

MARRS ENDORSES REGIONAL MEETS

Suggestion Made That League Districts Serve as Units for Sectional Association

WE present below a newspaper account of a tentative organization of a territorial teachers' association in North Texas, published in the *Wichita Times*, October 6. We republish this for two reasons: (1) State Superintendent Marrs reviews growth of teachers associations in Texas; (2) the suggestion of using the Interscholastic League district as a unit in forming territorial teachers' associations has, we think, many advantages. The report, in part, follows:

A temporary organization of a teachers' association for the third district of the Interscholastic League of Texas, with H. A. Glass, principal of the Zundelwitz Junior High school of Wichita Falls as chairman, and Burl Bryant, Wichita county school superintendent, as secretary, was perfected at the courthouse here Saturday at a meeting attended by teachers from several northwest Texas counties.

The forming of a permanent organization was deferred after S. M. N. Marrs, state superintendent of public instruction, had suggested in a

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SEES IMPROVEMENT IN MUSIC CONTEST

Grammar School Principal Begins Music Appreciation in Kindergarten

(By Annie Purl, Supervising Principal, Georgetown Grammar School)

I LIKE the changes that have been made in the music memory contest very much. I believe we have reached the place in this contest where the scoring of the papers is strictly objective. The other new features of this contest, in addition to the improved score sheet, make it very worthwhile to the pupils in our elementary school.

While our director of this contest has had excellent training in public school music, yet, she and I both think any interested person could train the pupils for this event. In our school, we begin music appreciation in the kindergarten-first grade, so we expect to win the contest with our sixth and seventh grade pupils.

In regard to the spelling contests, I should like to see them made less subjective by identifying the papers as they are identified in the essay contest. I followed that procedure as director of spelling today, and had no trouble with the grading of the papers.

I should like to see the picture memory added. Our county has had this feature for three years, and next year we plan to have a score sheet similar to that in the music, which will be an improvement, I am sure.

*The picture memory contest has been installed this year.

Suggests More Definite Essay-Grading Rules

An English teacher in Oak Cliff High School, Mrs. Helen R. Horn, makes the following suggestion concerning essay-writing rules:

"Since I am the sponsor for the essay contests, I wish to request that you send along with the bulletin some suggestions for the grading of these. In the past years, I have noticed that some times the judges favor originality; at others, they prefer mechanical efficiency; while at still others, they award first place apparently on the basis of ability to reproduce material previously read.

"If more definite evaluation of these desired points can be set down, I feel that we may work more satisfactorily in training contestants."

URGES ENTRY IN PICTURE MEMORY

Co. Supt. Hunt County Shows Rural Teachers How to Economize Time

PRACTICAL advice concerning use of the picture memory contest in the rural schools was given the Hunt County teachers' institute during one of its recent sessions by Miss Mamie Pattillo, county superintendent of public instruction. She advises correlation of music memory and picture memory with language, the instruction to be given during the language period. A portion of her address to her teachers on this subject follows:

Inexpensive Contest

A new feature in the Interscholastic League contests is the picture memory contest. A list of fifty famous pictures make up its content. Ability to recognize the pictures by name and to know the artist is the thing. Prints of these pictures can be obtained in the very small sizes for 45¢ per set; the larger size, 5 1/2 by 8 inches can be bought for 75¢ per set. These larger pictures could be mounted on cardboard or heavy paper and used for study by the whole room, so that only one set would be necessary. With the expense being so little, 75¢ for the pictures with a little added for mountings possibly, it seems to me that every school in the county could enter this contest. It need take but very little of the teacher's time to drill the pupils in this.

The pictures could be shown to the children one at a time when the teacher would conduct an appreciation lesson on it, giving also the artist and something about his life or fame. If you have good encyclopedias or reference books, this part of the work should be assigned the older pupils for oral reports. After the fifty pictures have been presented one by one in this way, rapid drills in recognition

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Suggests Improvements in Music Memory Contest

MISS Claire McKay of Electra, who was last year Director of Music Memory in Wichita County, writes the following suggestions concerning the contest:

"In value of music appreciation, I think the contest this year very much superior to the previous contest and, as you asked for any suggestions or comments we might make I will say first, that the selection used for recognition of dance form was not a typically characteristic waltz, in my estimation. The judges, who were Miss Voss, Supervisor of Music at Wichita Falls, and one of her assistants, agreed with me on this point. Oh, we all recognized it quickly enough as a waltz, but the majority of the twenty contestants thought it was a minuet. It was slow and rather dignified and hadn't the swaying rhythm they had been taught to recognize in the waltz. I do feel that it was a rather difficult selection for children who have just begun the study of dance forms to recognize.

I believe also, that this music memory work would be of much more value to the entire student body in the schools if the list of records and rules for conducting the contest could be ready when school opens in September and could be used as the basis of all departmental appreciation work. I believe most schools, which have a regular appreciation course, devote about one-fifth of the music time to that phase of the work and, unless the materials could be procured immediately when school opens, there is not enough time to present all of the records and drill on memory work and theme recognition, etc. As it is now, in the schools of which I know, only those pupils on the team get the intensified training.

Explains How to Conduct A County Round Robin in Debate

Directors of Debate Asked to Start Eliminations Early So That Final Matches May Be Held Previous to Earliest County Meet Date

(By the Editor)

THE change in method of eliminations in debate is causing many inquiries from teachers interested in this contest. Many want to know what a "round-robin" contest is; others how to arrange a round-robin among three, four, five, or seven teams, and so on.

A round-robin is a series of contests in which each entry is matched at one time or another during the series against every other entry. For illustration, a round-robin for two teams is simply one match, A debates B—winner has 1000 per cent, loser zero. Among three teams, A debates B, A debates C, B debates C; among four teams, A debates B, C, and D; B debates C, and D; C debates D. Among five teams it is best shown in tabular form thus:

A	debates B, C, D, E.
B	debates C, D, E.
C	debates D, E.
D	debates E.

Arranged in rounds, the above series may be represented as follows:

First Round: A debates B, D debates E.

Second round: A debates C, B debates E.

Third round: C debates E, A debates D.

Fourth round: C debates D, A debates E.

Fifth round: B debates C.

Sixth round: B debates D.

Please note that if a county committee decides to have but one debate a week, it will take six weeks to run off a round-robin among five teams. In order to complete the series before March 1 (opening date for county meets), it will be necessary to begin about the middle of January with the first round. The series may be completed in three weeks among five teams by using Friday and Saturday afternoons or evenings of each week.

It will be well to keep the standing of teams before the public by furnishing the same to the county newspapers. At the beginning of the contest the standing of teams appears as follows:

A	_____ 000
B	_____ 000
C	_____ 000
D	_____ 000
E	_____ 000

In order to arrive at the percentages attained by the respective teams, multiply the number of matches won by 1000 and divide by the number of debates in which the team has participated, or has been matched. The formula follows:

Number won x 1000 ÷ number of debates = percentage.

Suppose, for example, that in the first round above listed, A defeats B and E defeats D. Apply the formula and the standing of teams will appear as follows:

A	_____ 1000
B	_____ 000
C	_____ 000
D	_____ 000
E	_____ 1000

Suppose that Team A loses three matches and wins one. Multiply 1 by 1000 and divide by four (the total number of matches in which A engaged) and you have A's final standing, 250 per cent.

The rules provide that the two teams having the highest percentage at the close of the round-robin series shall debate for final championship at the county meet.

It is hoped that the County Director of Debate will see to it that a proper schedule is immediately arranged, giving due time and notice to schools so that no school will be barred which really wants to compete, and that the series be started in plenty of time to be finished before the county meet is held. There is no rule against "scouting" in the Interscholastic League, hence all debates should be open and advertised as large an audience secured as possible.

Urges Schools to Join League

OUR Interscholastic League meet last year was a great one, but not what it could have been. If a school is enrolled in the league, the teachers should see that the school is represented in the league meet. If the various contests sponsored by the league are fully explained to the pupils, there will be very little urging needed to get the pupils to enter the contests.—Editorial, *News* (Paris).

GIDEON GIVES ART COMPETITION RULES

More Detailed Specifications For Conduct of This Contest Issued by Director

ART contest in three events will be held as usual during the next State Meet. The following detailed announcement has just been issued:

The University Interscholastic League in cooperation with the Texas Fine Arts Association and under the immediate direction of Professor Samuel E. Gideon of the University of Texas announces that the 1930 Art Contest will be held in Austin in B Hall, top floor, University of Texas, on Friday, May 2, 1930, beginning at 9 A.M. There will be three contests:

- (a) to draw in charcoal, a group of "still life" objects.
 - (b) to paint in color (any medium) a group of "still life" objects.
 - (c) to model in clay, an animal or other subject, the nature of which will be given out only at the hour of the contests.
2. The Art Contest of the University Interscholastic League is open to any high school student eligible, according to the rules of the Interscholastic League Constitution, and any student in a member school of the League.
3. Drawing boards and easels will be furnished the contestants without charge, but all material of every contestants and purchased in advance of the contest as the rooms where competitions are held are some distance from supply houses.

