

INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUER

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HERE is a good argument for consolidation so far as Interscholastic League activities are concerned:

Williams School of Hardeman County has a hundred percent record in Interscholastic League Championships of the county, having won the all round championship two successive years. This school was consolidated in the summer of 1929 and since that time in the Class B division and has won many literary events against Class A schools of the county. In the county meet of 1931 Williams High School won more than any two schools of the county in literary events in addition to the track meet. Williams Ward School also won the Ward school division by a large margin. Previous to consolidation the schools that now form the Williams district were inactive in league work. C. E. Brown is serving his third year as superintendent of Williams.

"I certainly do think," writes Ruth Francis, of Monahans, "that the (See — LETTER BOX — page 4)

EXTEMPORANEOUS SPEECH

EXTEMPORANEOUS speech topics, first assignment for this year, are published in the list which follows. A few new references are inserted from time to time. Topics upon which the Extension Loan Library has material in package form are starred. Additional assignments will be made in each issue of the LEAGUER, and the present assignment retained. It is a good plan to keep a notebook containing references, newspaper clippings, and an outline of each topic.

1. Should Government Compete in Business with Private Enterprise? (Oct. R. of R., pp. 44-47 and pp. 28-31.)
2. Problems Before Congress. (Oct. R. of R., pp. 48-52; Dec. p. 27, 30.)
3. The Situation in England. (Oct. R. of R., pp. 56-57 and pp. 36-37; 24; Nov. R. of R., pp. 24-25; pp. 42-43 and pp. 39-40; Dec. R. of R., pp. 60-62.)
4. The Career of Ramsay MacDonald. (Oct. R. of R., pp. 63-67.)
5. Utilization of By-products. (Oct. R. of R., pp. 88-90.)
6. The Security of Wages. (Oct. Forum, pp. 247-51; Dec. R. of R., p. 72.)
7. Presidential Possibilities in the Democratic Party. (Oct. Forum, pp. 253-59; Dec. Forum, pp. 334-339; Jan. 6-10.)
8. Premier Laval Visits Us. (Nov. R. of R., pp. 34, 47-48; Feb. R. of R., pp. 48-50.)
9. Recent Developments in Germany. (Nov. R. of R., pp. 49, 35; Jan. 35-36.)
10. Troubles in the Oil Industry. (Nov. R. of R., pp. 58-59.)
11. The Rubber Industry. (Nov. Forum, pp. 276-281.)
12. Making a Family Budget. (Nov. Forum, pp. 282-285.)
13. Is a New Political Party Possible? (Nov. Forum, pp. 315-320.)
14. The Government and the Power Industry. (Dec. R. of R., pp. 54-59, p. 33.)
15. The Conference for Better Homes. (Dec. R. of R., pp. 41-43; Jan. pp. 92-94, 19-20; Dec. Forum, pp. 321.)
16. Are War Debts Dead? (Dec. R. of R., pp. 62-63, 67-68; Feb. R. of R., p. 79; Feb. Forum, p. 66.)
17. Will 3% Beer Solve Our Economic Troubles? (Dec. Forum, pp. 368-369.)
18. France Wants "Security." (Dec. Forum, pp. 374-377.)
19. The Philosophy of Thos. Edison. (Jan. R. of R., pp. 30-31.)
20. The Situation in the Coal Industry. (Jan. R. of R., pp. 39-42.)
21. Progress in Television. (Jan. R. of R., pp. 44-45.)
22. Manchuria. (Jan. Forum, pp. 11-17.)
23. Radicalism in Kentucky. (Jan. Forum, pp. 18-23.)
24. Stabilizing Our Standards of Value. (Jan. Forum, pp. 24-25.)
25. The Situation in Shanghai (Daily Newspapers). Fresh news on this topic is available from day to day.
26. America's Problem in Shanghai.
27. The Washington Bicentennial. (Feb. R. of R., pp. 15-18; 41-44.)
28. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation. (Feb. R. of R., pp. 28-29.)
29. Financing Home-Building. (Feb. R. of R., pp. 30-31.)
30. Functions and Powers of Various Commissions. (Feb. R. of R., pp. 33-35.)
31. The Geneva Conference. (Feb. R. of R., pp. 45-46.)
32. The French View of Disarmament. (Feb. Forum, pp. 77-80.)
33. The Operations of the Farm Board. (Feb. Forum, pp. 86-89.)
34. Is the Radio Educational? (Feb. Forum, pp. 108-114.)

*Teachers will please note that the statement of some of the current-problem topics will be changed before the county meets occur, but the best way to give pupils the proper background for treating them is to insist upon thorough preparation from month to month. Problems before Congress can be grasped by the pupil only by leading him step by step up to them. So with other topics which change emphasis from month to month.

*This topic is capable of infinite expansion, if the pupils will watch newspapers for other examples and paste the clippings in their notebooks. Pupils should be encouraged to make local applications. For illustration, Texas newspapers recently published an account of the Texas Highway Commission's experiment in the use of cotton in a composition for road surfacing; experiments are being made looking to utilization of cotton stalks; waste of natural gas is a big problem in Texas; and so on.

*Familiarity with other proposals for unemployment insurance will be found useful to the student in discussing this topic.

*Student's choice here is not limited to individual treated in assignment.

*Topics of this nature should be kept up-to-date by reading some daily paper.

Two New Eligibility Rules Are Carried by Nearly Two to One

"Changing Schools" Rule Becomes Effective September 1, 1932, and 8-Semester Rule 1 Year Later. State Committee Takes Final Action.

AFTER about two years agitation and discussion in the LEAGUER and in various meetings of the League, two eligibility rules of far-reaching importance have been carried by an approximately two to one referendum vote, and formally and finally adopted and put into effect by the State Executive Committee at its meeting on January 27.

In the opinion of the LEAGUER, this legislation definitely places the University Interscholastic League of Texas in the front rank of state organizations of its kind in the United States in the matter of controlling interschool football and basketball contests. They definitely place the recruited player on the shelf; and they correct the abuse of the voluntarily delayed graduation. They restore these sports to the bona fide high school pupils. As finally adopted, the rules read as follows:

Effective September, 1933: No pupil who has been in attendance upon high school for eight semesters or more shall be eligible for participation in any Interscholastic League contest.

Effective September, 1932: "A pupil who has represented his school in either football or basketball is ineligible for one calendar year in a school to which he changes, except a pupil who changes from an unaccredited school to the nearest school to his home (or the nearest in his county) having as many as fifteen affiliated units; and except as between two or more junior or senior high schools in a given school system."

These rules carried in both classes of football schools, those in Conference A as well as those in Conference B. They carried even in the disqualified votes that were received. There is no doubt, therefore, that these two rules have the overwhelming backing of the schools affected, and it is therefore a part of the duty of executive committees to see that they are properly enforced. The 8-semester rule is effective beginning in September, 1933, and the "Changing Schools" rule (often erroneously referred to as a "transfer rule") becomes effective September 1, 1932.

