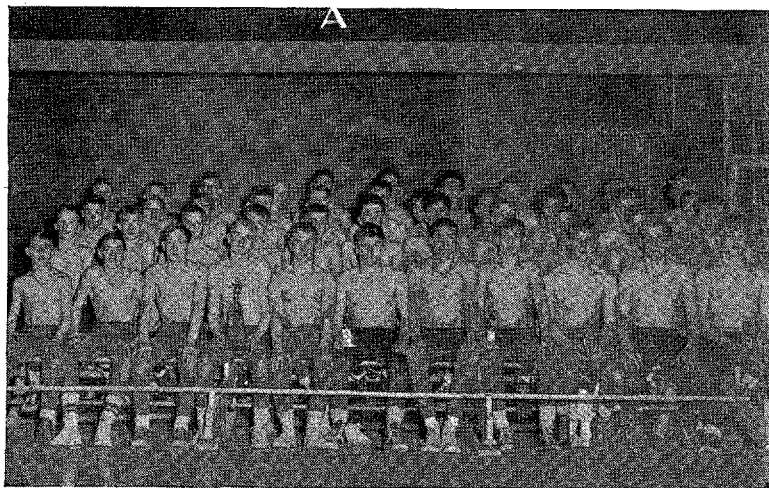


and was awarded to Powell High School. The trophy for outstanding wrestler in the tournament went to Bob Hockley of Cody.

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONS AND PLACE WINNERS

Class	Champion	Second	Third	Fourth
95-lb.....	R. Hockley (Cody)	Moeller (Laramie)	Kyser (Powell)	W. Walker (Lyman)
103-lb.....	York (Cody)	Royce (Rock Springs)	T. Walker (Lyman)	Benson (Laramie)
112-lb.....	Girty (Cody)	Nearpass (Powell)	Buesscher (Laramie)	Shrove (Cheyenne)
120-lb.....	Lonchbury (Cody)	Trabing (Laramie)	Eckhardt (Cheyenne)	Platts (Lyman)
127-lb.....	Rollins (Lyman)	Brady (Casper)	Bornmuth (Cody)	Snedden (Rock Springs)
133-lb.....	Kalley (Cheyenne)	Dunlavy (Powell)	Walker (Laramie)	Case (Rock Springs)
138-lb.....	Thuleen (Cody)	Tofoya (Cheyenne)	Lisenby (Laramie)	Corona (Rock Springs)
145-lb.....	B. Hockley (Cody)	Mable (Cheyenne)	Bustos (Powell)	Doak (Rock Springs)
154-lb.....	Pease (Cody)	Chokle (Rock Springs)	Williams (Cheyenne)	Thorne (Laramie)
165-lb.....	Borah (Cheyenne)	Farmer (Powell)	Bunton (Lyman)	Smith (Laramie)
Hvywt.....	Collins (Laramie)	Easton (Powell)	Batchman (Casper)	Thomas (Cody)



PLACE WINNERS IN WYOMING TOURNEY: Left to right, first row—champions from 95-pound class to heavyweight; second row—second place winners; third row—third place winners; fourth place—fourth place winners. See summary above for individual names.

OFFICIAL NCAA WRESTLING GUIDE

OFFICIAL WRESTLING RULES

OF THE

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

B. R. PATTERSON, EDITOR

Eligibility Rules for NCAA Events

Any participant in an athletic contest under the auspices of the NCAA must meet *all* of the following requirements for eligibility:

Section 1. He must be eligible under the rules of the intercollegiate athletic conference of which his institution is a member, or, if his institution is not a member of any conference, then he must be eligible under the rules of his own institution. *And in addition:—*

Section 2. He must also be eligible under the following rules of the NCAA:

1. **Regular Status Rule.** (a) A student entered in an NCAA athletic event must be a matriculated student at the certifying institution. That is, he must have been admitted under the published admission rules of that institution as a regular student in a curriculum leading to a degree or comparable objective.

(b) At the time of competition the student must be registered for at least a minimum full-time program of studies as defined by his institution, or if the competition takes place between terms, he must have been so registered in the term immediately preceding the date of competition.

2. **One-Year Rule.** A student is not eligible for competition in an NCAA event during his freshman year and the interval between terms at the end of that year, or before he has completed one year in residence at the certifying institution after transfer from an institution offering more than two years of college work. (See Notes 1 and 2 below.)

3. **Three-Year Rule.** A student shall not be eligible for competition in an NCAA event, if he has had three seasons of varsity competition in the sport involved. (See Notes 3 and 4 below.)

4. **Undergraduate Rule.** A student who has received a baccalaureate degree or an equivalent degree, shall not be eligible for any NCAA athletic event held after the end of the athletic season in which he received his degree. (See Note 5 below.)

5. **Amateur Rule.** A certified student must be an amateur in the sense in which that term is commonly used in American colleges. In particular, he must not have participated in athletics for money compensation.

6. **Boxing.** There are additional eligibility rules for boxing for which reference should be made to the official NCAA Boxing Guide for 1951.

Note 1. After September 1, 1947, no freshman shall be eligible for NCAA competition, the rules of conferences or institutions to the contrary notwithstanding.

Note 2. A veteran with at least one year of college credit need not be held for the year of residence referred to in Rule 2, if the certifying institution is the only four-year collegiate institution he has attended since his discharge from military service.

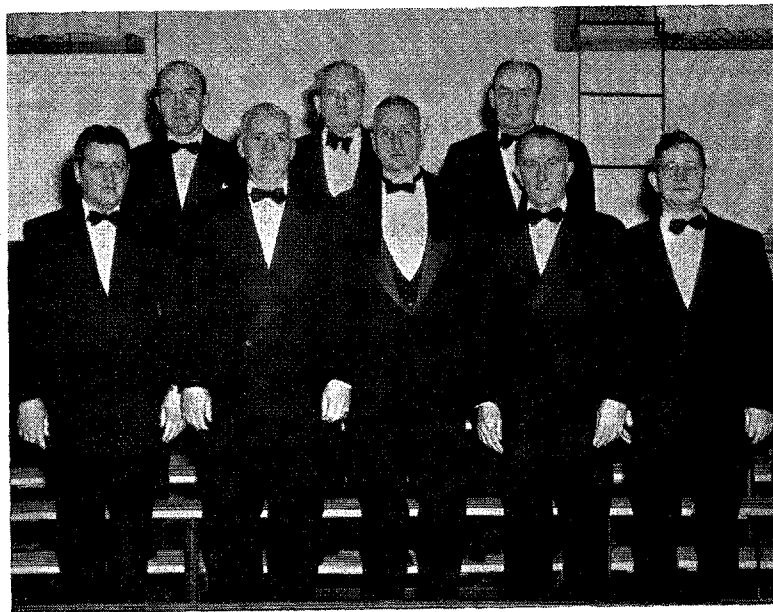
Note 3. Competition by a freshman on a varsity team between October 16, 1940 and September 1, 1947 need not be counted as one of the three seasons of varsity competition referred to in Rule 3.

Note 4. Competition by a freshman on a varsity team after September 1, 1947 must be charged as a season of varsity competition and must be counted as one of the three seasons of varsity competition referred to in Rule 3.

Note 5. For possible exception see Eligibility Rules in 1946 NCAA Yearbook and refer particulars in any case to Chairman of Eligibility Committee for ruling.

NCAA Wrestling Rules Committee

B. R. PATTERSON, <i>Chairman</i>	University of Illinois
E. F. CARAWAY, <i>Secretary</i>	Lehigh University
J. E. BULLOCK.....	Williams College
ART GRIFFITH.....	Oklahoma A&M College
GLENN C. LAW.....	University of Illinois
L. L. MENDENHALL.....	Iowa State Teachers College
JULIUS F. WAGNER.....	Colorado A&M College
FRANK D. GARDNER.....	NFSHSA



WRESTLING RULES COMMITTEE: Left to right, first row—B. R. Patterson, chairman; Art Griffith; J. E. Bullock; L. L. Mendenhall; Glenn C. Law; second row—J. F. Wagner; E. F. Caraway, secretary; F. D. Gardner; pictured at the 1950 NCAA Tournament at Cedar Falls, Iowa.

College Wrestling Rules

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 tournament 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 tournament. Representatives of institutions which are included in the Allied Membership of the N.C.A.A. may participate, provided the representatives' institution 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.

3. All colleges, universities and institutions of learning in the United States with acceptable scholastic and athletic standards may be elected to membership in the National Collegiate Athletic Association. To comply with "acceptable scholastic standards" the institution must be on the approved list of the accepted accrediting agency of the district in which the institution is located.

An institution is considered as having "satisfactory athletic standards" on approval of its standards by a two-thirds majority of the active members of the N.C.A.A. in the Association District in which the institution is located. Further information regarding application for membership may be obtained from the Secretary of the N.C.A.A., Kenneth L. Wilson, LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, Ill. At least 30 days should be allowed for the above procedure.

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.

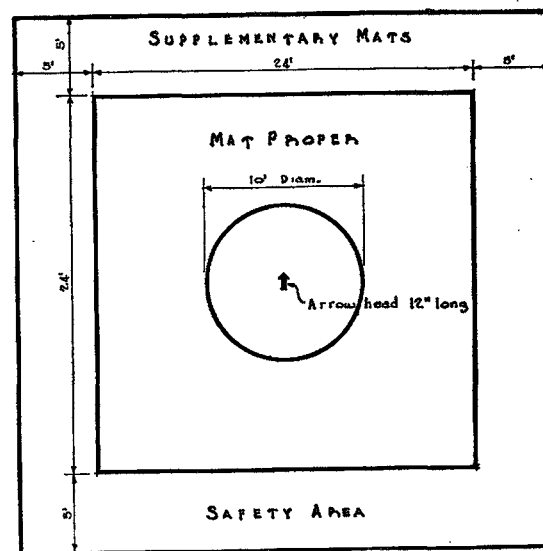
2. No contestant shall be allowed to compete in more than one class in each meet.

Note. See Rule 5, Section 1D (a), (b), (c).
✓ See Questions and Answers.

RULE 3—MATS AND COSTUMES

1. The area of the mat shall not be less than 24 feet by 24 feet.

Supplementary mats, 5 feet in width, should extend entirely around the mat proper. The thickness of the mats shall not be less than 2 inches nor more than 4 inches.



STANDARD SIZE MAT

1. All lines are 2" wide. 2. Desirable for mat cover to be over entire area. 3. If other than standard sized wrestling area is used, the safety area should be approximately 5 feet in width.

It is recommended for competition and for practice that a moleskin, canton flannel, rubber, or plastic mat cover be provided sufficiently large to cover the mat proper and all supplementary mats and to fold under the edge of the supplementary mats for a distance of at least one foot on all sides. This cover should be stretched tight and should be held in place by ropes, or tape fastening the mat cover to the under side of the supplementary mats, or by lacing the cover underneath the mats. The wrestling area should be marked off on the mat cover by painted lines two inches in width. At the center of the mat proper there shall be similarly painted a circle ten feet in diameter. Whenever the match is started or resumed with contestants in neutral position on the feet, the contestants shall be within this circle and throughout the match contestants are expected to wrestle within this circle so far as possible. There shall be placed at the center of the cover an arrow head twelve inches long, placed perpendicular to and pointing away from the timer's table and not pointing towards either team. This arrow designates the place where matches are to start and the direction wrestlers are to face when starting the wrestling from "the referee's position on the mat."

2. The uniform shall consist of full length tights, an outside wrestling supporter or close fitting outside short trunks, light heelless 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.)

The Wrestling Rules Committee strongly recommends that protective headgear be used in all practice and competition. The soft headgear does not give adequate protection to an ear.

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 meets or tournaments, the home management should have immediately available some provision for clearly identifying the contestants. Such provision may be by means of colored anklets, numbers, or any other plan which will accomplish the purpose. V See questions and answers.

