



We clip the following item from *The Bearcat Parchment*:

The pupils of Henrietta High School are very enthusiastic over the Interscholastic League this year. The Senior class is very proud of the "all district right tackle," Austin Munkres, and also the "great artist," Billie Mae Culwell. They are looking forward to winning another first prize. The Junior Class is equally proud of their "declamer," Dorothy Ince Hembree. The following is a list of the contestants:

Debate: Bobby Karsteter, Artelle Looney, Janie Dugger, Katherine Zachry, Marjorie Bevering, Virginia Bevering, Frank Elkins, Woodrow Worthington and Richard Hurn.

Declamation: Dorothy Ince Hembree.

Extemporaneous Speaking: Ruth Worthington.

Track—Lynn Murphy, Buck Sims, and Shelby Kerbow.

Spelling: Mary Stuart, Helen Prewitt, Anna Burke Borgman, and Virginia Bevering.

The debating team is at the starting point and we are looking forward to a great team, as we know it is possible under their able director, Mrs. Pope.

"Last year," writes C. G. Cole, of Abilene, "quite a few districts held unofficial shorthand contests which were followed up by an unofficial trial contest at the time of the typing meet in Austin. The Commercial Section of the T.S.T.A. urges the League to consider a shorthand contest again this year. No doubt one of your purposes in reorganizing the contests this year is to decrease the number enter-

(See — LETTER BOX — Page 4)

## Child Conference Meets In Austin February 8-10

THERE will gather in Austin on February 8, 9, and 10 a busy assembly of people representing the various counties of Texas who are active in child health and protection work, according to Miss Jeanie M. Pinckney, Chief of the Nutrition and Health Education Bureau, Extension Division of The University of Texas. "This is the second conference of this kind to be held in Texas, and its continuance is due to the requests of the delegates of the first conference. Some four hundred delegates representing seventy-five counties and thirty-seven agencies were in attendance last February," Miss Pinckney said.

"The present Steering Committee of the Texas Conference on Child Health and Protection consists of T. H. Shelby, Chairman; Dr. B. F. Pittenger, Chairman of the Education and Training Section; Dr. H. N. Barnett, Chairman of the Public Health Section; Dr. Robert A. Johnston, Chairman of the Medical Service Section; and Mr. Harold J. Matthews, Chairman of the Section on the Handicapped Child. Besides myself the co-chairman working with these chairmen are Mrs. Maggie Barry, Mrs. Noyes D. Smith, and Dr. Edythe P. Hershey.

"The chief items of interest on the program will be the reports from the County Children's Councils that have been organized since the first conference was held. Some of the counties reporting will be Bell, Bowie, Brazos, Comal, El Paso, Falls, Llano, Lubbock, McCulloch, Nolan, Runnels, Stephens, Taylor, Tom Green, and Walker.

"Another feature of the program will be the four panel discussions led by the four section chairmen and their committees. Reports of various health projects conducted by health agencies in the State will be of unusual interest, as will the special addresses on health topics.

"A large attendance from all sections of the state is anticipated according to Dean Shelby. A roll call of counties as well as of agencies, will be made at the meeting."

## Greenville Takes Honor in 14th League Football Race

### Dallas Tech Runner-up; Regional Winners Are Also Announced

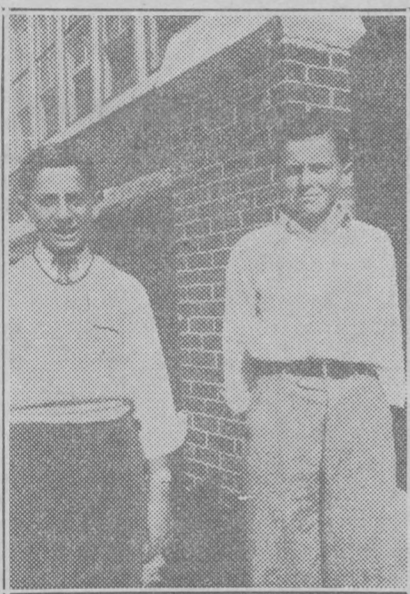
(By Roy B. Henderson, Athletic Director)

THE CURTAIN was rung down on the 1933 football season when the Greenville High School defeated the Dallas Technical High School 21-0 for the State championship in the Fair Park Stadium Saturday, December 30. This was the fourteenth consecutive State championship under the auspices of the Interscholastic League.

In Conference A district championships were won as follows: 1. Pampa, 2. Abilene, 3. San Angelo, 4. Bowie (El Paso), 5. Wichita Falls, 6. Highland Park, 7. Ft. Worth Central, 8. Dallas Technical, 9. Greenville, 10. Tyler, 11. Corsicana, 12. Brackenridge (San Antonio), 13. San Jacinto (Houston), 14. Port Arthur, 15. Corpus Christi, 16. Brownsville.

In the first round games played the week ending December 9 Pampa de-

### Winning Arithmetic Team of Merkel Grammar School



Left: Sylvan Mellinger Right: Robert Grimes

MERKEL Grammar School of which Mrs. Len Sublett is Principal, last spring won its sixth consecutive county championship in the Number Sense contest. Above is a picture of the team which won, making it six straight. "Sylvan Mellinger," says Mrs. Sublett, "is the third and last of the Mellinger family who have finished grammar school here and all of them have been members of winning Number Sense teams."

## Competitive Law Case Clubs Reproduce Court Conditions

(By H. C. Anderson, Harvard Law School)

The Harvard Law School uses a competitive device, viz., the Law Case Clubs to stimulate interest among students and give them training under conditions nearly identical with situations which they will find in appellate court practice.

WE FEEL that the law club system is of great value to the students in this Law School. From the beginning, that is to say in the very first month of his Law School year, each student is given cases on which to work.

These cases are similar to cases which he might actually encounter in appellate court work. It is up to him to analyze the case, write a brief on the legal points involved, and to argue the case orally before more advanced students and members of the Faculty sitting as a court. We feel, and I may say also that Dean Pound and the other members of the Faculty are firmly convinced, that this practice is of the greatest assistance to the students in the school. The whole system

## 14-YEAR OLD LAD ASKS WHY DEBATE

### He Finds Many Reasons Why Pupils Should Engage in This Activity

UNDER the caption "Why Debate," Richard W. Hurn, 14-year old debater, who last year won second place in the county meet, analyzes reason for engaging in this activity. We clip the article from December 20 issue of *The Bearcat Parchment*, student paper of the Henrietta High School:

Why debate? That is the question that confronts every student who thinks of debate. Why wouldn't that be the natural question? Certainly every debater should know the answer to that question before his time and work is given. Of all competitive events debating takes the most time, the most research, and the most work. Then that question comes naturally. Why debate?

As most students are concerned with immediate benefits, I shall not delve into the relation of debate to statesmanship and civic leadership, but confine myself to those betterments which the student may see in the course of several years.

After one year of debate on the high school team, my answer to the question of why debate is for the sheer joy of debating. When hearing the decision of the judges after a well finished debate, the debater experiences a thrill that only the debater knows. But to one who has never debated, that is not very convincing; therefore, I shall turn to the other good which comes from debate.

