



ORDERING a generous supply of this year's edition of the spelling list, Hal M. Simpson, of Simms School, takes occasion to say that "the changes in the spelling rules are a genuine improvement."

Gladys Little, Third Assistant State Superintendent of Public Instruction, says in a recent letter: "I want to take this opportunity to tell you how much the paper issued by your department helps me in my work at this desk. There is always at least one item, and often more, concerning something that I need to know in order to keep up the varied correspondence which comes to me from teachers and students."

AS A MAN who feels that he is acquiring some sense of values, writes Charles L. DuBose, principal of the Falfurrias High School, I want to commend you heartily for your frank expression on the merits of baseball as a sport for boys in the January issue of THE LEAGUER. I have grown tired of hearing school men boost only sports that draw a paying crowd or offer a spectacle; I think it is time to give boys games that they like to play, that are suitable to the stages of their physical development, and that are adaptable to our mild climate. Baseball is such a game; and if school people expended half the energy trying to get boys to play baseball that they do trying to get them to play football, there would be no question of the popularity of the game.

COUNT on us for 100 per cent cooperation in the league, writes G. H. Brown, Superintendent of the Blooming Grove schools, in a recent letter. By the way, the Blooming Grove schools have just taken possession of their new, handsome, up-to-date \$60,000 building.

## KNOCK-OUT DEBATE MATERIAL OFFERED

Clint Superintendent Condemns Practice of Supplying Prepared Speeches

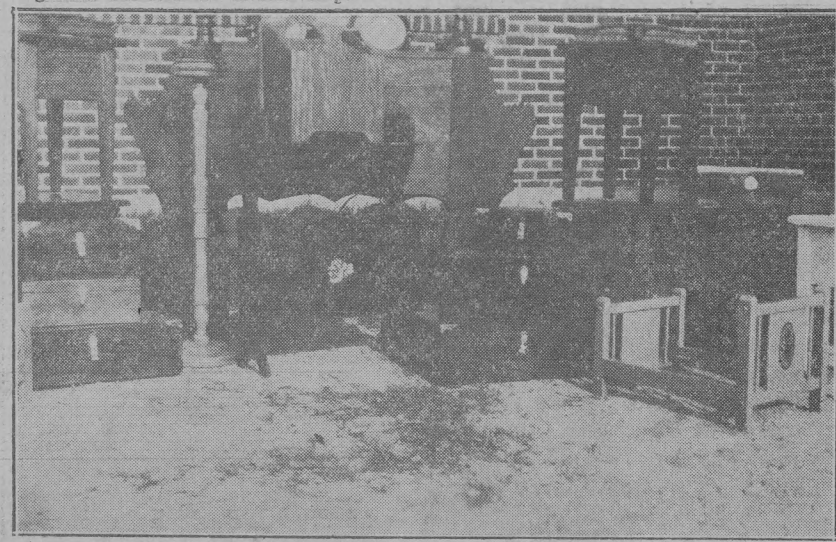
DEBATE coaches are receiving the usual solicitations from bureaus which are prepared to furnish "knock-out" debate material. Albert W. Sone, Superintendent of the Clint Schools, replied to one such advertisement as follows: "I am in receipt of your circular on debating material. In the opinion of some people, your material would doubtless be extremely interesting, and they might go even so far as to give you the \$3 you ask for the 'cut-and-dried' speeches that you claim will win the debate. However, out our way are of the opinion that the Interscholastic League has instituted the high school debate in Texas for the purpose of giving the student of our high schools an opportunity to work out something for themselves. We think that a debate worked out by those who are going to deliver it will be not only more interesting to those who hear the debate but of tremendous benefit to the debater. Almost any boy or girl who has ever been able to pass to the upper grades would be able to memorize some pages of material pushed before him. But we believe that the one who wins a debate should be the one who has done his own research, with helpful suggestions from his own coach or teacher, and not have it handed to him on a platter as if he were to eat it with a spoon. "By the way, in order to give you some publicity, I am sending your circular and a copy of this letter to THE INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUER. I certainly hope that they will give you the wide publicity that a bureau like yours deserves."

## 718 Schools Standardized By State Department in 4 Years

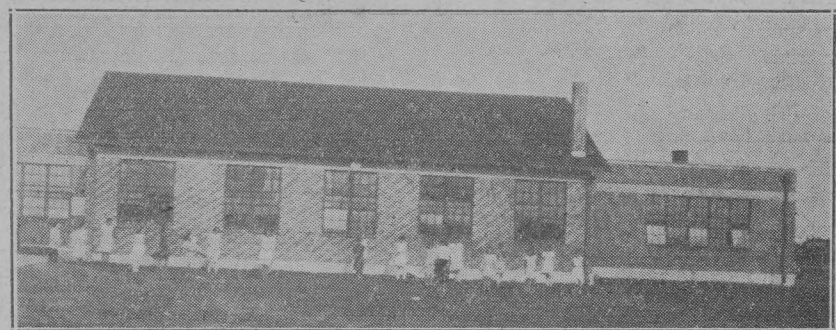
Danbury School Recorded as First School in Texas to Qualify—Eighty-Eight Counties Now Have Standardized Schools

By WILLIAM EILERS  
State Department of Education

UPON the request of Supt. S. M. N. Marrs, Miss Mary Shipp Sanders, when she was Second Assistant State Superintendent, prepared a score card for the schools in order to stimulate greater interest in them, and to guide trustees and teachers in making improvements. Where consolidation is impossible or delayed, it is the desire of many trustees and patrons to make the school in the community the very best of its kind. The score card guides them in doing this. It gives the minimum requirements for standardization, and these are generally accepted by school people as reasonable, desirable, and attainable in a rural community.



Vocational work now being done in the Danbury School, Brazoria County. The projects shown in the pictures are: Shoeshine stand, magazine rack, doll beds, bird houses, small cedar chests, smoking stand, tie racks.



The Danbury School, Brazoria County, the first school in the state to be scored for standardization by the State Department of Education.

The score card has two divisions, one for scoring the physical equipment of the school plant and the other for scoring teachers, pupils, and the community. Out of a thousand points the school must make at least four hundred in each division. After the school has been scored by the local authorities, and they find that it meets the minimum requirements, the report is filed with the State Department of Education and it is visited by one of the rural school supervisors. If the scoring is found to be correct,

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## Secondary School Football Begins To Rival College Sport in Income

THE following story was distributed by The Associated Press, January 16, date-lined New York:

Forty thousand persons are banked in a great stadium at Dallas, Texas. Brilliantly dressed cheering sections on either side of the field break the drab grays and browns of the sea of overcoats and hats. On the field, two teams of eleven men each crouch, then thud together. The stands roar. Texas playing Southern Methodist? No. It's North Dallas and Sunset High schools waging their annual football war.

Similar scenes were enacted at San Francisco last fall when Polytechnic played Lowell High School before a crowd of 30,000, and several school-boy games in New York City drew over 20,000 through the gates.

Allentown and Bethlehem High schools, in Pennsylvania, play every year before larger crowds than Lehigh and Lafayette draw. The amazing growth of high school football is shown by figures gathered by Parke H. Davis, sage of Easton, Pa., and statistician to his majesty the King of Intercollegiate and Interscholastic Sport, and by the Associated Press.