This means that a contestant who has represented his school in either basketball or football, even though he has changed during the present school year, will be ineligible in these sports until he has completed one calendar year's attendance in the school to which he has changed. For illustration, suppose a contestant entered School A from School B on November 10, 1931. His period of eligibility in these two sports will not begin in School A until he has fulfilled his "one calendar year," which, in ordinary course, would be November 10, 1932.

A complete report of the vote arranged alphabetically by schools appears on page 3 of this issue.

Eilers Discusses History and Progress of Rural Supervision

(By William Eilers, of State Dept. of Education)

THERE are now thirty-six counties in Texas that are authorized by statute to employ county rural school supervisors. They are: Anderson, Camp, Cass, Cherokee, Cooke, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Henderson, Hill, Hopkins, Houston, Jasper, Johnson, Jones, Kaufman, Lamb, Limestone, Live Oak, McLennan, Morris, Nacogdoches, Nolan, Panola, Parker, Rusk, Shelby, Scurry, Titus, Tom Green, Travis, Upshur, Van Zandt, Williamson, Wise, and Wood.

How They Are Paid
The supervisors are paid out of the state and county available funds or out of local funds. In some counties they are paid out of all of the available funds of the district. In Tom Green county, the supervisor's salary is paid by all school districts that have no affiliated schools. In Kaufman county, they are paid out of an equalization fund.

Committee Appointed for Study of Officials Fees

AT the League Breakfast and Section Meeting, Amarillo, November 27, last, the following resolution, among others, was adopted:

"That we recommend to the Interscholastic League the appointment of a committee of school authorities to study the problem of fees for officiating with a view to establishing standardized fees."

Acting upon this recommendation, the State Executive Committee of the League authorized the Chairman, Dean T. H. Shelby, to appoint a committee of seven for the purpose indicated in the resolution.

Dean Shelby has announced the following committee:

Bonner Frizzell, Palestine, Chairman; H. W. Stilwell, Texarkana; W. A. McIntosh, Amarillo; J. Lee Stambough, Pharr; H. S. Parker, Cleburne; Levi Fry, Texas City; B. B. Cobb, Waco.

This committee will hold its initial meeting February in the State Office of the League, February 6. Chairman Frizzell invites suggestions from all those interested in the matter.

It is a great calamity to have a mind anxious about things to come.—Seneca.

The philosopher Bion said pleasantly of the king, who by handpuffs pulled his hair off his head for sorrow, "Does this man think that baldness is a remedy for grief?"

THREE CURRICULA IN PEARSALL HIGH

Takes as Its Motto: "Build the School to Fit the Needs of All the Children"

(By Dean T. H. Shelby)
THE Pearsall High School of Pearsall, Texas, under the leadership of Supt. George P. Barron, has taken a forward step in curriculum revision, having in mind the motto: "Build the schools to fit the needs of all the children."

In a recent report sent out by Supt. Barron the new scheme, which has been put into operation for the school year 1931-32, is explained in detail. The outline provides for three curricula: the college entrance curriculum, the commercial curriculum, and the vocational curriculum. The college entrance curriculum as stated is planned to meet the traditional requirements set up for entrance to Texas colleges and universities. The students who plan to attend Texas colleges are advised to register in this curriculum. The statement is made that the commercial curriculum and the vocational curriculum are so organized that students who take one of these may meet the college entrance requirements of Texas schools by doing an additional year of high school work. The commercial curriculum is intended for students interested in business, commercial or stenographic positions. The aim of the curriculum is to prepare students to hold positions in the business world. It is stated that the vocational curriculum is intended for boys who desire to make the most of their immediate opportunities.

There is in the announcement a note to parents in which they are urged to consider carefully the several curricula before advising the children what courses they should pursue, having in mind the aptitudes, interests and talents of their children. The aim of the entire program seems to be for parents, students, and the school staff to work together to the end that each of the children may "make an early entry into that calling of life in which they will find the greatest happiness and contentment." The announcement then outlines, year by year, the courses required in each of the non-college entrance curricula. Supt. Barron is to be commended for his efforts along this line and his experiment will be watched with interest.

LEAGUE ORGANIZES IN 195 COUNTIES

Counties Not Appearing in List Should Report League Officers to State Office

ONE hundred ninety-five counties have reported names of the individuals elected to compose the various county executive committees of the League. Counties that have not reported officers should do so at once, if election has already taken place. It is necessary for all county officers to be on the LEAGUER mailing list. Please see that your county is accurately reported. 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:

Anderson, Andrews, Angelina, Archer, Atascosa, Austin, Bailey, Bastrop, Baylor, Bee, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Bosque, Bowie, Brazoria, Brazos, Brewster, Briscoe, Brooks, Brown, Burleson, Caldwell, Calhoun, Callahan, Cameron, Camp, Cass, Chambers, Cherokee, Childress, Clay, Coke, Coleman, Collin, Collingsworth, Colorado, Comanche, Concho, Cooke, Coryell, Cottle, Crane, Crosby, Culberson, Dallas, Deaf Smith, Delta, Denton, Dickens, Dimmitt, Donley, Duval,

(See — SUPERVISION — page 4)

(See — COUNTIES — page 3)

Essay Contest Is for Purpose Of Developing Writing Skill

Griddler Sues University of So. Calif. for Damages

A press dispatch dated Los Angeles, Calif., January 13, reads:

Declaring he was unable to obtain an apology from officials of the University of Southern California for accusing him of disloyalty, William Hawkins, substitute center of the Trojan football squad, has quit the university to carry to court his demand for vindication.

Richard H. Cantillon, an attorney, said he would file suit against the University charging either false imprisonment, or slander. The smallest possible damages will be sought, Cantillon said, vindication alone being the purpose of the suit.

Hawkins submitted to confinement in a mountain cabin for three days prior to the U. S. C.-Notre Dame game, guarded by detectives, when it was believed by coaches of the football team he might be giving Trojan plays to the Notre Dame team.

RIGHT SPIRIT

PLEASE send me a bulletin on lobbying for which I have enclosed 15 cents. We are going into the league work this year with much enthusiasm. I do hope that coaches of debates and lawyers this year will permit high school debaters to work up their own debates. Those who actually do the work for debaters are robbing the young debaters of that training which the LEAGUE sponsors.

We are well pleased with the service that the League is giving us. We have a splendid organization in Navarro county. Our officers are efficient and "fair." Mr. Brumbalow of the State Home of Corsicana is our director general, he has appointed an efficient corps to aid him. The meet will be held this year at the State Home.

G. H. BROWN,
Supt. of Schools,
Blooming Grove, Texas.

"Not So Rotten"

With all this talk about the necessity of passing the eight-semester rule and transfer rule to eliminate evil practices in interscholastic league athletics in Texas, one might get the impression that the high school athletic situation is rather rotten. This is far from true. There is no doubt that passage of the transfer rule will do much to improve conditions, and a modified eight-semester rule should help. But as it is, interscholastic league sports are pretty well governed already. For those not so well informed on the subject, L. T. Cook, superintendent of Sherman schools and close follower of interscholastic league activities, points out the important regulations.—Sherman Democrat.