RULE 4—WEIGHT CLASSIFICATIONS

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

123 lbs. and under.	157 lbs. and under.
130 lbs. and under.	167 lbs. and under.
137 lbs. and under.	177 lbs. and under.
147 lbs. and under.	Unlimited Heavyweight

The 115 lb. and/or 191 lb. classes may be officially included in the weight classification provided either or both are adopted by individual conferences. Interconference meets shall be contested in the original (8) weights.

RULE 5—WEIGHING-IN OF CONTESTANTS

1. Time.

A. **In Tournaments.** Each day of the tournament contestants will weigh-in a maximum of five hours and a minimum of three hours before the 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 the 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 tournaments 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 tournaments 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

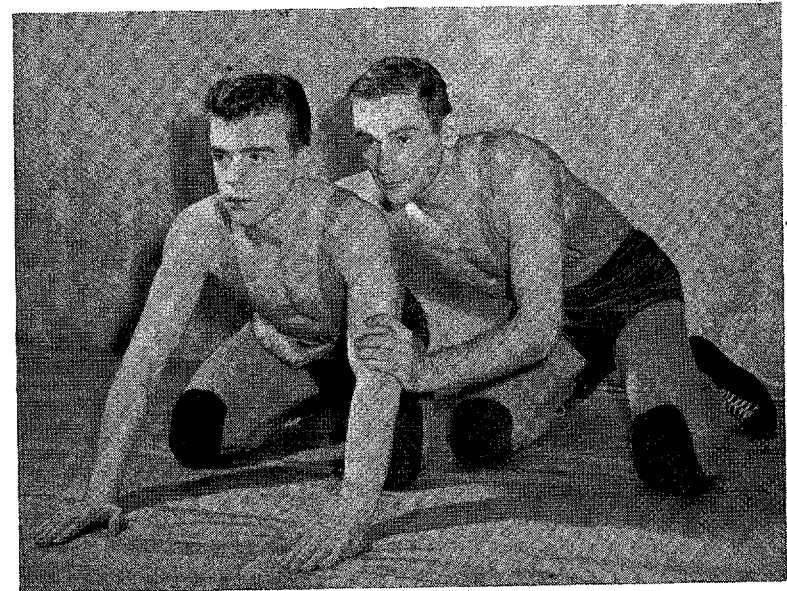
In Dual Meets and Tournaments. In all dual meets and tournaments net weights shall be required, except that on the second day and succeeding days in tournaments, one pound overweight shall be allowed.

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 that the control of weight reduction be placed in the hands of the College Physician. It is 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.

Note 2. Home management is requested to have a physician present at all meets.



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

This position is shown as required in Rule 10, Section 3. Note particularly that offensive wrestler's right leg is outside of defensive wrestler's left leg.

4. Communicable Disease to Disqualify

At the time of the weighing-in on the opening day of the annual National Collegiate Tournament, 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—PLACES SCORED, DRAWINGS, ELIMINATIONS AND CONDUCT OF TOURNAMENTS

1. **Places Scored.** In all tournaments four places shall be awarded as follows: The loser in the final first place match shall automatically take second place; the winner of the final consolation match shall be awarded third place and the loser fourth place.

2. **Drawings.** Drawings shall be made in accordance with the regular Bagnall-Wild System, except as provided in Sections 3 and 7 of this rule.

3. **Seeding.** The new plan for scoring four places requires most careful seeding. Whenever there are two outstanding contestants in any class, the name of one of these contestants shall be placed in the upper half of the drawing bracket and the name of the other in the lower half.

In case another pair are distinctly superior to the remaining wrestlers in the class, this pair shall be placed in different halves of the bracket.

If there is one outstanding wrestler in any class and also two others who are distinctly superior to the remainder in that class, these two wrestlers should be seeded in different quarter brackets of the opposite half-bracket from the outstanding wrestler.

In the annual National Collegiate tournament, 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

4. **Drawings for First Place.** Immediately after the expiration of the minimum weighing-in time, drawings shall be made for each class, starting with the 123-lb. class, and progressing in order up to the heavyweight class as follows:

Each contestant (except "seeded" contestants) shall draw a number and shall compete in accordance with the diagram shown in Section 6 of this rule.

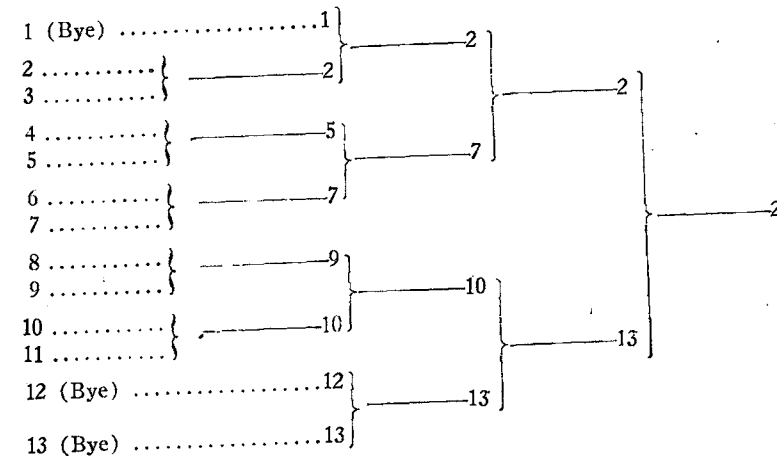
Note. Before drawings for each class begin, the numbers opposite the byes and also the numbers assigned to seeded contestants must be taken out.

5. **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 6 of this rule.

6. Graphic Illustration of Drawings by Modified Bagnall-Wild System.

Nos.



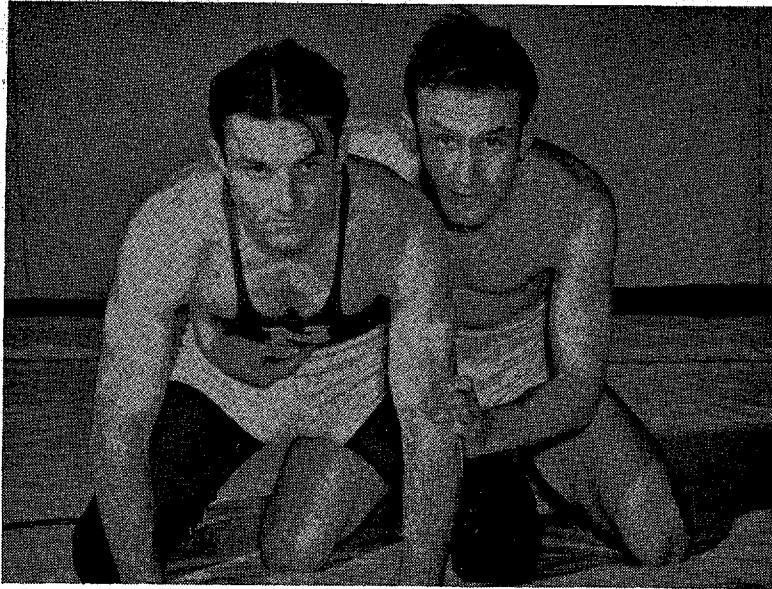
The foregoing illustration of method of drawings and participation of contestants by the modified Bagnall-Wild System shows drawings with thirteen contestants. Competitors drawings Nos. 1, 12 and 13 draw byes and go into the second round without wrestling. Except as just stated, the numbers carried forward to next frame indicate the winners of these matches. This illustration shows No. 2 as the winner of the championship and No. 13 is the second place winner.

Note. There will be no byes after the first round and no further drawing is necessary for later first place or consolation rounds.

7. Contestants Eligible for Third Place Matches.

A. Immediately after completion of the first semi-final match in each weight the third place consolation rounds shall start between all contestants defeated by the winner of this semi-final match. (See "B" following.)

After completion of the second semi-final match in this same weight the same plan shall be followed as indicated in preceding paragraph. The winners of the third place consolation rounds in each of the two half-brackets

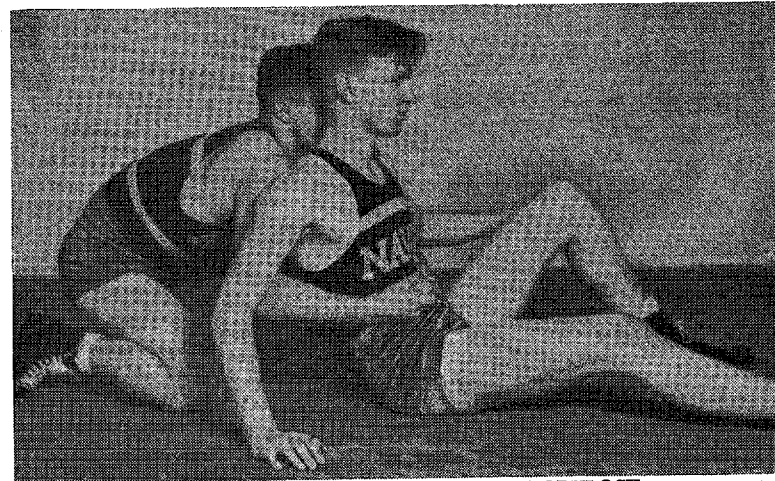


No. 2—ILLEGAL "REFEREE'S POSITION ON MAT."

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

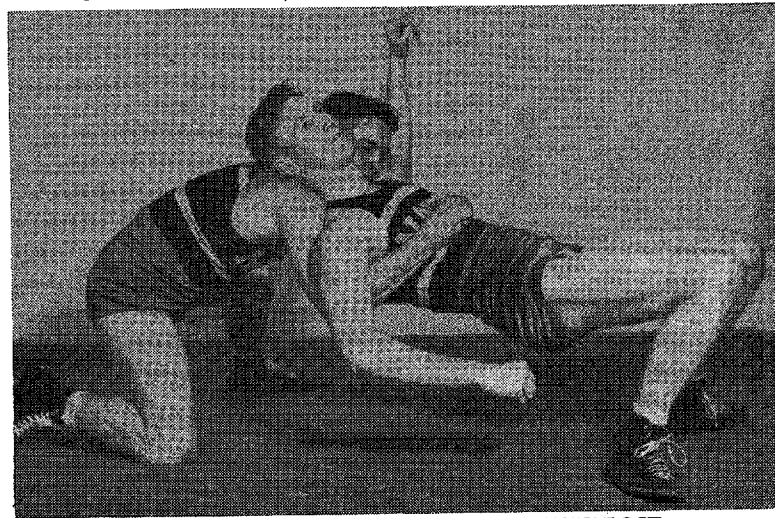
in each weight class, meet in the final consolation match to determine the third and fourth place winners.

B. When only two contestants have been defeated by the winner of any semi-final match the two defeated contestants shall compete and the winner of the match shall meet the corresponding winner from the other half-bracket to decide the third and fourth place awards. When more than two contestants have been defeated by the winner of any semi-final match, preliminary third place matches will be necessary and *should be conducted in accordance with the original first round drawings*; therefore, those eligible for the third place consolations should be matched in the order in which they were defeated by the finalists in this half-bracket. The eligible contestants are designated in Section 7A of this Rule. Referring to the "Graphic Illustration" under Section 6, those eligible for the third place rounds in the upper half-bracket are Nos. 1, 3 and 7. We will assume that No. 1 wins from No. 3 and that No. 7 then wins from No. 1. In the lower half-bracket only two contestants (Nos. 12 and 10) have been defeated by the finalist (No. 13) and therefore only one match is necessary to decide the third place finalist from the lower half-bracket. We will assume that No. 12 wins this match. He meets No. 7 in the final consolation match in this weight. The winner is awarded third place and the loser fourth place.



No. 3—ILLEGAL USE OF HANDS IN BODYLOCK

Offensive wrestler is not allowed to lock hands, wrists or arms around body while defensive wrestler has hands and knees on mat. (See Rule 10, Section 1.)
√See questions and answers.



No. 4—LEGAL USE OF THE HANDS IN WAISTLOCK.