There are approximately 10,000 high school teams in the United

States, Davis estimates, representing about 250,000 players, almost twenty times the number of schools and players of collegiate rank.

In every state except Nevada they are organized much more closely than are most college groups, by river valleys in Massachusetts, by cities and counties in New York State, by arbitrarily defined sectors in Pennsylvania, by some similar method in other states.

The various local groups are joined in a state-wide organization (the Pennsylvania organization has 650 members), and these state organizations are banded together in a national high school athletic association which also includes several private prep schools.

High school football is self-sustaining, as is the college sport, and pays the expenses, in most instances, of its less popular brothers—basket ball, tennis, baseball, and track. Surpluses of \$20,000 over football expenses are not unusual.

The survey made by Davis brought out the interesting fact that only a small proportion of these high school football players continue the sport when they go to college. He interprets this as indicating the youngsters are more interested in scholastic attainments than they are in athletic achievements, and finding the college curricula exacting, they voluntarily drop football in order to get the most from their studies.

## CONTEST IN WILD FLOWERS CLOSING

Director Thorp Advises Schools to Begin Next Year's Collections at Once

(By DR. B. C. THORP)

THE Texas Wild Flower Contest for 1930 comes to a close February 1, 1931, the last date for entries to be received. The collections made during the year will be exhibited at the various county meets in March and April. The state award will be made during the state meet in May. There has been an increasing interest shown throughout the state, and many schools have completed their entries. It is now time in many sections of the state to begin the collection of the flowers to be used in the 1931 contest. There will be few changes in the requirements for 1931. These are included in the following rules which will govern the contest for 1931. All collections for the 1931 contest must be in by December 15, 1931.

**Object of the Contest**  
The object of the contest is three-fold:

1. To interest students in the wealth of wild flowers which surrounds them.
2. To satisfy the desire of students to know the names of wild flowers. No previous knowledge on the part of teachers or pupils is necessary. The plants collected according to the requirements will be identified by the Department of Botany, University of Texas.
3. To help in the preservation of wild flowers.

**Eligibility**  
1. The contest is open to any school that is a member of the league.  
2. To enter the county meet, the school must have a certificate from the state director that the requirements have been met.

**Method of Entering Contest**  
1. Join the Interscholastic League.  
2. Study the directions given in the Rules and Constitution of the Interscholastic League, pp. 69-73.  
3. When you are ready to send flowers in for identification, write for the labels, which will be furnished free.  
4. All communications concerning the contest should be addressed to the

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## THE CARNEGIE REPORT DEFINES 'SUBSIDIZING'

By ROY B. HENDERSON  
In the December, 1930, issue of The Athletic Journal, page 40,

Major John L. Griffith, athletic commissioner of the "Big Ten," in an article labeled "Another Football Season," has the following to say in regard to the Carnegie Foundation:

"The Carnegie Foundation holds that if any athlete is paid for work done on the campus, such an athlete has been illegitimately subsidized. . . . After all, an athlete should not be denied the same privileges that are given to other students. . . ."

**Misunderstands Report**  
Usually Major Griffith is extremely careful and correct in his statements, but it appears that he has misunderstood the famous Bulletin 23. The bulletin does not hold that an athlete has been illegitimately subsidized if he is paid for work done on the campus. In support of this statement, the following excerpts from Chapter X of the Carnegie Foundation Report on American College Athletics are given:

Page 249: "Of all jobs, legitimate or illegitimate, that are filled by athletes, waiting on table has proved to be the most convenient and satisfactory to the athletes employed. At training tables (Colorado, Columbia, Dartmouth, Harvard, Haskell, Pennsylvania, Yale) numbers of waiters are usually available for varsity athletes or promising freshmen. In some instances these are so administered as to provide legitimate employment for athletes; in others they are clearly subsidies. For example, when they are divided without prejudice between athletes and non-ath-

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## Many Counties are Actively Preparing for County Meets

Papers Cooperate With League in Advertising Coming Contests

LEAGUE officials in many counties are seeing to it that the work of the league is mentioned in the county papers and proper announcement of its activities made. Last month we republished items clipped from various papers concerning developments in the following counties: Burleson, Travis, Childress, Terry, Smith, Orange, Wise, Potter, San Antonio (city-county unit) and Live Oak. Since last publication date of THE LEAGUER, we have run across other items, in most cases trimmed down severely for republication:

### Milam County

Recent issues of the Rockdale Reporter, Cameron Enterprise, the Thorndale Champion, and the Cameron Herald contain full-column articles concerning plans for the Milam County meet, which is to be held March 13 and 14. Records in the league office show that Milam County has a large membership this year, and we predict that the school children of the county and the patrons of the schools will enjoy a splendid meet. Choral singing is an event which is added to the regular league schedule of events in this county, according to the account published in the Reporter.

### Wilbarger County

The annual Wilbarger County Interscholastic League meet of both literary and athletic events will be held in Vernon March 27-28, 1931, it was announced this morning (January 3) at a meeting of the executive committee of the county organization at the office of County Superintendent Mrs. E. C. Christian.

J. A. Anderson, of Oklaunion, is director-general of the County Interscholastic League and presided at the meeting. Ten members of the committee of eleven were present. A second meeting was called for February 7, at the same hour and place, to consider final details of the league business for this year.—Vernon Record.

### Bosque County

T. J. Blackwell, director-general of the Bosque County League, issues the

(Continued on Page Four)

## District Football Committee Sets Prices For Football Officiating

LEVI FRY, Superintendent of the Texas City Schools, and secretary of the Football Committee in District No. 24, answers the question raised in the last issue of THE LEAGUER concerning exorbitant demands made in some sections of the state for officiating at football games. His letter follows:

In the current issue of THE LEAGUER I note that you have an article on charges made by officials for Interscholastic League football, and in this article you ask what can be done about it.

It might be interesting to know that in this district there is no problem of excessive charges, because the football committee some three years ago set a maximum charge for officiating in all games played in this district, and that charge has been followed without exception, so that we have had no trouble from that source.

The reason that the committee set this maximum charge was that the year before this was done, the officials' association set prices which were unreasonable, even including in at least one instance a tailor bill for clothing soiled in the course of a game. After this the committee set a figure beyond which no team was to pay. The maximum price for each

## KYLE RETIRES AS CO. SCHOOL HEAD

Lamar County Superintendent Honored by Teachers in Farewell Banquet

AT A BANQUET given the teachers of Lamar County in Paris at the Gibraltar Hotel, Delbert Kyle, retiring County Superintendent, was presented with a handsome traveling bag in token of his splendid services to the schools. His office assistant, Miss Katie Horn, was presented with an overnight bag.

Burton Mason, of Blossom, made the presentation speeches to Mr. Kyle and Miss Horn. Among the many things he mentioned in the way of improving Lamar County schools that have been done during Mr. Kyle's administration, Mr. Mason stressed the 100 per cent membership in the Interscholastic League, the 100 per cent membership in the Texas State Teachers' Association, the county circulating library, the employment of a supervisor for negro schools, and placing a daily paper in each of the rural schools.

In his speech of acceptance, Mr. Kyle expressed his appreciation of the cooperation given by the teachers of the county, and bespoke their continued cooperation for his successor. Miss Horn also made a short speech of acceptance.—Paris News.