Have you ever been in a discussion and have a grand thought, yet been unable to express that thought? Have you ever known students who could know less, yet "put it" in such a way to make it more effective than you? Then that concerns one of the greatest trainings of debate. Debate trains the power of organization. Debate trains this faculty more than any other one perhaps excepting one. With the power of organization comes sureness of one's self, making the speaker seem more forceful and the speech more effective.

Then debate stirs interest in current happenings. The debater reads much material concerning every phase of the subject, giving him a very useful knowledge of that subject, and giving him a place as an authority on that subject. It is sur-

(See — DEBATE — Page 4)

## MEN'S OR WOMEN'S RULES IS QUESTION

### Some Volley Ball Coaches Believe League Should Change Play Requirements

SOME complaint has reached the League office on the score of using men's instead of women's rules in volleyball as a basis for League competitions in this sport. We place in parallel columns the differences which exist between men's and women's rules:

Men's Rules	Women's Rules
Net, 8 ft.	Net, 7 ft., 6 in.
1 Serve.	2 Serves.
If wind etc. interferes, may change in middle of game.	May change at end of quarters.
Game = 15 points (2 points ahead). Provision to prevent "spiking" or "killing" ball while playing back position. (This prevents tall player from monopolizing net position.)	Game = 2 halves, 15 min. each, 5 min. rest period. No tie played off. No such provision but note against change of positions "for any considerable period of play."

It will be noted that differences are very slight except in one important particular: the women's rules provide for two halves of fifteen minutes each with five-minute rest period between with no provision for playing off a tie; the men's rules provide a game of fifteen minutes, giving the decision to the team which is then two or more points ahead. It is obvious that for eliminative play, this feature of the men's rules must be retained. In many cases the game under men's rules is less strenuous, for two ill-matched teams may finish a game in five minutes, whereas under the women's rules, no matter what the score, the teams must consume thirty-five minutes. In counties having a large number of entries, this would slow up the tournament and in the end likely produce no decision.

The net should be lowered, it is believed, to the height prescribed for women. Not much is to be gained by giving two serves instead of one. The difference in the rules concerning changing sides in the court seems immaterial. The rule against monopolization of the net position appears to be more definite and enforceable in the men's than in the women's rules.

The LEAGUER would welcome discussion of alteration of League volleyball rules from any volleyball coach.

## Goliad County Announces Plans for Mexican Meet

MRS. GUSSIE W. PETTUS, county superintendent of Goliad County, begins the announcement of the Mexican Meet in that county, with the following paragraph:

"It is with a deep sense of great accomplishment that the rules and regulations for the County Meet of Goliad County for this year are sent out to you. We are surely nearing our goal,—the regular rules for all schools. Wherever it is possible the rules in the Interscholastic Bulletin will be followed; but a few very necessary changes still must be made."

Then follows a list of events, including Declamation, Spelling, Arithmetic, Choral Singing, Story Telling, Picture Memory, and Music Memory. For several years this Mexican Meet has been growing in Goliad county, using the regular Interscholastic League rules as a basis, but adapting them to the conditions of Mexican schools when it seems advisable. The list of songs prescribed in this year's contest, for instance, is not taken from the rules: Home Sweet Home, Texas Our Texas, America, O Solo Mio, and La Golandrina.

In athletics, the regular rules are followed. In counties having a number of Mexican schools the League organization may be easily adapted to bring very happy results.

The Regents and faculty [of The University of Texas] earnestly desire to establish and maintain intimate and cordial relations with the common schools of Texas, upon which, as they believe, depends the ultimate prosperity of the University.

—Judge James B. Clark.

## Leona School Offers Example Of Right Use of Competitions

### SHALL WE HAVE A SPANISH CONTEST?

#### Resolution Passed by T.S.T.A. Section Requests League To Sponsor One

AT THE fall meeting of the Spanish Section of the State Teachers' Association in Austin," writes Miss Roberta King, of Dallas, "a resolution was passed recommending the participation in Interscholastic League contests by pupils of Spanish. I, as secretary of the Spanish Section, am writing you in regard to it.

"Do you approve of our participating in the League contests? If so, will you please give me any suggestions and information that you think necessary in order for us to begin our work? Soon after hearing from you we expect to make tentative plans to be submitted to you for your approval. We should like to enter the contests of this spring; do you think that will be possible, or would it be better to wait a year?"

The Editor of the *Leaguer* replied as follows:

"This is a contest which interests me, for I feel that we have a chance to do something outstanding here in Texas with it. Prof. Chas. Qualia, of Texas Tech, and I have had considerable correspondence about it. But we want to have it carefully worked out before announcing it. It cannot be done on a statewide scale this year, as all state contests have to be announced in our Constitution and Rules, which is distributed about September 1 of each year. It may be tried in some of the districts, however, during the coming spring.

"We should experiment first with a very simple contest in two divisions: 1. Native Spanish-Americans; 2. All others.

"It will be a mistake, in my opinion, to adopt the usual examination type of contest. The oral type, declamation, original essays read orally, dialogues, or even a one-act play, translation of new material at sight and in public, an interpreters' contest, by which I mean to have someone to speak in Spanish while the contestant translates for the audience. These are the skills we should emphasize in Texas, since we border Mexico for a thousand miles and have such a large Spanish-speaking population.

"We should have a committee of Spanish teachers with Mr. Qualia or some other good college teacher working with us."

## Good Points in Both British And American Radio Systems

(By Dorothy D. Bromley, in the New York Times, Nov. 26, 1933)

THERE are striking differences between radio broadcasting in Great Britain and in the United States. In Britain broadcasting was established by the government, although the government does not control the service. Operating revenue is derived not from advertising fees but from license fees paid by owners of radio sets.

In the United States broadcasting is conducted by private corporations, some of which depend for their maintenance on income from advertisers. And there is a difference in the character of the programs.

In Britain the educational features are stressed; here the majority of programs are designed to entertain rather than to instruct the listener.

British broadcasting, free from advertising features, represents, in fact, a vast experiment in adult education; in "widening the experience of the everyday man and woman and in cultivating in them new

### Small Rural School Has Well-Balanced Program of League Activities

LEONA School, Divot, Frio County, with seventy-five pupils enrolled, offers a fine example of a small school which uses the Interscholastic League in a very effective way. It increases the school interest, gives pupils necessary enthusiasm, and transforms school life from a rather dreary affair of drudgery into an institution of life and color.

This small school contributes an interesting two columns to the county paper, under the heading, "The Leona Gusher," and we take from these col-



Merle King and Jesse Henry King of Divot, Texas, Leona School, county and district winners of first place in Junior Girls' Declamation and Senior Boys' Declamation (Rural) respectively. Jesse and Merle are brother and sister.

(See — LEONA — Page 4)

### Measure Basket Ball Skill Object of Series of Tests

CAN basket ball skills be measured? Is it possible to discover tests of achievement in basket ball which can be given to high school players and used by the coach to help him pick the players for his team?