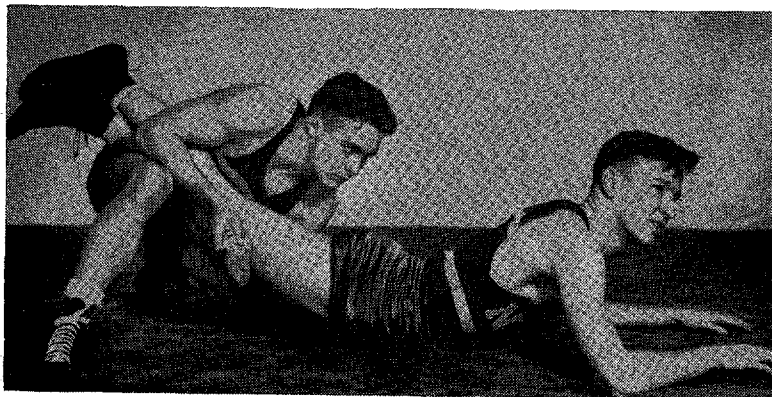
This shows the legal use of the hands of the top man. The defensive contestant's weight is clearly on his feet, and his hands are off the mat.

C. All third place matches, except the final one, should be run off during the next to the last session of the meet. The final third place match in each weight should be held during the final session of the meet.

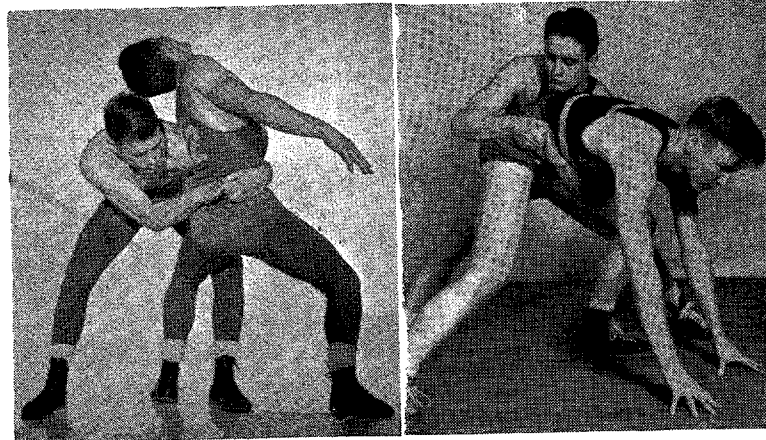
8. The Wrestling Rules Committee recommends that medals and team trophies be formally presented at all tournaments immediately following the completion of the competition in a ceremony made as impressive as possible.

RULE 7—LENGTH AND METHODS OF CONDUCTING MATCHES

1-A. First Place Matches in Tournament Matches. All first place matches in tournaments and all dual meet matches shall consist of three three-minute periods. The first three-minute period shall start from the neutral position with both contestants on their feet. A fall in any period terminates the match. If neither contestant secures a fall in the first three-minute period, the Referee shall stop the match, 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 period, no rest being allowed. Time advantage will start for the offensive wrestler when he takes a position of advantage at the beginning of the second or third period. At the expiration of the second three-minute period, the Referee shall stop the match and put the contestant who started with the Position Advantage, in the position underneath when he starts the third three-minute period, no rest being allowed. If a contestant secures a fall in the second three-minute period, this terminates the match. When a fall does not occur in any match the Referee shall award the match to the contestant who has scored the greater number of points. (See Rule 17, Section 1.) In case of



No. 5—ILLEGAL USE OF THE HANDS IN LEGLOCK ON MAT.
The position is illegal because of Rule 10, Section 1, which forbids interlocking of fingers, hands or arms around body or legs while contestants are on mat.



No. 6—LEGAL USE OF HANDS IN BODYLOCK.

This complete bodylock is legal because defensive wrestler is in a standing position. This hold would be illegal if defensive wrestler had both knees on mat. (See Rule 10, Section 1, Note 3).

No. 7—ILLEGAL USE OF THE WAISTLOCK.

(MAN IS NOT CLEARLY UPON HIS FEET.)

This is illegal if the man is coming up from the mat. This may be permitted momentarily when going from a standing position to the mat. Referees are to allow reaction time only.

a tie in number of points scored the Referee shall award the match to the contestant who has shown superior wrestling ability or aggressiveness.

1-B. Dual Meet Matches. Dual Meet Matches shall be conducted in the same manner as first place matches in tournament except as follows:

1. Before the meet starts the referee shall have the competing coaches or captains decide by toss of a coin the choice of position at the start of the second period in the first match. The choice of position in succeeding matches shall alternate.
2. In case of tie in number of points scored at the end of the three three-minute periods, the match shall be declared a draw.

2. Third Place Matches in Tournaments. Third place matches shall consist of three two-minute periods conducted in the same manner as first place matches in tournaments, except as provided hereafter. When a fall does not occur and the points are tied at the end of the third two-minute period, the Referee must name the winner. (See Rule 7, Section 1-A.)

3. Intermissions.

A. Three-Minute and Two-Minute Periods. Only such time shall intervene between the first, second or third period of any match as may be required for the Referee to bring contestants into proper position for the next period.

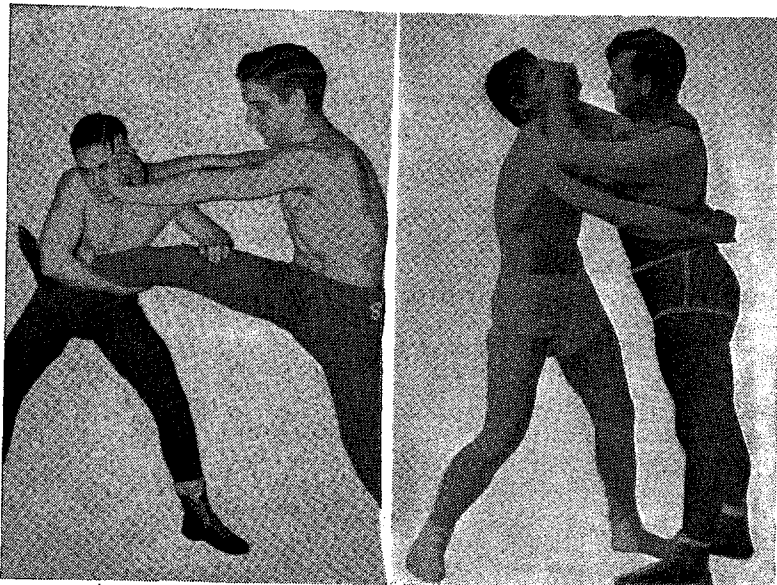
RULE 8—POSITION OF ADVANTAGE

1. Whenever a contestant brings his opponent to the mat *under control while all of the supporting points of either wrestler's body are on the wrestling mat proper* he has earned the Position of Advantage and the offensive wrestler is entitled to this advantage until such time as his opponent, in legal manner, gains a neutral position, or reversal within the boundary of the mat proper, except when he forfeits this advantage by reason of penalty inflicted by the referee for infringement of the rules. (See Rules 9 and 13.)

Note 1. The supporting parts of the defensive wrestler's body are any and all parts touching the mat at that time. The supporting parts of the offensive wrestler's body are the parts of the body touching the mat other than the parts with which he is holding his opponent. (The offensive wrestler's usual points of support are the knees or the side of one thigh and buttocks.) The offensive wrestler must have control of his opponent and must have brought him to the mat to constitute a "take-down."

Note 2. It must be borne in mind that in securing a position of advantage the control of the defending wrestler is the determining factor, and that failure of the offensive wrestler to get his head out from under the defending wrestler's arm does not necessarily prevent the offensive wrestler from gaining control.

Note 3. The latter part of Section 1, but not *Note 2*, applies also when one contestant has had the Position of Advantage on the mat immediately before leaving the mat.



No. 8—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. 9—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. 8.

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 match 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 use the new set of National Collegiate Officials' Signals immediately following the Rules.

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. Contestants are "off the mat" when *any supporting parts of either wrestler's body* is off the mat proper except when a fall is imminent—in which case Rule 15, Section 2-A and B shall apply. 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 match shall be resumed with contestants on their feet in neutral position, except when Referee applies penalty indicated in Rule 13, Section 2, A and C. (See Rule 8, Section 1.)

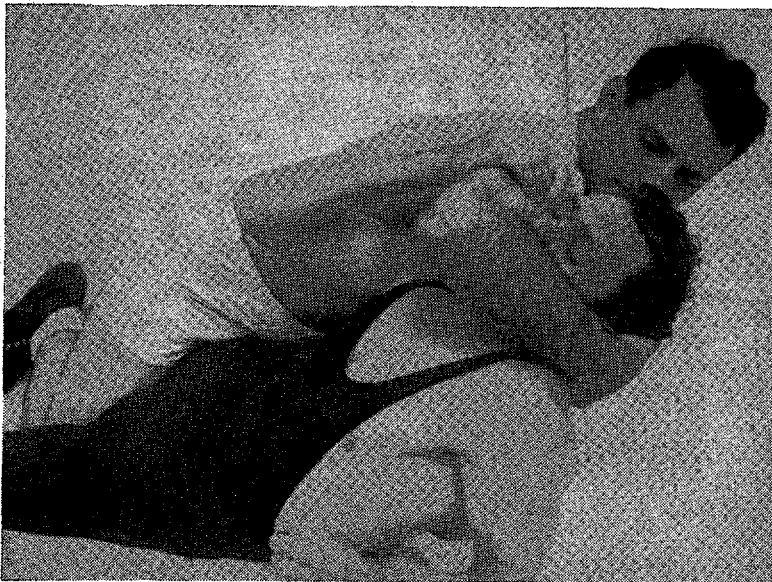
B. If a contestant held a position of advantage immediately before leaving the mat, on resumption of the match this contestant shall be given the Position of Advantage in the "Referee's Position on the Mat" (see Rule 10, Section 3), except when Referee applies penalties indicated in Rule 13, Sections 2B, 3 and 6.

Note. In case contestants leave the mat proper on their feet the above rule still applies unless the defensive wrestler has secured a neutral position before crossing the boundary of the mat proper.

RULE 10—LEGAL AND ILLEGAL HOLDS AND POSITIONS

1. **Illegal Holds.** Any hold shall be allowed except the hammerlock above the right angle; the twisting hammerlock; front headlock; the straight head scissors (even if the arm is included); over-scissors; flying mare with the palms up; full (double) nelson; strangle holds (any hold over the mouth, nose or front of the throat); all body slams; toe holds; the bending, twisting or forcing of any limb or joint beyond its normal limits of movement; or any hold for punishment alone.

Note 1. Attention is called to the fact that if the double wristlock is brought up into a twisting hammerlock, it becomes an illegal hold and must be stopped by the Referee and treated as any other illegal hold, and no contestant shall be allowed to retain any advantage he secures by use of the wristlock in this illegal way. The Referee is further instructed that he should anticipate danger of injury from this hold and stand so that he may block the double wristlock before it reaches the danger point. The double wristlock on the mat is legal if the direction of the force is perpendicular to the long axis of the body. Illegal if the force is applied parallel to the long axis of the body. The same rule applies to the so-called Chicken Wing.



No. 10--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.

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 key-lock 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. No complete armlock with the arm is permitted until contestant is on his feet unless the body lock is used for a pin hold.

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. V Also see Questions and Answers.

Note 6. All slams are to be judged illegal. The term "Slam" shall be interpreted as any action where one contestant deliberately brings his opponent to the mat with force. This can result from a position on the mat as well as from the standing position.

Note 7. In the interpretation of "hold over front of throat," pressure from side of hand, wrist or forearm is considered a "hold" and is therefore barred.

2. Technical Fouls. The interlocking of fingers, hands or arms around the body or legs by the offensive man; stalling; taking a position near the edge of the mat; intentionally running, sliding, crawling, or rolling off the edge of the mat; intentionally pushing your opponent off the mat; going off the mat to prevent a fall; leaving the mat at any time without permission; sideline coaching; for flagrant or intentional violation of the spirit or letter of the rules.

