Carolina State 26 16—Va Poly Inst 14
 19—Duke 11 11—North Carolina 15 11—Washington-Lee 19

DUKE UNIVERSITY, DURHAM, N. C.

- 11—Davidson 19 3—No Carolina State 29 4½—North Carolina 28½
 3—Va Mil Inst 27

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y.

- 5—Lehigh 26 16—Syracuse 18 17—Columbia 13
 6—Yale 24 3—Penn State 27 21—Pennsylvania 13

FINDLAY (OHIO) COLLEGE.

- 16—Akron 20 5—Case 31 0—Ohio Univ 32
 0—Kent State 36 1½—Waynesburg 32½ 5—Kent State 29
 5—Ohio Univ 33 18—Washington-Jefferson 16 22—Painesville YMCA 5

GETTYSBURG (PA.) COLLEGE.

- 38—Johns Hopkins 0 35—Muhlenberg 3 33—Ursinus 3
 26—Haverford 8 18—Temple 12 21—Lafayette 11

GREELEY TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLORADO.

- 22—Colorado Mines 6 24—Denver 10 3—Colorado 27
 18—Wyoming 16 20—Western State 20 24—Denver YMCA 10

GRINNELL (IOWA) COLLEGE.

- 10—Cornell (Iowa) 28 15—Dubuque 23 8—Nebraska 28
 1½—Cedar Falls Thrs 34½ 10—Cornell (Iowa) 18 16—Simpson 16
 23—Simpson 15

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

- 14½—Princeton 15½ 7½—US Naval Acad 20½ 17—Pennsylvania 11
 34—Tufts 0 14—Columbia 12 6—Yale 18
 15—Brown 9 25—Mass Inst Tech 3

HAVERFORD (PA.) COLLEGE.

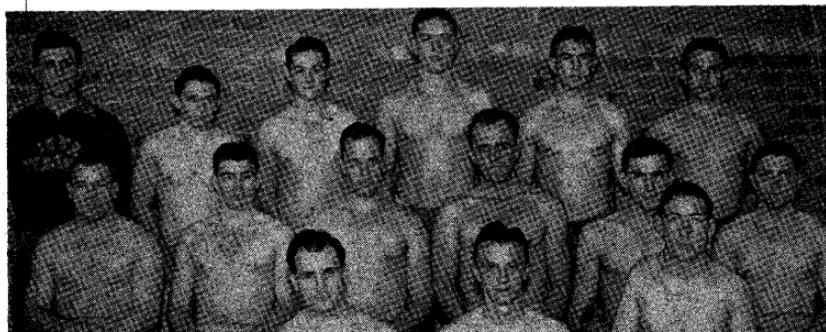
- 8—Rutgers 24 6½—Wesleyan 23½ 11½—Lafayette 22½
 8—Gettysburg 26 16½—West Maryland 17½ 14—Ursinus 16
 25—Muhlenberg 15 24—Johns Hopkins 6

IOWA STATE COLLEGE, AMES, IOWA.

- 14½—Kansas State 15½ 3—Illinois 23 19—Nebraska 9
 5—Indiana 25 19—Minnesota 9 21—Cedar Falls Thrs 9

IOWA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, CEDAR FALLS, IOWA.

- 6—Illinois 20 21—Cornell (Iowa) 13 9—Iowa State 21
 24—Wisconsin 8 11—Minnesota 17 20—Iowa 10
 32½—Grinnell 1½



Front row—Roger Isaacson Walter Hummel Delbert Jensen. Row 2—August Bolinski Hugh Roberts Carroll Cook Don Chambers Max Ferguson Vernon Hassman. Back row—David McCuskey (Coach) Marvin Lewellyn Dean Breitbach Don Lenth Ed Lyons Douglas Dunsmoor.

IOWA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, CEDAR FALLS.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE, MD.

0—Gettysburg 38
5—Rutgers 31

19½—Gallaudet 12½
6—Haverford 24

8—Maryland 24

KANSAS STATE COLLEGE, MANHATTAN, KAN.

11—Minnesota 17
14—Iowa 14
15½—Iowa State 14½
17—Illinois 11

10½—Nebraska 15½
24—Edmond Thrs 8
13½—Oklahoma 12½

21—Waynesburg 3
12½—Franklin-Marshall 17½
12—US Naval Acad 16

KENT STATE UNIVERSITY, KENT, OHIO.

20—Waynesburg 8
36—Findlay 0
19—Michigan State 9
23½—Ohio 4½

25—Kent State Fr 3
22—Ohio State 6
6—Oklahoma 18
38—Washington-Jefferson 0

28—Purdue 0
29—Findlay 5
31—Akron 3

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, BETHLEHEM, PA.

22—Nebraska 10
29—Cornell 5
17½—US Naval Acad 12½

27—Penn State 3
17—Yale 11
26—Syracuse 10

26—Princeton 6
21—Lafayette 16
26—Va Mil Inst 8

MARYVILLE COLLEGE, MARYVILLE, TENN.

0—No Carolina State 25
18—Knoxville YMCA 18
19½—Knoxville YMCA 16½

16—Vanderbilt 14
24—Tennessee 8

26—Tennessee 10
3—Vanderbilt 26

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

6—Brooklyn 26
8—Wesleyan 22
14½—Amherst 17½

11—Brown 21
7½—Williams 24½
8—Tufts 26

3—Harvard 25
11½—Springfield 22½

MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE, EAST LANSING, MICH.

22—Wheaton 8
9—Kent State 19
8—Ohio State 24

20—Case 6
20—Wisconsin 8
22—Northwestern 8

3—Michigan 29
20—West Virginia 8

MUHLENBERG COLLEGE, ALLENTOWN, PA.

10—Montclair Thrs 26
3—Gettysburg 35
10—Lafayette 31

10—Haverford 25
6½—Lehigh JV 30½

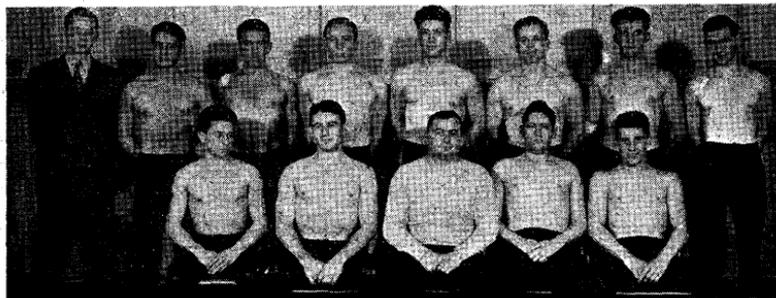
13—Ursinus 19
25—West Chester Thrs 13

NEW JERSEY STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, MONTCLAIR, N.J.

28—Newark Eng 8
14—Columbia JV 12
15—Princeton JV 23

26—Newark Eng 8
26—Muhlenberg 10
19—E Stroudsburg Thr 13

16—Rutgers 16
15—Brooklyn Poly 13



Front row—Richard Mansfield Bernard Rieser Fred Shepard (Coach) William Sharp Lindo Nan-
geroni. Back row—Carl Clark (M) George Casparian William Guttentag Otto Kunkel David
Tudor Robert Slye Thomas Jeramaz Robert Stierli.

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE, RALEIGH, N.C.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 25—Maryville 0 | 26—Davidson 6 | 11—Washington-Lee 17 |
| 13—North Carolina 17 | 29—Duke 3 | 6—Va Military Inst 22 |
| 17½—Va Poly Inst 12½ | | |

OHIO UNIVERSITY, ATHENS, OHIO.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 30—Cincinnati YMCA 8 | 11—Ohio State 17 | 33—Findlay 0 |
| 17—Case 9 | 4½—Kent State 23½ | 24½—Washingtn-Jeffersn 4½ |
| 33—Findlay 5 | 14—Waynesburg 14 | |

OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE, STILLWATER, OKLA.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 19½—Weatherford Thr 4½ | 25—Oklahoma 3 | 20—Illinois 6 |
| 18—Indiana 6 | 20—Edmond Thr 6 | 20—Weatherford Thr 8 |

OREGON STATE COLLEGE, CORVALLIS, ORE.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 31—Linfield 3 | 28½—Oregon 1½ | 16—Multnomah AC 12 |
| 19—Washington 9 | 25½—Linfield 6½ | 22—Oregon 6 |
| 21½—Mutnomah AC 12½ | | |

PENN STATE COLLEGE, STATE COLLEGE, PA.

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 12—Michigan 16 | 17—US Military Acad 13 | 17—US Naval Acad 11 |
| 14—Nebraska 14 | 3—Lehigh 25 | 22—Syracuse 8 |
| 17—Princeton 11 | 27—Cornell 3 | |

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, PRINCETON, N.J.

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 23—Rutgers 15 | 23—Pennsylvania 5 | 17—Yale 13 |
| 15½—Harvard 14½ | 24—Columbia 6 | 6—Lehigh 26 |
| 11—Penn State 17 | | |

ROCHESTER (N.Y.) MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 21—Toronto 11 | 20—West Ontario 18 | 8—Buffalo 22 |
| 18—Alfred 18 | 20—Mansfield Thr 16 | 8—Buffalo 24 |

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 24—Haverford 8 | 16—Montclair Thrs 16 | 14—US Military Acad 18 |
| 15—Princeton 23 | 14—Lafayette 19 | 11—Columbia 19 |
| 31—Johns Hopkins 5 | 14—Brown 12 | 19—St Lawrence 11 |

SOUTHWESTERN STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, WEATHERFORD, OKLA.

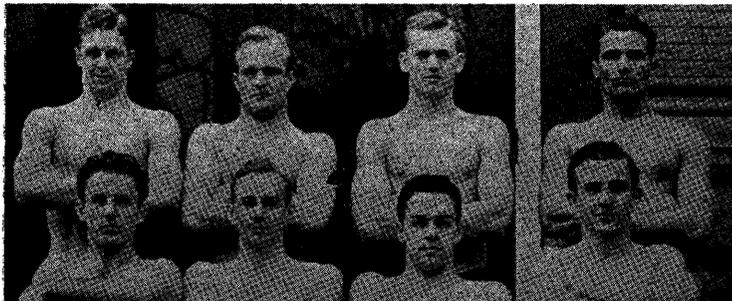
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|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 38—Northwestern 0 | 14—Okla Univ 12 | 8—Okla A&M 20 |
| 4½—Okla A&M 19½ | 18½—Edmond Thr 7½ | 17—Edmond Thr 9 |

SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) COLLEGE.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 19½—Tufts 10½ | 19—Amherst 11 | 21½—Wesleyan 14½ |
| 8—Williams 22 | 3—US Military Acad 29 | 22½—Mass Inst Tech 11½ |
| 13—Brown 21 | | |

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, SYRACUSE, N.Y.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 5—Columbia 27 | 18—Cornell 16 | 24—Colgate 8 |
| 12½—St Lawrence 13½ | 10—Lehigh 26 | 8—Penn State 22 |
| 5—US Military Acad 27 | | |



Front row—Harold Callaway(C) Bob Hobson Glenn Hoover Lyman Simpson. Back row—Harlan Jost Harold High Marvin Jorgenson Norman Tachirley. Portrait-Art Studio.

GRINNELL (IOWA) COLLEGE.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 21—Lafayette 18 | 12—Gettysburg 18 | 27—Tufts 5 |
| 34—Ursinus 0 | 17—West Virginia 11 | 10½—City Coll New York 15½ |

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 28—Los Angeles AC 13 | 6—Whittier AC 37 | 16—California 16 |
| 30—San Gabriel AC 14 | 19—Los Ang YMCA 20 | 40—Los Ang City Coll 14 |
| 22—Los Ang City Coll 31 | 31—Sherman Inst 30 | 15—Whittier AC 14 |
| 7—San Pedro YMCA 40 | | |

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, DENVER, COLO.

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 10—Colorado State 24 | 16—Wyoming 16 | 0—Colorado State 34 |
| 24—Colorado Mines 10 | 14—Colorado 14 | |

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK, MD.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 19—Gallaudet 15 | 24—Johns Hopkins 8 | 10½—Lafayette 22½ |
| 16—Gallaudet 18 | 17½—Haverford 16½ | |

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 17—Indiana 11 | 29—Michigan State 3 | 22—Chicago 6 |
| 16—Penn State 12 | 19—Ohio State 13 | 21—Northwestern 11 |
| 20—New York AC 8 | | |

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN, NEB.

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 10—Lehigh 22 | 11—Iowa 21 | 9—Iowa State 19 |
| 21—Lafayette 11 | 3—Illinois 23 | 6—Minnesota 20 |
| 6—Franklin-Marshall 26 | 15½—Kansas State 10½ | 28—Grinnell 8 |
| 14—Penn State 14 | | |

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL, N.C.

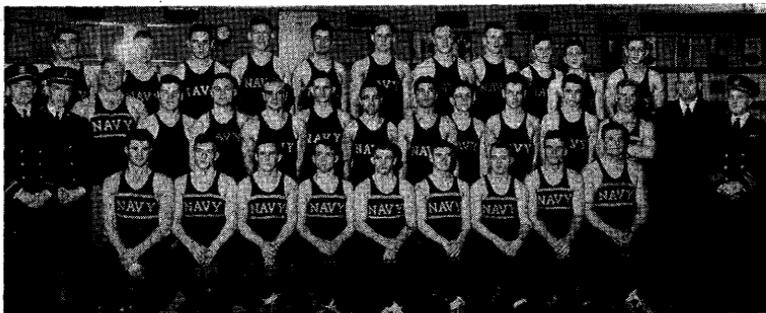
- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 18—Va Poly Inst 14 | 10—Washington-Lee 26 | 28½—Duke 4½ |
| 17—No Carolina State 13 | 15—Davidson 11 | 8—Va Military Inst 25 |
| 6½—US Naval Acad 27½ | | |

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 0—Vanderbilt 25 | 22½—Knoxville YMCA 7½ | 10—Maryville (Tenn) 26 |
| 12½—Knoxville YMCA 17½ | 8—Maryville (Tenn) 24 | 21½—Knoxville YMCA 14½ |
| 13—Vanderbilt 17 | | |

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 17—Va Military Inst 9 | 20½—Harvard 7½ | 11—Penn State 17 |
| 27½—North Carolina 6½ | 30—Pennsylvania 0 | 6—Kansas State 12 |
| 12½—Lehigh 17½ | | |



Front row—H.Spector R.F.Searle L.S.Reynolds C.R.Chandler C.F.Leigh(C) J.L.Landresth G.Gould W.E.Lamb A.A.Bergner. Row 2—Lt.R.A.Theobald(AsstCoach) W.L.Savidge(M) B.C.Jarvis J.D.Chase C.H.Hall J.B.Mutty R.F.Smith H.F.Fischer R.H.Dasteel H.H.Anderson H.C.Leahy T.C.Hart T.H.Taylor R.Swartz(Coach) Lt.Cdr W.F.Fitzgerald (Officer Representative). Back row—W.P.Murphy J.H.Elsom E.T.Bower J.J.McMullen C.D.Barr C.R.Clark H.E.Weyrauch R.J.Pierce C.S.Radford J.P.Rossie H.M.Bertram.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO, ILL.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 5—Wheaton 29 | 14—Furdue 12 | 11—Northwestern 19 |
| 23—Normal Univ 13 | 27—Lincoln-Belmont Y 22 | 13—Wisconsin 19 |
| 15—Northwestern 21 | 16—Furdue 14 | 6—Michigan 22 |
| 27—Illinois Sta Thrs 5 | | |

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 17—Kansas State 11 | 17—Cedar Falls Thrs 11 | 25—Iowa 5 |
| 38—Carleton 0 | 38—Carleton 0 | 20—Nebraska 6 |
| 9—Iowa State 19 | | |

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY, IOWA.