In trying to answer these questions Mr. Frank Dominguez under the direction of the Physical Education Department of The University of Texas is

(See — BASKET BALL — Page 4)

## WRESTLER BRUTAL BECAUSE IT PAYS

### Seamy Side of Professional Sport Comes Out in Court Trial in St. Louis

A RATHER gory story comes out of a court in St. Louis, which has a definite bearing on the promotion of sports for money, reporting the testimony of "Rough House" Nelson. When the primary interest of promoters is money-making, which is the case in practically all professional sports, and threatens to become so in school and college sports, contact games and contests are immediately brutalized and all of the fine values which inhere in amateur sport are destroyed. The report of Nelson's testimony follows:

Nelson was a witness for Tom Packs, veteran St. Louis sports promoter and defendant in the suit brought by Harry Sharpe, referee who claims he was injured by infuriated wrestling fans after a bout in February, 1930.

It was nearly 10 years ago, "Rough House" related, that he reluctantly decided he was finished as a straight wrestler.

#### New Style Draws

"I was no gentle wrestler," he said, "but I decided I would have to change my tactics and become a brute. The promoters liked my new style because these methods drew bigger crowds."

Asked if he wasn't known as the "bad boy" of the wrestling game, Nelson replied, "I guess so. I am an expert hair puller and eye-gouger."

"And the more you could get the fans to holler and swear at you the better?" asked Robert Kratky, attorney for the plaintiff.

#### Got Money Anyway

"Your opponent had all the sympathy of the audience?" Kratky asked.

"I suppose they did," replied the wrestler. "I know I never got any. But I could get more matches and make more money. Even though the fans were infuriated they would pay to come and see me and they liked it."

"How about throwing your opponent out of the ring?" asked the attorney.

"That's a good idea," the witness responded calmly. "Usually that cripples them and you don't have to bother about them any more that night."

"Rough House" modestly refused to "claim the honor" of founding the "new school of wrestling."

### Says Pro Football Soon To Become National Sport

THAT professional football is the coming national sport of the United States is the enthusiastic prediction of Paul Mark Schissler, who has seen football played both for "dear old Siwash" and "dear old cold cash."

The former coach of the powerful Oregon State eleven, who left collegiate gridirons to join the Chicago Cardinals, came home (Hastings, Nebr.) for the holidays all pepped up over his first year with the professional leather-luggers.

Schissler has looked over the best that both brands of football have to offer, amateur and professional, and he is sold on the professional variety.

"Boy, it's the goods!" is his verdict. "The sport is headed forward and for better times. And no howling alumni to bother it!"

The boys who play football for money present a gridiron perfection that can't be equaled by amateurs, he says.

"What's the big difference in pro ranks?" he asks, and proceeds to answer his own question. "It's simply this: A pro team is not a machine of a few brilliant players and a few good boys. It's a team of 11 brilliant players, with plenty more brilliant players on the bench."

(See — RADIO — Page 4)



Published eight times a year, each month, from September to April, inclusive, by the Division of Extension, of The University of Texas.

ROY BEDICHEK Editor

(Entered as second-class matter November 6, 1927, at the postoffice at Austin, Texas, under the Act of August 24, 1912.)

Vol. XVII JANUARY, 1934 No. 5

READ the Official Notice column of each issue of the LEAGUER if you don't read any other part of it. Interpretations of rules are made therein and errors in various League publications corrected. It is a good plan to note on your individual copy of the Constitution and Rules items which occur in the Official Notice column affecting contests in which you are interested.

EXTEMPORANEOUS speech teachers will find some useful material in *School Life* (November issue), which is available in nearly all high schools in the State, being the official organ of the Office of Education, United States Department of the Interior. The following titles of articles are suggestive: "F. E. R. A. Funds for Education," "Child Labor Ruling," "N. R. A. Codes, What They Are—How They Are Made—and Why," "The New Deal in Education," "P. W. A. Funds for Schools," "Adult Education Conference."

THE NOVEMBER issue of *The Debaters Digest* (Vol. 7, No. 6), Mountain Lakes, N.J., is devoted to brief and references to the Swedish System of Liquor Control. This number will be found of interest to extemporaneous speech contestants who are on the lookout for speeches under the general subject: "New Controls for the Liquor Traffic," announced in the December issue of the LEAGUER. The December issue (Vol. 7, No. 7) contains some very good pro and con material, and a number of references to current magazines on British vs. American radio control.

TEACHERS who want an individual copy of the LEAGUER should ask their principal to send in request for the same. When the fee for a given school is remitted, a blank is sent requesting the principal to list the names and addresses of teachers in his school who are interested in Interscholastic League work or who are preparing pupils for entry in any of the League events, so that they may be placed on the mailing list. Sometimes the principal fails to return this blank with teachers' names listed. If your principal is one of this number, please jog his memory.

EXTEMPORANEOUS speech contestants will find much in the daily papers on "New Controls for Liquor Traffic." They should not depend entirely upon the assigned magazines. For instance, an Associated Press dispatch dated Chicago, January 7, gives a summary of proposed legislation in twenty different states. It is safe to say that the daily papers will publish numerous reviews of the same nature in the next few months. Contestants will do well to keep scrapbooks preserving articles and news-items which give sound information from authentic sources on this subject.

MONEY PLAYERS is a term which is now creeping into the sports headlines. A useful term, indeed! It means the player who makes the turnstiles click. Walter Winchell in a radio talk the other day stated that in at least two cases bankers who hold bonds secured by college stadia have instructed college authorities to play star players in all games regardless of scholastic eligibility. The commercial hand, or rather the commercial fist, thus appears in college sports. And yet there are some public school men who would have high school sports take the same primrose path of dalliance with sport for pay instead of sport for play.

THERE is still some complaint that a state championship in football is not scheduled for Class B schools. It is very easy to see why a Class B football state championship is not scheduled. The great number of teams and the small size of the communities make such a contest entirely impracticable. Comparatively few states allow a state championship in football in any

class, much less among the smaller schools. Texas is the largest state in the Union. More schools participate in our contests than participate in those of any other state. Much of Texas is thinly populated and schools are widely scattered, increasing expense and time necessary for games. It would be injudicious in the extreme to attempt to carry football championships in Class B any further. Few school men who have given consideration to the matter believe that any high school team should be allowed to play more than ten games in a season. Many believe eight is the outside limit. The State Board of Education made a survey of opinion on this matter covering the entire country and found this to be true. Football enthusiasts who clamor for more games and championships over wider and wider territory are really football's worst enemies. The Class B schools themselves decided upon this limitation.

DISCUSSION of changes in football rules brings one point into the open which the LEAGUER has insisted upon many, many times. College football has a case of cold feet. It eyes with increasing uneasiness the vogue of professional football while its own gate-receipts are diminishing. Hence we hear much of changes in rules which will make the game more spectacular. More pep, more fight, more thrillers, are among the items urged upon the Rules Committee for consideration. The reformer's eye seems trained on the grandstand rather than upon the playing field. And this is not unnatural since the success of football is now gauged largely by monetary returns. If one will take the trouble to read football history he will find that it was not always thus. The player was once the prime consideration. The football which "won the battle of Waterloo" was not played before huge masses of spectators. It was a school game, of the school, for the school, and by the school. It was on its value to the individual player that it gained its prestige in academic institutions. As financial gain gradually pushed other considerations into the background, we find "sport for the players" displaced by the slogan, "sport for the stands," and "athletics for play" by "athletics for pay."