The Editor of THE LEAGUER received the following note from Mr. Kyle, dated January 2:

"Upon retiring, permit me to express to you my appreciation for the many courtesies you have shown me. Also, permit me to make this statement in regard to the Interscholastic League: It is one of the greatest extra curricular that the pupils have an opportunity to participate in. It has meant a lot to the pupils of Lamar County, and they have enjoyed it, and profited greatly by it. Mrs. Mary Jones Lindsay, who succeeds me, assures you every cooperation possible in league work, and asks the same cooperation from you that I received."

An optimist is a barometer stuck at "Fair," whatever the weather may be. And the man who says, "I am always an optimist," is a very inviting kind of fool.—Dean Inge.

## LEAGUE DECLAIMER WINS HIGH HONORS

Cisco Boy Becomes Outstanding Student During His College Career

MARION A. OLSON having received his LL.B. degree from the Harvard Law School last June, is now practicing law in San Antonio, being associated with Leo Brewer, formerly Professor of Law at The University of Texas.

Olson began competing in the Interscholastic League when he was first in the grammar grades. He won first-place honors in the county and district meets in 1918-19, and represented his district in the state meet that year, winning third place. The



MARION OLSON

next year he competed in senior declamation, but lost at the district meet. He went out for Interscholastic League debate during the 1920-21 and 1921-22 seasons, the team of which he was a member winning its way to the district meet each year.

After being graduated from the Cisco High School, he entered The University of Texas, receiving two degrees from that institution in 1927, B.A. and B.B.A. During his student days in The University of Texas he won many honors. He was on the intersociety debate-winning team in 1924-25; on the intercollegiate debate team in 1925-26 and 1926-27. He won the extempore-speaking contest in 1925-26. He served on the freshman Y.M.C.A. cabinet, and was a member of the Athenaeum Literary Society. He was a member of the Delta Theta Phi social fraternity, and was elected to membership in the following honorary societies: Phi Beta Kappa, Beta Gamma Sigma, Alpha Kappa Psi, Phi Delta Gamma, Delta Sigma Rho, and Friars.

During the 1926-27 school year he served as chairman of the men's council in the student self-government organization of the University. During the greater part of his University career Olson earned his own way, serving as assistant in the Interscholastic League Bureau.

After receiving the degrees above mentioned from The University of Texas, he went to Harvard Law School for three years' professional course. He utilized his summers in doing advanced academic work in the University of Colorado, and was granted an M.A. degree from that institution in August, 1930.

### Home Games Better

INTERSCHOLASTIC League should make a rule that forbids high school teams from playing a game such as that of Friday, on any other than the home field of one of the towns.

It just isn't fair for Harlingen and Karnes City to play in Robstown or any other town except their own.

Kern Tips, sports scribe of the Houston Chronicle has this to say: "If the Texas Interscholastic League is genuinely interested in the welfare of its athletes, it will take steps to prevent a repetition of the suicide schedule that John Reagan's plucky football warriors were forced to undergo in the state play-off schedule. Three championship games in the space of eight days is hardly a fair way to test the mettle of any team, no matter what its resources."—Harlingen Star.





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ROY BEDICHEK - - - - - Editor

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THIS question is often asked concerning the conduct of the declamation contest: "Is it not required to give the name of the declamation previous to delivering it?" No, it is not. There is no rule in the League about this. Perhaps there should be. It is quite natural for the presiding officer to announce the name of the selection, as "The next speaker is Number 3, and her selection is entitled 'I Am an American.'" This allows the speaker to begin forthwith with her declamation, without taking up unnecessary time in announcing the subject. Unless, however, the announcer or presiding officer announces the subject, it is well for the contestant to do so.

ARITHMETIC teachers who are coaching pupils for taking part in the Number Sense contest will do well to note that the short methods for multiplying and dividing by aliquot parts of 100 may be found in the state-adopted text for the sixth grade (The Stone Arithmetic) on pages 9, 10 and 13, and will serve well in preparing pupils for this contest. On pages 61 and 70 will be found treatment of the use of aliquot parts in working problems in percentage. These short methods of computation prepare pupils not only for successful competition in the Number Sense contest but for meeting practical situations in every-day life.

ESSAY writers are not required under this year's rules to keep up with current news in order to be prepared for the essay-writing contest. Topics will be assigned which are within the range of the average pupil's study, observation, and experience. Such topics as "How I Spent Last Christmas Day," "The Honor System," and "A Needed Improvement in Our Community," upon which the average pupil has sufficient information for a composition, will be selected for the county contests. The training necessary for successful composition includes such items as organization of subject matter (i.e., properly outlining the topic), paragraphing, punctuation, diction, interest, etc.

THE director-general of each county is expected to read and follow the directions given in Section 5, Article IV, of the Constitution and Rules, in ordering material for the county meet. It will be noted that many different kinds of tests, blanks, bulletins, etc., are necessary for properly conducting the meet. Heretofore, each director has ordered material necessary for his own contest. Under the arrangement this year, the various directors advise the director-general of their requirements, and he makes a requisition on the state office for all of the material on a blank especially prepared for the requisition, except the Music Memory director, who orders records direct. These blanks will be mailed to the directors-general during the first two weeks of February.

SINCE Roosevelt's indorsement of Wagner's "Simple Life," the American people have been taught by their responsible leaders that the simple life is quite the thing. The "homely joys," nature-loving, inexpensive hobbies and recreations, we have been told, lead to heaven's gate. Suddenly, however, economic theories go into reverse. We are scolded for not living more expensively. We are getting back to nature, but are wrecking industry, producing unemployment, and playing the devil generally. We should abandon bird-songs for radios and babbling brooks for babbling movies. Ben Franklin, with his penny-saving proverbs, turns out to be a great traitor to United States industry, instead of a patriot; and the whole world is topsy-turvy. What, what, what are we going to do about it!

ALTHOUGH there is substantial authority in the educational world favoring a tax on tobacco for the benefit of the public schools, we are strongly against it. In the first place, it gives the use of tobacco too much free advertising. In the second place, it forms a sort of business copartnership between the tobacco manufacturers

and the schools—the more tobacco sold the more money collected for school support, thus giving the school-teaching profession an economic interest, however slight, in promoting and encouraging the use of tobacco. Finally, it is morally wrong to give, by government decree, any relief whatever from the pricks of conscience which naturally and normally attend indulgence in a vice. It is urged that this tax is gladly paid by tobacco users. Of course it is, and that is one reason why it should not be imposed.

JACK DEMPSEY "biffed" a tired wrestler at the close of a match which the pugilist had been refereeing, "knocking him cold," according to newspaper accounts. Of course, the mob howled its approval, and in all probability it was "staged" for the mob, as the mob wants violence, rough stuff, knock-outs, and will pay its money for this class of commodity. Newspapers generally have patted Jack on the back for his "courageous action." If sport has degenerated into having a referee-pugilist knock out a wrestler already worn down with sixty-two minutes of heavy wrestling, and the crowd's idea of sportsmanship is such that it does not hiss such an action as that of a cowardly degenerate, then the sooner another Charlie Culberson comes along to put an end to these disgusting spectacles the better.