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 14—Kansas State 14 | 5—Minnesota 25 | 15—Northwestern 11 |
| 23—Wisconsin 11 | 10—Cedar Falls Thrs 20 | 7½—Illinois 16½ |
| 21—Nebraska 11 | | |

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, EVANSTON, ILL.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 20—Wisconsin 8 | 1½—Franklin-Marshall 31½ | 19—Chicago 11 |
| 20—Furdue 6 | 11—Washington-Lee 21 | 11—Iowa 15 |
| 21—Chicago 15 | 8—Michigan State 22 | 11—Michigan 21 |

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA, ILL.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 20—Cedar Falls Thrs 6 | 11—Kansas State 17 | 6—Indiana 20 |
| 26—Normal Univ 8 | 23—Nebraska 3 | 6—Oklahoma A&M 20 |
| 23—Iowa State 3 | 13—Ohio State 8 | 16½—Iowa 7½ |

PURDUE UNIVERSITY, LAFAYETTE, IND.

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 14½—Armour 14½ | 20—Normal Univ 8 | 24—Normal Univ 10 |
| 6—Northwestern 20 | 14—Chicago 16 | 13—Wheaton 23 |
| 12—Chicago 14 | 29—Armour 5 | 0—Kent 28 |

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, BLOOMINGTON, IND.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 11—Michigan 17 | 6—Oklahoma A&M 18 | 20—Ohio State 6 |
| 25—Iowa State 5 | 20—Illinois 6 | |

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 29—West Virginia 3 | 8—Illinois 18 | 13—Michigan 19 |
| 17—Ohio Univ 11 | 6—Kent State 22 | 6—Indiana 20 |
| 24—Michigan State 8 | | |

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON, WIS.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 20—Normal 6 | 8—Cedar Falls Thrs 24 | 8—Michigan State 20 |
| 8—Northwestern 20 | 21—Wheaton 11 | 10—Chicago 13 |
| 11—Iowa 23 | | |

WYOMING SEMINARY, KINGSTON, PA.

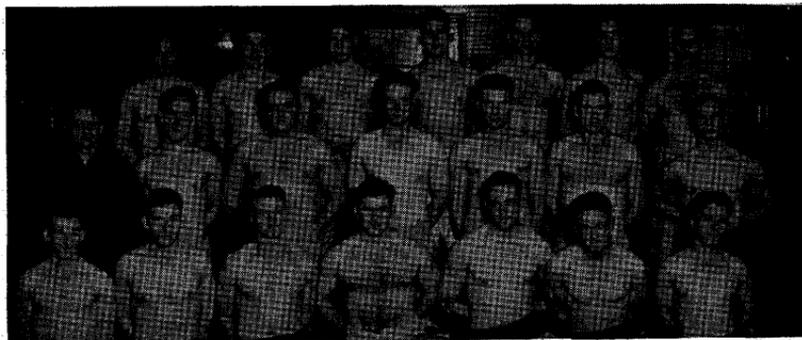
- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 26—F&M Acad 6 | 33—Scranton-Keystone JC 5 | 24—Columbia Fr 8 |
| 30—Cornell Fr 0 | 34—Syracuse Fr 0 | 27—Lehigh Fr 3 |
| 28—Pennsylvania JV 0 | 23—Teaneck HS 3 | |



Front row—James Watt Roy Hess(C) Burt Long George Shiroma. Row 2—John Player(Coach) Frank Butler Manley Wilcox Wes Berghouse Ray Little Don Carpenter(M). Back row—Eb Rosser. Paul Carlson Dave Roberts Arch Campbell Chuck Wilson. Doc Cardiff(Tr).

WHEATON (ILL.) COLLEGE.

- UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.**
 13—Utah State 18 20½—Brigham Young 9½
- UTAH STATE COLLEGE, LOGAN, UTAH.**
 27½—Deseret Gym 8 31—Brigham Young 3 18½—Utah 9½
 18½—Deseret Gym 11½
- VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENN.**
 8—Boone Thrs 24 26—Maryville (Tenn) 8 17—Tennessee 13
 14—Maryville (Tenn) 18 25—Tennessee 0
- VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, LEXINGTON, VA.**
 9—US Naval Acad 17 27—Va Poly Inst 3 25—North Carolina 8
 27—Duke 3 22—No Carolina State 6 8—Lehigh 26
- VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, BLACKSBURG, VA.**
 14—Davidson 16 3—Va Military Inst 25 6—Washington-Lee 26
 12½—No Carolina State 17½ 14—North Carolina 18 17—Naval App Sch 15
- WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, VA.**
 31—Richmond YMCA 5 21—Northwestern 11 26—Va Poly Inst 6
 26—North Carolina 10 17—No Carolina State 11 19—Davidson 11
- WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE, PULLMAN, WASH.**
 18—Idaho 18 27—Washington 3 26—Idaho 8
- WAYNESBURG (PA.) COLLEGE.**
 8—Kent State 20 0—Franklin-Marshall 30 3—Kansas State 21
 17—Case 11 14—Ohio 0 33—Washington-Jefferson 3
 32½—Findlay 1½
- WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.**
 23½—Haverford 6½ 14½—Williams 19½ 22—Mass Inst Tech 8
 16—Amherst 16 21½—Springfield 14½
- WHEATON COLLEGE, WHEATON, ILL.**
 26—Armour Tech 8 28—Herzel JC 6 28—Normal Univ 8
 29—Chicago 5 11—Wisconsin 21 23—Purdue 13
 8—Michigan State 22 29½—DeKalb Thrs 4½ 26—Beloit 8
- WILLIAMS COLLEGE, WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.**
 21—Colgate 15 24½—Mass Inst Tech 7½ 21—Amherst 11
 22—Springfield 8 19½—Wesleyan 14½
- YALE UNIVERSITY, NEW HAVEN, CONN.**
 23½—Columbia 6½ 27—Pennsylvania 3 28—Brown 0
 24—Cornell 6 13—Princeton 17 18—Harvard 6



Front row—Weaver Dudley Nelson Fugate Tibbutt Orey Miller. Row 2—Coach Allman Dunnivan Foster Young Gray Rice White. Back row—Peterson Black McMurdo Glaisyer Richardson Newell Feikert.

OREGON STATE COLLEGE, CORVALLIS.

• INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING •

Nationwide Notes—Comment

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

Comment on Weights—The problem of an entirely satisfactory scale of weights for the high school age is a difficult one. The standard weights in use are:

High School.	Diff.	N.C.A.A.	Diff.	Olympic.	Diff.
95 lbs.....	0	121 lbs.....	0	123 lbs.....	0
105 lbs.....	10	128 lbs.....	7	134 lbs.....	11
115 lbs.....	10	136 lbs.....	8	145 lbs.....	11
125 lbs.....	10	145 lbs.....	10	158 lbs.....	13
135 lbs.....	10	155 lbs.....	10	174 lbs.....	16
145 lbs.....	10	165 lbs.....	10	191 lbs.....	17
155 lbs.....	10	175 lbs.....	10	Heavyweight, over 191	
165 lbs.....	10	Heavyweight			
185 lbs.....	20				

Over 185 lbs., upon agreement.

Thus it will be observed that the differential of 10 lbs. occurs ten times (High School and N.C.A.A.); that 11 lbs. occurs twice, and that there is one, only, of each of the remaining five—N.C.A.A. and Olympic scales. (10 lbs. ten times; 11 lbs. twice; 7 lbs. once; 8 lbs. once; 13 lbs. once; 16 lbs. once; 17 lbs. once.)

Various factors are pertinent to this problem. It is evident that any scale of this character is more or less an arbitrary one. One may accept results of limited surveys; attempt to arrive at an average per class for the country as a whole by means of age-height-weight tables; the use of insurance formulae, and so on, without reaching a definite conclusion in the matter.

The writer has coached in six states, from New Jersey and as far west as Iowa. In this rather broad area, many differences of type and growth were encountered. While upon the whole the boys in the large agricultural states averaged a greater weight per age than those in some of the purely industrial areas, this may not be considered conclusive when one attempts to standardize nine or ten classes for the country at large. The problem of coding high school physical type variants over the United States is a difficult one. If 500 boys from each of the forty-eight states—or in the thirty states in which the sport is active—were closely observed over a period of one year, a more accurate scale might be evolved. Also, human types have a way of refuting mathematics; and growth is far less measurable than the practical maturity to be found in collegiate ranks. The little fellows—95-105-115 lbs. bracket—are probably more affected by poundage than those in the heavier classes.

The present tendency, whether wise or not, is to increase interstate competition in the various sports. While the principle of states' rights is still considered sane and sound, it is obvious that constant deviations from any standardized code in the field of sports may lead to confusion later on.

CALIFORNIA—The excellent report embracing the wrestling activity, the constructive steps in the matter of officiating, the formation of a wrestling association, etc., from the "Long State," bespeak strong interest and active leadership. Congratulations San Diego and San Jose!

ILLINOIS—The results and interest in the state may be attributed to splendid leadership and organization. Mr. Kenney continues to do a fine piece of work for the high schools. Up Chicago way, the participation of fourteen schools tells its own story. Mr. Pritzlaff is a believer in an "all-round program."

NORTH CAROLINA—While North Carolina does not seem to have quantity, it is evident that quality and interest continue strong in the state. The fact that this is the ninth year in which teams have competed in a state tournament needs no further comment.

IOWA-NEBRASKA—Out there, the pioneers are also finishers. No "pep" talks are needed. Keep on keeping your eyes away from the ceiling, boys.

KANSAS—Five wrestling clinics have been held in the state during the past year. It would be difficult to find a better method of encouraging mat work among high school boys.

MARYLAND—A news item from this state is to the effect that one-half a point is now allowed for each fall. This probably conduces to more aggressive work on the mat. We want pins!

MICHIGAN—We welcome Michigan to the roster of states conducting state championship meets. Grand Rapids is to be congratulated on winning the first affair of this kind. Forward Wolverine!

MINNESOTA—The state continues to evince wrestling growth and prowess. Also, this is another one of the areas where clinics are showing good results. Twenty-two schools and 115 participants are recorded this year.

NEW YORK—The Long Island area of the state appears to be developing very fast in wrestling as well as in other sports. The State as a whole rather reluctantly recognized state championships, as such. However, there is now a wholesome statewide growth.

OHIO—High school wrestling in Ohio continues to grow in interest, and in the fine points of the game. While the wrestling areas may be termed the strongest in Cleveland, Akron, Alliance, Columbus and a few other sections, it is hoped that next year sectional or regional meets will be held. Sectional meets do more to stimulate the sport in all areas, than by any other method. Cleveland's John Hay won its second state championship last season. A High School Wrestling Coaches' Association was formed recently. Fine work!

OKLAHOMA—Football, basketball and wrestling are accorded the strongest recognition in this state; and, since wrestling is included in this list, one of the reasons for the state's leadership from high school to collegiate wrestling becomes clear to the rest of us. In some states the sport is relegated to a rather minor place; hence it is difficult to arouse and maintain strong interest.

OREGON-WASHINGTON—This sector is alive and developing rapidly. Perhaps the Northwest's mythical giant Paul Bunyan still inspires the boys of '39. No less than 185 participants in the state meet—a record!

PENNSYLVANIA—Apparently the Canonsburg team should be called the "Little Giants." Four successive state championships read like an Oklahoma record. The fact that Canonsburg was victorious in six weights indicates a very well balanced team. Wrestling in the state as a whole is growing rapidly, and particularly during the last three years.

UTAH and IDAHO—Reports from you are very welcome. Until this year, we were "just hoping for a reply to our letter."

WISCONSIN—"On Wisconsin!" Don't let the Gophers lose you.

If you don't find a brief note in the foregoing, coaches in Colorado, Virginia, Indiana, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Georgia and others, your report, if any, will tell its own story in another part of the Guide.

I wish to thank all contributors for their responses. Also, if you have any suggestions, please mail them to Dr. Clapp, or myself, before the annual meeting of the N.C.A.A., which is usually held in March.

The substance of all material received is sent to the publisher. If any of this is omitted, due to the lack of space, it is nonetheless appreciated.

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN ILLINOIS

By H. E. Kenney, University of Illinois.

Interscholastic wrestling in the state of Illinois is coming along nicely. We have held three state championships, with 20 schools represented the first year and 36 last season. In the first tournament, held in 1937, there were 102 entries. Last season there were four sectional tournaments held, with only the winner of first and second in each weight class entering the finals one week later. Using sectional meets for qualifying finalists saves time away from school and also makes each meet small enough for efficient handling. It likewise eliminates the strain of too many bouts for the winning contestants.

In three years time after the state association began holding a state wrestling tournament there has been an increase of better than 100 per cent in the number of contestants.

There are many schools that have taken up wrestling in the past year or two which have not seen fit to enter the state championship as yet. We know of sixteen such schools, and there are no doubt several more that we do not know about.

The coaches in the state have formed a wrestling coaches' association. The association then chose an executive committee which will function for the group in settling problems of various types and also will handle the management of the state tournament in future years. Ray Esworthy, coach at Champaign High School, is chairman of the executive committee for 1939-40. The other members are L. F. Shimmer of Proviso High School, Wirt Downey of East St. Louis, and H. E. Kenney, wrestling coach at University of Illinois.

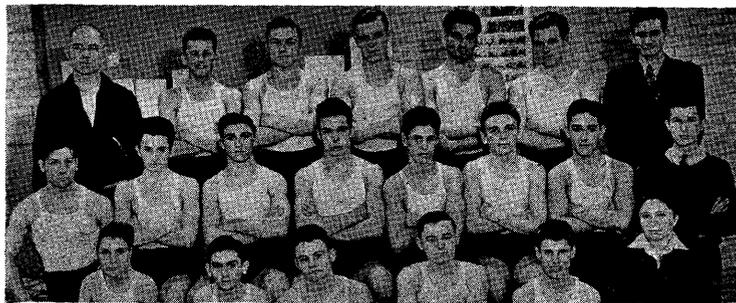
The schools report that very few minor injuries and no serious ones have occurred during the three years that the sport has been recognized by the state association. The few that have occurred have been largely mat burns and minor bruises.

High school boys really love to wrestle. If interest continues to develop as it has in the past three years, wrestling will soon be a leading sport in Illinois.