- Each member Junior High School is entitled to enter a contestant in each of the three above-mentioned divisions, but no student may enter more than one competition.
- Each member Senior High School is entitled to enter a contestant in each of the three above-mentioned divisions, but no student may enter more than one competition.
- There are no separate contests for Junior and Senior High schools.
- In previous contests there seemed to be considerable difference in the ages and qualifications between the Junior and Senior High school contestants. On account of the expense of the contest, medals, etc., the director feels justified in not having a separate contest for Junior and Senior

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Texas Press on the Carnegie Report of College Athletics

THE Carnegie Foundation Report on Intercollegiate Athletics brought forth interesting reactions from the Texas press. The report charges that athletes in the majority of the higher educational institutions of the country are subsidized in one way or another. It charges many other things, also, and makes many suggestions and findings in the field of collegiate athletics, but the accusation which seems most to impress the average reader has to do with the subsidizing of the athletes who play on college teams. We cull the following comments:

REPORT OF COUNTY OFFICERS NOW DUE

Counties Not Included in List Published Below Should Wake Up

COUNTIES that have not reported officers should do so at once, if election has already taken place. In a few counties institutes have not yet been held, and in some other counties institutes will not be held until shortly before the Christmas holidays. It will improve the prospects for a good county meet if those interested in each county will see to it that officers are elected at the earliest practicable time. We publish below an alphabetical list of those counties which have reported directors to the State Office and counties not included in this list have not yet reported:

THE report of the Carnegie Foundation on semi-professionalism in college athletics is illuminating only to children under ten. The practice is as much a part of football as goal posts. It would as completely enter other college athletics, too, if it were necessary, but it so happens that football is the money game and hence the one on which most stress is placed. The point is that a good football player, penniless and brainless, can line up with virtually any college or university.

THAT there is need to safeguard genuine amateurism in college sports can hardly be denied and most of us will agree with the statement of Dr. Pritchett in his preface to the foundation's bulletin: "The responsibility to bring athletics into a sincere relation to the intellectual life of the college rests squarely on the shoulders of the president and faculty." Parents may discourage the "shopping" for subsidies by prospective students, charged in the foundation's report, but to reach the evil of commercialism at its source is a task for college authorities.—*Houston Post-Dispatch*.

Denison P.-T.A. Promotes Appreciation of Art

THE Central Ward Parent-Teacher Association has completed plans for its annual art exhibit to be held Monday to Friday, inclusive, in the school auditorium with visitors welcome from 2 to 4 each afternoon.

Mrs. L. S. Lacey, president of the society; Mrs. Nana E. Campbell, principal of the institution; Mrs. E. L. Hopkins, chairman of the art committee, and others of that body, namely, Mesdames C. B. Sullenberger and Russell Hanna, are superintending arrangements for the art event. The display, consisting of 150 reproductions of paintings of famous masters, has been secured from the Colonial Art Company. The pictures, covering 1,000 square feet of the auditorium walls, are well worth seeing and the public is invited to view them. A nominal sum will be asked.

On Wednesday afternoon a special art meeting will be held with Mrs. Fred Parker in charge of the program. Miss Myrtle Langston, Sherman art instructor, will address the audience on the fine arts, and Mrs. Louis Stuart, contralto, will sing. A series of living pictures will be portrayed by the students as a program feature, it is advised.

The school has these annual exhibits to foster art appreciation among the children and to collaborate with community art movements. The fact that the Interscholastic League has added art appreciation to its contest program is making art study in the schools very popular and beneficial.—*Herald* (Denison).

Anderson, Angelina, Archer, Austin, Bandera, Bastrop, Baylor, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Bosque, Bowie, Brazoria, Briscoe, Brown, Burleson, Burnet, Callahan, Cass, Chambers, Cherokee, Childress, Clay, Collingsworth, Colorado, Comanche, Concho, Cooke, Coryell, Cottle, Crane, Crockett, Dallas, Dawson, Delta, Denton, Donley, Eastland, Ellis, El Paso, Erath, Falls, Fayette, Fort Bend, Freestone, Frio, Galveston, Garza, Gillespie, Glasscock, Goliad, Gonzales, Grayson, Guadalupe, Hale, Hall, Hansford, Hardeman, Harris, Harrison, Hartley, Henderson, Hidalgo, Hill, Hockley, Houston, Hunt, Jackson, Jasper, Jeff Davis, Jones, Karnes, Kaufman, King, Knox, Lamb, Lampasas, Lavaca, Lee, Leon, Liberty, Limestone, Lipscomb, Live Oak, Llano, Lubbock, Madison, Matagorda, McCulloch, McLennan, Medina, Mitchell, Montgomery, Montague, Motley, Nacogdoches, Navarro, Nueces, Orange, Palo Pinto, Pecos, Panola, Parker, Polk, Potter, Presidio, Reeves, Refugio, Robertson, Rusk, San Jacinto, San Patricio, San Saba, Scurry, Shelby, Sherman, Stephens, Sterling, Swisher, Tarrant, Taylor, Terrell, Tom Green, Trinity, Tyler, Upshur, Upton, Uvalde, Val Verde, Van Zandt, Victoria, Walker, Waller, Ward, Wharton, Wichita, Wilbarger, Willacy, Williamson, Wilson, Wise, Wood, Young.

Kathryn Smith, Rochelle, Director of Music Memory, McCulloch County: "The music memory contest this year, I think, has been very beneficial to the school children. The most difficult part of the contest I find has been in theme recognition."

THE 1929 STATE ART CONTEST

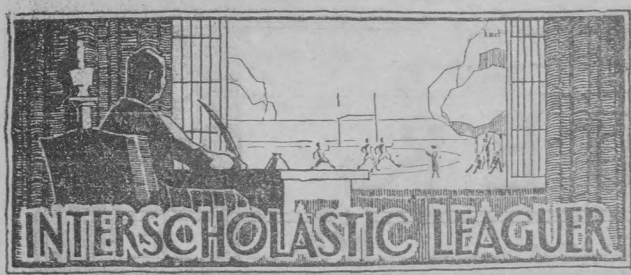


At the last State Meet a free-for-all art contest was held under the direction of Professor Samuel E. Gideon. Following is an explanation of above pictures:

- Group—Still life done in charcoal, 1929 Art Contest.
- Miriam Buckholtz, Austin High School. Winner 1st prize in Still Life in charcoal. 1929 Interscholastic League Art Contest.
- Mark Storm, Austin High School. Winner 2nd prize in modeling. 1929 Interscholastic League Art Contest.
- Group—Still Life, done in color. 1929 Art Contest, Interscholastic League.
- William Lester, Woodrow Wilson High School, Dallas, Texas, winner 2nd prize in Still Life in charcoal. 1929 Interscholastic League Art Contest.
- Leta Mae Dinkins, Oak Cliff High School, Dallas, winner 1st prize in modeling. 1929 Interscholastic League Art Contest.
- Perry Mitchell, Woodrow Wilson High School, Dallas, winner 2nd prize in color. 1929 Texas Interscholastic League Art Contest.
- Winged Victory, awarded by Gutzon Borglum to Leta Mae Dinkins, Oak Cliff High School, Dallas; 1st prize in modeling, Art Contest, Interscholastic League.

BREAKFAST RESERVATIONS

To be sure of reservation for League Breakfast, Friday, November 29, 7:45 a.m., Crystal Ballroom, Baker Hotel, send dollar to League Secretary and get ticket by mail. Tickets will not be on sale in lobby preceding afternoon as has been custom in past.



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ROY BEDICHEK - - - - - Editor

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IN DEFENSE of contests which seek out and develop the exceptional individuals, take the remark of Jowett:

"Something too much may have been said in modern times of the value of individuality. But we can hardly condemn too strongly a system which, instead of fostering the scattered sparks of genius and character, tends to smother and extinguish them."

PERPETUATING the names of Temple High School state winners is a large hammered silver cup in the auditorium of the institution. Each pupil who wins a place in the State Meet has the honor of having his or her name inscribed on this handsome trophy. This is not a League trophy but one provided by one of the civic organizations of Temple to encourage Temple High School pupils to enter try-outs in League events. According to public school authorities, it has proved itself to be a successful device.

DEBATE coaches are preparing against an earlier beginning of interschool matches than usual. The new provision requiring a round-robin schedule will necessitate starting the matches in some counties as early as February 1. Of course, in counties having only a few entries, the schedule can be carried out in much less time. It is our fear that a few member-schools will wake up to this new arrangement too late to participate, although more than a year's notice has been given of the change.

TOPICS in extemporaneous speech and essay writing appear in this issue, continuing the list which was begun in the October issue. Next month another installment of topics will be published. January and February issues will contain further lists, and then the whole will be compiled into one list for use in county meets. Topics from March issues will not be included in lists furnished county meets up to and including March 8. News topics taken from papers issued up to March 1 will be included in lists for county contests. In this connection, it is well to refer to Rule 4 (d) page 40 of the Constitution and Rules, and Rule 4 on page 37.

DEBATE directors may, if it seems expedient, divide the debate teams of the county in either of two ways for round robin eliminations: 1. The county may be divided, and round robin schedule prescribed for each section, the winners in the respective sections to compete at the county meet for the championship. 2. Schools may be divided into rural and high school divisions, and a round robin schedule arranged for the rural schools and one for the high schools, the winners in each division being brought together in the county meet, for final championship and representation to the district meet. In only those counties having a large number of teams will divisions be found advantageous.

AMONG resolutions adopted by the Teachers' Institute of Delta County and reported in the Cooper Review of October 18, are the following:

"That as the rural schools form the greater part of the membership of the Interscholastic League, and since it is manifestly unfair to place rural schools in competition with high schools in debate, that the teachers of Delta County petition the executive committee of the Interscholastic League to place the rural schools in a division by themselves to determine the rural State championship in debate."

"That we pledge our full cooperation toward making the Interscholastic League and one-act play tournament more successful than heretofore."

The League will shortly circularize rural schools on the recommendation to install rural division in debate.

HERE'S an item that seemed to slip by the ever-alert sports editors in Texas, although it was sent out by the University Publicity Department in its free news service:

The University faculty also ratified the ruling of the Southwest Conference in the matter of athletic eligibility. Beginning in September, no athlete may participate in intercollegiate athletics unless he has completed at least two-thirds of the normal

amount of work during the two preceding semesters. Prior to this ruling, eligibility was based on the grades of only one semester immediately preceding participation. In addition, no athlete may absolve eligibility requirements by attending summer school after the 1929 summer session.

This will have a more wholesome effect on Texas collegiate sports than any action by the Southwest Conference in many years.

A CIVILIZED state should not allow a billboard within sight of any of its streets or other public highways. The hideous cigarette advertisements on billboards are particularly abominable.