THE INTRODUCTION of a regional meet between district meets and the State Meet complicates the machinery and makes it necessary for county, district, and regional committees to time their respective meets in accordance with the schedule contained in Article VI, Section 2, of the Constitution. The regional meets are set for April 20 and 21, and this time cannot be changed except by unanimous agreement of the districts composing a given region, since only one week is left in between the last date for district meets and the week-end set aside for regional meets. Should a district delay its meet until April 20-21, its winners would be automatically excluded from regional competition. County committees will do well to set their meets as early as convenient to allow leeway for bad weather. Some districts will set their meets as early as March 30-31, hence counties that delay their meets to this date will be automatically excluded from such district competitions. For the first time, the LEAGUER is setting apart space for announcement of county, district, and regional dates, for the convenience of committees in charge. Each notice of time and place which is received prior to issuance of the March LEAGUER will be published, and will serve as notice to all League members. This will furnish an escape for committees from the usual grind of complaints from schools on account of lack of notice.

SPANISH teachers who are interested in establishing Spanish contests in the League are urged to read correspondence published in another column of this issue between Miss Roberta King, of Dallas, and the League Office. The Spanish Section of the State Teachers Association passed unanimously at its last meeting a resolution requesting the League to undertake such a contest. Professor Charles B. Qualia, of Texas Tech, is interested in and has experimented with these contests. He expresses himself, also, as favorable to a state-wide contest. As emphasized in the correspondence above referred to, we believe that especial emphasis should be put upon facility in speech. We do not believe that the best results may be obtained from the examination type of contest. Children like to perform in public, and hence an exhibitory type of contest would be more popular with them. We should like to have a competent committee work out some specific recommendations. We believe that an interpreters' contest has great possibilities. Suppose fifty simple situations were prescribed and choice made at the meet by chance, as is done in the extemporaneous speech contest. A situation would involve three pupils, one supposed to know no Spanish, one feigning no English, and one who knows both languages. Chance would also decide the role to be taken by each of the three pupils. This is merely a suggestion. Spanish teachers who are interested will please correspond with the League Office, especially those who have constructive suggestions.



#### Playground Ball

Playground ball is open to pupils under fifteen years of age on the first day of the preceding September. This ruling permits the use of pupils under ten years of age.

#### No Penalty on Late Membership

Due to lack of proper notice, the League will not assess penalty of one dollar on late membership fee, as provided Article III, Sec. 2, Constitution and Rules. This penalty will be effective in the 1934-35 school year.

#### Typewriting—Rule 7, p. 61

County eliminations in typewriting are unnecessary, since no district will be overcrowded. Hence, contestants in typewriting qualify directly to the district meet. Since there are only four districts in each region, the first five places in typewriting are qualified for regional competition, instead of the first three, as specified in Article IX, Section 2, j.

#### 1-Act Play

Musicians off-stage, members of mob, or other individuals making off-stage contributions to the play are considered members of the cast and must be eligible, and they count towards the ten individuals allowed to make up an eligible cast. See Page 58, Rule 4 (c), Constitution & Rules.

#### Spelling

Words should be written as they appear in the spelling list of the state adopted text, showing marks, such as diereases, accents, hyphens, etc. These marks are considered part of the spelling. Omission of any one of these marks given in the list or in the speller should be considered an error by graders at the county meet. Of course, marking into syllables in the speller is not considered a part of the spelling.

#### Scoring Music Memory

On the Music Memory Score Sheet there is a blank before the word "Measure" in the section devoted to recognition of type. This blank is to be filled with the number that indicates the number of beats to the measure in the composition played. In a waltz, there are three; in a gavotte, usually four. But if a child knows enough music to describe waltz measure as 3/4 (which means three beats, each a quarter note) the answer should be accepted as correct, as would 4/4 in the case of most gavottes.

#### Music Memory

The same provision which allowed rural schools to enter pupils from any grade in the music memory contest applies again this year, although the provision was omitted by mistake from the Constitution and Rules.

#### Choral Singing

Add to the contest list page 49, the following: "Dixie Land, Record 21950, page 184." This selection was inadvertently omitted from one edition of the Constitution and Rules.

#### 8-Semester Rule

The State Office is receiving many letters asking the following question or similar ones:

Question—Is a pupil eligible to finish the basket ball season whose eighth semester closes at the end of the first semester? Answer—No. The fourth paragraph on page 104 of the Constitution and Rules applies to a pupil who has 7½ semesters against him at the beginning of the new semester.

#### Wild Flower Director

There is an error in Constitution and Rules, page 10, line 11, in that the Director General is authorized to appoint the County Director of the Wild Flower Contest. Rule 2, page 67, provides that the County Superintendent of Schools shall make this appointment. The latter provision governs, and appointments should be made by the County Superintendent of Schools.

#### Double-Representation Rule

Section 12, Article VIII, provides that debaters eliminated in a round-robin debate schedule prior to the county meet are not thereby debarred from entering another public speaking event. The same rule applies to members of one-act play casts, provided elimination occurs prior to the county meet.

#### Article VIII, Sec. 16

A year's credit in a subject granted on the basis of grades made during both semesters may be counted as one of the three required regardless of the particular grade for either semester.

#### Spelling

There is a disagreement between time-allotment summary for Grades VI and VII and Rule 5, last paragraph. Go by the rule, not by the "Summary" on page 43.

#### One-Pupil Team

Footnote at page 40, Constitution and Rules, provides conditions for one-pupil team in spelling. This is applicable also to Music Memory, Picture Memory, and Arithmetic.

#### Spelling

Transpose "of wheat" italics from col. 12, p. 5, current spelling list to col. 11 following the word "sower." Also transpose the words "of players," col. 12, p. 5, to col. 19, p. 7, following word "team."

#### Article VIII, Sections 16 and 17

In judging eligibility cases under these two rules it is proper to hold that a pupil's enrollment period in a given semester begins with the day of his enrollment and ceases with his last day of attendance.

#### Sec. 15, Article VII

Strike out this section in the current issue of the Constitution, as there is no longer any division in sub-junior spelling. This contest is now conducted on a grade basis.

#### EXTEMPORANEOUS SPEECH SUBJECTS

1. The New Deal.
2. World Disarmament.
3. Recognition of Russia.
4. New Controls for Liquor Traffic.
5. Fascism.



#### V. Studying Pictures

I DO NOT know much about artists and cannot find information about the pictures I wish to teach." This statement in one form or another is frequently made by teachers in an attempt to justify the scarcity of art appreciation lessons in their classes. These teachers forget that the picture itself, provided it is one worthy of study, offers sufficient material for a worth while lesson in art appreciation.