Individual champions in the Illinois state high school wrestling finals, held at University of Illinois, March 3-4, 1939, were as follows:

95 lbs., Bradford (Blue Island); 105 lbs., Cooper (Lawrenceville); 115 lbs., Strange (Lawrenceville); 125 lbs., Skowronski (Tilden); 135 lbs., Hughes (Champaign); 145 lbs., Anthonison (Bowen); 155 lbs., Lambros (Calumet); 165 lbs., Jackson (Belleville); 185 lbs., Reagan (Lindblom).

Team Scores—Proviso 15 points, Lawrenceville 14, Champaign 12, Belleville 8, Bowen 7, Tilden 7, Blue Island 5, Calumet 5, Lindblom 5, East St. Louis 4, Danville 3, Morgan Park 3, Madison 3, Urbana 3, Fenger 1, Granite City 1.



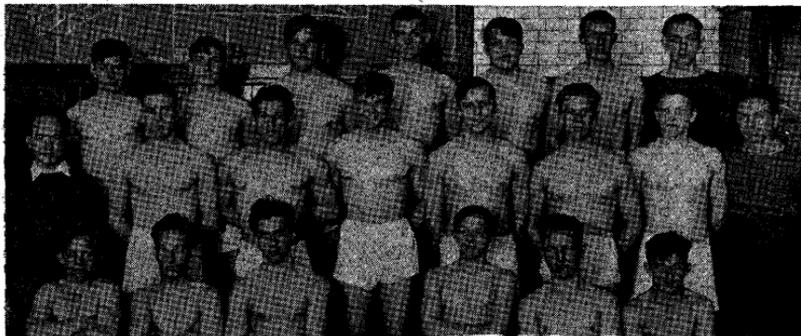
Front row—Charles Bishop Joe Mazzulo Paul Anderman Wilbur Rittmueller Thomas Bishop George Pisano. Row 2—Charles Bryant Frank Preston Harald Surico Leonard Humphreville Fred Bishop Al Scharf John DelaPaz James Baranyi(M). Back row—L.F. Shimmer(Coach) Ed Levert Robert Mustain James Mustain Julian Delvesco Edward Bevan Wallis Glos(M).

PROVISO TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL, MAYWOOD, ILL.—ILLINOIS STATE CHAMPIONS.

WRESTLING IN THE CHICAGO PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS

By A. H. Pritzlaff, Director.

Wrestling in Chicago public high schools is divided into a team championship decided by a single round robin series of dual meets; a combination state qualifying and individual championship meet, and a series of novice or second team dual meets to encourage greater numbers participating in interscholastic wrestling.



Front row—Swanson Martich Blasco Vukodinovich Spencer Britt. Row 2—Coach McNabb Piljac Kil Anthonisen(C) O'Connor Lindstrom A.Ivy Kemmerly(AM). Back row—Hardy Hedges Douglas Rocck W.Ivy Maybaum Geist(M). Fein,Photo

BOWEN HIGH SCHOOL, CHICAGO, ILL.—CITY CHAMPIONS.

In the city championship fourteen member schools participated in the dual meets, Bowen winning the title with 13 wins and no defeats. More than 500 loyal Tilden fans watched their team lose to Bowen, 21 to 23, for the city title. In this deciding dual meet there were eight pin falls and two time decisions, indicating that Chicago boys wrestle to pin their men and are able to do so.

In promotion of additional interest novice teams wrestled on a separate mat along with the championship meets whenever possible. In addition to the teams in the championship division, five new schools made a beginning with wrestling in this novice division. This creates interest for a greater number, furnishes ample interschool competition for the inexperienced, and assists in building up reserves for the championship division. The plan will be continued and encouraged this season.

The combination state qualifying and individual championship meet was held at the University of Chicago and drew 153 entries from 17 member schools. Bowen, Calumet, Fenger, Lindblom, Morgan Park and Tilden qualified men for the state meet, and were victorious in four of the state events, namely, Regan of Lindblom in the heavyweight; Lambros of Calumet, 155 lbs.; Anthonisen of Bowen, 145 lbs., and Skowronski of Tilden, 125 lbs.

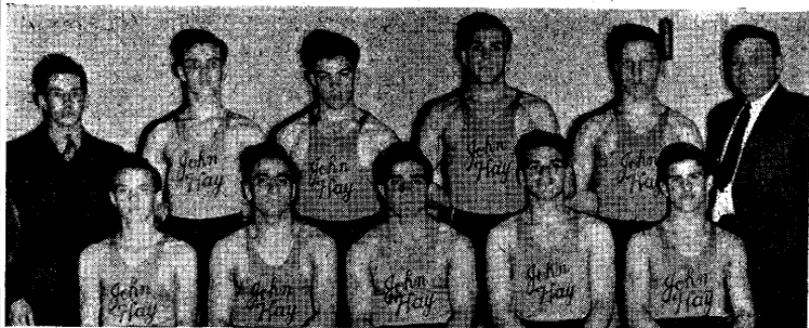
Chicago teams have decided to adopt the changes incorporated in the N.C.A.A. in regard to the ten-man team and the conference scoring plan in city meets.

HIGH SCHOOL WRESTLING IN OHIO

By J. W. Begala, Kent State University, and H. D. Kester, John Hay High School.

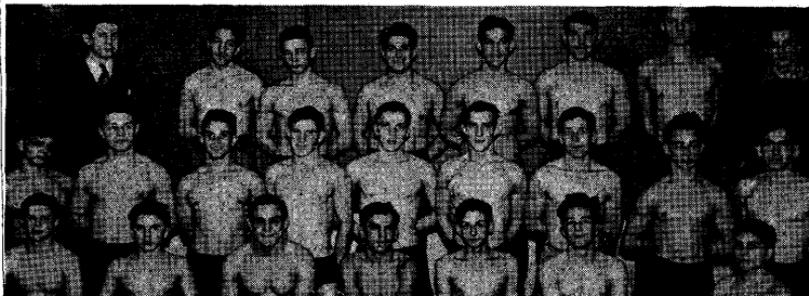
Scholastic wrestling in Ohio took another step forward as shown by the results of the second annual high school wrestling tournament, held at Kent State University, March 17-18, 1939, with an entry list of 126 contestants.

It was the opinion of coaches and spectators that the tournament was far superior to that of the previous year in that the competition in the various weights was a great deal keener and that there were very few competitors who really stood out as being a great deal better than some others in their respective



Front row—Lorah Scrima Ranallo(C) Tartaglione Jarzynski. Back row—Mancuso(M) Schindelar Fatica Tripp Grenkiewicz Coach Kester.

JOHN HAY HIGH SCHOOL, CLEVELAND, OHIO—CHAMPIONS OF OHIO.



Front row—Zulasko Dienes A.Caputo(Co-C) Kozeny(Co-C) Vidinski Skebbi Misko. Row 2—Cardemone Kaputa J.Caputo Ritson Jacobson Grof Hilditch Brooks Young. Back row—S.R. Bobenmyer(Coach) Matzke Molkovitch Cherri Humphrey Skuski Swatba Dluski(M).

GARFIELD HEIGHTS HIGH SCHOOL, CLEVELAND, OHIO.



Front row—Rosinko Mocić Stora Melynek Majyar August Clendening. Back row—Coach Kirkland Miller Green Cherokee Kulazenska Pribeg Berry.

SHADYSIDE (OHIO) HIGH SCHOOL.

classes. The action, both offensive and defensive, was also a great deal better, in quantity, smoothness and execution. The closeness of competition is readily illustrated by the fact that second place was shared by four teams at 14 points each; third place was won with 12 points and fourth place with 11 points. John Hay of Cleveland, winner in 1938, successfully defended its title by piling up 23 points; Cleveland West Tech, Cleveland J. F. Rhodes, Cleveland Garfield Heights, and Shadyside tied for second place with 14 points each.

A meeting was held just before the semi-final round of the tournament on the afternoon of March 18, 1939, at which an organization to be known as the Ohio State High School Wrestling Coaches Association was formed. This organization immediately took steps to standardize wrestling throughout the state of Ohio, with the following objectives.

1. New weight classifications; 110, 115, 122, 130, 135, 140, 145, 155, 165, 185 lbs., or under, and, where mutually agreed, unlimited weight. This weight setup is based on a scientific study of the natural weights of more than 4,000 high school boys and through several years of experience has undoubtedly made participation possible for a great many boys who otherwise would have been unable to make weights that were originally offered.

2. The matches to be conducted on the basis of three 2½-minute periods. The first period the contestants start on their feet; the second period, regardless of position at the end of the first period, will be started with the contestants down, a toss of the coin determining the wrestler to be given the Position of Advantage. The third section will be started with the Positions of Advantage changed from the second round. There will be no overtime in these high school dual meets.

3. The Big Ten scoring system is to be given a thorough trial in dual meets during 1939-40. Should this scoring system prove beneficial to the game, it shall be adopted for 1940-41.

Individual champions were as follows: 95 lbs., Kesselring (Akron East); 105 lbs., Malanowski (Rhodes); 115 lbs., Brown (Akron Garfield); 125 lbs., Decesara (Cleveland West Tech); 135 lbs., Grof (Cleveland Garfield); 145 lbs., Grenkiewicz (John Hay); 155 lbs., Tripp (John Hay); 165 lbs., Cherokee (Shadyside); 185 lbs., Schleicher (Rhodes); heavyweight, Hicks (West Tech).

Team Scores—John Hay 23 points, West Tech, J. F. Rhodes, Garfield Heights, Belleaire Shadyside, 14 each, Akron East 12, Akron Garfield 11, Cleveland Lincoln 7, Columbus West 6, Alliance 5, Cuyahoga Falls 5, Columbus East 3, Cleveland West, Collinwood, Wadsworth, Columbus South, 2 each, Mansfield 0, Newton Falls 0, Huntsburg 0.

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN MICHIGAN

By Fendley Collins, Michigan State College, and Lowell M. Palmer.

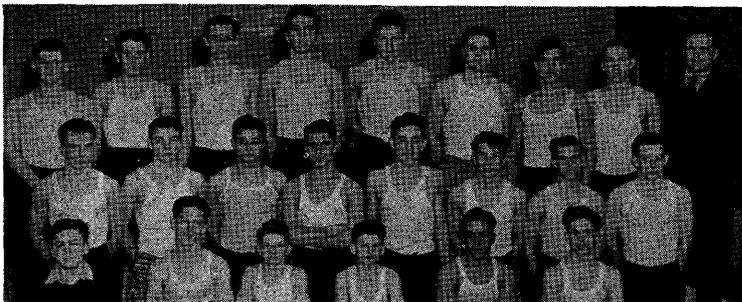
It is as natural for a young boy to wrestle in some form as it is for him to run, jump and play. All normal boys wrestle, whether supervised or not. When physical educators and administrators recognize this neglected phase of physical education and provide a time, a place and proper supervision, wrestling will grow and develop as a sport. High school wrestling in the state of Michigan has been slowly growing the last few years. Five or six years ago Fordson High School at Dearborn had a very fine team; but died for lack of competition. Ann Arbor has had a wrestling team for several years, producing some good wrestlers annually. Interest is growing in the Detroit schools, but they are limited to intra-school wrestling at present. A few of these schools have teams now, and inter-school competition will develop if the interest continues to develop.

The greatest interest in wrestling at present is at Grand Rapids. It started back in 1934 when Ottawa Hills, Davis Tech and Central had informal dual meets. A city tournament has been held the past three years, Ottawa Hills being the winner each year. In the last one, Union was second, Davis Tech third and South High fourth. Individual winners were as follows:

95 lbs., Warren Townsend (Ottawa Hills); 105 lbs., Hams (Ottawa Hills); 115 lbs., DeMaag (Ottawa Hills); 125 lbs., Bob Townsend (Ottawa Hills); 135 lbs., DeGraw (Union); 145 lbs., Golembieski (Davis Tech); 155 lbs., Angle (Ottawa Hills); 165 lbs., Blue (Ottawa Hills); 175 lbs., Crell (Ottawa Hills); Heavyweight, Spalink (Ottawa Hills).

A city wrestling clinic, held at the beginning of the 1938 and 1939 seasons, was instructive as well as of interest to both wrestlers and coaches.

The first state high school wrestling tournament was held in 1939 at Michigan State College. From the interest and enthusiasm shown by the 46 contestants



Front row—R.Ryskamp (M) R.Townsend D.Hams W.Townsend H.Bogdanik R.Burger. Row 2—T.Freeman E.Ophoff W.Andy N.Senna C.Frans D.Decker K.DeMaagd R.Lang. Back row—C.Blue W.Marcus F.Clark J.Spalink M.Quist R.Maatman W.Swank J.Angle L.M.Palmer (Coach).

Robinson, Photo

OTTAWA HILLS HIGH SCHOOL, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—MICHIGAN STATE CHAMPIONS.

from eight different schools the tournament was a great success for a beginning. This year many more contestants are expected and undoubtedly other schools will take up wrestling as a sport. Grand Rapids, Ottawa Hills and Ann Arbor put up a great race for the team championship. Ottawa Hills won the team trophy, with 37 points, and Ann Arbor the runner-up trophy, with 34. Grand Rapids Union had 25, East Detroit 21, Detroit Redford Union 7, Goodrich Rural Agricultural School 5, Grand Rapids Davis Tech 2. Flint St. Mary's did not score.

William Courtright of Ann Arbor received the outstanding wrestler's trophy. Individual champions:

95 lbs., Warren Townsend (Ottawa Hills); 105 lbs., Shannon (Ann Arbor); 115 lbs., Gilbert Caswell (Ann Arbor); 125 lbs., Robert Townsend (Ottawa Hills); 135 lbs., DeGraw (Grand Rapids Union); 145 lbs., Harry Caswell (Ann Arbor); 155 lbs., Courtright (Ann Arbor); 165 lbs., Blue (Ottawa Hills); 185 lbs., Spalink (Ottawa Hills).

The wrestling coaches of Michigan organized the "Michigan High School Wrestling Coaches Association" and affiliated themselves with the "National Collegiate Wrestling Coaches Association." Charter members are: Lowell M. Palmer, Chairman; Leland G. Sawyer, Secretary and Treasurer; D. D. Drake, John H. Hess, Dean Rockwell, Harry Speelman.

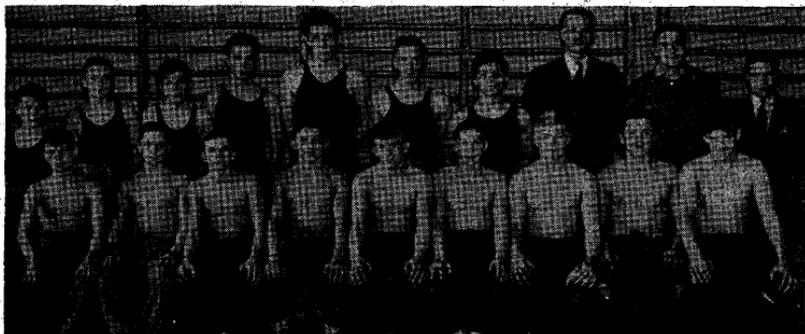
HIGH SCHOOL WRESTLING IN WISCONSIN

By George A. Martin, University of Wisconsin.