Note 1. The term "interlocking of hands or arms around the body or legs" has reference only to the wrestler in the position of advantage. It applies only when the contestants are on the mat and does not apply when the defensive man has gained his feet or when the lock is used as a pin hold.

Note 2. The referee must use extreme vigilance in declaring infractions of the rule on "interlocking of the hands, fingers or arms around the body" when a reversal appears imminent.

At no time shall the referee deny the defensive man points earned through a reversal, nor shall he deny him the opportunity to earn such points, if in the process of a reversal, or attempted reversal, the offensive man "locks" his hands.

Thus, the referee shall not call a penalty until the defensive man has had an opportunity to complete the reversal, provided he does so in one continuing maneuver. If the defensive man fails to complete the reversal after an opportunity to do so, then the referee will stop the action and award one penalty point for the infraction by the offensive man.

Note 3. The responsibility for making an action-filled match rests *equally* upon each contestant.

Note 4. All communication, either vocal or by signal, other than simple encouragement, by the coach or members of the team with the contestant at any time during the bout, except when time is taken out, shall be interpreted as coaching.

Note 5. It is illegal to leave the mat for any reason without receiving permission to do so from the referee.

Note 6. 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 offensive position in "Referee's Position on the Mat."

Note 7. If, in the opinion of the Referee, a contestant intentionally crawls, slides or rolls off the mat while in a predicament (Shoulders less and 90°) the Referee shall award one (1) point to his opponent. However, if a near fall has been scored, the one point shall not be added.

3. Unnecessary Roughness. No striking, kicking, gouging, hair pulling, butting, elbowing, 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 Section 1, Notes 1 and 2.)

4. 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, the knees must not be more than the width of the shoulders or hips apart and the heels

of both hands must be 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. The thumb may be behind, in front of or at side of elbow. Both of his knees shall be on the mat and outside of defensive wrestler's near leg. *He may take any position between that parallel to the defensive wrestler's body or at right angles to it but his near leg must not touch the near leg of the defensive wrestler.*

Note 1. See accompanying illustrations.

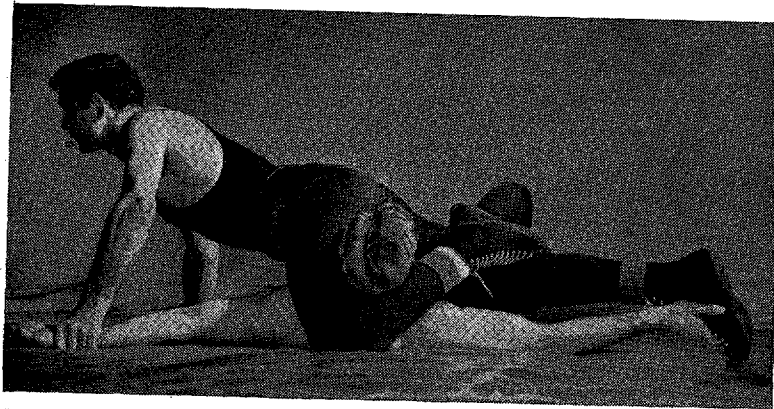
Note 2. Occasionally a Referee has been guilty of standing so close to contestants as he starts a bout from the "Referee's Position on the Mat" that one or the other of the contestants has been handicapped in his legitimate activity. It is recommended that the Referee takes a position directly in front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

5. Contestants are expected to wrestle near the center of the mat, whether on the feet or in the "Referee's Position on the Mat." See provision for ten-foot circle at center of wrestling mat and its use in Rule 3, Section 1. (Penalties for infringement of this Rule will be found under Rule 13, Sections 2C and three.)

RULE 11—STALLING

1. **The responsibility** for making an action-filled wrestling match that is interesting to watch, rests *equally* on *both* contestants.

Note. Frequently a defensive man (who is being badly beaten) will "clam up" in order to save his team score from "fall points." A Referee can really help a "clam up" man



No. 11—LEGAL HEAD-SCISSORS (FIGURE 4 HEAD-SCISSOR)
The straight head-scissor is illegal. The figure 4 Head-Scissor is considered legal when taken as shown above, with the hold on either side of the face.

prevent "fall points." All he needs to do is call a stalling penalty and stand them up. But, it is most discouraging for the top man (who, at least, has done enough wrestling to be on top) to have to begin all over and try to catch and pin a man who is being helped by the referee.

2. **While on Their Feet.** They must make an honest attempt to secure a position of advantage, regardless of the time or score of the match. (See Rule 13-1.)

3. **Ground wrestlers** may adopt any legal tactics in order to remain in control, pin, escape or reverse.

Exception A: The top man must not hold the bottom man's leg or legs with *both* hands or arms in ground wrestling. (See Rule 13—Sec. 6-A, B, C.)

Note. Holding *one* ankle or leg with *one* hand or arm is legal.

Exception B: The top man must not lock his hands or arms around the body of the bottom man unless the body lock is being used as a pin hold. (Rule 13—Sec. 6-C.)

RULE 12—SIDELINE COACHING

Coaching from the sidelines or stands during the progress of a bout by the coach or team mates is illegal. (For Penalty see Rule 13, Section 8.)

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

RULE 13—PENALTIES

1. **Stalling in Neutral Position.** If, in the opinion of the Referee, a contestant in the neutral position on the feet is stalling, the Referee shall warn the offending contestant once. For a second such offense the Referee shall put the contestants in the "Referee's Position on the Mat" with the offender underneath. The same penalty shall be inflicted for each subsequent offense. (See Rule 11-2.)

2. **Stalling Near the Edge of the Mat.** 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." The penalty for subsequent offenses shall be the same as for the second one. (See Rule 3, Section 1.)

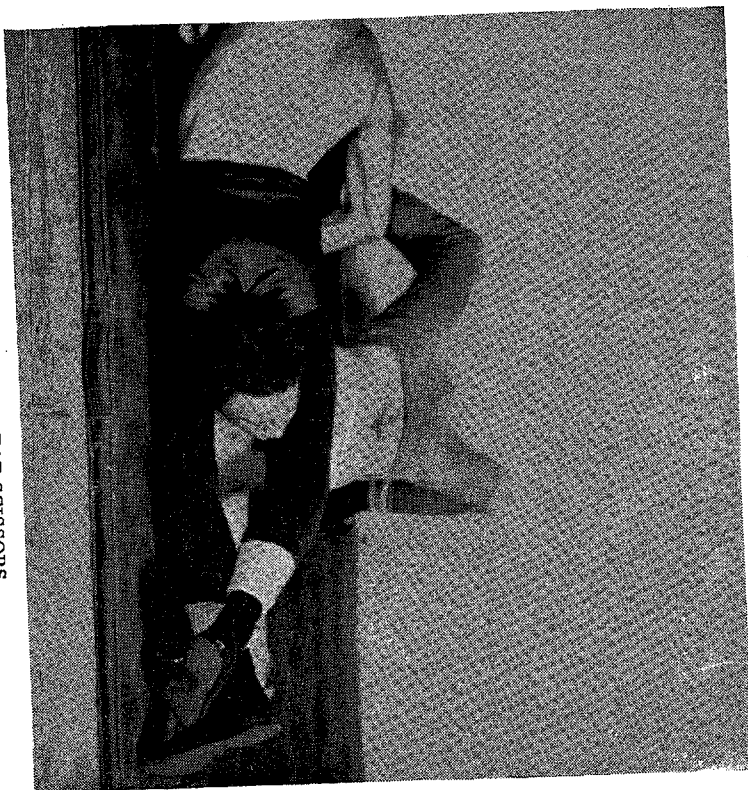
3. **Leaving the Mat to Prevent Capture.** If, in the opinion of the Referee, a contestant intentionally runs, slides, crawls or rolls off the mat to prevent his opponent from going behind him, the Referee shall immediately give his opponent the "Referee's Position Behind." (See Rule 10, Section 3.)

Penalty Chart

MOST FREQUENT OFFENSES

INFRACTION	POSITION OF OFFENDER	PENALTY FIRST	PENALTY SECOND	PENALTY THIRD
ILLEGAL HOLDS:	Neutral	2 Points TD	2 Points TD Final Warning	Disqualify
	Advantage	2 Points R	2 Points R Final Warning	Disqualify
	Defensive	2 Points NC	2 Points NC	Disqualify
TECHNICAL FOULS:				
Interlocking of hands around body, two hands on leg or legs.....	Advantage	1 Point N	1 Point N	1 Point N
Sideline Coaching.....	All Positions	1 Point NC	1 Point NC	1 Point NC
Leaving mat without permission.....	1 Point NC	1 Point NC	1 Point NC
Taking position near edge of mat.....	Neutral	Warning	2 Points TD	2 Points TD
Stalling.....	Neutral	Warning	2 Points TD	2 Points TD
Intentional running, crawling or sliding off the mat to prevent a change in advantage.....	Advantage	Warning	1 Point N	1 Point N
	Neutral	2 Points TD	2 Points TD	2 Points TD
	Advantage	2 Points R	2 Points R	2 Points R
Sliding off mat to prevent near fall (not given if near fall points are awarded).....	Defensive	1 Point NC	1 Point NC	1 Point NC
UNNECESSARY ROUGHNESS:				
	Neutral	2 Points TD	2 Points TD Final Warning	Disqualify
	Advantage	2 Points R	2 Points R Final Warning	Disqualify
	Defensive	2 Points NC	2 Points NC Final Warning	Disqualify

Key: TD = takedown, R = reverse, N = neutral, NC = no change.



No. 12—ILLEGAL HEAD SCISSORS.
This hold is illegal. All straight scissors on the head are illegal.

4. **Intentionally Pushing Defensive Man 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 offensive position in "Referee's Position on the Mat."

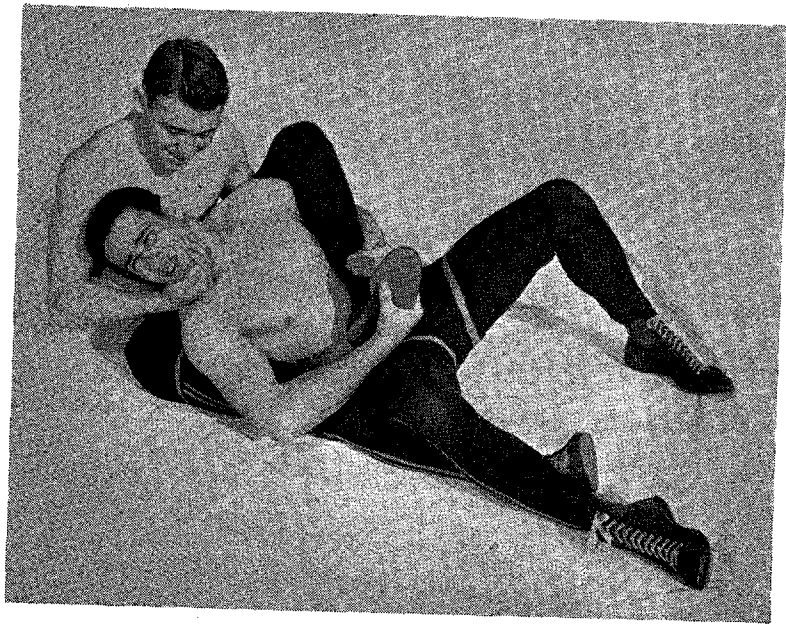
5. **Defensive Man Goes Off Mat to Break a Pin Hold.** If, in the opinion of the Referee, a contestant intentionally crawls, slides or rolls off the mat while in a predicament (shoulders less than 90°) the Referee shall award one (1) point to his opponent. However, if a near fall has been scored, the one point shall not be added.

Note. Only a wrestler with the advantage who has his opponent in a pin hold may score a predicament. (Bridgebacks—in body scissors, etc.—are never considered as predicaments.)