Mr. M. Q. Sharpe, Attorney-General of South Dakota, recently ruled against the placing of billboards on the highways of his State upon the rights of way 66 feet wide dedicated primarily to the purpose of public travel. In further comment Mr. Sharpe says:

"There is a more important question, however, which we have not yet decided. Many of the signs are placed just outside the right-of-way upon private lands and they obstruct the vision, cause drifts of snow, and weeds, almost as much as if they were six or eight inches inside the right-of-way line. I am satisfied that under its police powers the State could pass a law prohibiting the signs along highways where it could show actual injury to the use of the highway; but would probably have to make compensation to the private owners."

SOME contests are more expensive than others.

Music memory has been one of the most expensive contests the League has scheduled. Talking machines cost money, and records must be purchased each year. This season Dr. Spell, who directs the work in music memory for the League, went all the way to New York to work on the current list and spent the better part of a month trying to secure an assortment of records which was adequate musically and still inexpensive. The result is that a list was secured which costs rural schools ten dollars, and independent districts but five dollars more. Twenty selections for ten dollars means that we have been able to reduce the cost to fifty cents apiece, by far the lowest price we have been able to secure since the beginning of the contest eight years ago. Music supervisors will be interested in our sample test service advertised on page 54 of the Constitution and Rules. However, if all schools wait until the last month before the county meet to order this service, many will be disappointed. Better begin this practice test work soon.

MEET US in the Crystal Ballroom of the Baker Hotel, Dallas, 7:45 a. m., Friday, November 29. Then and there will be served a hearty breakfast, after which one of the greatest physical education speakers in the country will talk on "Athletics—A Part of the School Program." We need this message. Come and get it. To be sure of securing a place, send a dollar to Miss Willie Thompson, Secretary of the League, University Station, Austin, and she will send you your ticket by mail. Places will be reserved for all who secure reservations in advance. If it is apparent that there will be plenty of room after taking care of advanced reservations, then tickets will be sold at the door. We want to point out that the dollar is for food, not for promotion or other expenses. The ancient device of buying a meal from the hotel for seventy-five cents and selling it for one dollar, the twenty-five cents being used for printing programs, paying expenses of speaker, etc., is not used in League functions. We pay the hotel one dollar for every plate and get a dollar's worth of food.

IT HAS often been remarked that Brackenridge High School (San Antonio) is one of the most successful high schools in the state insofar as extra-curricular activities are concerned. We asked the present principal, Mr. Enos Gary, to give us the secret of student interest in these activities. He said he thought that three rules in force there had much to do with it. These three rules are:

1. No student is allowed membership in more than one club since all clubs meet at the same time.
2. No student is allowed to occupy more than one office at the same time, thus insuring a wide distribution of these honors.
3. One sponsorship, on the part of a teacher, is equal to one class, thus giving the teacher time to devote to this work, and giving the teacher a sense of genuine responsibility in connection therewith.

The Leaguer will be glad to hear from principals in other schools notably successful in this work, giving account of plans and devices for securing and holding student interest not only in League contests, but in other activities of an extra-curricular nature.

A VETERAN baseball scout who has just returned from a tour of the State complains that amateur and semi-pro ball is in the same slump that has hit the small bush leagues. At the present rate there will be an alarming scarcity of diamond material in a few years, he declared.

"It used to be that I could make a loop of small towns within a radius of 100 miles, find baseball

going full blast in all of them and discover as fine looking prospects for the majors as ever pulled on spiked shoes. Now these diamonds are grown up in Johnson grass.

"The charge is made that Simon Pures have lost respect for their status; that playing for love of the game practically is a thing of the past. Merchants have found they can't afford to pay the salaries demanded in addition to buying expensive equipment simply for the advertising obtained, the scout said."

This is quoted from a news-dispatch dated July 11. It reveals clearly just what happens when a sport becomes professionalized. Having a clear view of just what will happen in school sports when money begins to play the dominant part, the League is making every effort to keep school sports on a strictly amateur basis.

MISAPPREHENSION of the work of the Interscholastic League debate is evidenced by editorial comment such as is made in the Hearne Democrat of October 18, as follows:

"Below is a clipping from one of our exchanges. It indicates that the propaganda of those who would engulf the State into a huge bonding field, afar from the people, is now starting, and will wax hot and furious in 1930."

The clipping referred to briefly describes the contest and gives the subject, "Resolved, That the Sterling Plan for Financing a State Highway System Should Be Adopted in Texas."

We instance another editorial comment taken this time from the Times (Ranger) October 9:

"A Dallas lawyer visiting in Austin, has protested most earnestly that the Interscholastic League's adoption of its debate subject this year for high school contests involves politics in the governor's race."

"This debate question, as he copied it down from his son's League entry blank, is the merits of the 'Sterling' bond plan."

"This lawyer thinks the subject's going to so many teachers and parents may have an influence. What he overlooks is that League contestants are required to take either side of the question, and obviously just as many will take the negative as the positive."

"So it would look like the flaws could be picked, as well as the merits found, in the plan in the high school contest debates."

The editor of the Times answers conclusively, it seems to us, the charge that the League is propagandizing in this matter. The League's contests are purely educational, and both sides of controversial subjects are adequately presented.

LAWYER TALKS OF EDUCATION

THE baccalaureate address by Dr. Roscoe Pound, Dean of the Harvard Law School, at the 89th commencement of Emory University in Atlanta, Ga., June 4 last, is issued as a bulletin of the University, Vol. XV, No. 9, and is distributed, we presume, free upon request. It is called "What Can We Do Through Education?" A better title would be "The Philosophy of Tolerance." Few commencement audiences in recent years, we dare say, have had the privilege of listening to so profound a discussion of such a difficult and important subject. Each of us, he says, carries around a mental picture or pattern of the world as it ought to be. Unconsciously we judge by this pattern itself. Thus the Book of Daniel is really a religious interpretation of history, since the author had his mental pattern formed during an age when a great people gave their best energies to religious development. Similarly, English historians of a generation ago gave us political interpretations of history, and rewrote ancient history by the same pattern. Nowadays we have history by the economic pattern. "The judgment of Solomon depends upon the way Solomon was raised." With possibly more intimate knowledge, Dean Pound discusses the evolution of judicial decisions from the same standpoint. The same theory is applied convincingly to individual judgments, accounting for much of the narrowness, bigotry, and intolerance, since the mental patterns of most of us are drawn from insufficient or defective information or limited experience. Education which is merely informational, Dean Pound points out, is no cure, since information is an ephemeral thing. True education, he believes, consists rather in furnishing a technique for acquiring and testing and appraising information. The tremendous importance of our present educational system in forming the background of social control in America is set forth in some detail. Of course, no adequate summary of this notable address so packed with meat can be given in this short space.

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS UNDER FIRE

THE CARNEGIE Foundation for the advancement of Teaching issued in 1927 Bulletin Number 18, "Games and Sports in British Schools and Universities," and this year publishes Bulletin No. 23, "American College Athletics." Both are bulky documents; the former 250 pages, the latter 380. Either may be obtained by addressing a request to the organization above entitled, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York. Although the latter appears from the title to be a treatment of college athletics, it has much to say about inter-school athletics, and much more concerning the

effects of college athletics upon similar competitions among the secondary schools. School executives can hardly afford to be ignorant of the information contained in these two bulletins. The importance of school sport is emphasized by the publication of these two ponderous volumes. "The English-speaking peoples of the world are unique," says Henry S. Pritchett in the preface to Bulletin No. 18, "in the place given in their schools and colleges to organized games—games that involve the fundamental principle of team play . . . Whether wise or unwise, whether over-extended or not, this development is a normal growth of Anglo-Saxon ideals." And so it behooves the school man, whether interested in sport or not *per se*, to study school sports as an instrument in training boys and girls for citizenship. We are warned continually that school sports, especially those in which the competition is highly organized, tend to develop abuses which defeat the ends for which they were instituted. It is only by thorough and conscientious study on the part of responsible administrators, by constant watchfulness, and by courageously checking tendencies which experience elsewhere has proved to be dangerous, that school sport may hope to survive and fulfil its high purpose. Although the Interscholastic League has been accused often enough of being "hard boiled" in the matter of strengthening eligibility rules and enforcing the same, we believe that in so doing the cause of school sport is best served and its "expectancy," to borrow a term from life insurance statistics, increased.

BIOGRAPHY

BIOGRAPHY is becoming the fashion in literature. From 1900 to 1915 more than five hundred biographies a year have been published in England alone, and one writer estimates the present daily average output of biography of England, America and France at half a dozen volumes a day. Would that the quality were improved in the same proportion that the quantity has been increased! But the fine objective methods of biographers of the old school have been superseded in large part by the so-called scientific or psychological method. Says James Truslow Adams: "Harold Nicholson predicts in his 'Development of English Biography' that, in the future, biography will become a branch of science and we shall have among other forms, biographies based on the influence of endocrine glands and the internal secretions." Harry Elmer Barnes quite seriously says that the historian or biographer of the future must master physiological chemistry, the glands, arteriosclerosis and all the rest of disease and physiology. In short, the biographer must consider his subject an automaton jerked about this way and that by gland secretions which in their turn have been determined by certain chemical reactions. Thus the greatest bio-chemist will become the greatest biographer. And then, of course, complicating the matter further, we have psychoanalysis, superiority-and inferiority-complexes, secret disgusting motives, balderdash about early dreams and frights and impositions, etc., etc. This all leads Mr. Adams to exclaim:

"Was there in the past a statesman who was really incorruptible? Was there a poet or a painter who believed in the greatness of his art? Were there scholars who cared nothing for the world? Were there men who, human enough and failing often for that reason, yet kept a sense of the intrinsic dignity and worth of human nature? Are there such today? Then away with them! Crucify them! Or show us that they not only sinned but were hypocrites, little men, smaller even than ourselves! Let us bolster up our self-esteem not by slowly working out for ourselves again a new philosophy of life but by pulling down all men of all times to our level."