Wrestling progressed slowly in Wisconsin the past year, with some sections forging ahead readily and others more or less losing ground. This is due to the fact that there are too few teams to provide full seasons of competition for some teams in schools away from centers of interest. When they are unable to get enough dual meets to keep the boys interested and coming out it results in the sport being dropped.

However, in the Green Bay and Milwaukee areas there are enough schools to keep up reasonable dual meet schedules and in these sections wrestling is improving definitely.

The brightest ray at the present time is the promise of the Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association to put on a state high school tournament this year provided ten schools will agree to enter at a most suitable location. Once this meet is established and running it is certain that wrestling will come along much more rapidly in Wisconsin and that within a few years competition will be more on a par with adjoining states.



Front row—Don Widdowson Robert Barber Bill Williams Ray Nosco Jim VanGorden John O'Neil Douglas Widstrom Bill Fay Don Johnson. Back row—Gene Widdowson Bob Hewitt Bob Luhman Bob Pugh Richard Holstad Jim Riley Jim Mato Carlson (FacMgr) Phil Belfiori (Coach) Asst Coach Cecere. Newburg, Photo

MARSHALL (MINN.) HIGH SCHOOL—MINNESOTA STATE CHAMPIONS.

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN MINNESOTA

By Dave Bartelma, Coach University of Minnesota.

There has been an encouraging growth in interest in high school wrestling in Minnesota during the past year. In last season's state tournament 115 boys from 22 schools took part, compared with 94 boys from 16 schools in 1938 and 54 boys from 9 schools in 1937. There has been a corresponding increase in the caliber of wrestling.

The state tournament was won by Marshall High School of Minneapolis. Osakis and Robbinsdale tied for second place honors, with St. Louis Park a close fourth. Fifteen high schools placed in scoring. Individual honors were as follows:

85 lbs., Hamme (Robbinsdale); 95 lbs., Barber (Marshall); 105 lbs., Hastings (St. Louis Park); 115 lbs., Crofoot (St. Louis Park); 125 lbs., VanGordon (Marshall); 135 lbs., O'Neil (Marshall); 145 lbs., Widstrom (Marshall); 155 lbs., W. Fay (Marshall); 165 lbs., W. Johnson (Marshall); Heavyweight, R. Bower (Washburn).

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN IOWA

By F. N. Cooper, Fort Dodge.

Two fine wrestling clinics of a statewide nature were held in Iowa last season, one at Iowa State College at Ames and the other at Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls. Both were of the theory and practice type, where much was to be gained by those who attended. I am sorry to say that many of the coaches throughout the state for one reason or another found it impossible to attend. Iowa used to be a leader in the field of wrestling, but unless we do something of a definite nature in the way of developing and helping the sport to grow, I am afraid we shall be severely handicapped.

We had a fine state series of elimination, holding the usual four district tournaments, at Eagle Grove, West Des Moines, Osage and Cresco. The annual state meet was held at Fort Dodge, where 27 schools participated, the largest number, I believe, ever to participate in a state tournament in Iowa. Competition was keen with many new schools moving up to the head of the list, Cherokee scoring 20 points to win its first state championship. Incidentally, it is worthy of men-



Christensen, 85 lbs.; Minkler, 95 lbs.; Stewart, 95 lbs.; Duven, 105 lbs.; Slezzer, 115 lbs.; Judy, 125 lbs.; Perrin, 135 lbs.; Wallace, 135 lbs.; Ogilvy, 145 lbs.; Tiffany, 145 lbs.; McManus, 155 lbs. Panel—Beyn, 165 lbs.; Steele, heavyweight; Roy E. Jarrard (Coach).

CHEROKEE (IOWA) HIGH SCHOOL—IOWA STATE CHAMPIONS.

tion that the Iowa School for the Blind had an entry in the state tournament who reached the semi-finals.

Team Scores—Cherokee 20 points, Cresco, Eagle Grove 11 each, Osage, Iowa Falls 10 each, Fort Dodge 9, West Waterloo 8, Des Moines East, Des Moines West 6 each, Cleghorn, Council Bluffs, Thomas Jefferson, East Waterloo 4 each, Clinton 3, Algona, New Hampton 2 each, Clarion 1.

Individual champions were as follows:

85 lbs., Macek (Fort Dodge); 95 lbs., Stewart (Cherokee); 105 lbs., Leeman (Osage); 115 lbs., Wilcox (West Waterloo); 125 lbs., Roberts (West Des Moines); 135 lbs., Blanchet (Gilmore City); 145 lbs., Burke (East Des Moines); 155 lbs., McManus (Cherokee); 165 lbs., Martin (Eagle Grove); Heavyweight, Steel (Cherokee).

Officers of the Iowa State Wrestling Coaches Association are: Maynard Harmon, New Hampton, president; Harry Sievers, West Waterloo, vice-president; Fred Graham, Fort Dodge, secretary-treasurer.



Front row—Beezley Hunter K.Arch W.Wright Lee Leed Dinovo Reilfs Jenkins Harding. Row 2—Lacy(M) O.Lee Rickabaugh Drake Stageman Southord Cash Cooley Campbell Vergamini. Back row—Peterson(M) Jacksha W.Arch O.Wright Cherniss Sheban Mark Grote Baily Sternberg Knight.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.



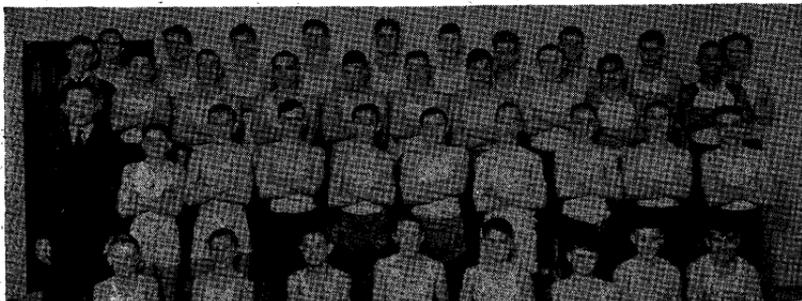
Front row—Miller Schwetz Reynolds Zernovsky Gulizia Ahlstrom. Row 2—Brown Klain Raglin (Co-C) Fluhr Circo (Co-C) Jones Partusch George. Back row—Marco Welch Shaw Baker Hodges Gunderson Coach Carns. Sherman, Photo

OMAHA (NEB.) TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL.



Front row—Kenchel (M) Stamm Slyter L. Caniglia Ryznar Bachman Evans Chilese Podrouzek Seb. Campagna V. Boker Sam Campagna. Row 2—Asst Coach Sorenson Mangiameli Nesci Blecha Graham Nocita R. Kriss Grimes Talarico Mullens Parker. Back row—Campbell Wier Cain Lustgarten Weeks Rossitto Saitta Scarpello McCarty H. Boker Joe Farho G. Kriss. Panel: Front row—A. Caniglia Pomodoro Coach Morrison. Row 2—Baldrige Chaloupka Soland. Back row—Sundshoe James Farho Pattavina Bernhart.

OMAHA (NEB.) CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL—STATE CHAMPIONS.



Front row—Gustafson Fremel Donnemeyer Swanson Rasmussen Harding Longsdorf Villon. Row 2—Coach Paige Hazen Hoeschen Gambrel Anderson Krause Gordon Lebs W. Gilliland Stevenson. Row 3—Cameron (M) Stroup Weaver Larson Masloski Albach Baker Westphalen Scarpa Parker. Back row—M. Gilliland Geiger Cooper Wright Franklin Freeman Voss. Moore Compton Pryor. Mullin, Photo

OMAHA (NEB.) NORTH HIGH SCHOOL.

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INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN NEBRASKA

By R. L. Carns, Omaha.

The intercity championship was won by South High School of Omaha for the second successive year with nine wins and no losses. The dual meets in most cases were so closely contested that in eight meets out of a total of twenty-seven the difference separating the two teams was five points or less. The quality of wrestling improves a little year by year.

Team standings—South, won 9, lost 0; Thomas Jefferson, 5 and 1; Tech, 5 and 3 (1 tie); Central, 4 and 4 (1 tie); Abraham Lincoln, 1 and 5; Creighton Prep, 1 and 5; North, 1 and 8.

It is hoped that this year will see the return of the double round robin.

Pomidoro of Central and Raglin of Tech were outstanding wrestlers, the former winning ten and tying one in the intercity and state, while Raglin won eleven, seven by falls.

Central High of Omaha had the best balanced team and won the state championship for the first time after sending teams every year since 1930. The ability to score falls was the deciding factor, with seven credited to Central against three for Tech. Central won five class championships, Tech three, and South two.

Team Scores—Central 37, Tech 33, South 20, North 14, Minden 2, Platte Center 1. Individual champions:

85 lbs., Slyter (Central); 95 lbs., Caniglia (Central); 105 lbs., Klimek (South); 115 lbs., Brown (Tech); 125 lbs., Circo (Tech); 135 lbs., Podrousek (Central); 145 lbs., Campagna (Central); 155 lbs., Raglin (Tech); 165 lbs., Newquist (South); Heavyweight, Pomidoro (Central).

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN KANSAS

By B. R. Patterson, Kansas State College.

There are around thirty schools sponsoring wrestling and the number is gradually increasing.

A series of five clinics was held at Kansas State last season, the first with R. W. Barker from Cornell College, Iowa; followed by Guy Lookabaugh, from Grinnell College, Iowa; Eugene Smith, Central Teachers College, Edmond, Oklahoma, and H. E. Kenney, University of Illinois. They all did a nice job and the boys on the squad benefited very much from the exchange of ideas. This year I plan to return the favor to the different schools. Paul Keen, wrestling coach at University of Oklahoma, conducted the fifth at the state high school wrestling tournament, held at Manhattan, and I am certain many coaches from all over the state of Kansas picked up a lot of new ideas.

The state high school wrestling tournament was finished on Saturday afternoon, February 25, and that evening, Kansas State met Oklahoma University at



Front row—Bob Fraker, Oberlin, 95 lbs.; Billy Phares, Wichita North, 105 lbs.; Peter Everest, Oberlin, 115 lbs.; Bob Johnson, Hutchinson, 125 lbs.; Lloyd Emmerson, Oberlin, 135 lbs. Back row—Gene Hammond, Hutchinson, 145 lbs.; Howard Wegner, St. Francis, 155 lbs.; Frank Ruda, Atwood, 165 lbs.; Gerald White, Colby, 175 lbs.; George Lankas, Atwood, heavyweight.

KANSAS HIGH SCHOOL INDIVIDUAL WRESTLING CHAMPIONS.

Klain
Baker
Photo

Podrousek
Blecha
Lust-
Front
row—

Row
mon.
Baker.
Wegner.
Photo

Manhattan in a dual meet at which the high school contestants and their coaches were guests of Kansas State College. The contest was hard fought and very close, but Kansas State managed to eke out a one-point victory, 12½ to 13½.

Kansas high school coaches organized the Kansas State High School Wrestling Association at the annual tournament, the purpose being to promote wrestling over the state and to secure standardization of officiating in regard to the use of a different point system. John Cronk, Oberlin High School, was elected president; Ray Canehl, Wichita High School East, vice president, and Earl Taylor, Hutchinson High School, secretary-treasurer.

In team scoring Oberlin replaced St. Francis, 1938 champion, with 20 points for first place, Atwood was second with 18, Wichita North third, with 17, and St. Francis and Colby tied for fourth with 14. Other schools scoring were East High of Wichita, 12; Hutchinson, 11, and Hoxie, Newton, and Norton, 4 each.

Howard Wagner of St. Francis was the only titleholder to repeat. He was a 145-lb. champion in 1938 and took 155-lb. honors in 1939. The champions:

95 lbs., Fraker (Oberlin); **105 lbs.**, Phares (Wichita North); **115 lbs.**, Everest (Oberlin); **125 lbs.**, Johnson (Hutchinson); **135 lbs.**, Emmerson (Oberlin); **145 lbs.**, Hammond (Hutchinson); **155 lbs.**, Wagner (St. Francis); **165 lbs.**, Ruda (Atwood); **175 lbs.**, White (Colby); **Heavyweight**, George Lankas (Atwood).

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN OKLAHOMA

By Marlon Surbeck, Southwestern Teachers College.

Elk City, Geary, Sulphur, Cushing and Ponca City were host cities to the five regional wrestling tournaments last season, while Southwestern Teachers College at Weatherford again entertained the individual championship meet. A total of 48 schools entered the regional competition and 33 schools qualified contestants for the individual championships. This is a slight increase in the number of teams entered and all reports indicate that competition was very close. A tie between Ponca City and Blackwell at the Ponca City meet, and between Sulphur and Pauls Valley at the Sulphur meet is evidence of that fact. Elk City and Geary repeated as winners of their own meets. Tulsa Central was again winner at the Cushing regional.

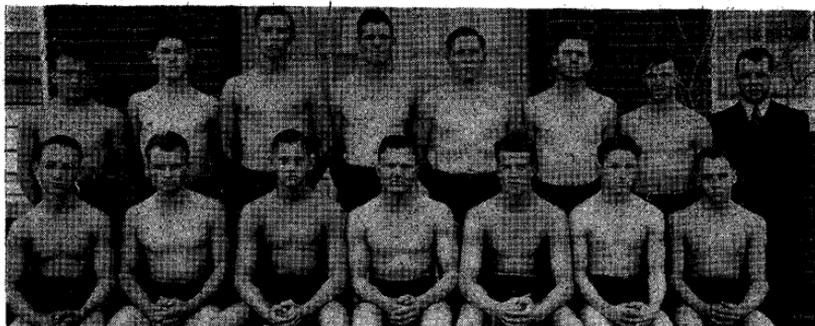
A noticeable feature of the individual championships which was held at Southwestern State Teachers College at Weatherford was the high class competition representative of all of the five districts. District No. 5, with the greatest growth of wrestling in new schools, so far as the sport is concerned, made a very creditable showing. Another pleasing item was the revival of wrestling strength at Cushing, long a hotbed of the sport.

The quality of wrestling was very high, and the individual champions are in all respect the most versatile of the great number of stars that have glorified Oklahoma's name in the field of wrestling at the time they finished their scholastic competition. Individual winners:



Front row—Lee Hall Merle Jennings Bill Maxwell (C) Buddy Arndt Malcolm McDonald. Row 2—J. Baxter Arthur Utter Buri Jennings Eudell Conner. Back row—Melvin Ridenour Hal Cullen Milford Bartlett Hollis Copeland Sam Baxter. Miller, Photo

TULSA (OKLA.) CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL—STATE CHAMPIONS.



Front row—Wilbur Manning Earl Howard Lewis Eubanks August Lehman Jack Bills Robert Miller Bob Love. Back row—Kelly Weld Billy Hamilton Adrian Ward Wallace Cochran Warren Thompson Richard Wallace Ray Brinley Rex Peery (Coach).