6. A. **Take Down.** A wrestler may use *both* of his hands or arms around his opponents leg or legs in scoring a take down. After the advantage signal has been given, the Referee immediately begins an audible count up to five. During this audible five-second count, the top man must change to some legal ride or pin hold. (See Rule 11—Sec. 3—Exception A.)

B. **From Referee's Position on the Mat.** After the Referee blows his whistle to start ground wrestling (whether it is the beginning of the second or third period, off the mat, following a time out, etc.), the top man must not hold the bottom man's leg or legs with *both* hands or arms. (See Rule 11—Section 3, Exception A.)

C. **For violation** of Rule 11, Section 3, Exceptions A, B, the Referee shall order both men to their feet in a neutral position and award one (1) point to the offended wrestler.



No. 13—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 14—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 match 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 match shall be awarded in accordance with Section 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. See Questions and Answers.

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

In *extremely* flagrant cases of rules violation, such as deliberate and intentional attempt to injure an opponent, the Referee shall disqualify the offender for the remainder of the match (not tournament).

4. **General Default.** If a contestant defaults a tournament 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, provided the opponent has properly weighed in and would be eligible to participate in this contest if held.

5. Whenever a contestant forfeits a match in any tournament, he is thereby barred from further participation in that meet; however, this shall not make him ineligible for any award to which he may be entitled as the loser in the next round.

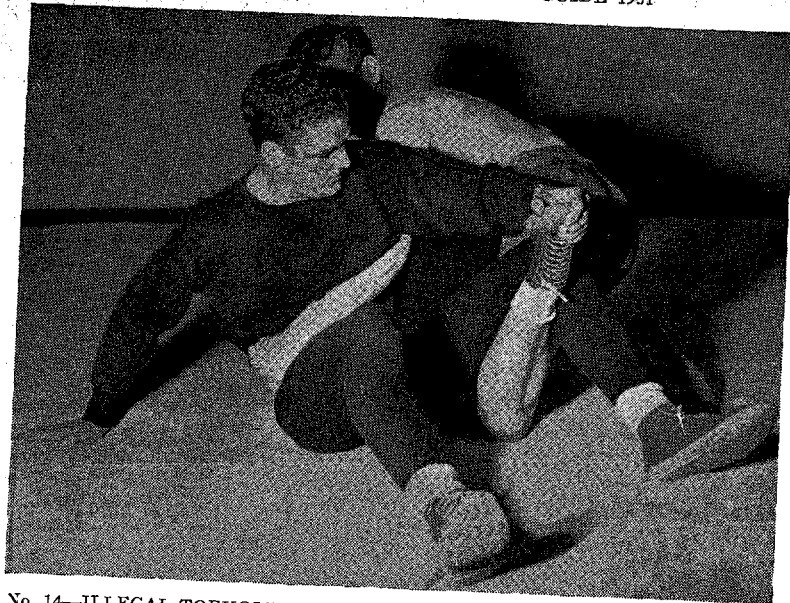
Note. A *default* in wrestling shall be considered when a contestant enters a match, and due to circumstances beyond his control, the contestant is unable to continue to wrestle, thereby defaulting to his opponent.

A forfeit will be defined as when a contestant loses the right to compete because of failure to meet requirements of the rules. The award of a match due to a final warning disqualifies the contestant only for one match in a tournament.

RULE 15—FALLS AND NEAR FALLS

1. Pin Falls.

Pin falls only shall count. (Flying or rolling falls shall not be considered.) Any part of both shoulders held in contact with the mat for an *appreciable length of time* constitutes a fall. (By an "appreciable length of time" is meant the Referee's silent count of two seconds. 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.)



No. 14—ILLEGAL TOE HOLD (ALSO TWISTING KNEELOCK WHICH IS MORE DANGEROUS THAN TOE HOLDS).

All toe holds, regardless of the degree to which the leg is twisted are illegal under these rules. Any pressure against the knee joint as shown by the above illustration constitutes an illegal hold.

2. Fall With Part of Body Off Mat.

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

B. If the defensive wrestler is handicapped by having any portion of his body off the mat, the Referee shall stop the match, which shall be resumed in accordance with Rule 9, Section 1, B and Rule 13, Section 6.

Note. In the interpretation of this rule it should be understood that all parts of the body except the head and 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.

4. Near Fall. A "near-fall" is a situation in which the offensive, or defensive wrestler has control of his opponent in a pinning combination and a fall is imminent.

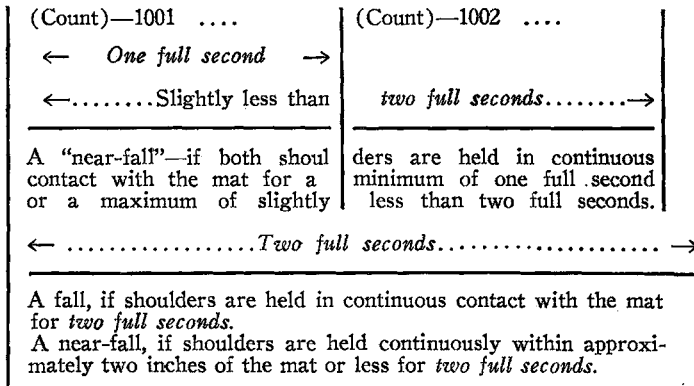
Note 1. Whenever all provisions of the above rule are complied with and both shoulders of the defensive wrestler are held continuously within approximately two inches of the mat or less for two full seconds or more, a near-fall shall be scored.

Note 2. In order to further clarify the awarding of a near-fall as indicated in Note 1 and Note 2 above and the awarding of a fall as indicated in Rule 15, Section 1—The following recommendations and Graphic Illustration are offered:—

A. When a fall or near-fall is imminent and the referee is in such position that he can see definitely that both shoulders of the defensive wrestler are in contact with the mat he shall start to count—silently and slowly as follows—1001 (One full second), 1002 (Two full seconds). The referee shall award a fall or a near-fall if and when all provisions of Rule 15, Section 1 or Rule 15, Section 5, Note 1, respectively, have been complied with.

B. When a fall or near-fall is imminent and the referee is in such position that he can see definitely that both shoulders are within approximately two inches of the mat he shall start to count as in "A" above and a near-fall shall be awarded if and when all provisions of Rule 15, Section 5, Note 2 have been complied with.

ILLUSTRATION



Note 3. Regardless of the length of time a defensive wrestler may be held in a somewhat dangerous position, no near-fall may be scored except as provided in Note 1 or Note 2 above.

Note 4. Only one near-fall may be scored in any one "situation."

A "situation" is ended:—

(1) When the defensive man escapes to neutral position or reversed position.

(2) When he assumes the defensive "referee's position on mat."

(3) When he secures a position of defensive value equal to the defensive "referee's position on mat."

The referee must not signal a "near-fall" until the "situation" is ended.

Nothing in the above shall prevent repeated efforts by the offensive wrestler to "pin" his opponent, but, regardless of the number of near-falls he may secure in any one "situation," he is credited with 2 points only for "near-falls" in that "situation."

Note 5. It should be clearly understood that the position of advantage in any match may change frequently and that the contestant who has previously been in the defensive position may secure the position of advantage and earn a near-fall in a very short period

of time. Illustration:—Contestant A brings his opponent B to the mat and is awarded 2 points for a "take-down". A takes a "body-scissors" or a "cross-body-ride" on B; B rolls and by proper shifting of his weight or by an arm or head lock he obtains a "near-fall" position and if he has complied with all requirements included in Note 1 or Note 2 above he is awarded 2 points for a near-fall—even though he may still be held in A's "body-scissors" or "cross-body-ride."

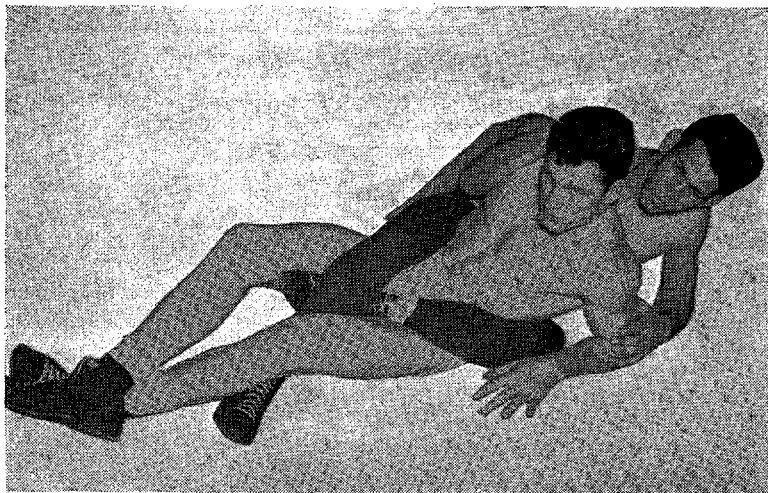
RULE 16—DECISIONS

1. **Matches.** If no fall has resulted after the expiration of the three regular periods of any match, as provided in Rule 7, Section 1, the Referee shall award the match to the contestant *who has scored the greater number of points.*

2. **Third Place Matches in Tournaments.** If neither contestant secures a fall in the three two-minute periods, the Referee shall award the decision to the contestant *who has scored the greater number of points, except as provided in Rule 7, Section 2, third sentence.*

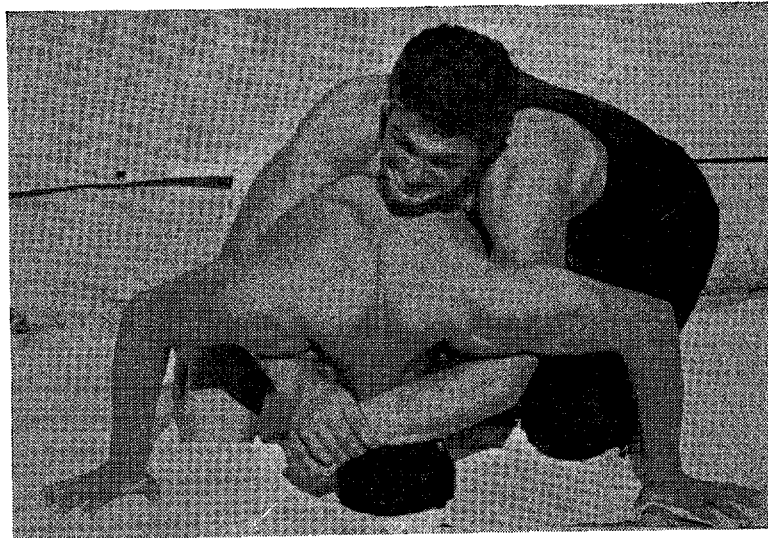
Note. It is recommended that in the NCAA tournament the final consolation matches be held before the final championship matches.

A. **In Tournaments.** When no fall has been secured, the Referee shall award the decision to the contestant *who has scored the greater number of points, but if points are equal, the Referee shall decide the winner on the basis of superior wrestling ability or aggressiveness shown throughout the entire match.*



No. 15—OVER-SCISSORS (AN ILLEGAL HOLD)

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



No. 16—FULL NELSON

This hold needs no explanation. Most of the difficulty has arisen when the three-quarter 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.

B. **In Dual Meets.** The Referee shall award the match as in "A" above, except in case of tie, when the match shall be declared a draw.

RULE 17—SCORING

1. **Point System for Deciding Matches When No Fall Occurs.** In all matches the following point system shall be scored and shall constitute the basis for deciding the winner except when a fall occurs or as provided in Rule 7, Section 1 and 2.

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE POINT SYSTEM

- 2 Points....for "Take-Down" (see Rule 8, Sections 1 and 2).
 - 1 Point....for "Escape" from Defensive Position on Mat.
 - 2 Points....for "Reversal of Position" from Defensive Position on Mat.
 - 2 Points....for "Near-Fall" (see Rule 15, Section 4).
 - 1 Point....for each full minute of accumulated net time-advantage behind.
- 2 points is the most that can be so awarded in the three periods of the match.