IT IS QUITE the literary fashion nowadays to quote a stupidity of the last generation, or the last one before that, to the effect that a pun is the lowest form of wit. Far from it, puns often indicate a very subtle brain; and, as one editor points out, the pun "has had the sanction of some of the world's noblest intellects and greatest writers." Says H. W. Fowler in his Dictionary of Modern English Usage: "The assumption that puns are per se contemptible, betrayed by the habit of describing every pun not as 'a pun,' but as 'a bad pun' or 'a feeble pun,' is a sign at once of sheepish docility and desire to seem superior. Puns are good, bad, and indifferent, and only those who lack the wit to make them are unaware of the fact."

DR. R. N. BLACKWELL, athletic director for S.M.U., is one athletic director who is out to make money out of sports, and does not take the trouble to disguise the fact. Gale Talbot, Jr., Associated Press sports writer, quotes him in the papers of January 10 as follows:

"There's nothing to be gained in letting up now. Curtailed receipts during the past season and a corresponding decrease in scholastic tuitions left many of us, especially the denominational schools, in a wobbly condition. Our best bet is to arrange more football games next season, and pull out of it. A football game is one thing that can be counted upon to make money."

Mr. Talbot goes on to say that Mr. Blackwell's ideas are accepted generally by Southwest Conference directors, as is evidenced by their expansion of the football program for next year while holding other athletic activities to a minimum. The Regents of The University of Texas passed a resolution deploring this situation. Shortly after the publication of this resolution, Dr. D. A. Penick, president of the Southwest Conference, declared that the Board must have been misinformed, as there is no disposition on the part of the Conference to curtail minor sports and over-emphasize football.

DEBATERS will do well to note the correspondence between Robert C. Cotner, of Midland, and Thomas A. Rouse, Adjunct Professor of Public Speaking in The University of Texas, and compiler of this year's debate bulletin. Mr. Cotner inquires:

"Will you kindly tell if the change which the affirmative may suggest is limited to trial by a tribunal of judges? If limited to any form of tribunal, must all members be lawfully accredited members of the Texas bar, or may a tribunal consist of part lawyers and part laymen, or all laymen, so long as they function over as much as yearly periods of time?"

To which Professor Rouse replies as follows: "The affirmative is limited to trial by a tribunal of judges, in its plan for a substitute. The word 'judges,' I would suggest, does mean that these men are lawfully accredited members of the Texas bar. In other words, the use of the word 'judges' means lawyers, and not laymen. The affirmative may suggest any period of time it deems advisable for these judges. It is also left up to the affirmative to determine whether the judges should be elected by the people at large or appointed by the Governor or any other official of the state. That is, in substance, my understanding of the term 'substitute.'"

"Another thing, the affirmative may decide further on the question of one or more judges for this tribunal of judges; in other words, they may have one, two, or three judges, or, for that matter, any number of judges, for such tribunal the affirmative deems desirable."

OFF-SIDES BY THE EDITOR

SPUNKVILLE sports item: "It is rumored that Cherry Golden, basketball coach of the Bald Knob High School, will go to the Diamond State High School next year. It is known that his contract has expired with the Knobbers, and since his basketball team has cleaned up on the Stakers for two years hand-running, the last named aggregation is out to ascertain the reason why. The Bald Knob fans have, it is understood, supplemented Goldy's yearly stipend with a little Christmas cheer, but he let it be known around town the other day that they hadn't been cheerful enough."

A DISPATCH from Paducah, Ky., January 5, says: "The Athens (Texas) High School team canceled a basketball game with Paducah, wiring that the automobile carrying the Texans was wrecked near Danville, Ill. We thought these boys went to school."

TOO much smoke is a detriment to workers, so employees of the State Highway Department have been ordered to "wean" themselves away from smoking during working hours. The order was issued by Gibb Gilchrist, State Highway Engineer. Smoking was said to be particularly obnoxious to the numerous women employees of the department.—Austin American.

In our opinion, offices generally would be better off and employees would do much better work with a boss of the same "nerve" and opinion on this subject as Mr. Gilchrist.

STATE text-books in history adopted in Italy teach the little Italians that Italy won the war. Of course, French children are being taught that France won the war, Italy playing a rather discreditable second fiddle. English children will also have no doubts about who won the war, and little Americans are being taught that America won the war. When little Americans, Frenchmen, Englishmen, Americans, all grow up, we can forecast some hot arguments about who killed cock-robot. The other side of the controversy is busy, meantime, teaching their children that some other nation started the war.

POISONING the mind of childhood with hates and fears is probably the worst thing there is about war. We recall overhearing during the World War a tiny tot gravely explaining to a tinier tot that "germ" was just a short way of saying "German."

QUOTATIONS from a few of the letters received in the Extension Loan Library during the last month are given below. They show some of the purposes for which material is borrowed, and what some of the borrowers think of the service given to them.



(By LeNoir Dimmitt, Chief, Loan Library Bureau)

Service to Teachers First are some extracts from letters from teachers living in Tatum, Raymondville, Paris, Clifton, Henderson, Kerens, De Leon, and Mexia. "I am returning the package of material on 'School Athletics.' I want to thank you for this service and want you to know that the material has aided me greatly. "I cannot express to you what the literature on 'Africa and Austria' has meant to my geography class. "What you sent on 'Student Activities and Discipline' helped me greatly, and I sincerely appreciate it. "I am returning material on 'Correct Posture.' May I express my appreciation for the service you are rendering? It is a great help to all who use it. "Accept my sincere thanks for the excellent selection you sent me to use in my Thanksgiving program. "I am returning twenty-four articles on 'Book Week' which you were so kind as to send me. I found some splendid material in these articles, and wish to express my appreciation and thanks for your wonderful service. "I am in receipt of the book of 'Declarations' you sent to me. I am delighted with the contents, and this day have ordered one for my very own. "The 'Plays' were excellent, and I shall use at least two of them. I am

one of the many who appreciate the service you render to the people of Texas."

Service to Students The following come from public school students in Hemphill, Humble, Anson, Marquez, Ennis, and Taylor: "I have returned the material on 'Some Things We Ought to Burbank.' It has been a great help to me in preparing my paper. "I am sending the literature on 'Contemporary American Poets' borrowed from you, and I thank you very much, for it helped me out wonderfully. "I sure thank you for the use of the material on the 'American Army and Navy.' It has been of great benefit to me. "I wish to thank you sincerely for the material on 'Conservation of Natural Resources in Texas.' It has aided me greatly in my theme. "I am returning the material on 'Old English Customs.' I was very much pleased with it, and so were the other girls who shared the material with me, as you requested. "The material on 'Prison Reform' was just what I wanted, and I want to thank you for your trouble in sending it to me. "Am sending the articles on 'Woodrow Wilson.' I certainly thank you for the help you have rendered me. I feel that I could not have got by without your help."

Service to P. T. A. From debaters, parent-teacher associations, and women's clubs in Roanoke, Greenville, Gonzales, and Palmer the following were received: "I am returning the material on 'Trial by Jury.' I want to thank you for the use of it. I found it to be a great help in studying the state debate subject. "Please send me material on the 'Interscholastic League Debate Question' for the use of the four debate teams of the Greenville High School. I am sure that the debate teams of other schools and colleges appreciate your most beneficial aid, as we do. "I herewith return literature for the 'P. T. A. Program.' The library is rendering a wonderful service to the clubs and people in general. "The service which you are rendering small-town clubwomen cannot be estimated, and I wish to thank you for the many favors you have shown me."