PAULS VALLEY (OKLA.) HIGH SCHOOL—SOUTHEAST REGIONAL CHAMPIONS.

105 lbs., Lee (Hobart); 112 lbs., Arndt (Tulsa Central); 120 lbs., Jennings (Tulsa Central); 129 lbs., Jennings (Tulsa Central); 138 lbs., Maxwell (Tulsa Central); 148 lbs., Baxter (Tulsa Webster); 159 lbs., Mansfield (Cushing); 170 lbs., Shelton (Ponca City); **Heavyweight**, Arms (Sulphur).

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN UTAH

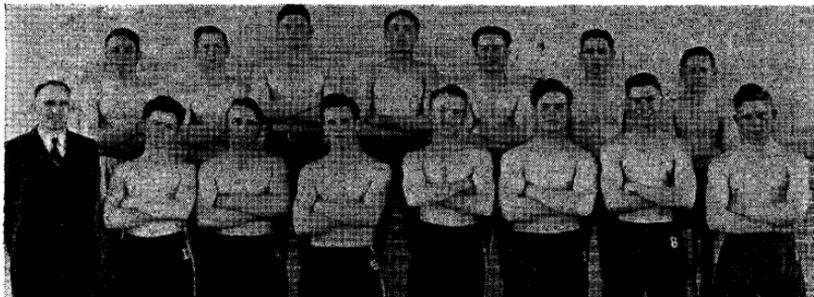
By Pete Couch, University of Utah.

A great deal of credit is due Rex Southerland, chairman of minor sports in the high schools of Utah, for his great interest in wrestling and his enthusiasm in promoting the sport in the high schools of the state.

Although interscholastic wrestling in Utah is very much in its infancy, interest in the sport is growing rapidly. Last season's state meet showed a marked improvement over the first state meet held the previous year. Competition was keen and the quality of wrestling, the coaching and number of participants definitely stamp wrestling in the high schools of Utah as a permanent statewide activity.

Millard County High School won the title in 1939 with 15 points, Granite finished second with 13, and Davis, with 8, was third. Individual champions were as follows:

105 lbs., Peeples (Millard); 115 lbs., Watts (Millard); 125 lbs., Eldredge (Granite); 135 lbs., Miya (Davis); 145 lbs., Greazes (Granite); 155 lbs., George (Davis); 165 lbs., Wardell (Granite); **Heavyweight**, Bradfield (Millard).



Front row—Iman Hales (Coach) Lowell Whitaker Bill Turner Reed Warner Marvin George Darwin Bradfield Jay Speakman Bert Beaston. Back row—Eric Prows Arlo Shaw Howard Mitchell Clifford Watts James Hunter Farrel Johnson Garth Teeples. Degn & Brunson, Photo

MILLARD (UTAH) HIGH SCHOOL—STATE CHAMPIONS.



Front row—Edward Iannacito Miles Carroll Glen Hedgecock Calvin Smith(M) Robert F. Albert Simmons Albert Hessler. Back row—Louis Brigham Lewis Nolin Howard Skehan. Robert Harvat.
NORTH HIGH SCHOOL, DENVER—CHAMPIONS OF COLORADO.

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN COLORADO

By John Hancock, Greeley State College.

Wrestling has been spreading continuously in Colorado since its inauguration in 1935. The 1939 state meet was a two-way battle all the way, and the championship was not decided until the last bout. North High of Denver won the title, with 38 points; Grand Junction, champion in 1938, was second, with 3. West Denver, Greeley High and Fort Morgan followed. Individual champion:

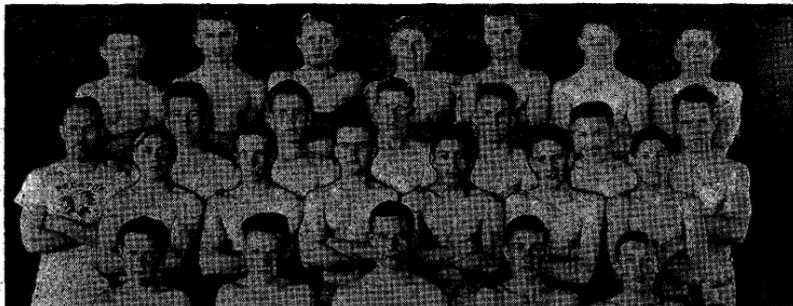
95 lbs., Harvat (North Denver); 105 lbs., Hayashi (Grand Junction); 115 lbs. Nolin (North Denver); 125 lbs., Terrill (Grand Junction); 135 lbs., Stott (West Denver); 145 lbs., Fry (Grand Junction); 155 lbs., Etherton (Greeley); 165 lbs. Hedgecock (North Denver); 185 lbs., Carroll (North Denver).

Ten schools scored during the tournament, which was a two-day affair. A number of new schools entered, and more are expected for the tournament in 1940, which will be held at Greeley State College.

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN SOUTHEAST IDAHO

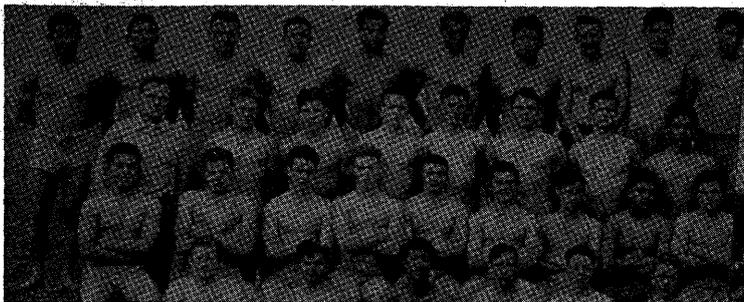
By L. E. Hirschi, Coach Preston High School.

High school wrestling in Idaho had its inception in 1936 when seven schools in the Southeastern athletic district met for the first time in a district tournament. Since then the sport has grown in popularity and tournaments have been held each successive year. The 1939 tournament was held at Preston and approximately 100 boys participated in the various weight classes. Through improved facilities, officials, equipment, and a public address system, spectator interest was developed to a point where capacity crowds witnessed each session. It is believed that the sport will spread to more Idaho schools and that in a short time state tournaments will be introduced.



Front row—B.Camble J.Rawlings D.Swift M.Hanson V.Rawlings. Row 2—A.Stevenson A.Mee B.Stanger R.Solorio F.Keller H.Baugh. Row 3—L.E.Hirschi(Coach) M.Fletcher C.Hawks V.Ransom M.Chatterton D.Rawlings R.Stoddard. Back row—H.Taylor W.Rawlings C.Cordon C.Oliverson Louis Christensen J.Martin Lyle Christensen.

PRESTON (IDAHO) HIGH SCHOOL—SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT CHAMPIONS.



Front row—Gibson Asaro Ko Lyle Gardner desPlantes. Row 2—Martin Kent Conn Bottini Potvin Higgins Morante G.Rodriguez Randall. Row 3—Coach Crosby Cline Fousek Ballenger Pfeiffer Minter Lippincott Lavalouis. Back row—C.Tsuinda Salvador Klingenberg Fernandez Henson Maley M.Tsuinda Arnold Dahms Bollin.

SAN DIEGO HIGH SCHOOL—CHAMPIONS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

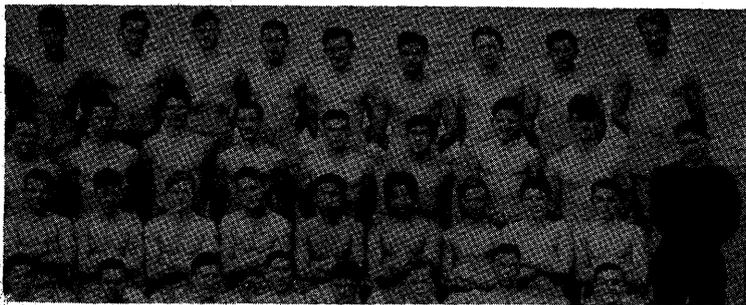
INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN CALIFORNIA

By Frank Crosby, San Diego Senior High School.

Wrestling in the high schools of California took a very definite turn for the better in 1938-39. More schools participated in the sport in both Northern and Southern sections of the state, and the quality of wrestling in both sections was greatly improved as a direct result of the new rules. The two rule changes that are doing most for wrestling in this state are: first, making it the duty of the referee to protect the wrestlers at all times, even to breaking legal holds if they are used dangerously; second, authorizing the referee to give the decision to the contestant who shows the most effort and ability, with special importance being given to bringing opponents to a pinning position.

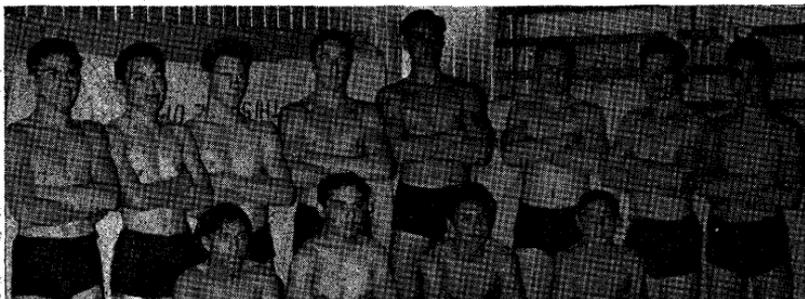
These duties, with others, make the referee of utmost importance to the welfare of wrestling and consequently an official Southern California Wrestling Association was formed last season with the approval of the California Interscholastic Federation for the purpose of securing good officials as well as working out all details essential to the welfare of the sport.

The fourteenth annual wrestling tournament of the Southern Section of the California Interscholastic Federation was held at the San Diego High School



Front row—Dowdy Rowe Breen Vinole LaLanne Truax Madamba(C) Naiman. Row 2—Bryant Crocker Barnes Randell Ochi A.Rodriguez Carls McCaw Myers Wright(M). Row 3—German R.Scagliotti Kiltredge L.Scagliotti Jones Takehara Adams Sherwood. Back row—Lynn Faust Pine Watson Buono Butera Roberts Hind E.Jones. Vreeland,Photo

SAN DIEGO HIGH SCHOOL—Continued



Front row—Dom Rodriguez Ruben Rodriguez Carlos Pastrano Mike Garcia. Back row—Roy Wanamaker Frank Hernandez Bob Jordan Frank Haas Dick Charlton Gene LaShell(C) Emerson Chodzko Vinnie Padia.

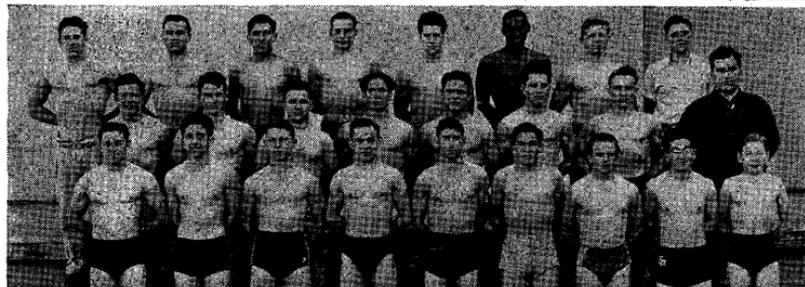
WHITTIER (CALIF.) UNION HIGH SCHOOL.

gymnasium May 13, 1939. San Diego won the team prize with seven firsts, one second and nine falls, to score 47 points; Sherman Institute, with probably the strongest team in the history of the school, won second place with two firsts, two seconds, one third and four falls, for 21 points; Inglewood was third with 14 points, Whittier scored 13, and El Centro, entering the meet for the first time, scored 5 points, to win fifth place. With more experience these boys, who live below sea level in famous Imperial Valley, will be hard to beat. El Monte scored 4 points and Santa Ana 2 points. The other schools entered did not score. Individual champions:

95 lbs., LaLanne (San Diego); 105 lbs., Burson (Sherman); 115 lbs., Scribner (Sherman); 125 lbs., Madamba (San Diego); 135 lbs., R. Scagliotti (San Diego); 145 lbs., Barnes (San Diego); 155 lbs., Klingenberg (San Diego); 165 lbs., Maley (San Diego); 185 lbs., Bollin (San Diego).

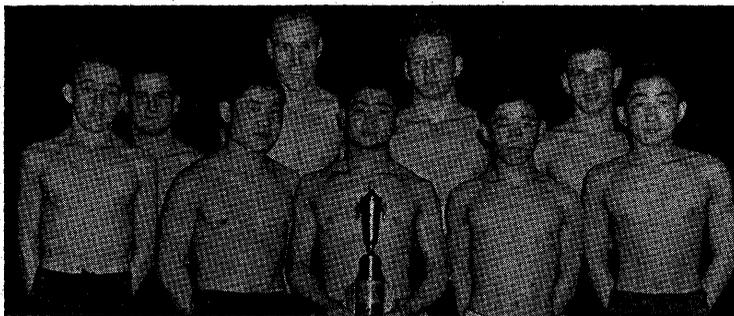
Whittier and San Diego both held their usual fine intramural tournaments. Ninety boys participated in round robin competition in 17 classes at San Diego, while Whittier had 98 boys participate in 14 classes. One thousand excited mat fans paid 10 cents each to witness the finals at Whittier. The third annual wrestling tournament for the Northern Section of the California Interscholastic Federation, held at Oakland Y.M.C.A., was by far the best of the three, because of the number and quality of the wrestlers. San Jose won first place, Hayward second, and Polytechnic of San Francisco, Sequoia of Redwood City and Stockton tied for third; Oakland was sixth and Berkeley seventh. Individual winners:

105 lbs., Eley (Oakland); 115 lbs., Yoshisato (San Jose); 125 lbs., Borra (Sequoia); 135 lbs., Mosher (San Jose); 145 lbs., Bird (Stockton); 155 lbs., Zones (San Jose); 165 lbs., Long (San Jose); 185 lbs., Pedersen (Hayward).



Front row—Bob Luhdroff Phil Granas Art Long Dick Plummer Herman Sota Fernando Serrano Harold Janic George Yoshisato Bob Mannhalter. Row 2—Wayne Hawkins Bob Mosher Sam Zones Mariano DeLuca Glenn Hart Peter Eliopoulos Dave Hines Sam Della Maggiore(Coach). Back row—Tom Higgins Dick Tripp Charles Esparza Earl Richardson Sterling Ingram John Mathews Al Long Maurice Burton.

SAN JOSE HIGH SCHOOL—NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAMPIONS.



Front row—M. Barstad, Benson, Portland, 95 lbs.; L. Kawasaki, Fife, Wash., 135 lbs.; D. Kawasaki, Fife, 125 lbs.; K. Yaguchi, Fife, 105 lbs.; M. Okazaki, Benson, 115 lbs. Back row—D. Corcoran, Tacoma Lincoln, 145 lbs.; R. Eggebratten, Comas, 165 lbs.; Swanson, Kapowsin, Wash., 185 lbs.; F. Kendziora, Tacoma Lincoln, 155 lbs. Moody, Photo

PACIFIC NORTHWEST INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONS.