Note. The Referee is especially cautioned to signal the Timekeeper when time advantage starts. The Referee should designate clearly to the timers by signal and voice when points are awarded.

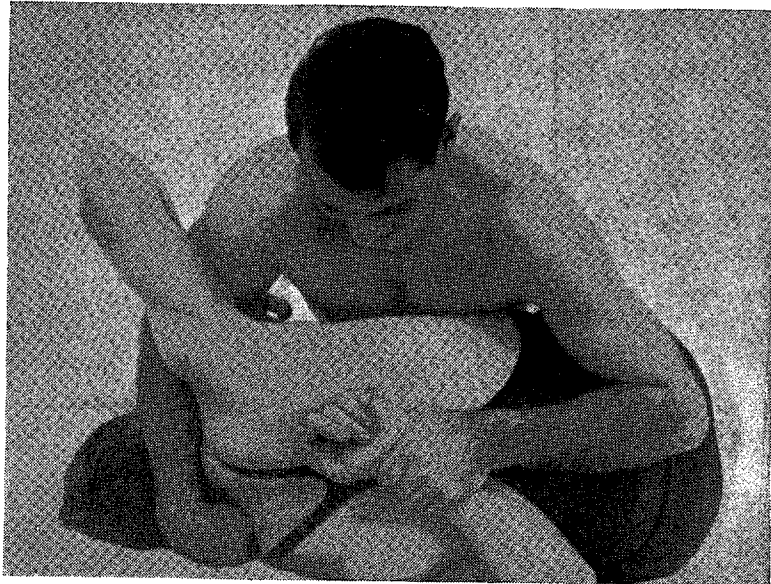
Penalty

Points.... (see Rule 13, Sections 4 A and 7).

Note 1. IN THE THREE PERIODS OF THE MATCH. The procedure to govern the award of 1 or 2 points for time-advantage is as follows: Each Timekeeper records the accumulated time-advantage of the contestant to whom he has been assigned by the Referee. At the end of the match the Referee subtracts the lesser time-advantage from the greater and if the contestant with the greater time-advantage has less than one minute of net time-advantage, he is awarded no points by the Referee; if he has one full-minute of time-advantage but less than two minutes, he is awarded one point; if he has two full minutes or more, he is awarded 2 points. No contestant may be awarded more than 2 points for accumulated time-advantage in any one match and the contestant with the lesser time-advantage receives no points, even though his accumulated time-advantage may be one, two or more than two full minutes.

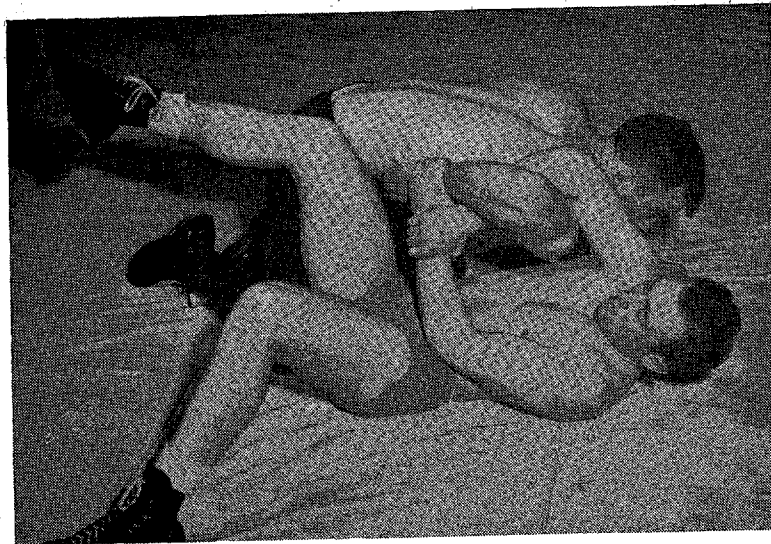
2. Tournaments.

A. In tournaments, first place in each weight shall count 6 points, second place shall count 4 points, third place shall count 2 points and fourth place shall count 1 point. One additional point shall be awarded for each fall secured throughout the meet.



No. 17—ILLEGAL HAMMERLOCK (ABOVE RIGHT ANGLE).

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



No. 18—LEGAL DOUBLE WRISTLOCK ON THE MAT.

The double wristlock on the mat is legal if the direction of the force is perpendicular to the long axis of the body.

B. If in any tournament, 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 6 points for first place, but no points shall be scored for a fall. Should only two, three or four contestants enter and qualify for any weight class, the contestant taking second, third or fourth place shall be awarded only 4, 2 or 1 points, respectively.

3. Dual Meets.

A. **Falls.** In dual meets, when one of the two contestants in any match secures a fall, 5 points shall be awarded to the contestant securing the fall.

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

C. Draws.

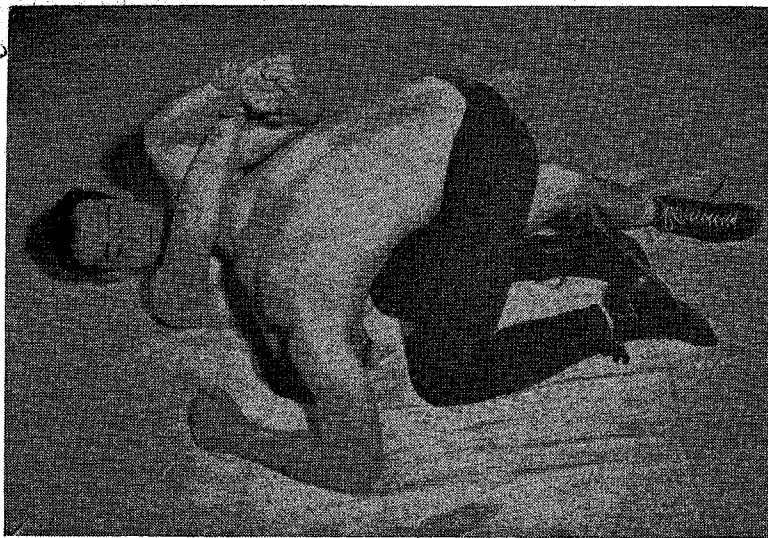
(1) In case of a draw each team shall be awarded 2 points.

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

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 16.)



No. 19—ILLEGAL DOUBLE WRISTLOCK ON THE MAT.

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.

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 step back to the edge of the ten-foot circle and be prepared to wrestle. The Referee shall start the match from this position.

4. The Referee shall notify the Timekeepers as follows:

A. When he starts a bout.

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

Note. The Referee should give contestants to understand that he alone is authorized to stop the match, and he should deal sternly with any contestant who presumes that he may stop wrestling for any cause before the Referee so orders. The Referee may penalize a contestant for leaving the mat or for stopping without permission from the Referee, 1 point. He shall award the point without any change of position.

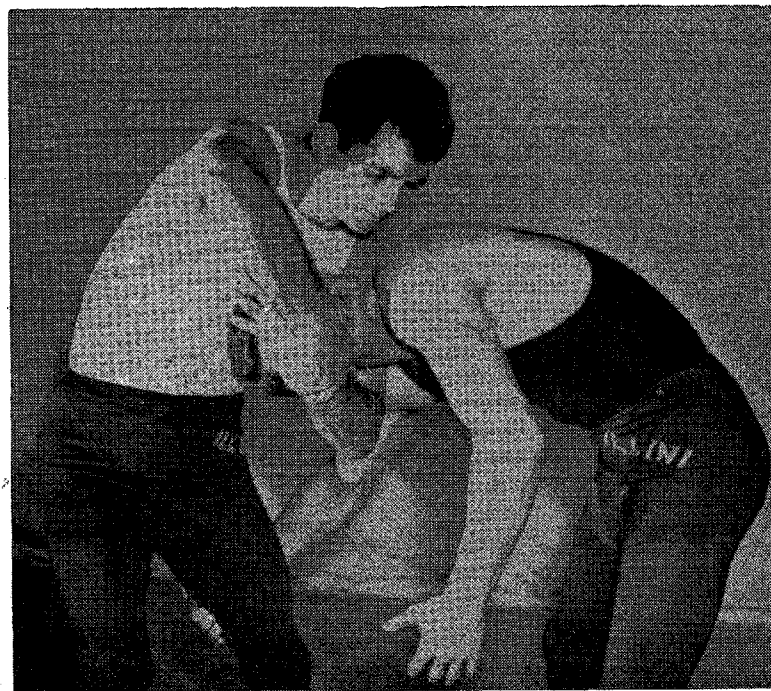
C. When the match is to be resumed (except in cases where the rules set a definite limit on the amount of time which shall be allowed). (See Rule 14, Section 1, and Rule 7.)

D. When a contestant has secured the Position of Advantage, when the defensive wrestler has "escaped," when the defensive wrestler has "reversed position" and when a fall has occurred.

5. The Wrestling Rules Committee strongly recommends that all Referees use the set of signals recommended by the Sub-Committee on Officiating and adopted as the official signals by the Wrestling Rules Committee, in order to establish a uniform, standardized code of Referee's signals. (These signals will be found following the rules section in this Guide.)

6. *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.*

7. 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.



No. 20—ILLEGAL FRONT HEAD LOCK.

This cut shows how the front head lock is used to counter a leg pickup. This hold is dangerous and is illegal. Leverage as applied on the neck is illegal.

8. The Referee *must* enforce *vigorously* and *promptly* the penalties for stalling, etc., as provided in Rule 13.

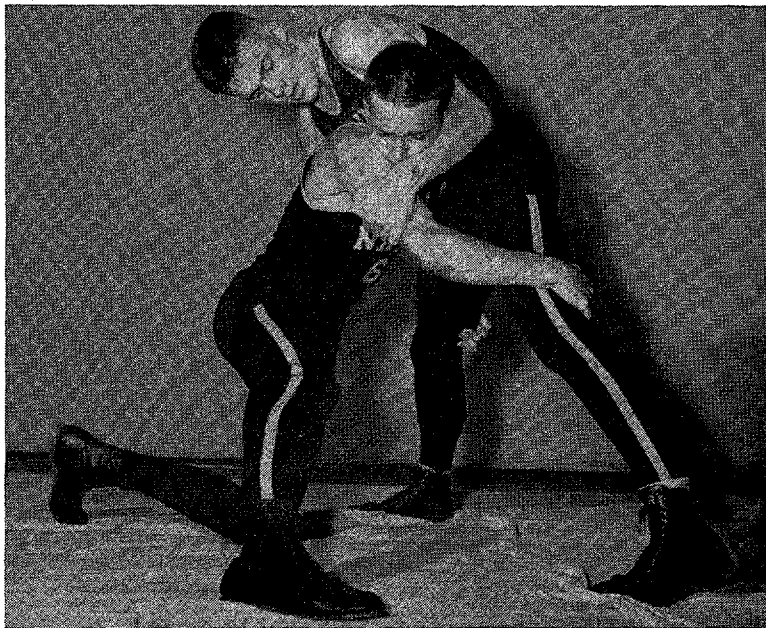
9. The Referee is instructed *not* to put his hand under shoulders of a contestant unless *absolutely necessary* to determine a fall.