Applications for Material Often, when teachers assign the same subject to a number of students, each student writes to the Extension Loan Library, asking for material on it. It is often impossible to supply material in large quantities, but one or two package libraries can be sent. We have to send it to the first student whose letter we receive, and tell the others to ask him to share it with them. It would be much better if, in such cases, the teacher would write for the material himself, instead of having the individual students write. Then one or two package libraries could be sent to the teacher, who could distribute the articles and see that they are interchanged among the students until all have had access to them. If there is a school library, with a librarian in charge, all requests should be sent through the school library. The librarian can then distribute the material and be responsible for its return to the Extension Loan Library.

Declarations A large number of teachers do not seem to realize that the Extension Loan Library discontinued its declamation service in connection with the Interscholastic League several years ago. We were very sorry that this was necessary, but there were no funds with which to keep up the service. We only have a very few copies of declamation books and a few sets of prose declamation sets prepared by the Interscholastic League several years ago. We are glad to lend these as far as they go, but they do not begin to supply the demand.

Debate and Picture Memory The number of requests for material to aid in preparing for the Interscholastic League debate and picture memory contests are increasing daily. We are pleased to report that during the six weeks from December 1 to January 15 187 requests for "Trial by Jury" material were received and 42 requests for "Picture Memory" material. In both of these subjects the material is made up in sets, each set containing different material. Only one set can be sent at a time, but, upon request, another will be sent when that is returned. Because of the great demand, it is no longer possible to grant extensions of time on this material.

Schedule of Fees, p. 10 Junior high schools are classified under "All Other Schools"; only high schools as described in Definition 3, p. 7, are included under "High Schools" in the fee schedule. Definition 4, p. 7, designates a junior high school as a particular kind of school, distinguishing it from a "high school," and hence it falls under the classification in the fee schedule of "All Other Schools." (September.)

Article VIII, Section 18 The State Executive Committee after hearing protests (Oct. 27) of several schools against the rule appearing in the current edition of Constitution, decided that change made had been material and that therefore schools had not had sufficient notice. Committee ordered that wording of rule now and for present year be in force exactly as it was stated in last year's edition of the Constitution and Rules, which wording follows: No pupil who has been in attendance upon high school for ten semesters or more shall be eligible for participation in any interscholastic contest. (October.)

Picture Memory Bulletin, p. 52 "Titan Tribute Money," is furnished by University Prints and is number C269, and by Perry Pictures and is number 509. "Guido Reni's 'The Archangel Michael'" is published by University Prints and is number C357. These corrections should be made in the list as printed in the Picture Memory Bulletin.

Article VIII, Section 16 Half unit credits means credits which the school counts towards graduation, not necessarily in subjects in which the school has affiliation. Note that paragraph 2 of this section refers to pupils still in ward or grammar grades. A pupil who has been promoted



MEMBER schools are referred to the third paragraph in the Introduction to Article VIII, Constitution and Rules, which reads as follows:

The Official Notice Column of The Leaguer is considered sufficient notice to all member schools concerning interpretations of rules.

For convenience in reference, all official notices issued so far during the current school year are published below. The name of the month in parenthesis after certain notices indicates the issue of the Leaguer in which they first appeared. Those notices not so marked appear in this issue for the first time.

Information Circular, P. 5 In the circular entitled "The University of Texas Interscholastic League—Circular of Information," Revision of December 1, 1930, there occurs an error in the next to the last line on the page, which should read as follows: "that are devoted to teaching above the seventh grade."

Syllabification Not Required Although the words in the state-adopted text are divided into syllables, contestants in spelling are not required to so divide them in the league spelling contests.

Picture Memory Bulletin, p. 52 The picture memory list gives 1934 as proper order number from University Prints, Boston, for "Dutch Interior." This is an error. To get the proper "Interior," order No. 55 from Metzger, Bush & Co., 2219 South Park Avenue, Chicago. Teachers coaching pupils for this contest should be careful to enter this correction on their individual copies of the bulletin.

One-Act Play, p. 62 Rule 5, p. 62, "faculty coach," is complied with, provided the School Board, by formal action, designates a person to be dramatic coach. Such formal designation by the School Board constitutes the person so designated as a "regular faculty member," and is coached by such person is eligible to compete.

Picture Memory Bulletin, p. 10 Rembrandt's nationality is Dutch, not Flemish, as given on page 10 of the bulletin.

Senior Spelling, p. 47 Correspondents desire information on senior spelling contests. Rule 4 (c), p. 47, and 4 (d), provide fifteen minutes spelling at rate of six words per minute from senior list, and ten minutes at same rate from junior list. Seniors should be familiar with both senior and junior lists.

Rule 1, p. 59, Arithmetic This statement seems to be misinterpreted by many: This representation in arithmetic is the same as representation in music memory. Following, as it does, the statement that only seventh graders are eligible in arithmetic, this statement means that representation is determined in the same manner as in music memory, that is, a team with a minimum of two members, with additions in case eligible grade (i.e., seventh) has enrolled more than last enrolled for the contest.

Spelling—Rule 4 (b), p. 46 Substitute for first paragraph of Rule 4 (b), p. 46, Constitution and Rules, the following: The first part of the sub-junior contest shall consist in pronouncing to the contestants the words in bold-faced type at the head of the numbered columns in Sections I to XXXVII, inclusive, beginning Page 46, Part I, State Adopted Speller, and ending on Page 74, for one-half an hour at rate of six words per minute. The Section at which the pronouncer shall begin shall be determined by placing slip numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Footnote, p. 79 The footnote on page 79 of the Constitution and Rules concerning "former school" should read: "Former school" means the school where the student was last enrolled for a period as long as three weeks." (September.)

Debate Bulletin is No. 3028, p. 111 The number of the debate bulletin had to be changed after the Constitution and Rules was published. The new number assigned is 3028. Please order by the number and not by the one given at the bottom of page 111 of the Constitution and Rules. (September.)

Page 107, Fourth Paragraph In regard to the eligibility of a junior boy for participation in athletic events for junior boys, add the following to the paragraph on page 107: "If he is not entered in the high school meet." See Rule 3 (c), page 92 (September.)

Rule 2, (b) Football Plan, Sec. 14, Art. VIII "Ineligible" as used in the fourth line of Rule 2 (b) of the football plan on page 79 of the Constitution and Rules means ineligible under Sec. 3 of Art. VIII. The same interpretation applies to the statement in Sec. 14 of Art. VIII on page 22. (September.)

Volley Ball, p. 109 On page 109 of the Constitution and Rules, under Volley Ball, eliminate the word "senior." This year's volleyball is open to junior and senior girls. See the rule at the top of page 92 which takes precedence. (September.)

Schedule of Fees, p. 10 Junior high schools are classified under "All Other Schools"; only high schools as described in Definition 3, p. 7, are included under "High Schools" in the fee schedule. Definition 4, p. 7, designates a junior high school as a particular kind of school, distinguishing it from a "high school," and hence it falls under the classification in the fee schedule of "All Other Schools." (September.)