Suggest Debate Query for 1932-33 Season

THE debate query for next year should be selected within the next few weeks. The LEAGUER will welcome suggestions. One debate coach suggests the following: Resolved, that the debating contest as it is now conducted has developed evils which overbalance its educational value.

Superintendent J. A. Coston, of Lufkin, writes: What do you think of this question for next year in our Interscholastic debates: Resolved, that our courts should have the right to interpret the laws but not to declare them unconstitutional? I heard a radio address recently that has put me to thinking along this line.

Let's have other suggestions and have them quick. The Editor thinks the question should involve some aspect of the cotton situation.

SPEAKER DEPLORES SLIGHTING HEALTH

Says United States Is Low in List of Civilized Nations in This Matter

(By Col. Henry Breckenridge, President of the National Amateur Athletic Federation)

FOR instance, we are a very complacent people. Most people are complacent. We think that there is nothing quite like America in the world. There is not. But in many fields, particularly in this field of physical welfare, we are not only very far short—not ideally, of what we might be. We suffer by comparison with other peoples of the world.

Take the question of infant mortality. We are something like sixth among the nations of the world. In other words, there are five or six nations that show a lesser mortality in the first year of childhood than America shows. The same way with maternal mortality. We are away down the list on that, way down in the twenties among the nations in the question of statistics on mothers lost in childbirth. We are quite far down the list among the Western nations of the world in the statistics of illiteracy.

It is a wonderful thing that we have these great stadia, that we have wonderful outpourings of spectators to great events. But fifty-two miles from New York I have a farm, on the edge of two little townships. Up the hill from my farm is a red school house and down the hill is a red school house. Neither of these schools

(See — ESSAY — page 4)

(See — HEALTH — page 4)

Recruiting Is Rampant at Wisconsin, Committee Says

THE University of Wisconsin faculty committee's full report on recruiting of athletes at that institution is as follows:

"In general the members of our athletic department at Wisconsin have shown a praiseworthy determination to abide by the conference rules.

"However, certain individual members of the athletic department do, to say the very least, cooperate closely with certain alumni and others to procure the enrollment of prospective high school athletes at this university. Without violation of the conference rules, arrangements are made whereby at luncheons and banquets prominent school boy athletes are brought into personal contact with members of the athletic staff. Some alumni are active in reporting to the athletic department prominent school boy athletes. Often they will finance trips to the University campus in order that the prospective student may survey the institutions and interview members of the coaching staff. Interested alumni and friends are urged to provide part-

(See — RECRUITING — Page 4)

WHY NOT HAVE ART IN DISTRICT MEETS?

College Art Teacher Thinks Competition Would Be a Fine Thing

(By Isabel Robinson, Head of Art Department, West Texas State Teachers College)

I HAVE been acting as a judge for interscholastic contests of various kinds, for Texas high schools every spring since I came to Texas in 1925 as head of the Art Department at West Texas State Teachers College.

I have wondered why the Interscholastic League meets do not offer district art contests. All of the large high schools, and many of the smaller ones, are offering art in the course of study now, and it seems to me that it would be especially adaptable to the high school contests.

What do you think of putting in district art contests? I know very little of the machinery of your League meets, so merely call your attention to what seems to me a rich possibility. I do not know whether this suggestion is practical or not, but I believe it is worth your consideration.

League Is Willing

The League office replied to Miss Robinson's letter, as follows:

"We circularized all art departments of Texas Teachers' Colleges two years ago on the matter mentioned in yours of December 30, but failed to get any response except from two. Maybe, as you say, the time is now ripe. We are inclined to think there is enough interest now to make the thing go over in fine shape, especially if the art departments of the Teachers' Colleges will get behind it.

"The art contest, as now conducted, is merely an invitation meet, and participants who come to the state meet are not given lodging or rebate privileges. If this contest were arranged on an elimination basis with, say, a dozen art contest centers, in which qualification is necessary for state meet, these privileges could be granted. We should like to hear from teachers in schools with regular art instruction concerning this matter."



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ROY BEDIKHEK, Editor

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RECENT headlines over news from Spain read something like this: "Spain's deputies roar for floor; 370 clamoring at once compel chairman to adjourn until today." We advise Spain (and we are sure Spain will sit up and listen) to undertake certain extra-curricular activities in its schools in which pupils debate in an orderly fashion, conduct parliamentary meetings, and habituate themselves to the discipline which every deliberative body must learn in order to get anywhere. If Spain will do this and do it well and extensively enough, we guarantee that the next generation of deputies will not "roar for the floor" 370 at a time and compel the chairman to adjourn the meeting.

INTERCOLLEGIATE athletics seems to be in the course of being written into the laws of the land as a commercial rather than as an educational enterprise, whether or not college administrations recognize such a distinction. The LEAGUER has previously called attention to a ruling of Attorney General's Department in which this distinction is set forth. A news report of the case of Baylor University vs. Wesley Bradshaw et al reads, in part, as follows:

"Throughout the case counsel insisted that Baylor was a charitable and educational institution not engaged in the profitable undertakings. The answer from the other side was that basket ball games are played for profit and in this instance the Baylor bus was taking a team on a commercial and mercenary trip to oppose the University of Texas at Austin and that admission was to be charged to the game that never was played."

SLANG played an important part in the negotiations over President Hoover's war debt plan. It was used as a code.

The United States Ambassador, Frederic M. Sackett, Jr., explained in a recent news dispatch that during his frequent transatlantic telephonic talks with Washington he regularly indulged in slang expressions because he thought that was a safe method of guarding against the possibility of being understood by any listener-in.

"When queried about a certain phase of the negotiations, for instance, I rejoined, 'That doesn't amount to a hill o' beans,'

"Similarly, we used other slang phrases that would have been unintelligible to many people."

We wonder if Ambassador Sackett didn't take his tip from that story of O. Henry's in which an ambassador's messages to his government were decoded by similar process.

WHILE eligibility rules are in hospital for treatment, we suggest that the Amateur Rule receive a little attention. As the League rule is at present stated, an athlete who wins a footrace at a fireman's picnic for a prize of \$2.50 is barred. The whole affair may be strictly amateur and almost impromptu. No money is made of it, no admissions are charged. It is a wholesome community meeting of a truly folk flavor, the kind that should be encouraged in every way. Some western lad may bust a broncho for a small cash prize on the street of some little cow town and also suffer the penalty. It seems to us that the rule is unnecessarily rigid and could be made to strike at the roots of professionalism just as effectively by basing it upon participation in an athletic contest outside of the League to which an admission is charged. The basis of true professionalism lies in gate-receipts. Genuine professionalism can't get a foothold without them.