The question here raised is one of great interest in education. What shall the lives of great men remind us of? Paul Monroe points out in his "History of Education" the importance of furnishing children the examples of the lives of the great men of the nation, emphasizing the point that the Romans used real men for this purpose whereas the Greeks used the biographies of demigods and of heroes who had the help of the gods. Says he:

"An indication of importance of such material as the content of education is furnished by Plutarch's Lives, which to the Romans were lectures on education. Though written by a Greek, such was probably their use at the time of their formulation, and such no doubt was the character of the literature, if such it may be called in its rudimentary form, that formed the basis of the Roman education both in the home and in the school. The perennial interest aroused and the influence exerted by these writings are a slight indication of the value of this phase of Roman education. Mr. Lecky has called attention to the very potent influence of such personal ideals when embodied in personages near in time and place and nature; more potent, indeed, than those of subsequent centuries wherein such ideals were furnished by saints, by those who possessed supernatural traits, or by biblical characters living in remote centuries and possessed of racial characteristics of long ago."

OFF-SIDES
BY THE EDITOR

ASSISTANT Director of Athletics, Harvard University, Mr. Henry W. Clark, advised the Sportsmanship Brotherhood the other day that the Athletic Committee of his institution does not favor enrolling in the Sportsmanship Brotherhood as an organization, adding, however, that this refusal is not meant to reflect in any way upon the Brotherhood. We sympathize with this refusal. No one, of course, denies that sportsmanship is a good thing, but the attempt, through a great, unwieldy organization, to ritualize and ceremonialize sportsmanship, is bound to develop that form of hypocrisy which usually follows the attempt to formalize the really spiritual aspirations of mankind. By the time a body of form and ceremony is built up to house and domesticate an ideal of this kind, the essence of the thing in some way escapes and we are left with an empty shell. Sportsmanship is merely a particular case (applied in a narrow and prescribed set of circumstances) of the Golden Rule, and the Golden Rule simply cannot be institutionalized.

WE quote the sage remarks of a sports writer enant the career of a promising ball player:

"Howard Williamson, former Longhorn, who has just been sent to Chattanooga by the Houston Buffs, is a shining example of a ball player trying to do too much. Williamson is a talented artist and in the winter months makes good money at that profession but takes no exercise. He reported to the Buffs this spring all out of condition and has not yet hit his stride as a batter and his fielding has been almost atrocious. Williamson, in addition to playing baseball is also burning the electric drawing cartoons at night which has not helped his eyes any for baseball and as a result he goes to the Southern league. Howard can hit when in condition and is a good fielder but is trying to advance in two professions at once and that is a pretty hard thing to do. He figures that if he does not go in baseball he will have his art to fall back upon but with the natural talent that he has he can make more in baseball than he can as an artist, although he is also talented along this line."

It is really too bad to spoil a good baseball player with such a trifling thing as art. The bat is mightier than the brush.

Bay City Lions Club Helps Matagorda Co. League Meet

ON Tuesday, Nov. 5th, the Lions Club of Bay City will sponsor the presentation of an operetta. Twenty per cent of the proceeds are to be given to the P-T.A. for the fund for undernourished children, and the remainder of the proceeds is to be applied toward defraying the expenses of having the county interscholastic meet held in Bay City. The latter is a project the Lions Club has taken over at the request of Professor O. E. Hutcheson. It is of mutual value to the school and the community that this meet be held in Bay City, and the Lions are expecting the backing of every interested citizen in the city. It will mean a congregation of people from all over the county, and in taking the responsibility of financing this meet the Lions Club feels that it is to have a part in the educational program of our schools.—Tribune (Bay City).

SCHOOL SPIRIT

COLLEGIATE and high school football is hailed as a promoter of school spirit, an element that seems vital among youngsters who are being lured along the thorny path of knowledge, but sometimes this school spirit is revealed in forms that are, to say the least, unconstructive.

"Truly, faculty members and officials who try to live up to the standards intimated as necessary by the Carnegie Foundation have a hard life. On them the most violent manifestations of school spirit are sometimes showered."

On the eve of what amounts to a gridiron classic to the populace in and around Holton, Kans., the superintendent of the Holton High School scanned the records of the star of his school team and declared him ineligible to play.

Without the star the Holton eleven went down in crushing defeat. But the school spirit was not quashed. Armed with brickbats, stale eggs and mud, a squad of irate students, after the game, chased the conscientious superintendent out of town. As the disgruntled mentor fled cries of "traitor" were hurled after him along with the missiles.—Dallas Herald.



County officers and teachers in one- and two-teacher rural schools will notice that winners in the 3-R contest and in the Rural Pentathlon do not receive points for all-round championship. The note on page 61 of the Constitution and Rules takes precedence over the first part of Rule 6 on the same page. Through an oversight Rule 6 on page 89 of the Constitution and Rules was not made to conform with the schedule of points on page 26, which allows no points in the Rural Pentathlon. The note on page 61 explains why the points are no longer allowed.

Change in 1-Act Play Center

District No. 11 in one-act play competition will hold its tournament at College of Industrial Arts, Denton, instead of at Southern Methodist University (Dallas), as announced in Appendix VII of the Constitution and Rules. Emory G. Horgor, C.I.A., Denton, is the new tournament manager in this district.

Plural of Pulley is Pulleys

Lillian Jaks, tenth grade of St. Ludmila's Academy, Shiner, calls attention to the fact that the plural of "pulley" is spelled erroneously in the current spelling list of the League, page 6, column 13. In this connection, spelling teachers and directors should note Rule 3, page 45, Constitution and Rules, which reads as follows: "In case any word is misspelled in any edition of the spelling list, that word is not to be considered in grading the spelling papers."

Extemporaneous Speech

We quote from a letter from E. E. Layton, of Eastland: "In the October issue of the Leaguer, I notice in the list of topics for essay and extemporaneous speech the following note: Note that in both essay and extemporaneous speech, rural and WARD contestants are to be supplied with topics from the 'news' list. Since a ward contains elementary grades only, it leaves the impression that elementary grades would be eligible for extemporaneous speech, while the rule on page 37 of the Constitution and Rules states that this contest is open to boys and girls in the eighth grade or above in either high schools or rural schools." Mr. Layton calls attention to a slip. The ward or grammar grade pupils obviously are not eligible in extemporaneous speech.



THE Extension Loan Library is prepared to help members of the Interscholastic League in several of their literary contests.

Debate Contests

As usual, a large number of package libraries have been made up on the subject of the League debate. There are about 200 of these libraries arranged in three different sets. When a school has used one of the sets and has returned it, application may be made for a different one until all of the three sets have been used. The first set consists of the H. W. Wilson "Reference Shelf on Highway Finance," which contains a brief, a bibliography, and selected articles on both sides of the question. Material in the other sets consists mostly of articles directly on the problem of highway finance in Texas. Sets two and three contain some duplicate articles. It has been impossible to get as much material on the negative as on the affirmative side. We regret this, as it is always our aim in making up package libraries to have in them an equal number of articles on both sides of the question. It is hoped that the schools belonging to the League will make free use of this material. It was prepared especially for them, and much of it cannot be obtained elsewhere.

Essay and Extempore Speaking

It will be a great aid to the schools taking part in the essay writing and extempore speaking contests if some of the themes required in classroom work throughout the year be on current topics. We have in the Extension Loan Library material on hundreds of current topics which are suitable for themes. For the contests the schools are advised to use four magazines. In many cases, these four are the only magazines subscribed for by the schools, but the Extension Loan Library subscribes for about a hundred magazines. It can often lend to the schools additional material on the

subjects selected from the *World's Work*, *Current History Magazine*, *Review of Reviews*, and *The Scholastic*, or from current news of the daily papers. Suppose that "United States of Europe" were selected from the November issue of *Current History Magazine* for an essay topic. If application were made to the Extension Loan Library additional articles on this subject would be loaned to the school from *The Outlook*, *The Nation*, *Literary Digest*, and perhaps other periodicals. Thus a varied viewpoint and greater interest in the subject would be provided.

Picture Memory

For the study of pictures to be used in the picture memory contest package libraries are being prepared in six sets. These are arranged according to the nationality of the artists represented in the list of contest pictures. They are as follows: Americans (9 artists), Dutch (6 artists), Italian (8 artists), English (7 artists), French (13 artists), Flemish, German, and Spanish (4 artists). To show what kind of material the package libraries contain we will take the set on Dutch artists as an example. In this there is one article on De Hooch and his "Courtyard of a Dutch Home," one on Hals and his "Fool With a Lute," two on Hobbema and his "Middleharnais Avenue," one on Maes and his "The Spinster," and "Grace Before Meat," two on Mauve and his "Sheep," and two on Rembrandt and his "Night Watch." Three of the articles are pamphlets printed by Parker Co., two are from the *Normal Instructor*, one each are from the *Century*, *Delicatore*, *Ladies Home Journal*, and *Christian Science Monitor*. There are colored illustrations in a number of the articles. Only one package library can be sent to a school at a time. State which nationality you want when applying to the Extension Loan Library, University of Texas for one.

Movie Ballyhoo

FROM six to sixty they want sex. And the hotter they are, the better. In the opinion of Homer LeTempt, manager of the Majestic Theatre—and he bases that opinion on the way the box office receipts go—a movie having as its main current sex, is the one that draws the crowds.

Local movie houses have only to advertise Greta Garbo and extra help must be hired to handle the crowds. University students swarm at the entrance—clerks, lawyers, bakers, brokers, housewives, and professional women. Even old folks who usually put thumbs down on such an actress seldom fail to see this torrid individual who weaves her spell.

Women go crazy over John Gilbert and the other ardent lovers of the screen. They want to see a picture that literally takes their breath away, and so long as they want it they are going to be given it by the movie producers.

"Movie producers use the box offices as barometers to gauge what the public likes," Mr. LeTempt said.