#### Information Important but—

While knowledge of facts adds interest and supplies a desirable background for study, the securing of information should never become the main issue of the lesson or take the place of first hand study of the art product. When facts are made too important they may, in certain instances, become an actual barrier to the child's complete enjoyment of the picture because attention is given to the acquiring of information instead of being centered upon the beauty of the picture.

In attempting to avoid undue emphasis upon information about pictures and artists, teachers are prone to gather abundant literary material. Poems and stories are good devices for arousing interest when they are closely correlated with the picture and not used to the extreme but in these also there is danger of leading interest away from the picture instead of to it.

#### Language Lessons

Pictures used in connection with language work have a tendency to promote over-emphasis upon subject matter. The child not only discusses all the objects he sees in the picture but also draws upon his imagination to provide material for conversation. Stories are invented and based upon objects or characters in the picture. Any contact whatsoever that the child may have with pictures no doubt adds to his interest in them. Language lessons which use pictures furnish a valuable supplement to the work in art appreciation but power of enjoyment from the truly artistic viewpoint cannot be gained in this way.

True teaching of art appreciation should seek to provide the individual with a basis for judgment for all beauty in whatever form it is presented. The child should be led to find beauty in pictures which are unfamiliar to him as well as those concerning which he has acquired a fund of information. In order to do this he must be made sensitive to the fine relationships in elements of the space arts. This can be accomplished only through the observation of fine examples and discussion of their desirable features. Questions should direct attention to the art quality and not entirely to the informational and literary phases of study. Teachers

have little difficulty in formulating questions of the last two types mentioned but questions which deal with art interest are not so easily handled. The following lists of questions which emphasize art qualities in specific pictures are presented in the hope that they may be helpful in leading teachers to analyze pictures more easily:

#### Madonna and Angels

1. In most compositions the important lines are circular, angular or vertical and horizontal. Into which classification does this one fit best?
2. In how many places can you find circles and parts of circles in the architecture?
3. What shape does the arrangement of the angels suggest?
4. What has the artist done to the halo of the Christ Child in order to make it more important than any in the picture even though it is the smallest?
5. In how many different ways has the artist led us to look at the Virgin and Child?
6. No two angels are exactly alike. Look at each one and see how many differences you can find. What makes them look so much alike at first glance when they are really so different?
7. What symbolism do you find?
8. Why has the artist selected for the Virgin's dress a color so nearly like that of the Child's skin?
9. Why is the dark blue a better color for the robe of the Virgin than a light color would have been?
10. In how many different places are stars used as a part of the design?

#### Sunflowers

1. Which of the three elements of art is most important to this painting?
2. Colors are sometimes classified as to warm and cold ones. Which are most in evidence?
3. Why has the artist left the surface of the paint so rough?
4. Why is the vase not symmetrical?
5. Certain parts of the objects are outlined with contrasting color. Why was this done? Why was not every part outlined?
6. Why has the artist used a greenish blue background instead of one which is purplish blue?
7. In how many ways are the centers of the flowers different from each other?
8. Why has the white spot been placed on the vase?
9. Find the flower which is lightest in color and the one which is darkest. Try to give each a place in relation to these two, grading from light to dark.
10. In what way is this type of painting so well suited to this particular variety of flower?

#### Saint Genevieve

1. Which type of line arrangement is most in evidence? Find the three most important vertical objects.
2. Why are the colors so soft?
3. What has the artist done to make us see Saint Genevieve first?
4. What has the artist used on the right of the picture to balance the yellow color of the moon on the left?
5. In how many different ways has the artist given an effect of quiet and repose in the picture?
6. Notice that the picture is broken horizontally into several panels: Which of these have plain surfaces and which have broken surfaces? Why has a plain surface been placed next to a broken surface in each case?
7. Most of the lines in the picture are straight but some of them are circular. Find the circular lines. What is there about the placing of these that makes them balance each other?
8. Why are there few contrasts of color or of dark and light in this picture?
9. There is something near the center of the picture that repeats the color and tone of Saint Genevieve's robe. What is it?
10. What kind of lines give the picture most of its dignity?

#### Golden Windows

A well known fairy tale by Laura E. Richards describes a certain child's delight in discovering that a house which stood some distance from his own poor dwelling had golden windows. These windows could be seen only at sunset time. Evening after evening the child enjoyed the spectacle. One evening he decided to walk to this house in order to see the windows at close range. Upon arriving there he found only a poor shack like his own, but his disappointment was turned into joy when, upon turning homeward, he discovered that the windows of his own home looked like shining gold in the sunset. In this story the child was led to see that ordinary things could look beautiful and yet the fact remained that in the knowledge of what caused the effect some of the pleasure was lost. In studying pictures the teacher should always bear in mind the fact that analysis is only a means of helping the child to enjoy the picture. Pleasure in emotional appeal must not be lost in trying to discover how the effect was gained but if directed in the right way analysis of art qualities adds to the child's enjoyment of all pictures.



JANUARY has already shoved December back down the field to the goal posts. The New Year has begun. What will it mean in the lives of Texas high school newspapers?

It will mean the closing date for enrollment in the I. L. P. C. on January 15, and the organization on that date of an I. L. P. C. with more member papers than it has ever had before. Be sure that your enrollment request reaches us in time.

#### Individual Criticism

The New Year will mean the beginning of a month of individual criticism of papers by the I. L. P. C. office. If you want us to send you a criticism of your paper, please drop us a note.

The New Year ought to mean that each staff will carefully review and discuss all previous issues of this school year and will search for ways of eliminating past errors. Hold a staff meeting sometime soon just to check up on all phases of your work.

Some of the smaller papers show that staff members are having trouble with news story form, headline writing, and front-page make-up. If you are among these, we believe that you will be helped by studying "The High School Newspaper Handbook," published by the Interscholastic League, 15 cents a single copy or 10 cents in quantities of ten or more.

Working Against Handicaps

In small schools over the state little groups of students and a sponsor labor over the production of a newspaper. No journalism is taught in the school. Often the sponsor has had no training in journalism yet gives of her time and energy to help build a publication of value to the school. Printing facilities are poor. No equipment is available for the paper office. Students work on the paper not for credit or for glory but for the joy of doing the work. We would like to devote the rest of this column in acknowledgment of the worth of such publications as these, in praise of these groups of students and sponsors who in small schools work against a variety of hardships, and to encourage these workers.

Some of the papers are printed by the town printer. Some, like the Bloomsburg Cat's Paw, have been mimeographed in past years but now have been turned into printed papers. The Borger Bulldog's Growl, sponsored by the Writers' Club of that school, set an example that might be followed by other small papers when for a November issue it persuaded a local studio to furnish pictures for a two-page layout of members of the football team.

School Page in Local Paper

Many of the publications of small schools are printed as a section of the local newspaper. Seven such publications are on the list of the I. L. P. C.: The Canyon Eagle's Tales, printed in the Canyon News; Cooper Bulldog Barks, in the Cooper Review; El-Hi Wildcat, in the Elgin Courier; The Badger, in the Lampasas Leader; The Hi-Life, in the Lufkin newspaper; Mt. Vernon school news, in the Mt. Vernon Optic-Herald; Bearkat News, in the Raymondville paper.