CALLS for sources of League declamations are now numerous in the mail received at the State Office. The League publishes a list of books, some forty odd, in which declamations suitable for League contests occur, and this list is sent in response to such inquiries. There has been only one book, so far as we know, that was compiled in recent years especially for Interscholastic League contests, and that is the one entitled "Selections for Public Speaking" by Procter and

Stroop. The authors have had some fifteen or twenty years experience with League declamation contests and have chosen the selections with one single end in view, that is, to provide a hundred or so pieces, about half of them prose and half poetry, each one meeting the requirements laid down in the rules. This is not to say that one or another of these declamations may not be so declaimed as to render it ineligible. Almost any declamation is susceptible of being over-dramatized or in some other way rendered ineligible by delivery. But this is unusual.

WE wish that this principle could be established and accepted: That no public school extra-curricular activity can be made to support not only itself but other activities, as well. It seems to us unanswerable that if a community is using any group of public school pupils to make money with which to support activities in which that group is not engaged, then the community should pay these pupils with something more substantial than watch-fobs and sweaters and honorable mention in hip-hip-hooray pep-rallies. If this is done, then the activity is placed upon a frankly professional basis, and it has been demonstrated by experience that schools cannot conduct successfully professional entertainments, be they school dances, dramatics, or athletic sports and games. Nine-tenths of the obvious evils of football come from the hypocrisy which is found necessary in order to conduct the sport for money while at the same time claiming for it all the educational values of genuine amateurism. And this applies to any other extra-curricular activity undertaken for profit.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made in this issue of the result of the referendum vote on two new eligibility rules: one affecting the League status of basketball and football players who change schools, and one limiting participation to eight semesters. The overwhelming majority given each of these rules leaves no doubt in anyone's mind of the determination of responsible public school authorities of Texas to reclaim high school sports from the disastrous ways into which they were drifting. The so-called "friends of athletics" are often the worst enemies of athletics; and, contrariwise, the so-called "enemies of athletics" often prove to be their best friends. It takes no prophet but just a person of average common sense to see that athletics cannot survive as a school enterprise unless athletics are used in behalf of bona fide high school pupils. It has been the experience of other states that unless the school authorities devise means of insuring this result, the public, through its legislative bodies, intervenes with drastic regulations. This is especially true in states where high school sports have behind them the powerful drive of state championships. In such states only two courses are open: one, to lessen the drive; or, two, to increase the control. A high-powered car needs better brakes than a low-powered car. The Interscholastic League has chosen the latter alternative. It has chosen to enact two rules that can be enforced because, in the majority of cases, the facts will be a matter of record. We believe that these brakes will work.

PROPAGANDA in contests was scored in an article appearing in the January issue of the LEAGUER. The essay contest is the worst offender in this particular. National advertisers, propaganda organizations, societies or associations with an axe to grind, find this contest an easy tool. With a few hundreds of dollars in prizes, a hundred thousand public school pupils are put to the work of discovering the value of this cosmetic, or that chewing-gum, or just why the government should pursue one course or another. That is what an advertising or publicity director might call "easy money." The dupe in this case is the school principal who permits this transparent scheme to be admitted to his school; the victims are the pupils and the teachers who do the work; and the "wise guy" is the fellow who measures up the clippings which the scheme netted and suggests to his board that his salary should be raised. In only one case that we can remember did the League ever countenance publicity and propaganda in any of its official contests, and that was during the late war when it set thousands of children to declaiming and writing about what should be done to the Germans. This, we feel, was a ghastly mistake from which the declamation contest has never recovered. Our county meets still ring with war propaganda and the virulent hatred of foreign peoples which war fever always engenders. Some teachers are apparently still of the opinion that a "patriotic declamation" must be one which not only extols the virtues of our own country but which asperses the character and motives of other countries. Hearing some of these pseudo-patriotic effusions, we are often inclined to agree with Dr. Johnson that "patriotism is the last refuge of the scoundrel."

YOU will find in another column of this issue the announcement that 195 Texas counties have reported the election of Interscholastic League county executive committees. These committees vary in different counties in the number of individuals composing them. The standard number is seven, one for each of the principal contests, or group of contests. In many counties, optional contests are added, each requiring a different director, so that in some counties the committee is composed of ten or twelve members. Note, however, that only the seven directors specified in Article IV, Section 4, of the Constitution and Rules, have a vote in the deliberations of the committee. The number of counties organized in Texas this year for League work will probably exceed two hundred when all have finally reported. This means that practically every county in the state which contains any public schools is organized for conducting a county meet. Nearly two thousand public school teachers and executives are thus actively engaged in the service of the League. This takes no account, either, of the directors in the twenty-six regular districts of the League, or of the many football committees that operate independently of county and district organizations, or of the typewriting and one-act play directors and managers. It is safe to say that no less than twenty-five hundred school men and women are actively working in this field. Superlatives are distasteful as well as unsafe, and still we have frequently announced that the League of Texas is the greatest organization of its kind in the world, judged either by geographical extent, the number of its officers and directors, the number of higher educational institutions coöperating, the number and variety of events on its schedule, the number of schools which are members, the number of pupils participating, the number of publications it issues as helps for teachers in preparing contestants, or by the size of the editions of these various publications. We are careful to mention no financial criterion. Compared with some of the state organizations which have their hundreds of thousands of dollars laid away in safe securities, the League in Texas is poor. There are no high paid executives. The salary range is less than that paid executives in any of the first class school systems of the state. The League is not a money-making or a profit-taking affair. If money were to start accumulating, the fees would be lowered or the service increased. Indeed, we firmly believe that the money-making motive introduced into any public school activity impairs and will eventually destroy its value. The public school itself is a communistic enterprise designed solely for service. How much more, then, should an organization of public schools eschew the money-making motive; for the love of money is the root of all evil.

EDITORIAL NOTES

How is this for enlightenment? The Indiana State Manual for Elementary Schools says: "The right of revolution does not exist in America. We had a revolution 140 years ago which made it unnecessary to have any other revolution in this country. . . . One of the many meanings of democracy is that it is a form of government in which the right of revolution has been lost." This recalls the proposal of Charondas, the Thurian. He would have had anyone who proposed a new law or advocated the abolition of an old one present himself to the people with a halter around his neck with the understanding that he should be immediately hanged if anyone objected to the innovation.

Although McAndrew, ousted superintendent of public schools in Chicago, was amply exonerated when the Supreme Court quashed the record of the Board of Education trial, still it is some satisfaction to the school fraternity throughout the country to know that one John J. Gorman, lawyer, who twisted out of their context quotations from certain textbooks to the prejudice of McAndrews in this trial, has now been twisted out of the legal profession and branded as a falsifier by the Illinois Supreme Court in decreeing his disbarment, the court declaring that the testimony he gave was "knowingly false."

Cosmic publicity continues to issue under Pasadena, Calif., date-lines, much to the discomfiture of some of the older, and more eastern institutions of learning, which have been accustomed to maintaining focal and vocal earthly contact with miscellaneous galactic systems that happen to do things erratic enough to warrant front page mention. California seems to have scored again in attracting Messrs. Einstein and De Sitter to confab with local scientists.