He says that someone might remark that they like war pictures, gang pictures and sea pictures, but with few exceptions the pictures of any type having the largest crowds are the ones that are built on sex.

There are epidemics of pictures. Gang pictures for months, newspaper stories for another siege, and war pictures for an even longer time.

"But always they want heavy love making."

"Personally I don't like Clara Bow, yet she is one of the biggest drawing cards we can get in Austin. Nancy Carroll is winning many fans, and the women adore Gary Cooper. Nils Asther is stepping forward as one of the most popular of the male stars, and I imagine he is going to take John Gilbert's place in many instances."

Movie-goers don't want slow moving pictures. That is the reason the stupendous western productions are not made more frequently. The great open spaces are beautiful, but they don't get a kick out of them—and the American public is continually searching for kicks.

The person who sits through a movie nowadays is disappointed unless there are certain high spots of love-making. And the actresses and producers are doing their best.—*Austin Statesman*.

Rud R. Williams, Music Supervisor, Perryton: "In connection with the music memory contest will state that the contest was held for the rural schools only and that three teams of two each were entered. Of the six papers turned in, three made a perfect score. The greatest difficulty seemed to have been in recognizing instrumental tone. The pupils said that the records 'The Instruments of the Orchestra' were all right in themselves, but they had difficulty in recognizing the instrument when in the full orchestra."

High School Press

By DeWitt Reddick

MISS Edith Fox, sponsor of *The Brackenridge Times*, dropped in to see us the other day. As usual, Miss Fox had some good ideas about high school papers, and one of these had to do with editorials.

Do your editorials accomplish anything? Miss Fox suggests one way to get results is to challenge some school group in an editorial to do something. *The Times* decided that Brackenridge High School needed a school song; so *The Times*, in an editorial, presented this need and challenged the Purple Jackets, girls' pep organization, to select and prepare such a song. The girls took up the challenge, labored hard over the song, and presented it to the school. It was a big success.

Through the editorial columns of *The Times*, the girls' pep squad challenged the boys of the school to organize a pep squad for the game with Main Avenue. The boys responded with spirit to the challenge; and the boys' pep squad became a reality.

The Challenge Idea

Maybe you think your school grounds should be kept cleaner. Instead of writing an editorial urging the students in general to be more careful with their trash, why not pick some student group or club and challenge that organization to make it one of their duties to see that the grounds are kept clean? You could follow out this idea for many things that you want done in your school. Perhaps a use of this challenge idea in your paper now and then will make your editorials more effective.

High school papers in general seem to have more trouble with the typographical appearance of their pages than with the actual writing of the articles. Several papers, though, have this year worked out a front page that is much neater in appearance and gives better display to the news than their front page of last year. *The Amarillo Sandstorm*, for example, has worked out several changes. Its first issues were decidedly too inky in appearance. Compare the issue of October 11 with that of November 8, and you will find two important changes. First, the heavy black letters of the title have been replaced by thinner, lighter type, and the slogan under the title, "Texas' Livest High School Newspaper," has been reduced to type almost half as small. Second, the first issue is set in 8-point type on an 8-point slug, whereas the latter issue is set in 8-point type on a 9-point slug. Perhaps you do not understand these terms, but your printer can explain them for you. This change means that automatically there is a small space left between the lines of type, and that therefore the front page of *The Sandstorm* does not look too black, as it did. Does your front page look all right to the eye? If not, try to figure out what is wrong with its physical appearance, and have your printer make the necessary changes.

Some of the papers would be improved in appearance, we think, if they would begin using a three-line inverted pyramid type of headline as a subordinate deck or section for their principal one-column headlines. *The Chatter*, *Palestine High School*, *The Bow Wow*, *Plainview High School*, and *The Laredo High School Journal* would look better with two-deck headlines for tops of the columns instead of the one-deck heads they use.

The use of all-capital letters looks all right for the top deck of some headlines and for the cross-line that is used by some schools; but generally subordinate decks look better in capital and lower case letters. *The Belton Tiger* and *The Bonhi Weekly*, we would suggest, might improve their front pages by making their subordinate decks capital and lower case instead of all capitals. Some papers, such as the *Giddings High Traveller*, the *Spearman High Lynx*, and the *Abernathy High Antelope*, would look better if they used larger type, probably about 18-point type, for their most important one-column heads.

If you have on file any copies of these papers we mention, you might look at them and see if the suggestions we make for them would not also apply to your paper.

The *Plainview Bow Wow*, after appearing in its first issues as a page in the *Plainview city newspaper*, appeared in its fourth issue as an independent high school paper. We are glad that the *Bow Wow* staff decided on this change, and we wish them success with their venture.

December 13 and 14 the Texas High School Press Association is holding

its annual convention at Baylor College in Belton. That Association and ours, the I.L.P.C., have been working with each other for the last three years to help to the best of our ability the high school journalists of the State. Each organization will give you something that the other does not; so I hope that each member of our Conference will also enroll as a member of the Association at Belton, and that each member of that Association will also be a member of our I.L.P.C. Miss Wortman of Baylor College has a good program worked out for high school delegates to the December convention. We hope you can all attend.

Have you sent in your enrollment blank for membership in the I.L.P.C.? Some school papers that were enrolled last year have not yet signed up. We are going to mail out pamphlets soon on headlines and on front-page make-up; so if you want copies of these pamphlets, be sure, if you have not yet registered in the I.L.P.C., that your enrollment request comes to us at once. Address it to the High School Press Editor, the *Interscholastic Leaguer*.

Books and Magazines

The Gateway Series of Tested Plays, edited by C. M. Wise, Row, Peterson and Company, 1911 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

Publication of plays especially suited to high schools, little theaters and other amateur groups is evidently a new enterprise for this publishing company. A dozen of these booklets, paper bound but on good paper and in clear, large type were sent to the Leaguer for review. Mr. C. M. Wise editor, has this to say concerning the manner in which these plays have been selected and tested: "Each play, during the process of editing, has been tested by production in a typical school situation. The published product is, therefore, not that of a commercial or professional situation, where large theaters, lavish financial resources, paid actors and staff, and a highly urbanized, blasé, and jaded metropolitan audience are taken as a matter of course; but rather that of school presentation, in a school auditorium, with average school resources, student-actors, teacher-directors, and school and community audiences."

This series clearly has a *raison d'être*. Moreover, the publishing company makes royalty terms for producing these plays on a percentage basis, 15 per cent. for first performance (maximum \$25), and seven and one-half per cent. on second performance (maximum \$12.50). The first few pages of each volume are given over to instructions, suggestions and advice looking to a proper staging of the production.

"Happiness for Six," by Glenn Hughes, is a three-act comedy of manners of the upper middle class. It can be made successful by qualified high school cast which chooses to buckle down and put in good hard conscientious work on it. It's by far the best play in the series that we have examined.

"Whimsy" by Owen Lee involves a rather large cast and a good deal of work for a play that is very light and has only a slight plot. The Dean is rather wooden and the reformation of the villain unconvincing.

Another play by the same author, who by the way, is apparently the best craftsman represented in the series, is "Man or Mouse." Mr. Lee's plays seem to follow the rules of the teachers of playwriting, but in this, as in the other play, the plot is so thin that it barely holds together.

"Boy Blue" by Roman Laim is a rather lame attempt to dramatize Eugene Fields "Little Boy Blue."

The plot of "Strength," by Marjorie Streigel, runs thus: Girl runs off to marry boy . . . proud, wealthy father interferes to the end that communication had been broken off between them for a year. She finds boy who, meantime, had married another. He tells her he can get her a job in the laboratory where he is working where they can help each other "work it out." Then the girl's friend comes in and they decide that she and boy cannot work together. She is strong (see title) and takes midnight train for St. Louis.

"The Quest" by Lee Owen Snook tells the story of a square peg in a round hole. It might go over well if properly worked up. Of course, we do not look for finesse and subtlety. Points are made with a hammer on an anvil, and they can't be very keen. This play is worthy trying.

"Safe Playing" is rather an exercise than anything else. Might be used to limber up your dramatic talent a little. Rather trivial.

Percy Mackaye's "The Sphinx" takes you to romantic Egypt with a fairly good plot. Good humorous situations, and although the end is in sight long before you reach it, it is probable that each member of the

audience will think he is the only one present with enough brains to figure it out and hence will enjoy it all the more.

We can hardly conceive of "Roman Holiday" by Roman Laim being worth the time and trouble to stage it. It is an attempt to give a lesson in every day life of Romans, but there are many better things available for this purpose.

Other titles in this series: "The Ideal Spot," a farce by Thelma Gibson; "Let's Move the Furniture," a farce by Douglas Welch; "Clock Struck One," a fantasy by Anne H. Jennings, and "Confetti," a Harlequinade in one act by Virginia Petersen.

We commend the general idea of series, although we cannot believe it is necessary to "write down" for high schools as is done in a few of the plays so far offered. We look forward with interest to seeing other numbers of the Gateway Series.

M. B.

The Scrip, "latest unit in the series begun in the Southwest Texas State Teachers College in 1928 to preserve worthy pieces of creative writing done in and out of class by students during the college year." The Southwest Texas State Teachers College, Summer 1929.

Of course, as anyone familiar with the English work in the Teachers College at San Marcos will guess from reading the above caption, Professor Gates Thomas is guilty of promoting the enterprise. Neatly done, hand-work throughout, with evidence of the loving care that only hand-work inspires, this volume of forty mimeographed pages, with an artistic cover printed from a lineoleum block made by one of the students, shows how much better things are done with willing workers laboring under difficulties than with all the facilities in the world if the hearts of the workers are not in the job. But for a few smudges which, we judge, were due to an irremediable defect in the inking device, *The Scrip* is clearly printed and quite as attractive as typewriting can be made. The contributions are worth while, many of them far above the quality we expect of the amateur.

Essay and Speech Topics

Abbreviations used in this list follow: "S," Scholastic; "R," Review of Reviews; "W," *World's Work*; "C," Current History.