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conditionally from the seventh grade to the high school may still be eligible under this rule if he passed the last semester in the seventh grade, three seventh grade subjects. (October.)







## Michigan Debate League Works On Up to Great Final Climax

Five Thousand People Attend Championship of League at University of Michigan, According To Address of League Manager

(At the Twelfth Annual Interscholastic League Breakfast and Section meeting, held in Banquet Room No. 1, Rice Hotel, Houston, November 28, Professor G. E. Densmore, of the Public Speaking Department of the University of Michigan, spoke of the purpose and activities of the Michigan High School Debating League, of which he is Manager. About half of this address was published in the January issue of THE LEAGUER. We publish herewith the concluding installment.—Editor.)

(By G. E. DENSMORE, Manager, Michigan High School Debating League)

THE Michigan High School Debating League begins its activities at the beginning of the academic year in September. Early in December of the preceding year, each member school is asked to send to the league office at Ann Arbor five debate questions suitable for the subject of the debates of the following year. In January, when the schools have sent in their suggested subjects, the league officers select the ten most suitable subjects that appear the most frequently, and include them in a questionnaire ballot which is sent to the member schools for their vote. These ballots are returned by March, and the selection of the subject thereupon determined. In April, a committee composed of several representative debate coaches, members of the university department of speech, and the officers of the league, assembles at the university for the purpose of phrasing the selected subject in a formal debate proposition.

### Publicity for Debates

At this time the schools of the state are first notified of the question selected. A special newspaper story, covering the selection of the question and its general interest to the people of the state, is prepared and released to every newspaper in the state. On the evening prior to the day when this story appears in the newspapers the story is broadcast from radio station WJR, at Detroit.

Although the formal statement of the proposition is announced at this time, it is understood, that the exact wording of the proposition shall not be considered final until after it has been studied, analyzed, and debated in the course of Teaching and Coaching of Debate offered by the Speech Department during the summer session of the University of Michigan. At the end of the summer session in August, after this class, composed of high school and college debate coaches, has subjected the debate subject to two months of intensified study, the final wording of the proposition is determined and any necessary interpretation made.

### Recording the Member Schools

Any four-year high school may become a member of the league by sending its membership and publicity cards, together with the membership fee of \$2, to the league office at Ann Arbor. The receipt of this fee is acknowledged by the league office and a complete package of library material for study of the question is sent to the school. This package contains all available titles on both the affirmative and negative side of the question, as well as a comprehensive bibliography and a complete brief of the question. At this time the member school begins its preparation of the debate case.

Upon the membership card a school indicates the size of the high school enrollment, the schools with which it prefers to debate, the side upon which it prefers to debate in the first two debates of the preliminary series, and the name of the debate coach. As each membership card is received at the league office, a map tack with a color indicating either the affirmative or negative side as requested by the member school is placed on the map at the geographical location of the school. The membership card is then filed in a card index.

### Helpful Agencies Listed

Upon the publicity card a school supplies the names of the editors of their city newspapers, the names of the officers of all noonday luncheon clubs, and the names of the pastors of their city churches, and the names of the officers of all other civic clubs and organizations. The league office immediately dispatches a letter to the newspaper editor, inclosing a special news story announcing that his high school has joined the league. This story contains the name of the local high school, the name of the high school debate coach, and outlines the program for the year. After allowing sufficient time for this story to appear in the local paper, the league office then sends a letter to the president of the noonday luncheon club, asking that his organization sponsor his local debating team by taking a personal interest in their activities, by offering awards, and by giving them an honor banquet at the end of the season. Ten days before the debate is held, letters are sent to the other organizations, asking them to sponsor the local team by attending their debates.

### Preliminary Series

Over a month intervenes between the time the schools enroll in the

league and the date of the first preliminary debate. During this time the league urges the member schools to participate in practice debates with nearby schools, to arrange debates with local organizations, and to hold intraschool debates before their noonday luncheon clubs. This preliminary practice not only serves to prepare the debaters for participation in the league debates, but it also creates a greater local interest in this activity.

### Each School Gets Four Debates

According to this plan, each member school debates four times, win or lose. Each school also debates upon the same side for two consecutive debates, and then changes to the opposite side for two consecutive debates. Every member school changes sides between the second and third debates. Ordinarily the schools alternate the location of the debates by having the affirmative entertain the first debate, the negative the second debate, the negative the third debate, and the affirmative the fourth debate. Exception to this rule was made this year in order that the home team would not have to attack the home-owned store in the debates upon the chain-store question.

Three weeks prior to the dates of these debates, the league office schedules all schools in debates. The pairing of individual schools is made according to the previously expressed preferences for sides and opponents, and according to the sizes of enrollments of high schools and the geographical location of the schools concerned. Two weeks prior to any debate, the complete mimeograph schedule of all member schools is mailed to the schools. This schedule not only indicates the pairings, but it also lists the sides and debate locations, and states the date of the debate.

### Scoring the Contests

One week prior to the debate the league office sends to every member school three judges' ballots, three score cards, and one debate report card. The ballot carries an official statement of the question for debate, the official interpretation, the instruction to the judges, the names of the two competing schools, and provides a place for the judge to affix his signature and indicate his city and street address. After the debate, the ballots are returned to the league office at Ann Arbor, where the decisions are recorded and the names of the judges are alphabetized according to cities. This list is printed in the Michigan High School Debating League Bulletin for the following year, and serves as a guide for member schools in selecting judges.

The score card is for the personal use of the judge. It contains suggested points that might well be observed in making a decision. The judge is not obligated in any way to surrender his score card to the debaters unless he wishes.

The report cards are filled out by both schools, wherein they indicate the names of the competing schools, the place of the debate, the decision of the judges, and the size of the audience. These cards are returned to the league office as an official report of the debate. On the night prior to the debate a general debate story is broadcast over WJR at Detroit. On the morning of the debate the Detroit Free Press publishes a general debate story.

The same procedure is observed for all debates of the preliminary series.

### Elimination Series

At the end of the preliminary series the records of all member schools

are tabulated according to the point-winning basis (one point for each judge's decision and one point for each victory). The schools with the highest records (between sixty-five and seventy-five schools) are declared eligible to enter the elimination series. These schools are presented with the University of Michigan wall plaque trophy, and the pictures of their debaters published in the rotogravure section of the Detroit Free Press.

The schools that are to participate in this series are given an opportunity to express their preference for sides, opponents, and debate locations. As far as possible these preferences are observed, but whenever two schools paired in debate prefer the same side, the allotment is made by tossing a coin, and the school losing the toss for sides is arbitrarily awarded its choice of debate location. The mimeograph schedules of all debates of this series are sent to all member schools, but the individual pairing of the schools participating is wired to the schools involved.

During this series the losing schools drop out until only two undefeated schools remain, which participate in the state championship debate at Ann Arbor.

The same publicity program followed during the preliminary series of debate is observed during this series.

### The State Championship Debate

The state championship debate is advertised from time to time in the various bulletins sent out to the member schools.