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN OREGON

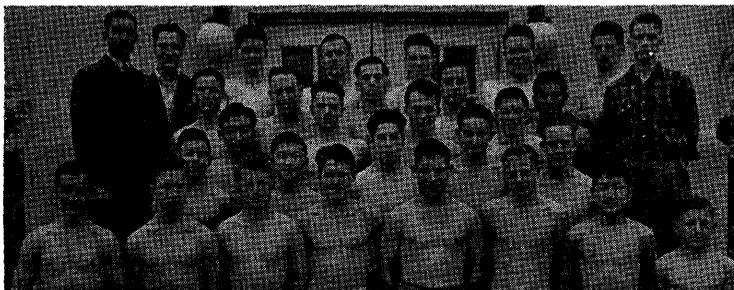
By Vernon Gilmore, Salem High School.

The eighth annual Oregon state wrestling tournament was held at Salem, March 3-4, 1933. Sixteen schools were represented, an increase of two. A total of 185 boys started in the tournament, 53 more than in the previous year. That there has been a great increase in interest in the state meet is shown by a greater number of schools entering annually and more individual entries from each school.

The type of wrestling is also greatly improved. This is due to better coaching and increased interest in the sport.

Benson Polytechnic School of Portland, coached by A. P. Gibson, returned to the state meet after a year's absence and won the title by winning three individual championships. Canby High placed second, with two championships and two runners-up; Newberg High also won two championships. Individual champions:

95 lbs., Barstad (Benson); 105 lbs., Hinatsu (Benson); 115 lbs., Burden (Canby); 125 lbs., Bales (Newberg); 135 lbs., Coles (Newberg); 145 lbs., Spees (Oregon)



Front row—Bob Allen Bob Forster Bob Baker Wayne Snider Ray Beard Frank Rhodes Hisaki Tsukomoto Ray Wilson. Row 2—Vernon Sheldon John Sugai Willie McCarroll Phil Blake Warren Miles. Row 3—Vernon Gilmore (Coach) Hiroshi Shishido Cy Williams Gordon Ullman Bob Lemon. Row 4—Phil Jackson Roy Romey Tom Tandy Eugene George Roy Kaneko Virgil Bolton (M). Back row—Shyler Giles (AM) Norman Sholseth Bill Butte Claude Kilgore Tom Williams Claude Swingle.

SALEM (ORE.) HIGH SCHOOL.



Lower row—Jack Coles, Newberg, 135 lbs.; George Bales, Newberg, 125 lbs.; Jack Burden, Canby, 115 lbs.; Shig Hinatsu, Benson, 105 lbs.; Maurice Brastad, Benson, 95 lbs. Upper row—Jack Patapoff, Albany, heavyweight; Leonard Hayes, Tillamook, 175 lbs.; Ed Miles, Canby, 165 lbs.; Jim Merritt, Benson, 155 lbs. Willard Spees, Oregon City, 145 lbs.

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL STATE CHAMPIONS..

City); 155 lbs., Merritt (Benson); 165 lbs., Miles (Canby); 175 lbs., Hayes (Tillamook); Heavyweight, Patapoff (Albany).

The writer had sixty men on his squad the past season and consequently the number did not permit enough time that might have been devoted to the few good wrestlers. With this many boys competing, in sixteen matches there was not one cauliflower ear. By allowing my wrestlers to use vaseline on their ears in practice, eliminating the headlock and using wrestling helmets when the ears become tender, we have completely eliminated this disfigurement.

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN WASHINGTON

By William W. Foster, Camas High School.

The fourth annual Pacific Northwest wrestling tournament was staged at University of Washington. Camas High School, where the tournament originated and was carried on for its first three years, felt that they could no longer handle it, and so the wrestling department of the university was asked to take it over.

The tournament was a success from every point of view. The wrestling was hard and fast, but due to the condition and training of the boys, coupled with some of the finest refereeing, there were no injuries worse than bumps and bruises.

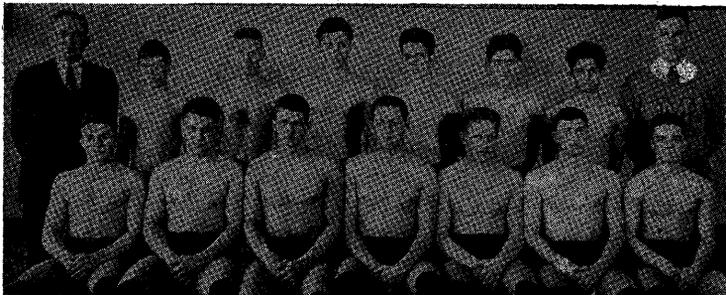
The B. E. Thurber three-year team trophy was won by Fife High School. Winners of the Thurber trophy so far have been Benson Polytechnic School of Portland (twice), Hill Military Academy of Portland, and Fife. Individual winners:

95 lbs., Barstad (Benson); 105 lbs., Yaguchi (Fife); 115 lbs., Okazaki (Benson); 125 lbs., D. Kawasaki (Fife); 135 lbs., L. Kawasaki (Fife); 145 lbs., Corcoran (Tacoma Lincoln); 155 lbs., Kendziora (Lincoln); 165 lbs., Eggebratten (Camas); 185 lbs., Swanson (Kapowsin).

FIRST ANNUAL WATERTOWN (N.Y.) HIGH SCHOOL INVITATION TOURNAMENT

By John C. Cole, Coach Watertown High School.

In order to further interest in wrestling in Northern New York, the Watertown High School last season undertook the task of running the tournament which formerly has been held at St. Lawrence University, as due to a change in state regulations it was impossible for the university to hold interscholastic contests. The tournament attracts the best wrestlers from all parts of the state because it affords them an opportunity of testing their skill in competition with equals. Invitations were extended to teams on Long Island, Westchester, Central New York, and the Adirondack district. Mephram High School of Bellmore, L.I., was the winner and exhibited fine skill. Watertown high was second, with four contestants in the finals against the winning team. Individual winners were as follows: 95 lbs., Fran (Alexandria Bay); 105 lbs., Pittelli (Mephram); 115 lbs.,



Front row—Jerry Liguori Pete Krutsch Dick Bensen Frank Winter Lou Schneider Ed Powers Harry LoRusso. Back row—Sprig Gardner (Coach) Billy Gray Don Moore Ken Miller Joe Kennedy Frank Muscara Marid Petelli Howard Kammerer (M).

MEPHAM HIGH SCHOOL, BELLMORE, N. Y.—CHAMPIONS OF LONG ISLAND.

Muscara (Mepham); 125 lbs., Moore (Mepham); 135 lbs., Rice (Edwards); 145 lbs., Trudeau (Altoona); 155 lbs., Schneider (Mepham); 165 lbs., Benson (Mepham); 175 lbs., Winters (Mepham); 185 lbs., Krutsch (Mepham).

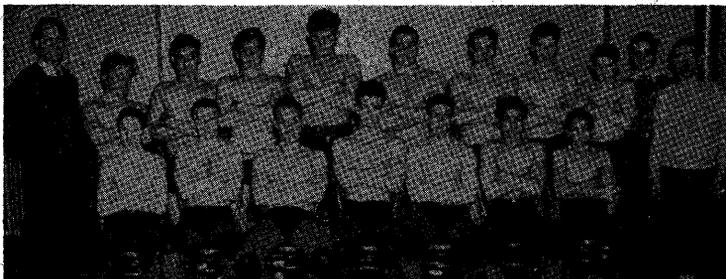
Team Scores—Mepham 36 points, Watertown 14, VanHornesville 11, Edwards 8, Alexandria Bay 7, Altoona 7, Watertown J. V. 4, Oxford 3.

Several new teams were organized last season in Northern New York and it is the hope of Watertown High this tournament will help to interest others in the sport and that it may become an annual event.

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING ON LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

By F. D. Gardner, Mepham High School, Bellmore.

Scholastic wrestling made rapid advancement on Long Island, with much interest being shown by both wrestlers and spectators. Many schools are giving wrestling a major place on intramural programs and sponsoring intramural tournaments at the end of the year.



Front row—Thomas Booras Wm. Douglas Orlin Green Paul Calloway Edward Corbett Louis Vespa James Forbes. Back row—John Cole (Coach) Kenneth Reid Joseph Netto George Graben Thomas Barber Wendell La Fleur James Grill Bob Corbett Dnane Huntley Stanley Bartlett (M) H. Bartlett (Asst. Coach). WATERTOWN (N.Y.) HIGH SCHOOL.



Front row—J.Daly S.Leftenant C.Dorn(C) J.Fernandey C.Sparke W.Tuigley J.Leftenant. Back row—Coach Hovis R.Dammann(M) W.Fernandey L.Drew H.Dailey T.Fox W.Devine Coach Kittle.

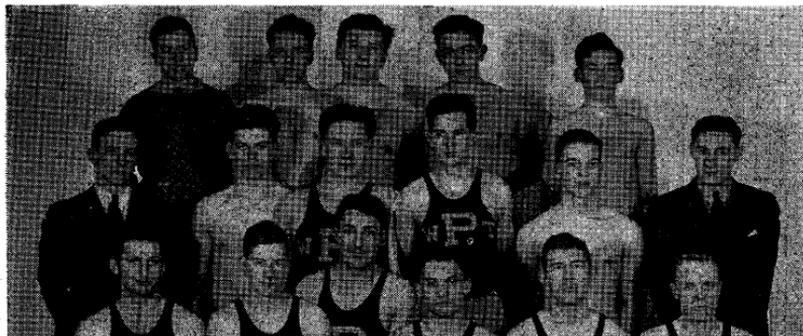
AMITYVILLE (N.Y.) HIGH SCHOOL.

Mepham had an outstanding record, remaining undefeated in dual and tournament competition.

Again three tournaments were conducted—the Mepham Invitation open to all Island schools; the Suffolk Interscholastics open to Suffolk schools, and the South Shore Tourney, limited to South Shore League members. Tournament results:

Mepham Invitation—Mepham 50 points, Amityville 20, Oceanside 10, Patchogue 6, Valley Stream 6, Bay Shore 5, Lawrence 4, Garden City, 3, Sewanhaka 3, Great Neck 2. Individual winners: 95 lbs., Quigley (Amity); 105 lbs., Pittelli (Mep); 115 lbs., Dorn (Amity); 125 lbs., Moore (Mep); 135 lbs., Powers (Mep); 145 lbs., Liguori (Mep); 155 lbs., Schneider (Mep); 165 lbs., Bensen (Mep); 175 lbs., Winter (Mep); 185 lbs., Krutsch (Mep).

Suffolk Interscholastics—Amityville 40 points, Easthampton 22, Bay Shore 14, Patchogue 12, Riverhead 6, Westhampton 3. Individual winners: 95 lbs., Leftenant (Amity); 105 lbs., Goodale (River); 115 lbs., Dorn (Amity); 125 lbs., Mazzinoble (East); 135 lbs., Mott (East); 145 lbs., Mills (Bay); 155 lbs., Schmitzler (Bay); 165 lbs., Devine (Amity); 185 lbs., Fox (Amity).



Front row—Danziger R.Meagher Ferrante(Co-C) Contoupiello(Co-C) Davison Hansen. Row 2—Kenneth Elms(Coach) Saltnes Wepsala G.Meagher Preston Katz(M). Back row—Bullet(AM) Fritz Pawlowski Romanelli Horie.

BROOKLYN (N.Y.) POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.



Front row—J.Kinder C.Bagley E.Supples(C) F.Dudley J.Gerlach. Back row—R.Zeugner R.Pickett N.Murray T.Birkhead J.Owens.

GILMAN COUNTRY SCHOOL, ROLAND PARK, BALTIMORE—MARYLAND
INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONS.

HIGH SCHOOL WRESTLING IN MARYLAND

By Frank Hansen, Baltimore Polytechnic Institute.

In the state of Maryland, scholastic wrestling meets function under the Maryland Scholastic Wrestling Association. Schools may meet in dual competition, or there may be a championship tournament with all schools represented, but all rules and regulations governing these meets are set forth by the Wrestling Association.

In Baltimore there are four public high schools—Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, Baltimore City College, Southern High School and Patterson Park High School, which sponsor wrestling. These schools comprise the Baltimore Public School League.

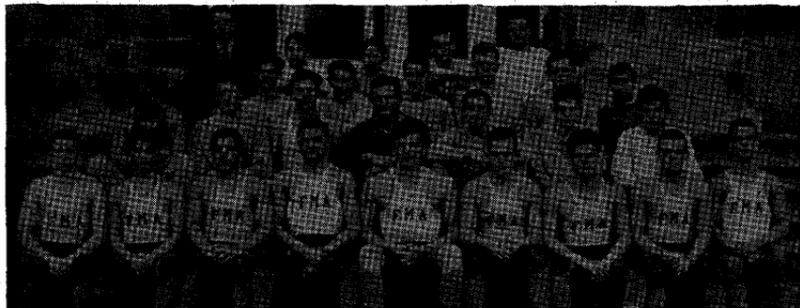
There are four other schools, together with the four Baltimore public schools, which comprise the Maryland Scholastic League, which functions entirely different from the public school league. These other schools are Severn Prep School, located at Severna Park; Gilman Country School, Roland Park, Baltimore; McDonogh School, McDonogh, and Tome Institute, Port Deposit.

Dual meets are held throughout the entire season, each school meeting the others once each. When a public school meets a public school, the results go toward determining the Baltimore City public school champion. At the end of the season, the public school compiling the highest percentage of the results of the meets with the other public schools is declared city champion. Last season, 1938-1939, Baltimore Polytechnic Institute won the Baltimore city championship, having decisively defeated the other three public schools during the course of the season.

The final results of the season's dual meets, which bring together the other teams of the Maryland Scholastic League, such as a private school meeting a public school or a private school meeting a private school, do not determine the champion of the state. At the close of the regular season, a two-day tournament is held, in which all eight schools are represented, with the team amassing the greater number of points in the tournament finals being declared the Maryland scholastic wrestling champion.

The two-day tournament is held at Gilman Country School. During the first day, the elimination bouts in all pound classes are conducted. On the following afternoon the finals are held, with points being given for first, second and third places. These points are, respectively, 4, 2 and 1. One-half of a point is given for every fall which is gained in the matches. Last year, the state champion was the team from the host school, Gilman.

It is interesting to note that during the past season no injuries occurred in any school. Wrestling is becoming more popular each year in the high schools throughout the state of Maryland. Not only do the schools mentioned show keen interest in their wrestling teams and look forward eagerly to the thrills of the state championship tournament, but in some of these schools wrestling is carried on as an intramural sport, with tournaments held solely within the school.