- (Continued from October Issue)
- 29. An Arab's View of Jewish-Arab Clash in Palestine. (C. Nov.)
- 30. The Recent Treaty Between England and Egypt. (C. Nov.)
- 31. What is Zionism? (C. Nov.)
- 32. Nicaragua and Our Present Interest in That Country. (C. Nov.)
- 33. Extraterritoriality in China Should (or should not) Be Abolished. (C. Nov.)
- 34. American-Italian Dispute Over Naturalization. (C. Nov.)
- 35. Lindbergh's Recent Accomplishments. (C. Nov.)
- 36. Questions to be Discussed at the Ensuing Disarmament Conference. (C. Nov. S. Nov. 2.)
- 37. Thirty Years of Progress in Transportation. (W. Nov.)
- 38. The Late Myron T. Herrick. (W. Nov.)
- 39. The Institute of Pacific Relations. (W. Nov.)
- 40. Family Allowances in Belgium. (C. Nov.)
- 41. The Conquest of Leprosy. (R. Nov.)
- 42. Progress of the Near East Relief. (R. Nov.)
- 43. Our Mexican Immigrants. (R. Nov.)

News Topics

- 11. Gustav Stresemann.
- 12. Hoover's Conference of Big Business Men.
- 13. The Carnegie Report on College Athletics.
- 14. Dispute over Louvain Inscription.
- 15. Senator Bingham Censured by the Senate.

"A controversial question stated thus means that the essay-writer or extemporaneous speaker may take either side of the question he pleases."

"We are anxious to get started on this year's Leaguer work," writes H. E. Gibbs, of Dime Box School. "Please send 48 spelling lists. These lists are to be used throughout the grades, as I find that they are helpful in keeping students interested in spelling. We appreciate the opportunities the Leaguer offers our boys and girls."

The Indian Paint-Brush
(Castilleja)
(By Dr. E. C. Tharp)

LEGEND relates that a young Indian chief, inspired one night by the wondrous beauty of a Texas sunset, as it blended yellow, orange, red, and deep magenta, was filled with a consuming desire to catch and hold the glorious everchanging tints. But his war paints were all too crude and gaudy; he had no brushes delicate enough to do such work and his hands were too awkward in their touch. Sad and sore at heart, he could not sleep that night. All the night through he prayed to the Great Spirit for paints and brushes fitted for his purpose and for lightness and skill with which to match Nature's handiwork. The next evening came on, and with it the promise of an even more splendid show of color. As the bright yellow began to appear the young chief in despair heard a voice: "Look!" it said, "see what the Great Spirit has done!"

There at his feet lay a beautiful plant, delicately fashioned into a paint brush with its tip dipped in yellow to match exactly the color of the sky. Trembling with hope he seized it and stroked the smooth soft buckskin which he wore about his shoulders. To his amazement and delight the color spread as by magic from the brush to the buckskin. As the colors of the sunset grew deeper, other brushes appeared tipped to match them. Each was eagerly seized as it appeared, the one just used being dropped in favor of its successor.

The scene in the sky soon passed; but on the buckskin canvas there remained a beautiful and permanent likeness of it. Better still, the magic brushes dropped by him sprang up each a thousandfold, so that covering almost the whole of Texas and spreading thence widely over the continent, their varied hues of yellow, orange, red and purple make their familiar and beloved contributions to our natural floral loveliness.

So much for the legend. The fact is that when the first white man saw what is now our own State of Texas, the Indian paint-brush was here as one of the most beautiful of the flowers, bedecking the virgin prairies with yellow and orange, the glades of the woodland with scarlet, the hills of central Texas with orange, the plains and the mountains with varying hues of orange, red and magenta. The plant belongs to the figwort family, familiar members of which are fox-gloves, snapdragons and many others. An interesting characteristic setting it off from the other members of the family is the fact that the beautiful coloration which tips off the brushes is not so much on the flowers—which are in fact rather inconspicuous—as on the modified leaves to be found associated with the flowers. The other most familiar example of this transfer of flower coloration to leaves is to be found in the so-called Christmas Poinsetta, which belongs to an entirely different group, the spurge.

How are you getting on with the Wild Flower Contest in your school?

Germany to Adopt Competitive Sports

WHEN Germany's two ambassadors of sport, Dr. Carl Diem and Dr. Theodore Lewald, return to their native soil on June 10, one of the first steps they will take toward the reorganization of Germany's athletic system will be the formation of a public schools athletic league, founded on the league for boys and girls of New York City.

In their short visit to these shores, they have been convinced by S. R. Guggenheim and Gustavus T. Kirby, pioneers in the field of athletic promotion for school boys, that the heart of America's championship Olympic teams is planted in public school athletics where the initial training is administered to boys.

At a dinner given in honor of the two German athletic experts recently at the University Club, New York City, Dr. Lewald openly admitted to Guggenheim and Kirby that Germany, together with most other countries, had come to the realization that the old method of calisthenics, for many years the practice on the con-

tinental, was not as well calculated to bring about the coordination of mind and body that was necessary for the best physical development.

As President of the German Athletic Federation, which has an individual membership of almost 6,000,000, Dr. Lewald is striving to bring to the German youth the best methods of physical training and play that can be found in the systems and practices of the world, and it is this quest which has brought him to these shores with his associate, Dr. Diem, who is secretary of the federation.

Visited Here in 1904

Dr. Lewald's first visit to this country was in 1904, when he represented Germany as Commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition. From that time on he has traveled the world over and has sought the secret of athletic superiority of the winning teams in the Olympic games.

Now he is determined to find why America's band of athletes romped off so easily with the last team trophy at the international games at Amsterdam last summer and he believes that he has found the kernel of the nut he has sought to crack in the public schools athletic league of New York.

In his inspection tour of New York's colleges and schools the two visitors were taken to the new DeWitt Clinton High School in the Bronx, most costly and modern of the city's high schools, and the boys there demonstrated amply the physical fitness which they have attained under the supervision of the league.

Dr. Lewald was not surprised on his visit that afternoon to find that the splendid gymnasium, fine swimming pool and equipment for physical exercise and education was not for the purpose of merely calisthenic drills, but to the end that the boys might be trained for competition in all branches of sports.

The Clinton athletes gave a demonstration of the physical fitness test as prescribed by the U.S.A.L. and Dr. Albert K. Aldings, director of health education, explained how the ability to take punishment without whimpering, to achieve victory without strutting, to take defeat courageously, all helped to mould character. He told them how the cheering for the teams and for the schools developed patriotism, as was well demonstrated in the pledge of allegiance to the flag, now a part of every important gathering of P.S.A.L. athletes.

Dr. Lewald could not help but be impressed by the magnitude of this fine new school building and expressed the hope that on his next visit the projected athletic field and stadium would be completed. He believed that Germany's problems, let alone the United States, was not to convince the educational authorities of the desirability of competition in sports, but also to find competent leaders, teachers and instructors, especially for girls.

Difference in Plan

Nothing like the P.S.A.L., which was founded twenty-five years ago by S. R. Guggenheim and Gustavus T. Kirby, is known in Germany. The program in the schools, as explained by the two specialists, is composed primarily of formal exercises and gymnastics.

A considerable number of recreational clubs fostering sports have been organized, particularly since the war, but none compares with the league in New York, which has been copied by other cities in the country since.

It is the ambition of these two leaders to introduce into the public school system of Germany a program of competitive sports and games similar to that now carried on in New York. To this end, they have invited the officials of the league to attend the Olympic Congress to be held in Berlin in May, 1930, at which time physical education and recreation leaders from more than fifty countries will congregate. It is planned to have a motion picture demonstration of the New York P.S.A.L. program as a part of the Congress schedule.

As his final tribute to New York's athletic system before he departed for his tour of Western cities, Dr. Lewald said: "The great things about your American games are the joy and gaiety which run through them. Happiness, health and physical power should be built together."

Preparation for League contests has started, as usual, in the Robert E. Lee Ward School, Sherman, of which Mrs. Virginia Newman is principal. Says Mrs. Newman in a recent letter: "As I will have six teachers working on the various contests that we are going to enter, I would appreciate it if each one of them might have a copy of the Constitution and Rules. This year's spelling lists are the most sensible ones ever sent out. Next year pare some more in number and quality, and you will have a bulletin psychologically and pedagogically perfect."

Says Large Schools Crowd Out Smaller from League Football

Experienced Coach and Official Deplores Tendency To Neglect and Ignore Small School's Rights Which He Declares Is General

THE following article is offered as a constructive criticism of the present tendency in Interscholastic League football, by Superintendent N. W. Prentice of Richland Springs Public Schools. Mr. Prentice has coached League teams three years, acted as official in League games, and is at present secretary of the Executive Committee of District 11, Conference B.

"Five seasons ago, when I entered League work by coaching athletics at Richland Springs, I found a lively spirit existing between teams of this district and every game drew a crowd, every game was profitable. Competition was on about an equal plane between the larger teams and the smaller teams. Gradually, as the larger schools, in towns able to support a team, began placing more emphasis on having a winning team, arousing the players and the school to a feeling that the school year's success depended upon the success of their football team, the smaller teams became the under dogs and defeat was almost inevitable.

"The next step came when the Districts were organized and committees began making plans for play-off to a championship in the District. Naturally the smaller teams were disregarded as contenders and the whole program has worked to the interest of the larger schools.

"As a result of this, smaller schools are resorting to using ineligible teams, not accepting the League plan and in general, disregarding the purpose and spirit that the League is trying to develop through competitive encounters between teams.

"In District 11 this present season, there are fifteen teams, only ten of which accepted the League plan. Of the ten accepting, eight were designated as representative teams, and for a team to win the championship it must play five of the eight teams. As schedules were not completed by competing teams, the committee had to arrange games for the designated teams. This did, canceling all Thanksgiving games, for fear a tie might result between two of the eight teams and force a play-off Thanksgiving. Schedules were re-arranged without regard for undesignated teams, merely kicking them aside as 'tho' saying, 'You haven't a chance to win a championship and you are so unimportant that you can get your own schedule. We must care for the designated teams as they are championship contenders.'