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

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

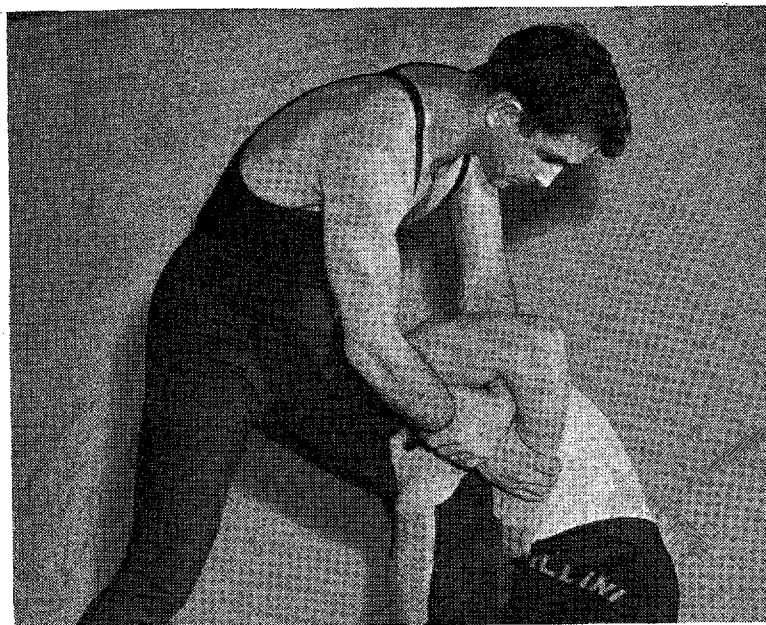
12. At the end of each match the Referee shall order the contestants to their corners. After he has checked the time-advantage and scorers' records, and has decided the winner he shall call the contestants to the center of the mat, announce the winner, have the contestants shake hands, after which they shall leave the mat *via their own corners*.

13. **Timekeepers.** In all Tournaments, there shall be three Timekeepers, who shall be supplied with stop-watches. The Head Timekeeper shall record the general time of the match and shall call the minutes in such manner that



No. 21—A LEGAL CROSS FACE.

It is an effective and legal block for the double leg pick up by the opponent of No. 6.

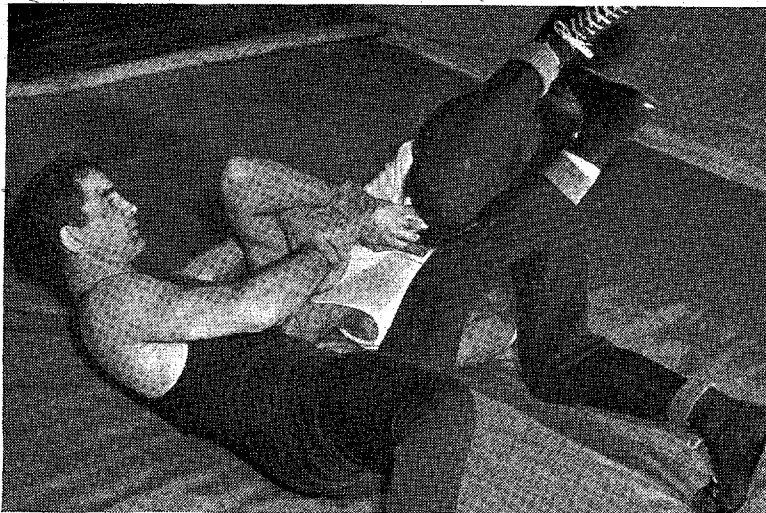


No. 22—LEGAL DOUBLE WRISTLOCK FROM THE STANDING POSITION.

This shows the start of a legal double wristlock from the standing position. Notice the position of the hands of the contestant that is standing.

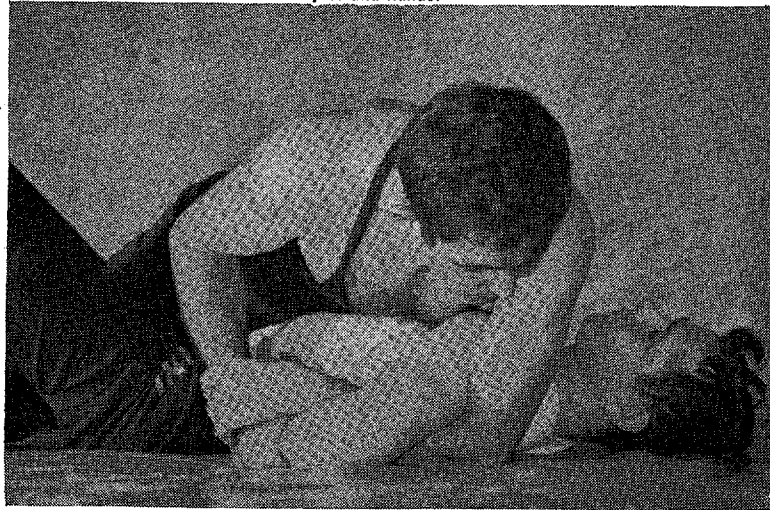
Referee, contestants and spectators may hear. The head timekeeper shall be provided with two extra stop-watches for recording time out in case of injury to the contestants. Each of the other two Timekeepers shall record the accumulated time-advantage of the contestant to whom he has been assigned by the Referee and he shall report to the Referee on the same at the end of the match. Each contestant shall be allowed to have a representative at the Timekeepers' table and the watches shall be in plain view of these representatives throughout the match. Only the Timekeepers and the representatives indicated above shall be allowed at the Timekeepers' table; there shall be no communication between the Timekeepers or representatives at the Timekeeper's table and coaches, contestants or spectators, and the time-advantage record shall be secret until the match is completed. (This restriction is made to allow the Timekeepers to give their undivided attention to their duties.)

14. The Timekeepers shall be notified by the Referee when to start and to stop their watches, in accordance with Rule 18, Section 4. The Head 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



No. 23—STANDING WRISTLOCK SERIES, DOUBLE WRISTLOCK FROM STANDING POSITION.

Notice position of each contestant's feet and hands.



No. 24—DOUBLE WRISTLOCK SERIES FROM STANDING.

Finish of a legal double wristlock from standing on the mat.

expired or when the time for intermissions has elapsed. (See Rule 14, Section 1, and Rule 7.)

15. In all intercollegiate matches there shall be two Scorers, each of whom shall record the various points awarded by the Referee to the contestant whose record he has been assigned to keep. Such records shall be available to the Referee at all times.

16. Start and stop matches blowing a whistle.

17. In the final championship matches when two extra referees are available and designated by the Chairman, or his appointee on the Rules Committee, they will vote on the winner of a championship match if the points are even.

RULE 19—NOTIFICATION AND AGREEMENT OF MEETS

1. **Equal Rights for Visiting Teams.** All modifications of rules of competition, "ground rules," etc., proposed by the home manager, must be submitted to the manager of the visiting team, or teams, a sufficient length of time before date of meet for agreement to be reached on same, and no such action is binding unless approved by the visiting team or teams.

2. 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.

3. The home management shall notify visiting teams at least ten 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 inter-scholastic Wrestling contests be governed as follows:

Wrestling rules of the N.C.A.A. as published in the Intercollegiate Wrestling Guide shall apply in high school wrestling contests with the following modifications:

1. **Eligibility.** Contestants shall be eligible under the rules of the High School Athletic Association of the State in which their school is located.
2. **Weight Classification.** Competition shall be divided into 10 weight classes as follows:

103 lbs. and under.	138 lbs. and under.
112 lbs. and under.	145 lbs. and under.
120 lbs. and under.	154 lbs. and under.
127 lbs. and under.	165 lbs. and under.
133 lbs. and under.	unlimited.

Beginning February 1st and continuing for the remainder of the wrestling season, one additional pound shall be allowed in each weight class.

The 95 lb. and/or 175 lb. classes may be officially included in the weight classification provided either or both are adopted by individual state athletic associations. Interstate meets shall be contested in the original (10) weights.

3. Weighing-in of Contestants and Weight Allowance.

A. **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.

B. **No Weight Allowance.** Net weight shall be required in all dual meets and tournaments.

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 practiced by growing boys.

4. Length of Matches.

A. **Dual Meets and Final First Place Matches in Tournaments.** These matches shall be eight (8) minutes in length, divided into three periods of two minutes, three minutes and three minutes duration. These matches shall be conducted in the same manner as dual meets and first place matches in tournaments under college rules except that there shall be a rest period of one (1) minute between the 2nd and 3rd three-minute periods and that there shall be no overtime matches. If a tournament match results in a tie, it shall be decided in accordance with the last sentence of College Rule 7, Section 1.

B. **All Matches in Tournaments Shall be Conducted as Follows:** These matches shall consist of three periods of two minutes each, conducted in the same manner as third place matches under college rules, except for a one (1) minute rest between the second and third two-minute periods. If a match results in a tie, it shall also be decided in accordance with the last sentence of College Rule 7, Section 1.

C. No contestant shall be required to wrestle two matches in any tournament with less than a one (1) hour rest between such matches.

5. Illegal Holds.

A. In addition to holds barred in College Rule 10, Sections 1 and 2, all "slams" from a standing position (Rule 10, Section 1, Note 6) and the "fall-back" from the standing 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. Penalties for infringements on No. 5A above are the same as for illegal holds indicated in College Rule 10, Section 1 and are given in College Rule 13, Section 5A and B. (In case of injury to the defensive contestant by foregoing illegal holds, Rule 15, Section 3 of the Collegiate rules shall apply.)

21ST ANNUAL

NCAA Wrestling Tournament

Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.

March 23-24, 1951

Questions and Answers

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.

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.

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 NCAA rules do not provide for such a matter and such a rule should be unnecessary in intercollegiate matches.

Q.—May a contestant wear a legal plastic or hard ear protector if his opponent does not use an ear protector?

A.—Yes, but it is recommended that the opponent be offered an ear protector of the same kind.

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 another coach to concede a handicap, and it is unfair to the contestant who has complied with the weight rules.

RULE 5, SECTION D

Q.—May a contestant who weighs in for one weight class be shifted later to a higher weight class?

A.—Yes, provided that not more than one man has weighed in at the higher weight class.

Q.—Is it permissible for two teams to weigh in on home scales by mutual agreement and furnish a certified weight list?

A.—Yes, and it is recommended that actual weights be listed.

RULE 5, SECTION 1D(b)

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.

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 tournaments. 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.

RULE 6, SECTION 7 AND RULE 14, SECTIONS 1, 2 AND 3

Q.—In a tournament a man is accidentally injured and thus loses a match. Can he enter his next regular match for a third place?

A.—Yes, because forfeiture of a match because of injury is not interpreted as a default.

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.—Yes. See preceding Q. and A.

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 3.

RULE 7, SECTION 4

Q.—When a fall results in the second three-minute period of a match, what is the length of the last period?

A.—The match is over at the time of the fall.

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.

RULE 10, SECTION 1

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

A.—No. No complete armlock is permitted until the man is standing on his feet.

Q.—May a contestant lock arms and hands around one leg while on the mat?

A.—Yes, but not both legs.

RULE 10, SECTION 1

Q.—Man underneath raises both hands from mat and sits back on buttocks 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.

RULE 10, SECTION 1, NOTE 3

Q.—Man underneath raises on knee from mat in an effort to escape. Can underneath man lock arms or hands?

A.—No. You may not lock your arms around opponent unless he is supporting his weight on his two feet.

RULE 10, 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, if illegal hold. No, if legal hold. See Rule 13, Section 5.

RULE 10, SECTION 2

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.

RULE 10

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

A.—Yes.

RULE 10

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. See Rule 10, Section 1.

RULE 10

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.

RULE 10

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

A.—No. See Rule 10, Section 1 and Note 7.

RULE 10

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, if both of defensive wrestler's knees are on mat.

Note. The only time that an arm lock around the body is permitted is when the contestant is using it to pin his opponent.

RULE 10

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.

RULE 11

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; a period of thirty seconds or thereabouts should be sufficient for the Referee to decide whether or not the contestant is stalling.

RULE 11

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.

RULE 11

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.

RULE 14

Q.—If a contestant receives points for a default or forfeit without wrestling in one weight class, may he compete in another weight class?

A.—No.

Q.—If a contestant fails to wrestle or default due to an injury or for another reason, should his opponent be awarded a point for a fall?

A.—Yes.

Q.—If a contestant is forced to default, because of injury or other reason, a match for first place in a tournament, may he compete in the consolation matches?

A.—Yes, provided he would otherwise be eligible.

RULE 15

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 both shoulders and the head providing, in the opinion of the Referee, the defensive contestant is not handicapped thereby.

RULE 16

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

A.—Yes. See Rule 7, Section 2, and Rule 16.