One month prior to the date of this debate a special debate poster is sent to every school in the state. This poster, of glazed stock, two feet by three feet in size, contains a picture of the president of the university and a picture of the chairman of the debate. Beneath both pictures is a personal invitation from both officials, inviting the schools of the state to come to Ann Arbor for the debate. The names of the surviving schools, four in number at that time, also appear, as well as a list of scheduled entertainments for all debate delegates.

As soon as the two schools that will participate in the state championship debate are determined, which is two weeks before the debate, a complete debate story is released to the newspapers of the state and broadcast over WJR. The day of the debate another story is run in the newspapers and another story broadcast over the radio.

### 115 Schools Send Delegations

On the morning of the debate, the debate delegates begin to arrive at Ann Arbor. Last year, 1929-1930, 115 schools sent delegates to this debate. At 10 o'clock the delegates attend a student conference where problems pertaining to a college education are discussed by the various members of the University of Michigan faculty. At 11 o'clock they attend the University of Michigan honors convocation. At 2 o'clock they register at the offices of the University of Michigan Extension Division, where they are given copies of the "Freshman Handbook" and tickets to an intercollegiate baseball game that has been arranged in their honor. At 4 o'clock campus guides conduct the debate delegates and their friends about the buildings and grounds of the university. At 7 o'clock the audience is admitted to Hill Auditorium, where the debate is to be held.

Each member of the audience is given a souvenir program of the debate, a twenty-eight-page booklet containing the pictures of the chairman, the judges, the state championship debaters and their coaches, the semi-final debaters and their coaches, and all awards. The program also contains a complete history of the league's activities for the year, the names of all member schools, and the names of all the debaters who participated in the debates of the elimination series. At 7:15 the captain of the University of Michigan cheering squad takes the platform and leads the cheers for the two competing schools. A few minutes later, the University of Michigan Band, after having circled the campus, enters the foyer of the auditorium, and marches through the audience and onto the platform, playing "The Victors."

### Audience of 5,000

After a short band concert, some other entertainment is provided, the most successful of which has been a boy's chorus of one hundred voices from the Jackson High School, Jackson, Mich. By this time the usual audience of 4,000 or 5,000 people is assembled, and the debaters and the chairman take the platform amidst a tremendous ovation, and the debate is on. As soon as the last debater finishes speaking, the chairman calls to the platform the representatives of the two semi-final schools for presentation of the semi-finalist trophy cups. Immediately thereafter he presents to each of the six state championship debaters the individual

awards of gold watches, announces the decision of the debate, and awards the two state championship trophy cups. By this time pandemonium has broken loose, and the activities of the Michigan High School Debating League are over for another year.

### Hollow Trees

A concrete-filled cavity in an old apple or sycamore tree is just a hole filled with concrete. It may appear neat to the sylvicultural eye, but it puts an end to the mystery which is the rightful heritage of every hollow tree. It may prolong the life of the tree, but it spells death to the life that would normally go on in the tree.

For the natural history of a hollow tree is a rich and varied story. First, perhaps, a little borer cut a tiny hole into the sapwood. Then came a woodpecker, hammering away at the wood, enlarging the hole and removing the juicy worm. And then the rain, softening the wood about the hole; and, perhaps, another woodpecker, enlarging the cavity, cutting it out to provide a home for his spring family. A bluebird or a screech owl may find it next, hiding comfortably away from wind and snow in its recesses; and a squirrel may follow, storing it full of hickory nuts, or, if it be big enough, bringing up his own family in its warm depths. Or perhaps mice established themselves there; for wood mice are great tree-climbers. And, finally, some moonlight night, a coon or a possum nosed his way into it, scuffed out the squirrel and mice trash and set up housekeeping. It is a big hole now, but not too big, should the coon or possum have had luck with the farmer's dogs, to accommodate comfortably a pair of the great horned owls which we so often hear and so seldom see, which lay their eggs in hollow trees when the snow is on the ground and are done with family cares before most smaller birds have built their nests.

Every hollow tree has a story of its own; every cavity in the woods is worth investigating. And this is the safest time of year for such researches; for, even if the tree turn out to be a bee tree, there will be no worse result than sticky fingers.—New York Herald-Tribune.

Becoming a reformer after the joys of youth have fled, don't count.—Kin Hubbard.

### STATE DEPARTMENT STANDARDIZES 718 SCHOOLS IN 4 YEARS

(Continued from Page One)

The State Superintendent issues a certificate of standardization to the school.

The first application for standardization in Texas was made by the Danbury School, in Brazoria County. E. H. Bushacker was principal of the school at that time, and it had five teachers. Jefferson G. Smith, then a rural school supervisor, inspected the school and scored it in 1926. A. C. Arnold is now superintendent of the school and it has eight teachers, with nine credits of affiliation, and vocational work is taught to both boys and girls. The Danbury School is a member of the Interscholastic League, and always makes a good showing in this work.

During the year 1926-27, fifty-three schools met the requirements of standardization. Since then 718 other schools have qualified, making a total of 771. Eighty-eight counties have standardized schools. With the exception of Crane County, which has only one school, Swisher County has the largest percentage of standardized schools. Out of 18 schools in the county, 16 have received certificates of standardization. Garza comes next with 11 out of 13 schools standardized; Castro, 10 out of 14; Lynn, 9 out of 13; Archer, 17 out of 25; Collingworth, 25 out of 38; Mitchell, 14 out of 25; Wichita, 10 out of 18. In all of the above-named counties more than 50 per cent of the schools have been standardized. The percentage in the other counties is under 50 per cent. The great majority of standardized schools in Texas have from two to five teachers.

### CONTEST IN WILD FLOWERS CLOSES

(Continued from Page One)

state director, Dr. B. C. Tharp, Department of Botany, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

### Awards

The Federated Garden Clubs of the state are sponsoring a movement to provide prize money for the winners of the state contest. Awards may possibly be made in the counties which have as many as five entries. The amount of money and its distribution will be announced soon.

### Requirements

1. The school shall enter in the county meet a collection of fifty (50)

wild flowers which have been collected, pressed, labeled, and mounted according to the methods given in the Constitution and Rules of the Interscholastic League, pp. 69-71.

2. Any flower entered in a previous contest will not be eligible for the 1931 contest.

3. The winning collection of the county meet must reach the state director at least three days before the state meet in May.

4. Two or more duplicates of each of the fifty flowers must be sent to the state director before December 15. These must be prepared in the same way as those of the county meet. These are to be graded in the director's office according to the manner in which the requirements have been met. This grade will form the basis of 40 per cent of the grade for the state award. The method of sending in specimens has been changed somewhat, and must be in accordance with the following directions:

### Sending in Specimens

The entire collection may be sent in at one time. If the school wishes to send in ten specimens early in the season to see if directions are being followed correctly, a criticism of these will be given at once. In such cases, a grading of the collection will be based on the remaining forty specimens.

All specimens are to be sent in the newspaper folders (size, 11x17 inches) in which they were pressed. The two or more specimens of each plant may be sent in one folder with one label. All labels and plants must be loose in the folders. If the stack of plants is carefully handled, they will not slip out. In wrapping, do not include any empty folders or extra paper. If the collection is sent in a box, use crushed paper to pack. The best method of wrapping is to place a sheet of corrugated paper 12x27 inches on each side of the stack and wrap with heavy brown paper. Identifications will not be sent if the specimens or labels are pasted down and other requirements not followed.