Judges in debate should be cautioned against "sympathy votes" in rendering a decision. Two sympathizers, each thinking that surely neither of the other two judges will be fool enough to "encourage" a noticeably weak team by giving them a vote, is enough to throw out a hard-working, conscientious, well-prepared team in favor of one that has been lazy along all season. In judging it is well to harden one's sympathies and whet up the wit. In this as in many other situations in life, justice is kinder than sympathy.

An anonymous correspondent sends in a headline clipped from a recent issue of the LEAGUER, marked in red ink and referring us to "Rule 40." He or she is quite right, and we thank him or her for the correction. The headline reads: "Puppet Plays Fascinate Both Children and Grown-ups Too." Grammar is often outraged by a headline writer who is trying to fill just so many spaces in a column and still say something. It is inexcusable, however.

We are in receipt of a program of the Second Annual Conference of Teacher Training in Texas to be held at the North Texas State Teachers College February 12-13. Timely topics in this field are to be discussed, and able lecturers provided. W. H. Bruce, veteran schoolmaster of Texas, and President Emeritus of the College, will preside at a banquet at the close of the conference.

Betting on college football has decreased 80 per cent during the last two years, according to a commission house in New York City which handles the bulk of wagers on gridiron contests. According to this firm, \$1,000 used to be the average bet a couple of years ago, but the average wager today is \$200.

It is thus evident that we are getting either poorer or better, maybe both.

The disposition some of the younger scientific anthropologists to dispense with religion because they discover that present religion is a growth derived from more primitive forms of religion, reminds one of the story told by Max Mueller of the seals who decided to cut off their fins because it was proved by certain scientific seals that fins were derived from feet when the seals were all land animals.

It has been suggested that a special division be created in declamation for high school juniors. This will relieve the senior division of competition with juniors, and at the same time relieve ward schools of competition with high school pupils. What do you think of it?

The chief of police in Delhi is advertising for women policemen. Apparently men are getting tired of having to manhandle women pickets and demonstrators. To womanhandle them is at least more in keeping with the chivalric traditions of grand old England.

The press sometimes mentions a heroic coach who sends some broken-ribbed player into the football fray to snatch from the hesitant God of Battles a wavering victory. Such a coach, in our humble opinion, deserves not the plaudits of the mob but the attention of an alienist.

Some cynical sports writer of the middle west suggests that the movement in state legislatures to tax football receipts is merely a ruse to shake the management down for season passes to the games.

And so they seed the best tennis players, do they? said Flighty Flapper. Well, of all things! Why? Do they want them to grow?

"Football Dominates College Life."—Headline. This feat of football is founded on the fact that football got its foothold by footing the bill.

The trouble with many a city's boasted skyline is that it is a result of high financing.

There is no humor in vulgarity, but there is sometimes vulgarity in humor.



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.

Rural Music Memory, P. 50

"Competing on equal terms," footnote p. 50, means pupils from any grade, or grades, in a rural school may make up the team.

Rural Pentathlon, Page 95

Any one- or two-teacher rural school having no senior boy enrolled may enter a junior boy in the Rural Pentathlon.

Volley Ball, Page 97

The note following rule 5 on page 97 is obsolete since rule 2 was changed. Directions in rule 2, page 96, should be followed.

Section 16, Article VIII

Scholastic work to be valid under Sec. 16 of Article VIII must be work for which the contestant does not have credit. (Ruling by State Executive Committee Jan. 30, 1932.)

Spelling, p. 47 Constitution and Rules

There is an error in the rule for drawing the place of beginning in junior spelling, page 47, Constitution and Rules. Use the page numbers instead of the section numbers, omitting page numbers on which no numbered columns appear.

Spelling List Correction

The word "transcontinental" is misspelled in page 16, column 9, and the word "protégé" in column 10, page 16. In this connection, teachers and especially Spelling Directors, are referred to Rule 3 at the bottom of page 48 of the Constitution and Rules.

Number Sense Grading

We give question number concerning grading of "Number-sense Tests." Question: In the rules governing the "Arithmetic" section, it is stated that if the contestant solved correctly the first five problems and skipped the remainder of them, he would make the same score as the contestant who skipped the first problems and solved correctly the last five on the list. Am I correct in this assumption?

Answer: Those problems occurring after the last problem solved or attempted are not considered "skipped" only those occurring above or before the last problem solved or attempted are considered "skipped." Those problems which the contestant does not attempt or solve following the last problem which he attempts or solves are not considered at all.

In the first example you furnish, the contestant would make a grade of 25, there being no deductions; but in the second example, while the contestant's gross grade would be the same (25) his paper is subject to deductions of 5 x 95 for the 95 problems which he skipped, or 475, making his net grade minus 450. This rule works against the pupil who skips around trying to find easy problems, and forces him to take the problems as they come.

Article VIII, Section 18

An enrollment period as long as three weeks shall be counted as one semester. A school year begins when the salaries of the teachers begin and closes with the last day of school.

A boy whose eligibility ceases under this rule during a semester is eligible to complete the current sport season.

Article VIII, Section 2

The note following this section on page 18 of the Constitution and Rules refers to unaccredited schools, especially to a student who returns after graduating from an unaccredited school.

Page 5, "Circular of Information"

In the third line from the bottom of page 5 of the "Circular of Information," an error occurs. The line should read: "that are devoted to teaching above the seventh grade" instead of reading "eighth grade." The correct statement of the whole paragraph is made in the first footnote on page 7 of the Constitution and Rules.

Suspended Schools

Spur High School: Suspended in football for 1931 season.
Whitcomb High School: Suspended in basketball, debate and track and field for the 1931-32 school year.
For penalty for contesting with a suspended school in the events in which the suspension occurs, see Article VIII, Section 12, Constitution and Rules.

Extemporaneous Speech, Page 41

Price of \$1.75 for Forum should be \$1.68, according to advice received from George F. Havelil, Business Manager.

Choral Singing, Rule 1, Page 55

Note that "each rural or ward (or grammar grade) school in the League may enter a choir in this contest in its appropriate division." This means that only "a choir" or only one choir may be entered by a school in its appropriate division. It has choice of "class" (see rule 2) in which it may enter, but it is not allowed under the rules as stated to enter two choirs, one in each class of its division.

P.-T.A. Helps

Records of music to be part of the music memory contest at the coming County Interscholastic meet are being hunted among Hempstead music lovers by the P.-T.A.

Funds are not available for the purchase of the records for training the Hempstead team, but the P.-T.A. hopes to find most of the records in town.
Purchase of pictures for training students in the picture memory contest was authorized by the P.-T.A. Monday afternoon. — Hempstead News.

DISTRICT CENTERS AND DISTRICT OFFICERS

If Any Errors Are Noticed in the List of District Officers, Please Notify the State Office at Once

In the following list of Districts and District Officers of the University Interscholastic League, the counties composing the district follow the list of officers.