RULE 18, SECTIONS 1 and 10

Q.—If a man underneath slips 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 interests of good sportsmanship. Trying to "fool" an opponent is not good sportsmanship and should be so interpreted by the Referee.

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.

RULE 18, SECTION 13

Q.—Should not Timers call out the passing minutes so distinctly as to be heard by contestants, coaches and spectators?

A.—Yes.

RULE 18

Q.—What is the penalty for using an illegal hold if no injury is done to the opponent?

A.—See Rule 13.

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.

Wrestling Officials' Signals

By FINN B. ERICKSEN

THE USE OF THE WHISTLE.

The majority of the officials wind the string attached to the whistle around their hand and hold the whistle with the thumb and index finger. Others loop the string around the neck and carry the whistle in their mouth at all times.

TIMER'S TABLE

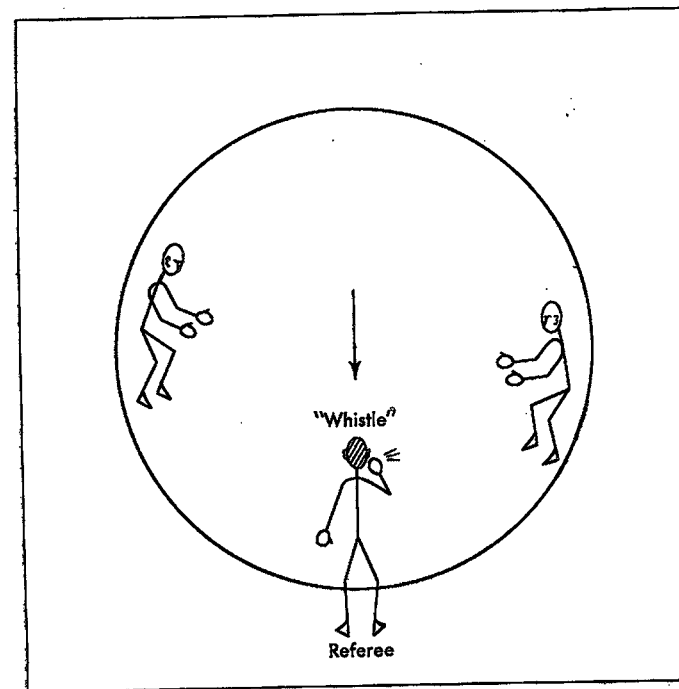


Fig. 1. STARTING OR RESUMING A MATCH STANDING.

A match shall be started by the Referee's whistle. Whenever the match is started or resumed with contestants in neutral position on their feet, the contestants shall be within the edge of the ten-foot circle. The Referee shall face the timer's table and blow the whistle.

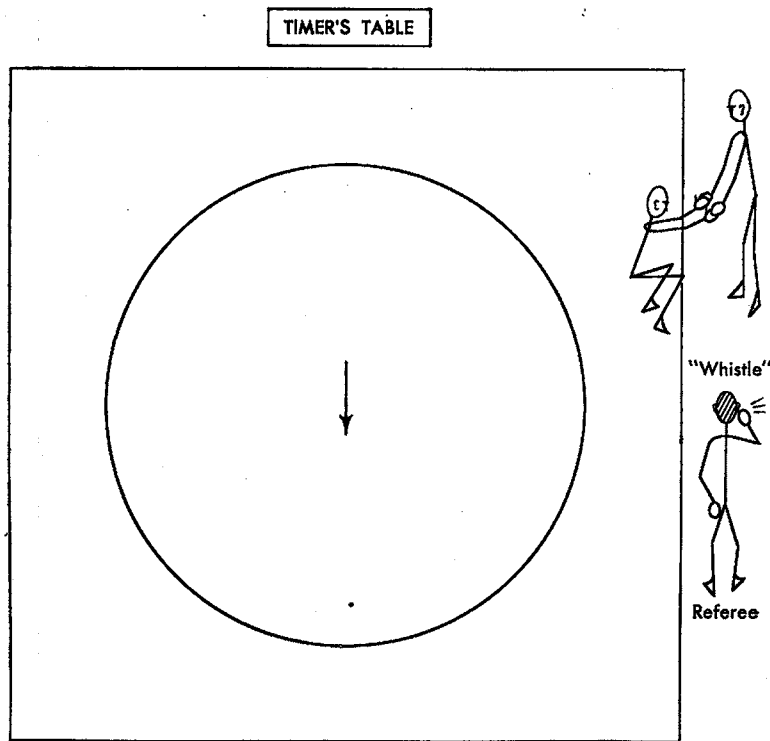


Fig. 2. STOPPING AND RESTARTING THE MATCH.

When contestants are "off the mat" the Referee shall stop the match by sounding the whistle, bring the contestants to the center of the mat and restart the match.

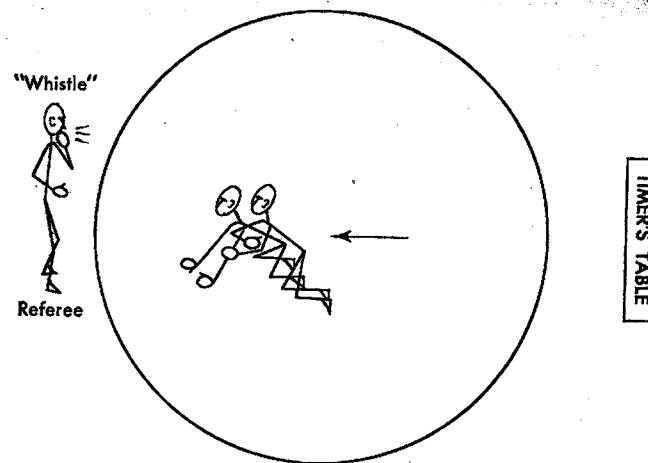


Fig. 3. BEGIN WRESTLING ON MAT.

The Referee should be eight to ten feet in front of wrestlers, facing timer's table. When the wrestlers are in the proper position the Referee blows the whistle.

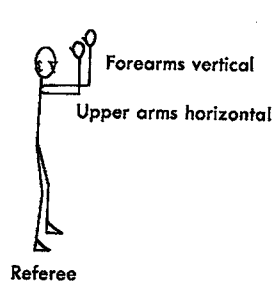


Fig. 4 NEUTRAL POSITION (STANDING.)

Upper arms front, horizontal; both forearms vertical, hands extended.

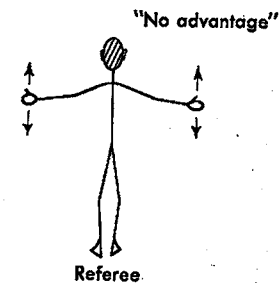


Fig. 5. NEUTRAL POSITION (NO ADVANTAGE.)

On mat—Both arms extended sideward slightly below the horizontal, palms down; move hands back and forth and at the same instant verbally announce "No Advantage".

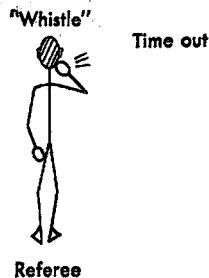


Fig. 6. "TIME OUT."
Blow whistle to stop wrestlers, then announce "Time Out". Next explain to timers the reason for taking time out.

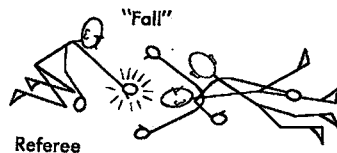


Fig. 7. FALL CALLED.
Quickly strike mat with palm of one hand and at the same instance verbally announce, "Fall". Do not slap wrestler on back. The Referee is not to put his hand under shoulders of a contestant unless absolutely necessary to determine a fall.

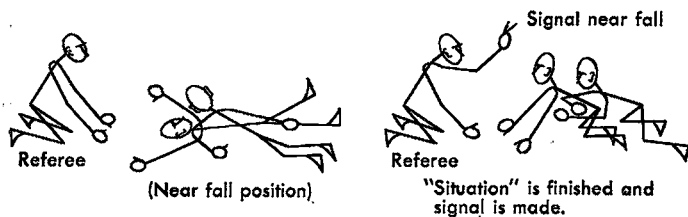


Fig. 8. DECLARING NEAR FALLS.
After the "situation" is finished extend one arm vertically indicating with fingers the number of points awarded. No verbal announcement.

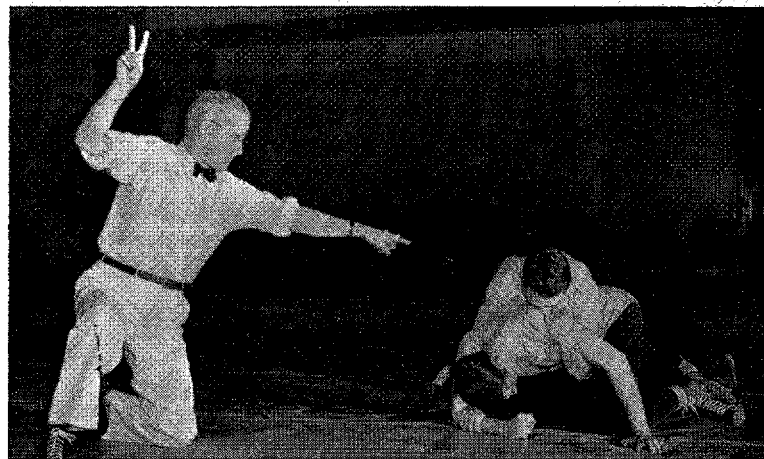


Fig. 9 ADVANTAGE

One arm and index finger pointing to wrestler receiving advantage. At the same time verbally announce "Advantage" and name the institution which offense represents. Raise the opposite hand to or near vertical position indicating with fingers the number of points awarded.

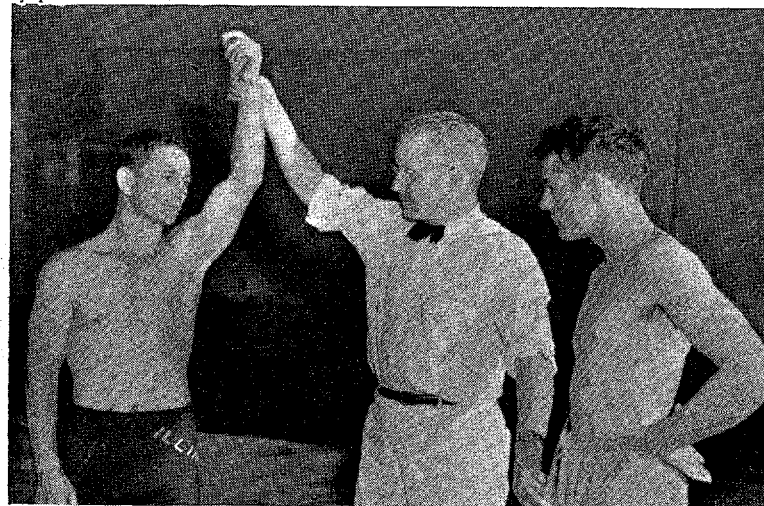


Fig. 10. AWARDING A DECISION.

The Referee shall call the contestants to the center of the mat, and raise the left arm of the winner to a vertical position. In case of a draw, the Referee shall call the contestants to the center of the mat and raise the left arm of both contestants to a vertical position.

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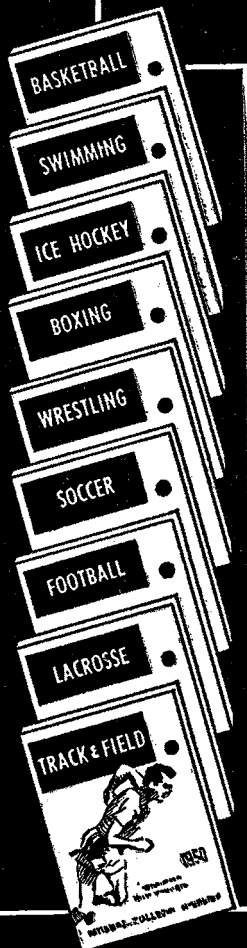
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