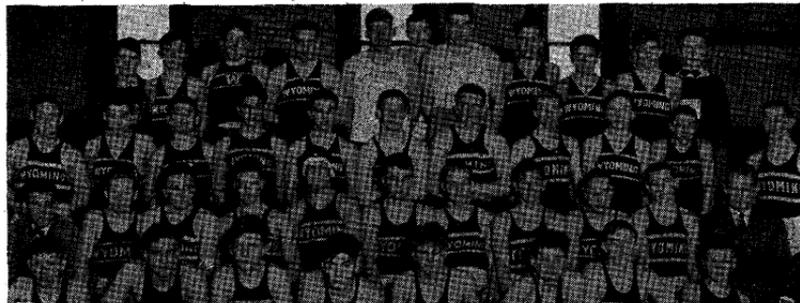
Front row—McLaughlin Endrizzi DiBattista(Co-C) Jaeger Shea Bitler Bell(Co-C) Kennedy Warren. Row 2—Fidorack Templin Porter Day Huff Federbusch Higgins. Row 3—Bausman Hamlin Goodling Wirsing Avery Herr. Back row—Coach Rupp Kendrick Karmin Frank Wills. FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL ACADEMY, LANCASTER, PA.

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

By H. A. Fischer, Beaver High School.

Scholastic wrestling in this section of Pennsylvania grew by leaps and bounds during the past season. More schools and many more individuals grew to realize the vast values contained in the mat sport. Twenty-three schools in the Western Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic League were represented with teams in the dual competition during the season. No championships were recognized on the basis of the dual meets, but the champion high school of the district was recognized at the fourth annual wrestling championships, which were held at Waynesburg College, and in which eighteen schools and 115 individual wrestlers met for the two-day meet. It was thought that if the entry list continues to grow that it might be advisable to conduct the meet in sections and later finals to decide the district champions.

The wrestling committee at this time wishes to express gratitude and appreciation for the fine way that Frank Wolf and James Miller, Waynesburg officials,



Front row—Stanley Davies John Traxler Bob Farley Tom McDonnell Don Kemble Henry Anderson William Clark John Davies. Row 2—Bob Beckley(M) Walter Stamb Fred Miller(C) Bob Goff Andy Victor Leo Roan Glenn Smith Jim Lurba Chas. Phillips Jim Davies R.E. Sparks (Coach). Row 3—Dan Kifer Bob Conahay Henry Gordon John Rasmus Bob Vandenburg Henry Edwards Clarence Stone Ross Payson Bruce Weatherly Gridley Stookey Bill Drugash. Back row—Bob Evans(M) Wallace Potter Edward Edwards Joe Flannagan Norb Lehman Con McCole Jack Kratz Don Davis Jerry Bornstein John Reynolds Walker Keller(M).

WYOMING SEMINARY, KINGSTON, PA.

conducted the meet. This bespeaks the minds of coaches, officials, spectators and participants.

Canonsburg High School, for the fourth consecutive year, successfully defended its title. Waynesburg finished second with 20 points, Trafford 16, Greensburg 14, Cumberland Township 12, Elizabeth 4, Mount Lebanon 3, Ramsey 2, Monongahela Township 1.

Individual champions of the W.P.I.A.L., District 7, of the State of Pennsylvania were: 85 lbs., Murdock (Waynesburg); 95 lbs., Huffman (Waynesburg); 105 lbs., Custer (Canonsburg); 115 lbs., Stanley (Canonsburg); 125 lbs., Fuchany (Canonsburg); 135 lbs., Abraham (Greensburg); 145 lbs., Serafin (Trafford); 155 lbs., Abraham (Canonsburg); 165 lbs., Podraskey (Canonsburg); heavyweight, Mazza (Canonsburg).

A very worthwhile clinic was held in the district at Mount Lebanon High School by Penn State College officials under the direction and guidance of Mr. Charles Speidel of that district. We are looking forward to another such clinic this season.

Greene County, within the district, held an independent wrestling tournament for the county championship, under the direction of F. R. Bonfield of Char-michael's High School. The tournament was well attended in all sessions and bids for repetition in the coming season.

A.A.U. and Y.M.C.A. teams enjoyed a very successful season of dual meets and championships. The senior A.A.U. conducted by the Bureau of Recreation of the city of Pittsburgh was a decided success. The junior A.A.U. meet, held at Canonsburg, likewise. This event was dominated largely by ex-high members of the Canonsburg district, who carried off their share of the awards.

We are aiming to expand our sport to even greater limits, and to encourage all schools, Y.M.C.A.'s, clubs, etc., to sponsor representative teams.

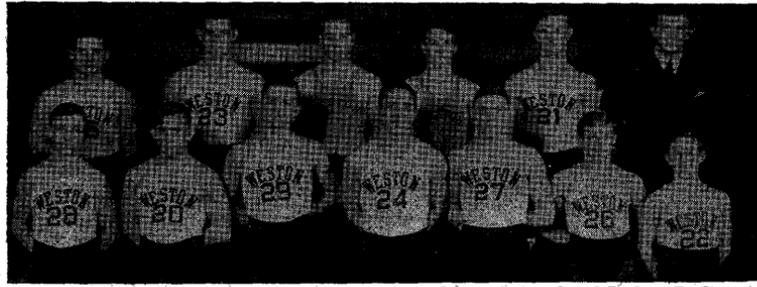
INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN WEST VIRGINIA

By Frank M. Lough, Coach Weston High School.

Before the largest crowd ever to attend a winter sports event in Weston, Weston High School wrestlers won over Harrisville High School to remain undefeated for the season and win the West Virginia state title. Weston won seven matches and tied one, while Harrisville won six, tied one, and lost one, to finish second in the state. Five West Virginia schools supported teams, the others being Morgantown, defeated only by Weston, East Fairmont and Parkersburg. Morgantown wrestled with several strong Pennsylvania teams with one loss. Harrisville defeated a good Ohio team.

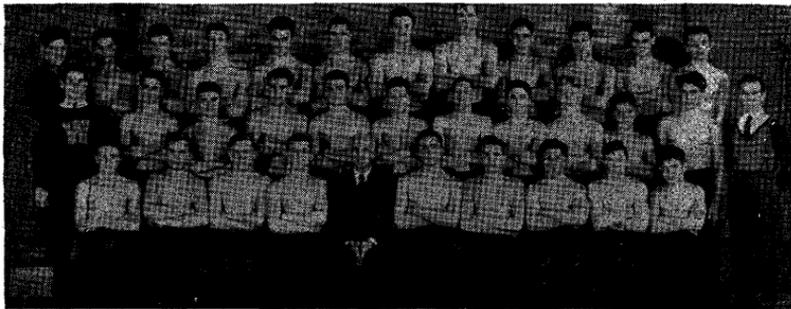
Clean sportsmanship is the rule in wrestling year after year. Morgantown High, coached by Jack Roberts, and East Fairmont High, coached by Kenneth Harris, tied in the poll to determine the team showing the best sportsmanship during the 1939 season.

Captain Daril Stalnaker, Weston, 155 lbs., finished his four years of high school competition without a defeat and with only one tie. Other outstanding men were Butler, Weston, 95 lbs.; Goff, Harrisville, 195; Travis, East Fairmont, 115; Manzo, Parkersburg, 125; Hewitt, Morgantown, 135; Vinson, Harrisville, 145; Craft, Weston, 165, and Dutton, Weston, 185.



Front row—J.Lancaster G.Bragg H.Hall D.Stalnaker J.Garrett D.Starcher C.Butler. Back row—R.Dutton Lawrence Craft J.Bissett R.Woolter- J.Hall Coach Lough. Ellis, Photo

WESTON (W.VA.) HIGH SCHOOL—STATE CHAMPIONS.



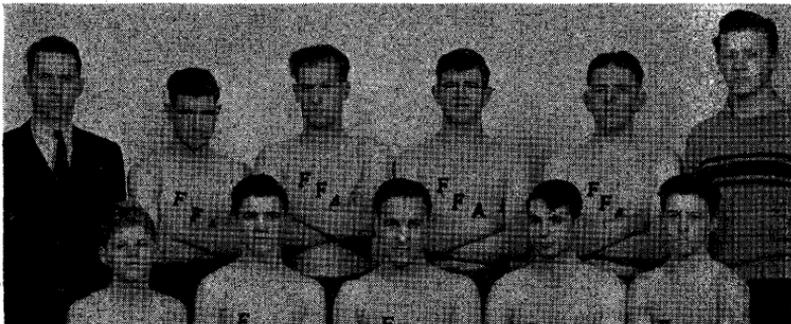
Front row—David Sjostedt Louis Lysakowski John Vaughn Joseph Tocci Geo.O.Stewart (FacMgr) James Consentino Paul McNely Mario Gatto Arthur Parnaby Ulie Mahoney. Row 2—John Mehrman Timothy Desmond Belmont Trudell Robert Crawford Roger Macaleer Edward Bates Norman Scott Albert Larosa John Clark John Sullivan George Corey William Willinder. Back row—Charles Cullivan Bill Petzi Harold Sullivan James Boudreau Edward Dwyer Joseph Oullette Donald Drake Robert Drake Walter Eesty Dominick Nista Kenneth Ralph William Bryan. Melkon, Photo

WEYMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL—MASSACHUSETTS STATE CHAMPIONS.

HIGH SCHOOL WRESTLING IN MASSACHUSETTS

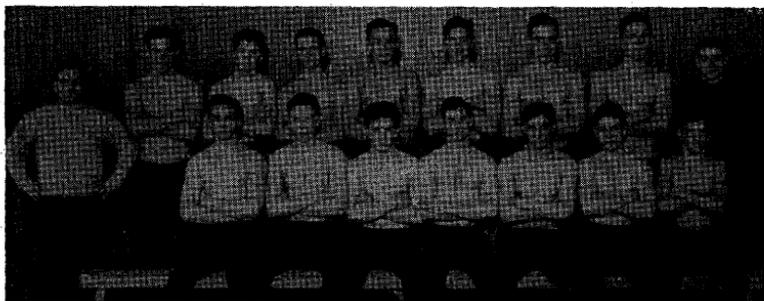
By G. O. Stewart, Weymouth High School.

Weymouth High won the championship of the Old Colony League and also the Massachusetts State title, the latter being decided at the tournament sponsored by Tufts College on March 16-18, 1939. The point scores were: Weymouth 28 points, North Quincy and Haverhill 19 each, Quincy 16, Needham 7, Phillips Andover 5, Milton Academy 3. Eight schools competed. Weymouth was also successful in eight dual meets, including victories over Phillips Andover, Phillips Exeter, Tufts Freshmen and Needham, Quincy, North Quincy and Cranston High Schools.



Front row—Harold Kelsey Everett Hurley George Williams Thomas Duffy George Hart. Back row—George Messinger (Coach) Harold Rice Ives Cleland Douglas Rice Stanley Given Donald Watson (M).

EDWARDS (N.Y.) HIGH SCHOOL.



Front row—H.Munkel K.Brown R.Shannon F.Carroll L.Valenti(Co-C) H.Farrell(Co-C) D. Valenti. Back row—R.Williams(Coach) R.Newman S.Paterno W.Benner J.Lipka J.Andrews R.Walker W.Wacker H.Conrey(M).

ROSELLE PARK (N.J.) HIGH SCHOOL.

INTERSCHOLASTIC WRESTLING IN NORTH CAROLINA

By Coach Quinlan, University of North Carolina.

Greensboro won the ninth annual North Carolina high school tournament, sponsored by the University of North Carolina, with 53 points, Barium Springs was second with 45, Salisbury had 43, Durham 32, Thomasville 17 and High Point 12.

Coaches and Contestants—Attention

Much severe criticism of amateur wrestling is caused by the disgusting, unsanitary, and usually unnecessary habit of many wrestlers of expectorating on the wrestling mat or on the floor outside the mat, blowing the nose without use of handkerchief, wiping the nose with the back of the hand and then wiping the hand off on the trunks, etc. Such habits are repulsive to people of culture. The foreign representatives at the Olympics at Los Angeles in 1932 were astonished at the degree to which this was prevalent among our wrestlers. I am informed that many ladies refuse to attend wrestling matches for this reason. There are so many good reasons against and none for these practices that all interested in the development of amateur wrestling should cooperate in the elimination of this evil. The following suggestions, if carried out in both practice and competition, would unquestionably eliminate these practices in a comparatively short time: First, education of the contestants by the coaches as to the detrimental effects of these practices; second, if it is considered necessary (which I personally doubt) for the contestants to have something into which to expectorate during matches, two small boxes of sawdust should be placed at opposite corners of the mat; and, third, much preferable to the second suggestion, require each contestant to carry a small handkerchief somewhere in his "jeans" and use this when necessary. The latter custom is quite common among foreign wrestlers.

Standardizing Wrestling Officiating

BY BLISS P. SARGEANT, JR.,

Professor of Health and Physical Education, Springfield College.

Good standards in wrestling officiating can be established if all interested and qualified persons will cooperate. The National Collegiate Wrestling Rules Committee has already paved the way for a more efficient functioning of its organization by appointing several standing committees to study scientifically various phases of wrestling. Let us accept this as a challenge to keep amateur wrestling on the high level we have always desired it to maintain.

I believe much of the criticism as presented by many of the coaches, wrestlers, spectators and the officials can be overcome if we standardize our wrestling officiating to such an extent that all persons involved will have a thorough understanding of just what is happening out there on the mat during each wrestling bout.

How can this be accomplished? My answer is not by making drastic rule changes each year but by standardizing wrestling officiating. Then, by an educational process, advise the spectators, teach the wrestlers, inform the coaches, and train and examine the officials. After this has been accomplished I am sure each of us will speak and understand the same wrestling language we are all striving for but doing little to perfect.

Is such a plan necessary under a point system? Yes, such a plan is necessary under any system and no set of wrestling rules will ever be nationally adopted until our officiating standards are set on an understandable basis. Such standardization of officiating can be accomplished by requiring each prospective official to pass a practical examination and a written theoretical examination to the satisfaction of a District Examining Board before becoming certified.

The practical training and testing program should thoroughly cover the following five major areas:

I. RULES

*Knowledge, Interpretation,
Judgment, Enforcement*

- A. Off-mat decisions.
- B. Stalling.
- C. Illegal holds.
- D. Time-outs.
- E. Near falls.
- F. Falls.
- G. Decisions.
- H. Miscellaneous.

II. TECHNIQUE

- A. Mannerisms on mat.
- B. Use of voice.
- C. Signals.
- D. Position and speed.

III. PERSONALITY

- A. Appearance.
- B. Poise and business-like attitude.
- C. General.

IV. INSPECTION

- A. Before meet.
- B. During meet.
- C. After meet.

V. CONTROL OF MEET

- A. Commanding respect and co-operation of all concerned.

The written theoretical examination should be a comprehensive examination (true-false, completion, etc.) covering the wrestling rules.

The results of the practical and theoretical examination should form the basis for the District Examining Board's classification (A, B, C, etc.) and

registration of officials. Only registered officials should then be used to officiate all wrestling meets. Next, through the cooperation of these officials, we can proceed to educate the spectators in order to insure a more thorough understanding of wrestling and its existing standards which at present are so little understood.