We suggest that, when possible, the local editor be persuaded to give a whole page to school news. On this page the ads preferably would be grouped toward the bottom half so as to give the student editor an opportunity for planning a top-page make-up. It is preferable for students to write the headlines and plan the make-up. To get the fullest benefit from such experience, students ought to observe all the standard rules for headline writing such as are listed in "The High School Newspaper Handbook." The top-column headlines should be planned so as to give a pleasing contrast. Many of the school pages carry the same kind of headline in every column. This should be avoided. Vary the make-up from issue to issue.

Mimeographed Papers

Many of the publications of small schools are mimeographed. Fifteen such papers are on the I.L.P.C. list. Through exchanging copies editors may get helpful ideas from what the other mimeographed papers are doing.

Due to lack of space we are omitting all of the praise which might justly be given these publications and are limiting ourselves to one suggestion for improvement:

Austwell Echo: Title drawing on page 1 is too black. We suggest the use of a title such as the one on the La Grange Hi-Standard.

Hornet Stings, Byers: Could not the more important news stories be

(See-HIGH SCHOOL PRESS-P. 3)



REPORT OF COUNTY OFFICERS NOW DUE

Counties Which Have Elected And Not Reported Should Wake Up

COUNTIES that have not reported officers should do so at once, if election has already taken place. In many counties institutes have not yet been held and in some other counties institutes will not be held until shortly before the Christmas holidays. It will improve the prospects for a good county meet if those interested in each county will see to it that officers are elected at the earliest practicable time.

The name of each county officer reported is placed on the League mailing list. Important announcements are being made concerning which all county officers should be advised. We cannot reach them unless their names are reported to the League office. 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, Angelina, Archer, Armstrong, Austin, Bailey, Bastrop, Bee, Bell, Bexar, Bosque, Bowie, Brazoria, Brazos, Burnet, Brown, Caldwell, Calhoun, Callahan, Cameron, Camp, Cass, Castro, Chambers, Cherokee, Childress, Clay, Coleman, Colorado, Collin, Comanche, Concho, Coryell, Cooke, Cottle, Crane, Crockett, Crosby, Culberson, Dallam, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Delta, Denton, Dickens, Duval, Eastland, El Paso, Ellis, Erath, Falls, Fannin, Fayette, Fort Bend, Franklin, Frio, Fisher, Floyd, Freestone, Gaines, Galveston, Glasscock, Goliad, Grimes, Grayson, Gregg, Grimes, Guadalupe, Hall, Hamilton, Hansford, Harlingen, Harris, Harrison, Haskell, Hill, Henderson, Hidalgo, Hill, Hockley, Hopkins, Houston, Howard, Hunt, Jasper, Jack, Jackson, Jim Hogg, Jones, Karnes, Kaufman, Kent, Kiebert, Knox, Lamar, Lavaca, Leake, Lee, Leon, Liberty, Limestone, Lipscomb, Live Oak, Lynn, Madison, Mahan, Mason, Matagorda, Maverick, McCulloch, McLennan, Medina, Milam, Mills, Mitchell, Montague, Montgomery, Moore, Morris, Nagogdoches, Nolan, Oldham, Orange, Palo Pinto, Panola, Parker, Parmer, Pecos, Pecos, Potter, Randall, Reagan, Red River, Refugio, Roberts, Runnels, Rusk, San Antonio, San Jacinto, San Saba, Schleicher, Sherman, Sterling, Stephens, Swisher, Tarrant, Taylor, Tarrant, Titus, Tom Green, Travis, Tyler, Upton, Uvalde, Uvalde, Val Verde, Van Zandt, Victoria, Walker, Ward, Webb, Wharton, Wheeler, Wichita, Wilbarger, Willacy, Wilson, Williamson, Wise, Wood, Young

LETTER BOX

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the state meet and to decrease the expense involved. The addition of a shorthand contest to the state meet would be an additional expense perhaps. Nevertheless I believe we would benefit by having more contests in commercial subjects. If it is impossible to include a state contest in shorthand this year in the regular League program, could the various districts and regions hold contests at the same time as the typing events? Then if the League does not feel that it can sponsor a final contest in Austin the competition in this subject would be concluded in the various regions. I hope you will find some way to act favorably regarding a shorthand contest."

John F. Stanly, of Paris, writes of the Paris City-County unit, as follows: "Our organization is functioning, and we expect greater benefits from League work than ever before. There seems to be unusual interest."

H. W. Stillwell of Texarkana, President of T.S.T.A., 1933, writes the Leaguer the following note of thanks: "I want to thank you for assisting through The Interscholastic Leaguer to advertise the State Teachers Convention. We had the best program I think that has ever been held. Austin did much to make the meeting pleasing to all who attended. Your assistance in advertising the meeting doubtless added much to the enrollment."

Clairemont is believed to be the smallest high school in Texas publishing regularly a weekly newspaper. The paper is published under the supervision of G. W. Haggard, principal, who previously had several years of experience on daily newspapers. Since this town does not have a paper, efforts are made to make the school paper a community paper as well. The high school has an enrollment of only twelve pupils. A course in journalism is offered in the eleventh grade. Owen Thompson and Margaret Cathey, high school seniors, are co-editors of the paper.

Supt. Hugo Hartsfield, of Pasadena, is Director General of Harris County. In a recent letter, he says: "We are determined this year to enroll in the League every school in Harris County."

Believing that you are doing something when you are doing nothing is the first illusion of tobacco. —Emerson.

Use sane, healthful, well-controlled competitions in the school to combat indifference, stimulate interests, create action, and achieve a purpose.

FOOTBALL

(Continued from Page 1)

feated Abilene 27-7; San Angelo defeated Bowie of El Paso 27-7; Highland Park won over Wichita Falls 6-0; Dallas Technical won over Ft. Worth Central 7-6; Greenville defeated Tyler 18-0; Brackenridge of San Antonio eliminated Corsicana 49-0; Port Arthur defeated San Jacinto of Houston 14-0; Corpus Christi won over Brownsville 32-6. In the second round games played the week ending December 16 San Angelo defeated Pampa 7-6; Dallas Technical defeated Highland Park 13-0; Greenville won over Brackenridge of San Antonio 6-2; Port Arthur eliminated Corpus Christi 25-6. In the semi-finals played the week ending December 23 Dallas Technical defeated San Angelo 13-7; Greenville won over Port Arthur 32-14.

Conference B District championships follow: 1. Dumas, 2. Hereford, 3. Lamesa, 4. Crowell, 5. Graham, 6. Clarksville, 7. Rockwall, 8. Gilmer, 9. Wink, 10. Rotan, 11. Cross Plains, 12. Stephenville, 13. Winters, 14. Eldorado, 15. Mart, 16. I. O. O. F. Home (Corsicana), 17. State Home (Corsicana), 18. Center, 19. Groveton, 20. Brenham, 21. Taylor, 22. Bellville, 23. Lockhart, 24. Floresville, 25. Bay City, 26. Galena Park, 27. Port Neches, 28. Woodville, 29. Uvalde, 30. Victoria, 31. Robstown, 32. Weslaco.