For convenience in printing, the several positions on the district directorate are numbered as follows: (1) Director General; (2) Director of Debate; (3) Director of Declamation; (4) Director of Extemporaneous Speech; (5) Director of Essay Writing; (6) Director of Athletics.

The number in parenthesis following the name and address of each individual in the following list refers to the above key and indicates the position which he holds.

In certain districts other officers have been added, and these additional officers with their respective titles follow the numbered list.

One-Act Play Centers

It will be noted that one-act play centers and managers are entered in the following list according to the districts served. In a few instances, the one-act play center for a given district is located outside the district, as District 19, where the center for this contest is at San Marcos. Again, in certain of the regular League districts, there are two one-act play centers, as in Districts 2 and 23. Any school which desires to be transferred from the district in which this list places it, should notify the State Office prior to February 20, and the transfer will be made, unless the center to which the transfer is requested is already too crowded to admit other entries.

District No. 1

District Center: Canyon. Professor W. E. Lockhart, West Texas State Teachers' College (1); Professor C. Wesley Batchelder, West Texas State Teachers' College (2); Professor H. A. Finch, Superintendent of Schools, Dalhart (3); Superintendent Guy Tabor, Farwell (4); Miss Jennie C. Ritchie, West Texas State Teachers' College (5); Mr. S. D. Burton, West Texas State Teachers' College (6); Professor E. L. Hunter, Buchanan School, Amarillo, Director of Junior Declamation; Miss Ada V. Clark, West Texas State Teachers' College, Director of Music Memory.

District No. 2

District Center: Lubbock. Professor A. W. Evans, Texas Technological College, Lubbock (1); J. W. Jackson, Texas Technological College, Lubbock (2); Professor J. T. Shaver, Texas Technological College, Lubbock (3); Miss Anna Jo Pendleton, Texas Technological College, Lubbock (4); Professor R. A. Mills, Texas Technological College, Lubbock (5); J. O. Morgan, Texas Technological College, Lubbock (6); Professor W. P. Clement, Texas Technological College, Director of Junior Declamation.

District No. 3

District Center: Childress. Superintendent A. W. Adams, Childress (1); Miss Mabel Hare, Childress (2); Superintendent I. T. Graves, Crowell (3); Superintendent W. E. Hancock, Chillicothe (4); Superintendent C. E. Jackson, Paducah (5); Principal W. C. Davis, Childress (6).

District No. 4

District Center: Wichita Falls. Principal S. H. Rider, Wichita Falls (1); Superintendent W. R. Bradford, Iowa Park (2); Miss Juanita Kinsey, Wichita Falls (3); Superintendent B. C. Schukley, Olney (4); Superintendent J. F. Kemp, Seymour (5); Superintendent B. M. Dinamore, Electra (6); Superintendent Butler Westerfield, Burk Burnett, Director of Junior Declamation.

District No. 5

District Center: Paris. J. R. McLemore, President, Paris Junior College (1); Superintendent R. M. White, Clarksville (2); Superintendent L. T. Cook, Sherman (3); Superintendent R. L. Stephenson, Cooper (4); Miss Jennie Jackson, Denison (5); Robert Berry, Paris Junior College (6).

District No. 6

District Center: Greenville. Superintendent L. C. Gee, Greenville (1); Superintendent W. L. Willis, Sulphur Springs (2); Superintendent O. P. Norman, Kaufman (3); Superintendent C. E. Nesbitt, Mineola (4); A. O. Loughmiller, Canton (5); Coach Henry E. Frnk, Greenville (6); Principal J. C. Tucker, Junior High School, Greenville, Director of Junior Declamation.

District No. 7

District Center: Texarkana. Professor H. L. Lamb, 1541 West Ninth Street, Texarkana (1); Superintendent P. E. Wallace, Mt. Pleasant (2); Superintendent H. T. Morris, Naples (3); Superintendent M. E. Irby, Atlanta (4); Miss Opie Dalby, High School, Texarkana (5); Professor M. F. Fleming, Winfield (6).

District No. 8

District Center: Abilene. Superintendent R. D. Green, Abilene (1); Superintendent Frank L. Williams, Roscoe (2); Superintendent L. H. McLain, Sweetwater (3); Superintendent J. F. Boren, Baird (4); Superintendent E. M. Connell, Anson (5); H. S. Fetherher, High School, Abilene (6); Superintendent L. W. Johnson, Stamford, Director of Junior Declamation; Mr. Dalton Hill, Roby, Director of Volley Ball.

District No. 9

District Center: Ranger. Superintendent R. F. Holloway, Ranger (1); J. E. Burnett, Stephenville (2); Superintendent N. S. Holland, Breckenridge (3); Superintendent E. T. Dawson, Rising Star (4); Principal W. A. Ross, Mineral Wells (5); Mr. Esker Curtis, Ranger (6); Superintendent P. E. Bittle, Eastland, Director of Junior Declamation.

District No. 10

District Center: Denton. Professor L. A. Sharp, North Texas State Teachers' College, Denton (1); Principal E. B. Comstock, North Dallas High School, Dallas (2); Mrs. Mary Tamme Gray, North Texas State Teachers' College, Denton (3); Dr. Anna Powell, North Texas State Teachers' College, Denton (4); Superintendent J. A. Kooker, Arlington (5); Professor Theron J. Fouts, Denton (6); V. Y. Craig, North Texas State Teachers' College, Denton, Director of Junior Declamation.

District No. 11

District Center: Hillsboro. Superintendent L. W. Hartsfield, Hillsboro (1); Superintendent W. V. Harrison, Frost (2); Superintendent L. A. Mills, Midlothian (3); Mrs. M. G. Noel, High School, Hillsboro (4); Mrs. Oro Lee Bettis, Clifton (5); Mr. Holly McLemore, Junior College, Hillsboro (6).

District No. 12

District Center: Nacogdoches. Dean T. E. Ferguson, Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College, Nacogdoches (1); Professor W. F. Garner, Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College, Nacogdoches (2); Professor J. J. Wilson, Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College, Nacogdoches (3); Professor W. E. Davis, Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College, Nacogdoches (4); Miss Mary J. White, Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College, Nacogdoches (5); Professor R. H. Shelton, Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College, Nacogdoches (6).

District No. 13

District Center: Brownwood. Dean Thos. Taylor, Howard Payne College, Brownwood (1); Principal J. T. Runkle, Coleman (2); Superintendent W. G. Barrett, Comanche (3); Principal E. E. Pierce, San Saba (4); Superintendent S. N. Dohie, Mason (5); Professor J. Horace Shelton, Howard Payne College, Brownwood (6); Superintendent D. A. Newton, Brady, Director of Junior Declamation.

District No. 14

District Center: Waco. L. C. Procter, Temple (1); Principal E. T. Genheimer, Waco (2); Superintendent T. A. Fisher, Cameron (3); County Superintendent M. O. Grimm, Belton (4); Superintendent J. M. Wichee, Ireland (5); Geo. W. Forehand, Jr., Temple (6); Superintendent E. T. Robbins, Hearne, Director of Junior Declamation.