"You can easily see the effect of this on the football in our District, and it is happening all over Texas. Games between undesignated teams draw no crowds, small teams can not make the season pay, they have no incentive to cause them to play eligible teams. In other words, it has killed the spirit of the best game on earth in our District, and has caused the smaller teams to lose all spirit and respect for the League and its rules which apparently do not give them a chance.

"Possibly another division will be necessary, for there is too great a range of strength in teams representing schools of near one hundred enrolled and schools of several hundred enrolled. Since there are more of the smaller schools, the greatest benefit the League could do would be to devise some plan by which the smaller schools could be led to observe League rules, play eligible teams, develop school spirit and have some goal to work toward.

"It is becoming a problem that will have to be settled. The small schools are suffering. The success of the League football program is endangered and the League is becoming disrespected by the smaller schools because of the advantage the larger schools have and the appearing favoritism shown larger schools. As the interest in the small school dies down, ineligible teams resorted to, the better athletes are induced to go to the larger schools.

"This condition is becoming an old, old story. What salvation can you

offer the small schools which are trying to engage in a sport that offers so much to the players and school, but which are handicapped by size and disregarded by committees and trampled under large, strong teams so often that all spirit is whipped out of them?"

Says Declamation Rule 2 Detrimental in Wilson Co.

(By Supt. B. E. Hutson, Stockdale)

WE HAVE just finished Wilson County School Meet. I should like to make this suggestion in regard to the double representation where there is not five member schools. Please do not county grammar schools in with high schools as was done this year. We did not have but three high schools to enter declamation, therefore the third place did not count. Some times we do not have but two high schools represented in declamation. Please make that ruling so that there must be as many as four separate member schools enter the declamation at the county meet. This would guarantee four speakers in both the grammar and high school declamation contests. All of the small high schools that pay their fee do not enter declamation. They pay the fee in order to enter the other contests such as playground ball and other athletic events.

I also think that the changes in rules should be printed in bold faced type under each event that it affects. For instance the change this year that says you can not have a composite team should have been printed under play ground ball, volley ball, and all track and field events. You may say that they should read all of the constitution and rules, but they would still not apply it to all of those events when it plainly states that Article VIII applies in this contest and this article says ten to twenty years.

Ordering 300 copies of the new spelling list, E. E. Layton, Principal Eastland Junior High School, says: "We find this list the best available material for supplementing the adopted text in spelling. We have noticed that drilling on these lists the past few years has caused a marked improvement in the spelling in this school."

Ruth Fleetwood, Alpine: "You asked in your letter that I give my opinion as to the value of the music memory work this year. It seems to me that the work as it is now planned has many advantages over that of former years. I believe that the drudgery of learning to spell the names of compositions and composers was not worth all the work it caused; as it is now, the children have a greater chance to get real pleasure from the music."

Urges Change in One-Act Play Eligibility Rules

(By Dona Hardin, Groom High School)

In connection with the League's public speaking contests there is one thing that would help us wonderfully out here in the thinly settled Panhandle of Texas.

You know, of course, that we do not get any "league points" by winning the one-act play contest. Then does it not seem unfair to small high schools that a student entering a forensic event in the regular league contests is not allowed to enter the one-act play? Owing to the fact that small high schools do not have many talented dramatic students, and the casts of most plays enlist all the available talent, it is almost impossible to have representatives in all the forensic events and enter the one-act play contest also.

This year we had a splendid play for the one-act play contest, but as our whole debating team was in the cast, we had to give up the idea of going to Canyon with our play. We simply did not have enough talent to go around.

Why couldn't some kind of exemption or condition be added to modify the rule for small high schools which makes a student entering a regular forensic event ineligible to the one-act play contest?

(Editor's Note: The reason pupils are not permitted to enter both one-act play and debate is that play tournaments are conducted at the same time many of the county meets are in progress and at different places, so conflicts would be unavoidable.)

WANTS TO PLAY FOOTBALL

The following letter is from a lad who will make a writer, whether or not he ever shines on the gridiron:

I am a student and athlete in High School, who according to your graduate rule is ineligible for interscholastic competition in 1929 because I have a sufficient number and the required credits to graduate. My case is an unusual one, however, and I think that the League will be doing me an injustice if I am not allowed to play next year.

I have gotten sixteen credits, all that are required to graduate, in three years. I entered high school in 1926. I did not learn of the graduate rule until about seven weeks ago. It was too late then to drop a course and to flunk one would go against my grain and leave a blot on my academic career.

I am only sixteen and my parents think I am too young to go away to Texas University. I have had only two years of football competition out of the three I have been in high school. I am positively not staying in high school next year for the sake of playing football, but, as I must stay, I want to play worse than anything I know of. It seems to me that your graduate rule should pertain only to men who have been in high school four years.

Please see if the Rules Committee can not amend that rule or do something so that a sixteen year old boy, weighing one hundred and eighty pounds, having been in high school three years, having had two years of football competition, having sufficient number of credits to graduate but can not, can play next year. If you have ever played and learned to love this game of modified murder, you know how I feel. If you have not, ask someone who has.

I hope you will tell me something, even if it is a flat "no," as soon as possible.

Decatur Is Awarded 1930 Wise County League Meet

DURING the Teachers Institute at Decatur last week, representatives of the Decatur Lions Club, the Decatur Chamber of Commerce, and the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce appeared before the meeting to extend invitations to the teachers and the League directors to hold the County Meet in their respective cities next spring. The County Meet has grown to be the largest school gathering during the year in the county and the business men of the towns are keenly alive to the value of entertaining the meeting. Both Decatur and Bridgeport made most attractive offers. Both pledged all expenses of the meet and put all necessary facilities for holding the meet at the disposal of the directors. Upon a majority of the teachers in the institute voting in favor of Decatur as the next meeting place for the League gathering, the directors chose the county seat by a majority vote. The meet will be held sometime the latter part of March, the exact

date to be determined later by the executive committee. The directors also voted to have the rural meet and the high school meet on separate dates so as to give ample time for the numerous contests. The two meets will be held on succeeding week-ends, two days each.—News (Decatur).

Texas Press on the Carnegie Report of College Athletics

(Continued from Page One)

versity he wants to—not all of them, perhaps, but, conservatively, 90 per cent.—Beaumont Enterprise.

A GROUP of owl-eyed professors paid by the Foundation have just spent three years of their more or less valuable time, and no one knows how much money, to find out that some of our college football stars are being paid as high as 50 cents an hour for part-time work. From the report, we gather the startling information that these boys are squandering this money for room and board.—Kingsville Record.

THE Carnegie Foundation says college football is "tainted with money." Free teaching and cash bonuses are given to young men that can kick hard, run fast, and tackle savagely. It would be more pleasing if colleges sought great teachers as eagerly as they seek great quarterbacks.—Miami Chief.

ON the same day that the Carnegie report became public property, Enoch Bagshaw resigned as head football coach at the University of Washington and two Iowa gridiron athletes set forth to disprove charges involving their amateur status. And these are only two of the disturbances.

Bagshaw's difficulties have been long-standing, especially since last season, yet his withdrawal after the Huskies met two stunning reversals at the hands of Southern California and Washington State added significance to the Carnegie report's disclosure that in about 3 out of 7 colleges the football coach's tenure depended on producing winning teams.—Gainesville Register.

SHADES of Sherlock Holmes! The glory that once was Hawkshaw's in the funny sheets should beyond a doubt go to the "master sleuths" of the Carnegie Foundation who spent three years and loads of "jack" to find out what everybody already knew, at least everybody but the educated "gum shoe" artists.—Lufkin News.

THE Carnegie Foundation report, very lengthy and at times very dry does not, I am sure, reveal anything about college football that is not now, and that has not been known for a number of years. The report points to widespread proselyting, something that we all knew existed. But it does not point out a way to avoid it.

The report also goes into a doleful explanation of the commercialization of the college game and hints that the blame for this is on the colleges. But whoever dug up the data must certainly have forgotten to consult with Mr. Gus A. Fan, the man who pays his money to see the games. After all, if Mr. Fan declined to see the games would these great stadii, these magnificent gymnasiums and these fine athletic appointments be possible?—Houston Press.

NO one yet has seriously challenged the Carnegie report. The Foundation has a habit of accumulating concrete facts before issuing a statement.

This makes critics slow in denying conclusions.

There is no question that inducements are offered fast high school players to enter a given college. Football has become the most popular and spectacular of all games and at the same time the game from which the largest financial returns are received.

In addition there is an intensely partisan collegiate spirit. Large sums are spent on stadiums, coaches and other expenses.—El Paso Times.

WE can only wonder, in view of the dividends returned by football and in view of the inconsistencies which hedge our present code of amateurism, that the state of affairs reported by the Carnegie Foundation is not considerably worse than it is. There is so much that is openly commercial about college football, that it would be surprising indeed if countless abuses which are a reflection of that commercialism did not result. With football a gigantic industry, and with high salaried coaches a professional and accepted part of a system which is theoretically 100 per cent amateur, it requires something verging on omniscience to say where the spirit of amateurism stops and the spirit of professionalism begins.—Waco News-Tribune.

THE temptation to overstep the line of amateurism also is easy to understand. Athletic prestige has come to mean a great deal to colleges. In some cases it affects materially their attendance and their monetary income. Possession of football prowess is today the open sesame to unlimited publicity for any college—and that is a thing that is worth real dollars and cents, and many of them.

When some colleges have resorted to somewhat hazy methods—or when their ex-students have done it for them, whether or not with their knowledge and consent—other colleges have found a great demand on them to do the same.

Nevertheless a way out must be found. Some method of definitely drawing the line between legitimate student aid and payment to athletes must be found, or intercollegiate athletics must eventually suffer severely, and our colleges themselves stand considerably lower in the public esteem.—Houston Chronicle.