Regional results: In Region I Hereford defeated Dumas 27-0; Lamesa defeated Rotan 32-13. Lamesa won the regional championship by defeating Hereford 24-7.

In Region II Wink defeated Winters 6-0, and Cross Plains defeated Stephenville 13-6. Wink won the regional championship by defeating Cross Plains 32-0.

In Region III Crowell defeated Graham 25-6, and Rockwall defeated Clarksville 35-0. Rockwall won the regional championship by defeating Crowell 34-6.

In Region IV Gilmer defeated I. O.

O. F. 43-12, and State Home defeated Mart 19-6. Gilmer won the regional championship by defeating State Home 6-0.

In Region V Center won over Woodville 14-6, and Groveton defeated Port Neches 7-6. Center won the regional championship by defeating Groveton 12-7.

In Region VI Lockhart won over Eldorado 31-6, and Taylor won over Bellville 14-6. Taylor won the regional championship by defeating Lockhart 13-8.

In Region VII Brenham defeated Galena Park 20-0, and Victoria won over Bay City 20-0. Victoria won the regional championship by defeating Brenham 6-0.

In Region VIII Floresville defeated Uvalde 6-0, and Weslaco defeated Robstown 15-12. Weslaco won the regional championship by defeating Floresville 9-3.

CONFERENCE C

For the first time a Conference C was organized, open to schools having an enrollment of less than 150. While only a few scattered districts organized in this conference, the beginning has been made which will develop keener competition as the years go by. The only Conference C district winner officially certified to the State Office was in District 2. This championship was won by Malakoff in defeating Trinidad 8-6 in the final game. Competition in Conference C is not carried further than a district championship.

LEONA

(Continued from Page 1)

ums an item entitled "The County Meet," as an illustration of student enthusiasm for the competitions introduced through the League:

"The tumult and the shouting have died; the smoke and the dust have cleared away; and another county meet is behind us. After carefully reviewing the record of our school, we feel impelled to say that our contestants wrought exceedingly well. Our re-check shows that they won a total of 204 points for our school against stern competition. We wish to bring to the attention of our good-natured and benevolent critics, who predicted that we would make a good record only in athletics, the fact that about two-thirds of our points were won in the literary contests. However, two grand championships in playground ball and an extremely close second place in volley ball is not a bad showing in organized games, either, and was that final volley ball game a real battle! Yea, verily; ask those who saw it.

"Since both of the county papers will probably carry a detailed report of the meet, with a list of the winners in each event, we shall not devote more space to it here." Commenting on the influence of the League work in the Leona school, the principal, M. H. Breazeale, says: "We felt that our record should be an incentive to the smaller schools. The Leona school was able, by enthusiasm and hard work, to accomplish the splendid results outlined in the "Gusher" with an enrollment of less than seventy-five. The school sent only two contestants to the Uvalde district meet, Jesse H. King and senior boy declaimer, and Merle King as junior girl declaimer, both of whom won first places. The final record of our school playground ball teams for the year was 30 games won out of 32 played. We wonder if any four-teacher school in the State has surpassed this record!

"Partly as a result of our success in the League contests, school spirit in the community has risen from a very low ebb to 100 plus. Membership in the P. T. A. has increased from 10 to 40, and practically all of these members—fathers as well as mothers—attend every meeting. Many teachers, it seems, fail to realize the opportunity which the League work affords in the development of a wholesome school spirit."

RADIO

(Continued from Page 1)

A series on "Europe Throughout the Ages" caused one listener to remark that "he had no idea ancient history was like that." Half a dozen talks on unemployment by the Director of the London School of Economics aroused so much interest that a group of 120 listeners invited the speaker to go to Liverpool to discuss the problem with them. A series on "How the Mind Works" drew 26,000 requests for the supplementary pamphlets which the B. B. C. issues at a nominal price in connection with every series of talks. A broadcast course in philosophy given by the Master of Balliol College prompted a group of working men to read Plato's "Republic."

Debates on the dole, on national taxation, on currency and on disarmament have brought these problems home to British listeners. Important political events are discussed before the microphone whenever they occur.

The B. B. C. programs are often frankly experimental. Radio listeners are sometimes turned into amateur scientists. After a naturalist asked his listeners to help him find out the exact time when blackbirds lay their first eggs, he received reports from all parts of the British Isles, and as many as fifty records were sent from single counties. A little later the Royal Meteorological Society begged listeners to report on

not be a person who can speak easily, debate will make an improvement. Wouldn't it be worth your time to improve your ability to detect falsity in argument? Wouldn't it be worth your time to improve your ability to talk intelligently on the current issues?

Lastly, wouldn't it be worth all your time and work to train yourself to make coherent speeches which would hold an audience' attention? You never know whether you have the ability to speak or not. Daniel Webster could not speak while a boy. Patrick Henry could not make a speech when a boy, so neither do you know what you can do.

In the business world debate will help you get and hold a job; in the social world debate will help you discuss things intelligently; and in your own world debate will help you determine the content and value of literature. Then what have you to lose? Why not debate?

As this year's debate season swings around, there is a challenge for you. A challenge to see the value in debate and make the most of it. To let this challenge go by unheeded is open admission that you are not as diligent and as far-seeing as those who do heed it. The challenge is open for you to join the High School Debate Club. The rest is left to you.

BASKET BALL

(Continued from Page 1)

carrying on a study aiming at the standardization of achievement tests in basket ball, according to announcement made by that Department. The Brace basket ball achievement tests are being used.

The announcement continues:

"This plan calls for the cooperation of a number of high school basket ball coaches. Letters are being sent to a number of high school coaches in Texas asking them if they would like to cooperate in this study to the extent of giving these tests to their players and furnishing certain other information about the players.

"Possibly other high school coaches may be interested in giving these tests to their boys. Any coach who wishes to aid in this study and to use these tests on his basket ball players is asked to drop a card to Mr. Frank Dominguez at 1709 Guadalupe Street, Austin, Texas. They will then be sent full description of the tests with instructions on giving and scoring them and on reporting the scores.

"The tests which are being used include shooting baskets, dribbling and shooting, passing at a target, speed pass, jumping, and free throw shooting. In addition to giving these tests and reporting the scores, each coach will be asked to give some additional information as to his opinion of his players and as to their experience in playing. Players names are not needed.

"These tests have been used with college students, both men and women, and have been shown to have a high degree of accuracy in measuring basket ball ability. Forming teams on the basis of the test scores has proved to be an accurate way of selecting the best basket ball players. "The tests can be given in one afternoon practice period. Anyone who is interested in giving these tests may secure a complete description of the tests along with sample score blanks by dropping a post-card to Mr. Dominguez at the above address."