It is my hope that such a plan as outlined will be put in operation in the New England district this year and that other districts will soon follow, so that as progress is made we may all profit by the experiences of each district and eventually we will have a national set of standards which will be used and understood by everyone in all districts.

To set the ball rolling in the right direction, may I suggest the adoption of the following:

WRESTLING OFFICIALS' ATTIRE*

- (1) **SHIRT**—White, open collar, sleeves rolled above elbows.
- (2) **TROUSERS**—Long, white.
- (3) **BELT**—Black.
- (4) **SOCKS**—White.
- (5) **SNEAKERS**—Low, White.
- (6) **COIN**—Silver dollar.
- (7) **SWEATER**—Dark, medium weight.

*Freshly laundered for each meet.

WRESTLING OFFICIALS' CODE OF SIGNALS

(1) **Starting a Bout**—Extend right arm horizontally to the front, quickly lower, and at the same instant verbally announce, "Wrestle!"

(2) **Stop Wrestling**—Verbally announce any of the following: "Break", "Stop Wrestling", "Time", or "Time Out"—depending on the situation.

(3) **Neutral Position, Standing**—Right upper arm horizontally to the front, right forearm vertical, hand extended.

(4) **Begin Wrestling, Standing**—After giving signal for No. 3 above, quickly pass between wrestlers, face them and give signal for No. 1 above.

(5) **Begin Wrestling, On Mat (Referee's Position)**—Referee should be eight to ten feet in front of wrestlers, facing Timers' table, squat position, right arm extended horizontally to the right side. As soon as wrestlers assume proper position, quickly announce, "Wrestle!"; and at the same instant quickly lower right arm.

(6) **Advantage**—Right arm and index finger extended pointing to wrestler receiving advantage. At the same time verbally announce, "Advantage" (name the college which offense represents).

(7) **Neutral Position (No Advantage), On Mat**—Both arms extended almost vertically downward and slightly forward, palms down, move hands back and forth with fingers spread and at the same instant verbally announce "No Advantage", or "Neutral".

(8) **Time Out**—Facing timers, extend both arms to the front, slightly above the horizontal, with hands in a nearly vertical position, verbally

announce "Time Out", and instantly show fingers denoting number of minutes "Time Out" to be allowed, whenever possible.

(9) **Declaring a Near Fall**—Quickly extend one arm vertically; no verbal announcement.

(10) **Declaring a Fall**—Quickly strike mat with palm of one hand and at the same instant verbally announce "Fall!". Do not slap wrestler on back. Do not put hands under wrestler's shoulders.

(11) **Declaring an Overtime Bout**—Upper arms horizontal, both fore-arms vertical, hands extended, and verbally announce, "Overtime Bout." Then give signal for No. 8 above.

(12) **Awarding a Decision**—Raise the left arm of the winner in a vertical position.

(13) **Declaring a Draw**—Extend both arms horizontally to the side and verbally announce "Draw!".

An illustrated code of signals is now being prepared to supplement the foregoing code. However, a reel of movie film devoted entirely to wrestling officiating technique is also needed to do a thorough piece of work in this field.

At the present time most coaches are disappointed with some of the officiating at their meets. Yet, since we have no specific method of securing new registered officials, many excellent officials are prevented from advancing in the field because we make no provisions to acknowledge their ability. How can one become a registered official? Under our present system, I can't answer the question. However, if the District Examining Board system is used, the method becomes fair, the mechanics simple, and the results should be very satisfactory for all concerned.

Will you do your share in developing this phase of the sport by answering the following questionnaire?

Questionnaire on Wrestling Officiating

Please check (✓) or fill in the following and send to:

BLISS P. SARGEANT, Jr.,
Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.

- | | | |
|-------|-------|---|
| Yes | No | |
| ..... | ..... | 1. Do you favor having a Rules Interpretation meeting held each year in your district at the beginning of the wrestling season? |
| ..... | ..... | 2. Do you favor having a Rules Interpretation meeting held each year at the N.C.A.A. Championships? |
| ..... | ..... | 3. Do you favor having a practical and theoretical examination (as arranged by a District Examining Board) for all wrestling officials if they are to become nationally recognized as registered officials? |
| ..... | ..... | 4. If in favor of an examination, would you use only registered officials at your meets? |
| ..... | ..... | 5. Do you favor a classified (A, B, C, etc.) list of all registered officials? |
| ..... | ..... | 6. Do you have a sufficient number of qualified officials in your district at the present time? |
| ..... | ..... | 7. Do you favor a Wrestling Officials Association? |

8. What Officiating and Expense Fees do you favor for:	Officiating Fee.	Expenses Mileage Basis or Otherwise.
a. Interscholastic dual meet.....	\$.....	\$.....
b. Interscholastic championship meet.....
c. Preparatory School dual meet.....
d. College Freshman dual meet.....
e. College Varsity dual meet.....
f. Combination College Varsity and Freshman dual meet.....
g. College District Championships.....
h. College National Championships.....

Please sign:

Name Position

Address District

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American Amateur Wrestling Coaches Association

By W. Austin Bishop, Secretary-Treasurer,
215 Hutchinson Gymnasium, University of Pennsylvania.

Membership in the American Amateur Wrestling Coaches Association is open to all persons interested in teaching, coaching or directing amateur wrestling activities in schools, colleges, athletic clubs, Y.M.C.A.'s and Y.M.H.A.'s. Yearly membership dues are one dollar, and may be forwarded to the office of the Secretary. The "Coaches' News Bulletin," for which there has been an increasing demand, is available only to members of the Association, to whom it is sent periodically free of charge.

As an institution for direct and concerted action in the interest of the sport of wrestling and its wholesome development, the Association has made many valuable contributions. Much important work remains to be done, however, and it is the hope of the Association that the athletic director and wrestling coach of every institution sponsoring the sport may soon be affiliated with it. Old members are urged to invite their professional colleagues to membership.

The Secretary is eager to improve the quality of the Coaches' News Bulletin and will welcome suggestions from members. Meanwhile every member is asked to cooperate with the Association by complying promptly with the following requests:

- (1) Send the names and addresses of prospective members to the Secretary. Copies of a recent issue of the News Bulletin will be sent to prospective members free of charge
- (2) Prepare articles for publication in the News Bulletin. Select your own topic or choose one of the following subjects:

The values and limitations of the point system.
How to organize an officials' association.
Popularizing school and college wrestling.
Facilities and equipment for the wrestling program.
Training and conditioning methods.
Methods and materials in teaching wrestling.
Announcements of dual meet schedules, results, championship meets, clinics and coaches-officials' meetings.

The 1939 annual meeting of the Association was held in conjunction with the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship meet at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., Saturday, March 18, B. R. Patterson, Kansas State College, presiding. Possible rules improvements were discussed at length, both in the general session and in the joint meeting with the Rules Committee which followed.

A committee was appointed to select the outstanding wrestler of the 1939 N.C.A.A. meet. The trophy annually provided by the Coaches Association was subsequently presented by President Patterson to David Hanson of the University of Minnesota, who won the 128-lb. title.

Following the final matches of the tournament President John Schaeffer and Dean Charles W. Maysner of Franklin and Marshall College entertained visiting coaches and officials at a buffet supper in the officers' quarters of the State Armory in which the meet was held. Numerous informal group meetings of coaches were held during the progress of the meet.

The following officers were elected and duly installed for the current year: C. W. Maysner, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, president; James Reed, Princeton, vice-president; W. Austin Bishop, University of Pennsylvania, secretary-treasurer.

Announcement was made that the 1940 N.C.A.A. championships will be held at University of Illinois, Urbana, pending favorable action on the part of N.C.A.A. The next annual meeting of the Association will be held at the same time and place.

Wrestling Officials

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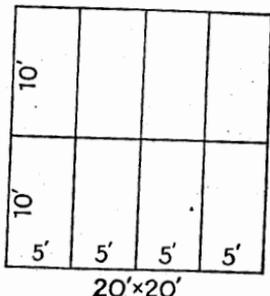
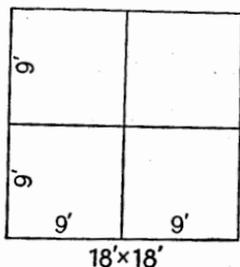
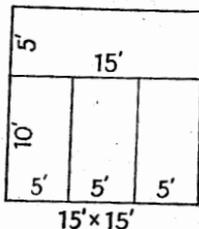
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The following mats are the same as the 25, 26, 27 except made with 15 oz. white duck covers.

28. 1 in. thickness...Sq. ft. **\$0.65**

29. 2 in. thickness...Sq. ft. **.75**

30. 3 in. thickness...Sq. ft. **.95**

MAT HANGERS

54. A sturdy, swinging hook made to accommodate 4 mats.....**\$3.00**

COVER—21 oz. white duck.

FILLER—Genuine Ozite hair felt.

SEWING—**TUFTING**—**SEAMS**—

HANDLES—Same as 25, 26, 27 sq. ft.

31. 1 in. thickness...Sq. ft. **\$0.75**

32. 2 in. thickness...Sq. ft. **1.00**

33. 3 in. thickness...Sq. ft. **1.20**

The following mats are the same as the 31, 32, 33 except made with 15 oz. white duck covers.

41. 1 in. thickness...Sq. ft. **\$0.75**

42. 2 in. thickness...Sq. ft. **.95**

43. 3 in. thickness...Sq. ft. **1.20**

MAT COVERS

These covers overlap 2 feet all around and lace on under side through grommet eyelet (lacing rope not furnished); In figuring cost add 2 feet to both dimensions of mat. Example 4 x 5 mat requires a 6 x 7 cover. Specify size of cover, not size of mat.

69. 10 oz. canvas...Sq. ft. **\$0.10**

70. Canton flannel...Sq. ft. **.15**

71. Rubberized duck..Sq. ft. **.20**

Prices Subject to Change Without Notice

Spalding Wrestling Outfits

SHIRTS

SF50. A new idea in shirts. Rayon face for slip, zephyr weight worsted yarn back. A fine shirt for appearance and wear. Supporter attachment, button front. Ea. **\$3.45**

710. All worsted. Medium weight. Supporter attachment. Each **\$3.00**

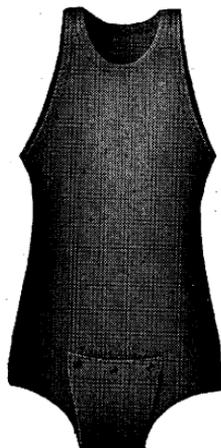
310. All rayon knit. Light in weight, but plenty of sparkle and the rayon gives it a slippery surface. Supporter attachment.

Each **\$3.25**

700. All worsted. Medium weight.

Each **\$2.20**

300. All rayon knit. Light in weight. The rayon gives it a slippery surface. Each **\$2.35**



SHOES

03. Hi-cut black kid leather upper. Flexible leather inner-soles and counters. Black corrugated rubber outsoles with wedge heel. A pliable, light shoe, built for quick action. Pair **\$4.65**

KNEE PADS

WKP. Knee pads. Leather pads for wrestling tights. Flexible black leather. 9½ inches wide by 11½ inches long. No extra charge for stitching pads on Spalding full length tights. Pair **\$1.35**

Prices Subject to Change Without Notice

Spalding Wrestling Outfits



TT4



TT14

TRUNKS

TT11. A new, high cut back with saddle seat and fashion cut front. A fine fitting trunk, made of heavy weight all worsted knit.

Pair **\$2.60**

TT12. A new, high cut back with saddle seat and fashion cut front. A fine fitting trunk, made of medium weight all worsted knit. Pair **\$2.40**

TT13. A new, high cut back with saddle seat and fashion cut front. A fine fitting trunk, made of combination knit, heavy weight worsted and cotton.Pair **\$2.50**

TT14. A new, high cut back with saddle seat and fashion cut front. A fine fitting trunk. A new idea in wrestling togs, slippery and hard to grip. High lustre rayon outside and inside soft worsted. Medium weight.Pair **\$2.25**

TIGHTS

TT1. Wrestling tights. All worsted, heavy weight, durable close knit. Double knit knee pads, either unattached or sewn on.Pair **\$7.35**

TT2. All worsted, medium weight, tight twist knit. Double knit knee pads unattached or sewn on.Pair **\$6.50**

TT5. Knit of colorfast cotton yarn, soft, strong and durable. Double knit knee pad sewn on or unattached.Pair **\$3.15**

71. An excellent practice tight of medium weight cotton. Reinforced knees. Pair **\$2.35**

Prices Subject to Change Without Notice

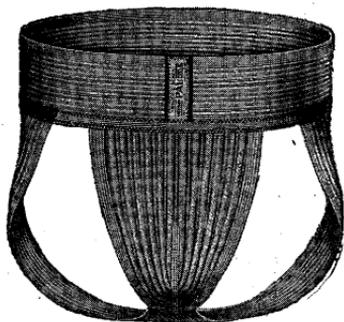
WRESTLING ACCESSORIES

SUPPORTERS

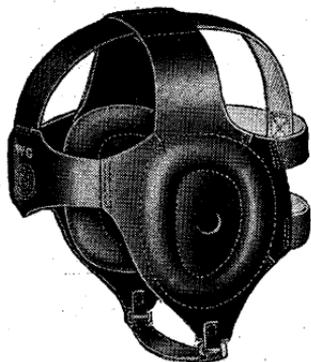


BW. An extra strong, all-black supporter. Double-thickness, knit pouch. 5-inch elastic waistband. Each **\$1.35**

PAL. All-white. Cool, knitted pouch. 3-inch waistband, and side bands, of lastex. . . . Each **\$1.00**



HEAD HARNESS



WG. Brown leather head band. Leather ear pieces covered on the inside with Air-Lite rubber foam. Leather head strap from front to back and from side to side. Elastic at back gives proper adjustment for head size. Elastic chin strap with adjustable snap fastener. Each **\$3.20**

SKIPPING ROPE

50. Skipping Rope. Heavy woven rope with rubberized finished handles and swing ring which allows free turning. In 9-foot length. Each **\$1.00**

AT YOUR SERVICE—

THE Department of Public Information, A. G. Spalding & Bros., Inc., Chicopee, Mass. Whether the problem is the proper height of the ceiling over a badminton court or an evaluation for a study group of baseball's contribution to democracy, the Department of Public Information will have the answer — or try hard to get it for you. Spalding's long experience in the various fields of sports is now at the disposal of all interested persons. The Department is equipped to handle requests promptly and efficiently.

You are invited to avail yourself of these new activities without cost or obligation. Serving sports means serving you.

A. G. Spalding & Bros. Inc.

WHEN GOOD FELLOWS GET TOGETHER—

Whether in the wrestling ring, basket ball court or in the gym . . . anywhere that athletes gather, there you'll find Spalding equipment.

In fact, athletes have been using Spalding equipment since 'way back in 1876, when Grant was still in the White House.

Many records have been broken since then, and many new champions crowned . . . only one has come down thru the years unbeaten, **THE SPALDING TRADE MARK**—the favorite, then and now!