JUST because an institution of learning has a winning football team is no sign its athletes are subsidized.

Thousands of young men are attracted to colleges and universities by athletics. It is a healthy, not a demoralizing, ambition to want to excel in sports. If to win a game is to be considered guilty of buying a team, we have become an unduly suspicious nation.

Abolish sports, and see how long your colleges and universities would prosper. See how long they would continue their rapid increase in enrollment.—Abilene News.

IT has been known that athletes could obtain jobs with less difficulty than non-athletes in Texas schools. Athletes have been favored in filling places in the physical training departments of the college and universities, without a doubt.

Apparently the practice had reached an extent that seriously affects the sportsmanship of athletics in Texas colleges and universities, but it should be stamped out. Disregarding the ethical phases of the practice, as well as the sportsmanship, it is wholly unfair to the countless students not adept in athletics. It is unfair for the people of the state to maintain a school where each boy and girl does not have an equal opportunity. The same may be said of denominational institutions.—Vernon Record.

WHAT are they going to do about it? seems the attitude of Wichita Falls' former college men and those in close touch with the collegiate gridiron situation. The Carnegie Foundation's scathing charges of professionalism, subsidizing and proselyting in collegiate athletics created only a mild ripple hereabouts. "True enough, but what can be done about it?" was the general attitude. The Carnegie Foundation uncovered nothing that nearly every individual who follows collegiate sports has not been aware of through all the years. A Georgia sports writer says the next thing the Carnegie Foundation is going to do is to send an expedition to the north pole and make the startling discovery that there is no Santa Claus.—Wichita Falls Times.

COLLEGE athletics were rocking crazily on an unsteady base today following the report of the Carnegie Foundation, in which the conduct of the athletics of 84 out of a total of 112 colleges examined by the agents of the Foundation was specifically and directly condemned. The first apparent reactions to the charges are staunch denials of the peridy with which the colleges are alleged to be guilty.

College presidents whose schools were named in opprobrious tones are quick to deny that such conditions are outlined in the report actually exist. They are seconded by deans and athletic heads who are being quoted at length and with some heat throughout the country.

But in the midst of this blanket denial looms the scathing indictment of sport in the American college, 383 pages of findings over three and a half years of observation in schools selected at random in all parts of the nation. The report does not deal in vague generalization. It attacks with-out fear and with marked fervor some of our most revered institutions, and their good names are being banded about with horrible indiscriminate.—Houston Chronicle.

THE investigation of American college athletics, made public in The News today, simply puts the official stamp upon facts that have been common knowledge for years to all well informed persons. However, because it will be almost impossible to deny this elaborate report, as college educators have had the habit of denying stories of subsidy in the past, there will probably be a widespread clamoring for reform. It is even possible that some of the large institutions or

some of the purportedly moral institutions will attempt to institute sweeping reforms.

For our part, we see no need of either denial or reform. We have never been able to comprehend why the boy who is willing to "die for old Rutgers" shouldn't be guaranteed board and room and undertaker's expenses. There are many worthy lads who are anxious to receive a college education and who can play football better than they can do anything else. Why shouldn't they be permitted to capitalize this asset? And even if the athlete is a genius at some other trade, the time spent in practice deprives him of the opportunity to work his way through college by hashing or grading papers or playing poker.

The result of a reform wave would be to deprive many poor men's sons of a shot at college education, which everybody knows by reading the biographies of Lincoln and Edison and Henry Ford* is the best way to prepare an American for making his way in this world.

It would also deprive those poor boys who entered of a chance to gain glory for dear old alma mater. Better watch out or Upton Sinclair will be characterizing the Carnegie report as capitalistic propaganda to make college athletics safe for the aristocracy and keep the rabble uneducated.—Galveston News.

*This writer chooses unfortunate examples.—Editor.

Gideon Gives Art Competition Rules

(Continued from Page One)

High school students. Though it may be discouraging to the younger students, the experience gained in the contest is of considerable value and instead of being discouraged by the work of the older children they learn much, both as to the nature of the contest, the processes employed by the more talented ones, and other pointers which would be of value in future contests.

8. There are no preliminary or elimination contests other than those the individual schools choose to conduct.

9. First and second prizes of silver and bronze medals will be awarded in each of the three divisions of the contest.

10. The contest will last six consecutive hours, with time out for noon lunch.

11. At night on the same day of the contest the names of the winners of the contests will be announced, followed by an illustrated lecture on "Art" by a lecturer of national note.

The following day Saturday, May 3, will be the occasion of the meeting of the Texas Fine Arts Association at the Ney Museum in Hyde Park, where in the afternoon there will be another lecture on art, the subject of which will be of value to the contestants.

12. Students entering this competition are not entitled to participate in the League rebate fund.

13. An exhibition of premiated work in former contests along with the photographs of the winners and the subjects for competition are now available.

14. As soon as the teachers learn definitely the number of students they plan to send to the contest it would be appreciated if they would get this information to the director as early as possible.

15. Entries must be made in due form to the State office of the League on or before April 20.

Urges Entry in Picture Memory

(Continued from Page One)

will be sufficient. These drills should be used for a relaxation period. This contest appeals to me not as a contest so much but because of the esthetic value to the children. Rural children need these things more than town children, as a rule, because their own homes are usually so devoid of beauty, especially good pictures and music. No child can be exposed to a set of fifty of the world's best pictures and not absorb some good things that will go with him always.

Permanent Value

If you teach your children to recognize and appreciate the beauty of these fifty masterpieces, they will always love them. As they grow older they will constantly be seeing these same pictures in hotel lobbies, art galleries, homes, and even in business houses; and, where they might have passed them by unnoticed and unseen, after your training, they will always see them with an understanding eye and be given pleasure by them. I think it would be a splendid thing if every school in the county would add to the schedule whether they intend entering the county contest or not.

If the children wish, they might buy the small prints for themselves, 45c per set, paste them in notebooks which

they keep in their English class. These notebooks could be made with or without the pictures and would make excellent English seat-work. They should include a life sketch of the artist each time, of course, an appreciation of the picture, which might be a description, a story about the picture, or a series of questions and answers concerning it. The children will enjoy these pictures, I think.

The same things could be said of the music memory contests and I wish I knew some way to make it possible for all the schools to enter this splendid contest, but the cost of the records and the machine is prohibitive to many schools. This is not true of the picture memory contest for any school can afford these prints at the price quoted. However, with reference to the music contest, I should like to urge that as many schools as have music machines and can possibly make some arrangement for the records, enter this contest. If any school is fortunate enough to possess a radio, do not by any means miss the wonderful Damosch programs on Friday mornings which are given especially for school children. In some communities a very public spirited citizen is loaning his radio to the school each Friday morning. A permanent aerial is put up at the school and only the machine is moved each week.

Perhaps you think I am asking you to overload your schedule with the reading certificate work and the pictures, but I believe that you will find that it is not too much if you correlate it right with your English work each time. A great many of you complain that there is so little in the English textbooks that you soon run out of material. It is not necessary to have a separate period for either of these activities, always use the language period for it. What better work could you ask to motivate this class time with than interesting books and lovely pictures?

Marrs Endorses Regional Meets

(Continued from Page One)

brief address that it might be best to first confer with officials of the state association.

Mr. Marrs, here to deliver the principal address at a meeting held at the Iowa Park High school in the evening, strongly endorsed the idea of sectional associations, but advised that such organizations be affiliated with the state association.

Territorial teachers' organizations, he added, are endorsed and are given support by the state organization. In his talk, he reviewed briefly the increasing popularity which teachers' gatherings have gained.

"Not many years ago," he related, "attendance at teachers' institutes was not compulsory. As a result, the attendance was about what you would see at the average mid-week prayer meeting of the average church.

"Because of that, attendance was made compulsory. But the enthusiasm and training of teachers for their profession has grown. Ten years ago, only 44 per cent of those who obtained teachers' certificates in Texas had received college training. Today, more than 95 per cent have received such training.

"The result, together with the increasing interest in teachers' associations, has been that compulsory attendance is becoming less necessary. I believe it is much more desirable that teachers attend gatherings of their profession voluntarily rather than by compulsion. I do not believe that a teacher can succeed in his profession unless he identifies himself with the organization of that profession.

"To show how much I believe in teachers' associations, let me say that I attended my first state teachers' meeting in 1886—that was 43 years ago. Since, I have missed only four."

Mr. Bryant, who then was called upon, urged the necessity of divisional associations because, he declared, many teachers and particularly those not drawing large salaries, frequently cannot afford to attend state meetings.

"Those who cannot attend the state conventions usually are those who would be most benefited by such gatherings," he explained.

Mr. Bryant added that the idea of a district association originated with and was suggested by B. C. Shulkey, superintendent of schools at Olney.

C. B. Breedlove of Haskell, B. West-erfield of Burk Burnett, W. C. Parrish of Henrietta, C. R. Roberts of Fair-view, C. R. Wofford of Valley View, Professor Brooks of Wilbarger county, and C. C. Bock of Petrolia, were others who participated in the discussions.

Mr. Glass, as chairman, was authorized to call the next meeting of the district group and to appoint a committee which will report to those from the district who attend the state teachers' meeting at Dallas in November.

PICTURE MEMORY PRINTS

THE LEAGUE has made arrangements for furnishing miniature prints (3 1/2 x 4, a few a trifle smaller) of all selections in Picture Memory Contest listed on pages 57 and 58 of the Constitution and Rules for 45 cents per set, postage included.

The larger prints (5 1/2 x 8) will be furnished in complete sets of fifty pictures to the set for 75 cents per set.

Only those orders with cash accompanying the order can be filled at this price. This arrangement has been made merely for the convenience of the schools wishing to participate. Schools desiring to order direct from publishers in large quantities may get them nearly if not quite as cheaply. Address orders to the Interscholastic League, Austin, Texas.