DEBATE

(Continued from Page 1)

prising how frequent the subject which you have studied will hob up in conversation. And when that subject does come up the debater is ready, armed with formidable details and points which seem so trivial to the one who has never gone so deeply into that subject.

That other faculty that I think debate trains so keenly is the ability to detect falsity in argument. The high school debater will tell you that the team most easily defeated is the team that is unable to detect falsity in the opponent's argument. Are you able to tell instantly what a point in argument is worth? To the trained debater, some arguments are really amusing. Points of no value may be brought out and strongly stressed, but to the trained debater these points are worth exactly nothing. Although you may

the first flowering of the blackthorn, and received 250 observations.

Another excursion into popular science had to do with human nature. It was an inquiry into "type dreams," which are supposed to be common to people of all races and levels of culture. Listeners described in detail their dreams of ferocious animals. Going still further in its psychological researches the B. B. C. startled the country by asking listeners to fill out anonymous questionnaires at the end of a series of talks on "Marriage and Changes in Family Life." The press found the inquiry in questionable taste, yet 10,000 answers were sent in by all classes of people, ranging from bricklayers to teachers.

The B. B. C.'s foreign language courses have been very well staged. They consist of lively and informative dialogues in French, German and Italian. One country listener wrote, "I have been studying German privately for a year and yours is the only help I received."

It was very early realized that broadcasting might either ruin or save the King's English. So an advisory committee, headed by Robert Bridges, the late Poet Laureate, was appointed to lay down rules for the guidance of broadcasters. The aim has been to achieve a clear English, for you to join the High School Debate Club. The rest is left to you.

Talks on modern and ancient art have been supplemented by offers of postcards supplied by the National Gallery and the British Museum. There are weekly talks on current literature, but it is against the rules for new books to be reviewed individually.

Unfortunately, the B. B. C. does not know just how many people listen to the more serious talks. But it does know that as many as 1,200 organized groups, comprising some 10,000 individuals, meet to listen to radio talks and to discuss them afterward. The B. B. C. also knows that 2,100,000 copies of the Radio Times, a weekly magazine featuring programs and pictures of performers, are bought every

day. This publication, containing the programs, is also printed in Braille, so that the 29,000 blind people who have sets free of license charge may enjoy the radio to the full.

There are two other weeklies and several supplementary publications. The corporation knows, too, that the number of license holders is steadily increasing. Today the licenses total nearly 6,000,000.

In a few instances it has been possible to check the effect of a broadcast. When J. M. Keynes gave a talk in 1931, which was construed by some people as advice to spend and not to save, the sale of National Savings Certificates fell off from 250,000 to 170,000 a day. It was necessary to call Sir Josiah Stamp to the microphone to point out that investment in such certificates was one of the few methods of saving which would not create unemployment. Three days later the sales of certificates went up to 450,000, and then to the record figure of 500,000.

English listeners are offered plenty of good concert music. England's greatest conductor, Sir Thomas Beecham, broadcasts only three or four times a year; but the B. B. C. Symphony Orchestra of 118 pieces, with Sir Henry Wood as director, does most creditable work. There are also frequent quartets and chamber music of all kinds to be heard over the air.

Jazz music is played, but not a great deal of it. The popular music on the British programs is provided by hotel and restaurant orchestras and by phonograph records, which are identified by name and serial number. This is the only part of the program into which any form of advertising creeps. No payment, however, is received for the broadcast.

Vaudeville skits and reviews afford light entertainment from time to time. But more interesting are the radio plays. The B. B. C. admits that drama over the air appeals to a limited audience, since it requires both concentration and imagination on the listener's part. Still the organization goes in for plays very seriously. Seven or eight times a year a Shakespearean play, cut to two hours, is done. Contemporary stage plays and adaptations of novels also have been produced, now and then with striking success.

The B. B. C. broadcasts a great deal of useful information. In addition to giving out the news, racing results, reports of sporting events, and so on, it tells the public how to

fill in census forms, farmers what weather to expect and fishermen where the best hauls are to be made. It even runs an agony column.

Dispassionate consideration of the British and American systems convinces one that each has its advantages and disadvantages. The greatest defect in the British system is the right of the government to censor broadcasting. Although the Director General and his staff have a remarkably free hand, the royal charter reads that "the Postmaster General may by notice require the British Broadcasting Corporation to refrain from transmitting any broadcast matter specified." So far, however, the right has never been exercised.

A second defect in the British system is that it allows one man, the Director General, to impose his taste and his judgment in the matter of programs upon the entire country. There are those who feel that Sir John Reith is not the best judge of programs. His critics complain that his programs are dull, because he has no feeling for "Merrie England." The fact that there is but one broadcasting organization in Great Britain is probably unfortunate. Competition between the two great chains in this country has beyond a doubt improved the quality and the scope of our programs.

I am convinced that our programs are at once superior and inferior to the British. I think you will hear nothing in England to compare with Eddie Cantor, Ed Wynn and the other leading comedians; with Stokowski's Philadelphia Symphony and his highly technical discussion of sound; with the famous soloists who appear frequently before the microphone; with the operas that are broadcast, including important premieres; with the international releases from Geneva; or with the broadcasts, by means of the lapel microphone, from the floor of the two party conventions, which were a valuable lesson in politics to thousands of listeners.

On the other hand, you hear nothing—or very little—over the English air that offends you. You hear no patter whose only purpose is to put across the name of an advertising product; no skits that have neither an artistic nor a dramatic justification; no illiterate dialogue that is supposed to make a folksy appeal. The British programs must all come up to a certain standard, while our American programs are subject to the commercial needs and the good or the bad taste of advertisers.

TIME IS UP Last Call League Membership Book Closes JANUARY 15 Three Days Grace Allowed Letters postmarked January 18 containing fees will be accepted—None later Remember two other dates: February 1 is last date for accepting one-act play plan, also last date for filing entries in debate with your county director

High Schools in 32 States Discussing Radio Control

HIGH SCHOOL boys and girls throughout the United States, members of 32 state forensic associations, including Wisconsin's, are concentrating their attention upon the pressing question for debate in 1934—control of radio.

The issue, "Resolved, that the United States should adopt the essential features of the British system of radio control and operation," is one that has gradually been coming to the front in American public life since radio broadcasting became a great industry.

Effect of Discussions

What can high school debaters do toward settling such a question of national import for the people of United States? The answer is: They can air it, expose it to public scrutiny, and thus show the public that it is at least a debatable and significant question.

This is what high school debaters plan to do for radio control between now and next March. Although the problem will not be settled finally by high school debaters, it will be solved as between the various teams each time a debate is won or lost. Ideas and information will come before the public that would have remained hidden and unexplored had not high school forensic associations taken it up with vigor.—University of Wisconsin Press Bulletin.

To be prepared for such emergencies (sudden operations), as well as for the constant strain of the operating room, surgeons train like athletes to keep physically fit. They regulate their diet and their hours of sleep. A majority of them are total abstainers from alcohol. Many avoid the use of tobacco entirely. Some do not even touch coffee or tea. And all are particularly careful to obtain a good night's rest.

—Frederick Damrau, M. D.