District No. 15

District Center: Huntsville. Professor Earl Huffor, Sam Houston State Teachers' College, Huntsville (1); Superintendent L. G. Andrews, Nacogdoches (2); Superintendent E. L. Blair, Trinity (3); Principal W. C. Weyer, Palestine (4); Mrs. Katherine Anderson, High School, Huntsville (5); Professor J. W. Jones, Sam Houston State Teachers' College, Huntsville (6).

District No. 16

District Center: Beaumont (South Park). Principal Z. A. Williamson, South Park, Beaumont (1); Superintendent R. W. Evans, Liberty (2); Superintendent E. B. Stover, Orange (3); Miss Jessie Belle Cumings, South Park High School, Beaumont (4); Superintendent B. W. Martin, Kirbyville (5); Coach Tom Dennis, Port Arthur (6); Mrs. Lena Milam, Beaumont, Director of Music Memory.

District No. 17

District Center: Alpine. J. C. Coleman, Sul Ross State Teachers' College, Alpine (1); Superintendent H. G. Seest, Rankin (2); Superintendent J. E. Gregg, Marfa (3); Superintendent C. L. Mullins, Iraan (4); Superintendent D. M. Major, Alpine (5); Coach B. C. Graves, Sul Ross State Teachers' College, Alpine (6); Superintendent Murry H. Fly, Odessa, Director of Junior Declamation; B. J. Brannan, Sanderson, Director of Three-R.

District No. 18

District Center: San Angelo. Superintendent Felix E. Smith, San Angelo (1); H. B. Lane, Sterling City (2); Superintendent E. W. LeFevre, Eden (3); Superintendent A. H. Smith, Winters (4); Superintendent H. C. Lyon, Ballinger (5); C. H. Kenley, San Angelo (6); R. E. White, Ballinger, Director of Junior Declamation.

District No. 19

District Center: Georgetown. Superintendent Raymond L. Hiles, Georgetown (1); Superintendent Chas. Wachendorfer, Lampasas (2); Superintendent R. H. Brister, Taylor (3); Harvey Williams, 4107 Avenue H, Austin (4); Principal W. L. Darnell, 201 East Thirty-fourth Street, Austin (5); Eugene Lambert, High School, Taylor (6).

District No. 20

District Center: Brenham. Superintendent M. E. Holleman, Brenham (1); Superintendent W. W. Few, LaGrange (2); Superintendent Arthur Niebuhr, Bellville (3); Superintendent H. R. Gross, A. and M. Consolidated, College Station (4); Miss Alice Langham, Caldwell (5); Mr. Dan O'Neil, Brenham (6); Miss Laura Wendt, Brenham, Director of Junior Declamation.

District No. 21

District Center: Houston. Professor N. K. Dupre, Assistant Dean, Junior College, Houston (1); Superintendent W. R. Smith, Baytown (2); Superintendent M. V. Peterson, Rosenberg (3); J. E. Carrico, El Campo (4); Superintendent Levi Fry, Texas City (5); Professor E. C. Gates, Assistant Principal, San Jacinto High School, Houston (6); Professor H. W. Harris, Junior College, Houston, Director of Junior Declamation.

District No. 22

District Center: Uvalde. Superintendent Guy Dean, Uvalde (1); Miss Bertha Dalton, Uvalde (2); Superintendent George P. Barron, Pearsall (3); Superintendent R. C. Patterson, Carrizo Springs (4); Superintendent A. R. Davis, Brackettville (5); Leo Baldwin, Cotulla (6).

District No. 23

District Center: San Marcos. Professor E. O. Wiley, Southwest Texas State Teachers' College, San Marcos (1); Professor L. N. Wright, Southwest Texas State Teachers' College, San Marcos (2); Miss Mattie Allison, Southwest Texas State Teachers' College, San Marcos (3); Professor M. C. Lippman, Southwest Texas State Teachers' College, San Marcos (4); Professor D. A. Snellings, Southwest Texas State Teachers' College, San Marcos (5); Professor O. W. Strahan, Southwest Texas State Teachers' College, San Marcos (6); Professor W. I. Woodson, Southwest Texas State Teachers' College, San Marcos, Director of Three-R; R. A. Tampe, Southwest Texas State Teachers' College, San Marcos, Director of Music Memory.

District No. 24

District Center: Victoria. Superintendent V. L. Griffin, Victoria (1); Superintendent E. A. Perrin, Goliad (2); Superintendent Paul Boethel, Hallettsville (3); Superintendent B. J. Walker, Austwell (4); Superintendent H. M. North, Port Lavaca (5); Superintendent L. B. McQuinn, Yoakum (6); Superintendent W. B. Connell, Yorktown, Director of Junior Declamation.

District No. 25

District Center: Kingsville. Professor Hugh Porter, The Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville (1); Professor J. E. Conner, The Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville (2); Miss Mildred Pecaut, The Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville (3); Professor L. F. Connell, The Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville (4); Professor W. A. Francis, The Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville (5); Coach A. Y. McCallum, The Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville (6).

District No. 26

District Center: McAllen. Superintendent J. Lee Stambaugh, Pharr-San Juan (1); Superintendent H. A. Moore, LaFeria (2); Superintendent Thos. J. Yon, San Benito (3); Dean E. C. Dodd, Brownsville (4); Superintendent Ernest H. Potest, Mercedes (5); Coach Claude Dailor, Donna (6).

SUGGESTIVE SCORE CARD FOR DEBATE JUDGES

Table with columns for Manner (20), Matter (40), and Rebuttal (40). Rows list criteria like Voice, Bearing, Flow of Speech, Earnestness, Liveliness, etc., with scores in parentheses.

The large value assigned rebuttal is given because the rebuttal more nearly shows what the debaters can do. The coach and teachers can practically prepare the first speech and the debaters merely memorize it. Of course, much rebuttal can be prepared and memorized, but there is more difficulty in doing that, and there is greater opportunity for the judges to see what the speaker himself can do.

A. Caswell Ellis.

Proselyting and Subsidizing

There are now four groups involved in this ancient football debate over proselyting and subsidizing, and they might be arranged in this order:

- 1. An extremely large group that has only a vague idea of what the two words mean and what the debate is all about.
2. Another large group that knows a considerable amount of subsidizing is taking place and asks "What of it?"
3. A third set that says it is all pretty bad, but it can't be stopped, so why bother about it?
4. A growing force of faculty officers, undergraduates and younger alumni who are determined to eliminate as much of the trouble as they can, without any particular hope of attaining perfection.

INVITATION MEETS

THE Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools passed the following rule at its December meeting: "No athletic meets or tournaments for high school pupils, such as are not directly sponsored or authorized by recognized athletic associations to which the contesting institutions belong shall be permitted by institutions of higher education which are members of this Association."