### Judging

The judging shall be based on the following points:

1. Brightness and general appearance of the specimens.
2. Neatness and smoothness of the specimens.
3. Completeness of the specimens as to roots, stems, leaves, flowers, and fruits.
4. Neatness of the labels.
5. Manner in which directions were followed in sending in specimens for identification.

### THE CARNEGIE REPORT DEFINES 'SUBSIDIZING'

(Continued from Page One)

letes, or awarded to any needy student, regardless of his athletic prominence, they scarcely can be regarded as subsidies. The situation is far different when several athletes are provided with living quarters at a "freshman house," and wait at training tables for their meals (Pennsylvania).

### "Unfair" Treatment

Page 244: "Apparently a well-conducted college appointments office may care for athletes and non-athletes with equally good results, whether it be in charge of a Y.M.C.A. secretary, an administrative officer of the institution, or a manager specially employed for the work. Yet very commonly such an office is relieved of the responsibility of finding employment for athletes, although its results respecting other undergraduates are apparently satisfactory. The reason given by both athletes and athletic officials is that athletes who apply for positions receive insufficient attention. This, being interpreted, means that they must take their chances along with other undergraduates, without special privileges—naturally an irksome process after the favors that have been lavished upon them by way of inducements. Such 'unfairness' is not at all consonant with the privileged treatment that the recruited athlete has been led to expect. If, in response to his complaints, the coach or director, independently of the duly constituted agency, endeavors to provide a job in keeping with the young man's promise or reputation as an athlete, the beginnings of a separate and illegitimate employment service have been made."

Perhaps this statement on page 242 gave Major Griffith his idea:

### Subsidization "Scale"

"Athletic authorities commonly interpret conference and institutional rules against providing 'financial assistance' to college athletes as not including the help afforded by employment and jobs that stand at the disposal of the department of athletics. It is obvious, however, that if on the initiative of the athletic authorities an athlete is given term-time employment that nets him \$125

or \$150 a month, he is receiving financial assistance that quite overshadows that involved in a job at trench-digging or dishwashing at 40 cents an hour. Between these two extremes it would be possible, from the cases included in our inquiry, to construct a scale of subsidizing that would start at one extreme with the least remunerative tasks, involving hard and honestly performed manual labor, and end at the other with a few sinecures that have enabled their recipients to attend college, play on teams, and contribute to family support or put aside a capital sum with which to embark upon a business venture after graduation. Many a candid athlete acknowledges that his athletic ability has proved a 'meal ticket' throughout his college course, because of the readiness with which jobs were provided."

Or this one, on page 244: "When an athletic department or association undertakes to provide employment for prospective athletes, it, to all intents, employs its time and funds for the purpose of subsidizing."

Many COUNTIES ARE ACTIVELY PREPARING FOR COUNTY MEETS

(Continued from Page One)

following notice in the Valley Mills Tribune of January 9:

"Do not forget that the final date for paying your entrance fee to the Interscholastic League is January 15, 1931. We want to make the Interscholastic League as nearly 100 per cent in Bosque County as possible, and you can help in this by promptly paying your fees. We have voted to maintain this work, and if a thing is worth doing it is worth doing in a big way; so let us urge that all schools join the league with a determination to receive all possible benefits from it, and win for itself all honors it can win fairly and squarely."

### Collin County

The annual two-day Collin County Interscholastic League meet will be held March 20-21. Prof. Lyman D. Robinson, principal of Boyd High School, and one of the officers, predicts that the approaching two-day league meet will be one of the most successful ever held here.

Each entry to all events must be registered with the directors of each event at least ten days preceding the contest. The committee may accept or reject application for entries after that date.

### Hopkins County

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Interscholastic League of Hopkins County it was decided that the county meet for Hopkins County shall be held at Brashear on Friday and Saturday, March 27 and 28, 1931.—Sulphur Springs Echo.

### Falls County

Chilton has been selected as the site of the 1931 Falls County Interscholastic League meet by the members of the executive board of the organization, and March 27 and 28 have been fixed as the dates for the events, it is announced. Dates for basket ball and playground ball tournament will be announced later, it is stated.

### Randall County

The Canton News states that the Randall County Teachers' Association has actively promoted the Interscholastic League this year, and that prospects are good this year for a fine meet.

### Upshur County

J. Virgil Morris, director-general of the Upshur County League, issues a statement in the Gilmer Mirror of January 8, in the course of which he says:

"The primary object of the league is to give the boys and girls a training that will make them useful citizens. More emphasis should be put upon that phase of the work rather than merely winning. The success of the league should be determined by the number of students benefited by it. We hope that the teachers will cooperate to make this year's meet even more successful than the one previously held."

### Wood County

Y. C. Paschall, of Alba, director-general of the Wood County League, publishes two columns of good advice in the Winsboro News of January 8. His main plea is for a careful study of the rules by each school principal.

### Fannin County

The Interscholastic League meet for Fannin County will be held in Bonham on Saturday, March 21. At that time all the different schools in the county will have an opportunity to contest with each other for championship in both literary and athletic events. Each year there are about fifty silver loving cups awarded schools and school teams, and more than one hundred medals are awarded to individual first-place winners. Fannin County has a large number of schools, all of which are eligible to participate.

The basket ball tournament will be held at Bailey on Friday and Saturday, February 6 and 7. At that time rural championship and championship of all other schools will be determined. At the same time the

champion for Fannin County will be selected through elimination between the rural schools and the others. Fannin County has always manifested a considerable interest in basket ball.—Bonham Favorite.

### Bastrop County

The Bastrop Interscholastic committee held a joint meeting in Bastrop Saturday morning and decided the county meet would be held in Smithville March 20. The Smithville Lions Club has offered to back the county meet financially and to provide gold medals for first-place winners.—Austin American.

### Red River County

The members of the Interscholastic League committee met in County Superintendent's office Friday night and selected Detroit as the place to hold the county interscholastic activities. A meeting of all the coaches and representatives of schools that enter the basket ball meet will meet at the County Superintendent's office January 10 to arrange a schedule for the basket ball tournament, which will be held January 24 and 31. Eligible player list must be filed not later than January 3.

The Detroit Chamber of Commerce appointed Messrs. B. Young, J. Ray Davis, and R. H. Crawford a committee to make arrangements for the entertainment of the visitors and every citizen of the community a member of the glad-hand committee to greet our neighbors and show them a good time.—Detroit News-Herald.

### Van Zandt County

Many schools of the county have paid their membership fee in the Interscholastic League, have secured copies of the constitution and rules and other valuable publications, and have started a systematic preparation for the coming spring meet. January 15, 1931, is the final date for paying basket ball fee and league membership fee. The Interscholastic League Bureau makes no exceptions to this date rule.—Grand Saline Sun.

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### Lamar County

L. L. Rowland, principal of the Sylvan School, was elected director-general of Lamar County Interscholastic League at a meeting of Lamar County teachers at the Gibraltar Hotel Friday night. Burton Mason, of the Blossom School, was elected director of declamation.

More than one hundred were present at the meeting, including teachers, former teachers, members of the County Board of Education, and visitors. Among the visitors was County Superintendent Pirtle, of Fannin County.—Paris News.