LETTER BOX

(Continued from Page One)

change in the selection of subjects for the Essay Writing contest is a wise one, for this contest is to create interest and to give practice in composition, and not to enlarge a student's knowledge of current events."

Enthusiasm for the choral singing contest is expressed by B. D. Powell, of Robstown. "I think the choral singing contest," he says, "may prove to be the most useful of all the literary contests. It will reach a greater number of pupils than any of the other literary contests." He is having difficulty, however, in securing the necessary records. He says the small town dealers do not handle them. If others experience similar difficulties, they should order from dealers in the larger centers, practically all of whom either carry the records or will order them.

Mrs. A. W. Jernigan, of Van Alstyne, is also impressed with the possibilities of this contest. She says: "I sincerely think the introduction of choral singing into the League is the greatest step yet taken, as so many students can be used. I am going to have a large choir entered in the county meet."

Abilene high school has been quite successful so far in the one-act play contest, and the instructor in dramatics there, John N. Watson, remarks in a recent letter: "I am willing to do my share in putting speech education, and especially educational dramatics, on the map here in Texas. This is my fourth year as speech arts director in Abilene, and it is certainly fine to see how our boys and girls go after what little we have to offer them and beg for more. I favor placing our extracurricular activities in Speech into our curriculum as they do in California and in Michigan."

RECRUITING

(Continued from Page One)

time employment for needy athletes, who, by the way, seem to constitute the great majority.

Recruiting Is a System

"The objection to the above activities apply not to the individual instances, but to the fact that they soon develop into a system. Coaches and directors become not merely teachers and leaders of college youth in competitive games, but promoters whose success depends on the talent they are able to attract to their respective institutions. The competing teams are composed not of representative students engaging in athletic sport as a recreation, but of quasi-professional athletes attracted to and retained in the institution solely by reason of athletic skill. Under the strenuous rivalry existing between universities, and under the pressure of the general public which demands a winner or a change of coaches, the temptation to violate conference prohibitions is almost irresistible."

HEALTH

(Continued from Page One)

has a single game of any sort; neither of these schools, except for a little rudimentary hygiene, has any instruction whatever in even the rudiments of physical education and play activity; and it is a nearly inconceivable thing, but when I came out there once and gave these kids some baseballs and baseball bats and baseball gloves, it was the first time they had even had them in their hands. That is fifty-two miles from New York. In other words, we have built an enormous superstructure and we are now building down, but certainly not more than one-half the youth of this country, both male and female, have at their door step an opportunity for the play life we think is so beneficial. Like a good many things in America, when we begin to probe beneath the surface the actual situation is not so good.—Excerpt from address published in Proceedings 7th Annual Meeting of the National Amateur Athletic Federation.

ESSAY

(Continued from Page One)

How to Enjoy Pet Animals. Are Interscholastic League Debates Worth While? Why I Think Final Examinations Unnecessary. (Contestant may take other side of this statement and entitle essay: Why I Think Final Examinations Necessary.) An account of a Local Historical Event. My First Venture in Society. Winning (or losing) a Championship. Unexpected Company for Dinner. Killing Time. My Favorite Study at School. The Fall of the Alamo. Tomorrow as I Should Like to Spend It. A Day at the County Fair. The Most Valuable Citizen of Our Community. The Best Anecdote I Ever Heard. A Needed Public Improvement in Our Community. How I Drove a Good Bargain. Advantages of Training in Public Speaking. Laying Out a Camp. Anecdotes of Abraham Lincoln.

Antics of a Circus Clown. Who's Who in Our School. Good Teachers I Have Known. Getting up a School Play (or Entertainment of any kind). Patent Medicine Advertisements. A Legend of Our Community. My Favorite Sport from a Spectator's Standpoint. Will the Airplane Supersede the Automobile? It Never Rains But It Pours. How I intend to Spend Next Summer's Vacation. My Own Ghost Story. My Idea of Good Sportsmanship. The Birds of Our Neighborhood. Why I Should Like to Go to College. How Our Town Got Its Name. My First Participation in an Interscholastic League Contest. Is Prohibition a Failure? How I Make Spare Money. Winning a Championship. My Favorite Sport. A Debater Should Not Be Required to Debate Against His Convictions.

SUPERVISION

(Continued from Page One)

quired to have a college degree, or other appropriate evidence of proficiency in rural school supervision. In Ellis county, the qualifications are determined by the county board of trustees. In Henderson county, the supervisor is required to have a college degree. In Rusk county, the supervisor must have a permanent certificate, four years of successful experience in teaching the primary or intermediate grades and shall have had practice teaching in those grades. In Travis county, she must have at least a permanent teachers' certificate, at least four years experience in teaching, and special training in supervisory duties.

History of Rural Supervision

Miss Edgar Ellen Wilson, now rural school supervisor of the intermediate grades in McLennan county has the honor of being the first county rural school supervisor in Texas. In 1926, G. W. McDaniels, county superintendent of Clay county, decided to have a supervisor of rural schools. According to an agreement between him and the late L. D. Borden, who was then chief state rural school supervisor, the rural schools getting state aid were to contribute proportionally to the salary of the supervisor and were reimbursed from the state aid fund. Miss Wilson was employed for the work and served one year, resigning for a more remunerative position. Johnson, Williamson, and Dallas counties were the next, after Clay, to employ supervisors. Mrs. Chas. T. Cobb was employed in Johnson county and held the position there four years. She has recently been employed in Ellis county.

Conferences

The first conference of rural school supervisors was held at Cleburne in April, 1928, at the suggestion of Mr. Roy L. Doak, who was then county superintendent of Johnson county. The next conference was called in November, 1928, during the meeting of the Texas State Teachers Association. The meeting was held in the office of H. L. Goerner, county superintendent of Dallas county, and a permanent organization was perfected. Mrs. Chas. T. Cobb was elected chairman and Miss M. Leland Watkins, secretary. Since that time two meetings have been held each year, one in April at a teachers' college and the other during the annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association. The one in April is held at a teachers' college so that supervisors and the county superintendents who meet with them may discuss methods, procedures, and other vital matters pertaining to supervision with those who are training teachers at the college. The first meeting of this kind was held at the North Texas Teachers College at Denton and lasted two days. The College of Industrial Arts had representatives at the meetings and assisted with the program. The subjects discussed were interesting and much enthusiasm was manifested. The next meeting was held at the Stephen F. Austin Teachers College at Nacogdoches. At these meetings the same interest and enthusiasm was manifested as at the first one. Miss Mattie Epperson, rural school supervisor of Lamar county, was elected chairman of this meeting and Miss Mamie A. Whitaker of Rusk county, secretary. Since the rural school supervisors organization had been admitted to membership in the State Teachers Association in 1930, the first meeting as a member of the Association was held at Amarillo. At this meeting Miss Epperson presided. The meeting was honored with an address by Miss Hale of Portland, Maine, president of the National Educational Association. Mr. Burl Bryant, chief state rural school supervisor, discussed the relation between the State Department of Education and the county rural school supervisors.