

Texas Girl Wins Distinction As Scientific Investigator

Dr. Rosa Lee Nemir Was High-School Debater in 1921



Dr. Rosa Lee Nemir, of Bellevue Hospital, New York

ROSA LEE NEMIR, fifteen years ago, was considered one of the best girl debaters in Texas.

As the statement reproduced herein indicates, she found the debate training in preparation for Interscholastic League contests very helpful in later life.

Following is an excerpt from Holland's Magazine for May (1936) in which Grace Leake describes Dr. Nemir's accomplishments:

Member Bellevue Staff Because of the aversion to publicity which exists among scientists and scholars, few people know that one of Bellevue hospital's recent important contributions has been made as the result of the work of a young Texan, a member of the Bellevue staff, Dr. Rosa Lee Nemir.

In fact, Dr. Nemir's closest friends were not aware of the significance of her work until the New York Times reported upon it and upon her appearance before the New York Academy of Medicine, where she read a scholarly

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NUMBER SENSE IS "BEST EVENT YET"

Ward School Principal Says It Makes School "Arithmetic Conscious"

(By Jack Rodgers, Principal, Bogata Ward School)

I NOTICED an article in the April LEAGUER criticizing the arithmetic tests. I'll agree with this teacher on one point. Last year the tests were harder than the practice tests sent out.

Valuable Contest

In spite of this, I think the arithmetic contest is one of the most valuable of all of the contests if handled and promoted from the right standpoint.

6th Graders Want It

More arithmetic consciousness has been built up in our school by this contest than could be built up by any other similar movement.

Teacher Says More Vocal Music in Contest Needed

MRS. F. L. CROWN, of Harlingen, an experienced teacher of music, suggests that the League branch out in the field of vocal music and install new contests.

2 Instead of 10 Songs

Why not have about five worthwhile songs instead of ten. By the time we get ten songs taught, many of them with several verses, we have very little time left for other phases of public school music.

Soloists Contest

I think it would be nice to have girl and boy soloists, one group under ten and the other under fourteen. There is no voice as sweet to me as that of a child.

Suggestions at State Meet Cover Many Phases of Work

LA PORTE SENIOR WINS DECLAMATION

School Scores High in Two Other State Meet Contests

THE home paper (Goose Creek News-Tribune) contained the following account of La Porte's participation in the State Meet, in its issue of May 6:

"The three La Porte seniors who were in Austin last Friday and Saturday as contestants in the state meet of the Interscholastic League, said that every minute of the time in Austin was a genuine thrill, because they were a part of it and they met with every contestant possible.

State Winner

"Louise Childress, who won the state cup in Senior girl's declamation, experienced one of the unusual coincidences in life that happen once in a life time.

"The students were entertained in private homes and Louise was assigned to the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Bickler. Louise's winning declamation was "The True Spirit for Independence Day," by the late Judge Yancy Lewis.

"Mr. Bickler, when he learned this, said that he was a former secretary to Judge Lewis and that he had taken the dictation of this

See — LA PORTE — Page 4

List Includes Items Deserving Serious Consideration

SUGGESTIONS jotted down on blank cards provided for the purpose at the Breakfast for delegates during the last state meet include a wide variety of topics.

The program is so badly crowded that many a brilliant thought is "born to blush unseen" and it is to prevent such wastage that the custom of writing down suggestions for publication in the LEAGUER has been adopted.

The following were garnered from the breakfast table as the waiters were clearing away the debris at the close:

Eight-Semester Rule

Miss Oretta Jane Cornelius, Teacher of Public Speaking, Amarillo Senior High School, Amarillo: (1) Why should such rules as "8 semester" which apply to athletics apply to literary activities? Can't some rules in regard to age limit and semesters be arranged for literary contests? (2) Use current event topics for extempore speech contests. (3) If League activities are to live in District 1, some improvement must be made in directing and managing. (4) Try only comedy in One-Act Play Contests for two years. (5) Use

See — SUGGESTIONS — Page 4

Lost Prairie School Bell County Has A-1 League Record

LOST PRAIRIE is the romantic name of a 2-teacher school in Bell County which won all-around championship in its class in the Bell County meet last spring.

This is no mean accomplishment for in Bell County there is always strong competition, especially in the rural class. Moreover, this makes the third consecutive year that Lost Prairie has won this honor, and for the past twelve years, Lost Prairie has not failed to win places in the county meet.

In the mile run, for instance, it won first place seven years straight, up to but not including 1936. Proudly displayed on the walls of this little country school are forty ribbons won at various meets during the past 12 years. Three times during this period Lost Prairie has been represented



in the State Meet. A new and modern school building is now in course of construction.

O. P. H. Juren has been principal of this school for the past 17 years, and he now has as assistant Miss Matilda Machalek. Total enrollment last year was 52. It will be observed that the all-round championship banner is displayed in the lower left-hand corner of the cut.

The Lost Prairie school has apparently developed a well-rounded and well-balanced program. Its winnings have been divided about equally between the literary and the athletic contests. Twice it has sent to the State Meet contestants in the Three-R contest which means reading, writing and arithmetic.

How to Get Most Out of 1-Act Play Tournament

IT is desirable that students have a voice in the planning of the dramatic projects; that they take an active part in the selection of the plays, the casting, the directing, and the staging.

In this way, the tournament is a natural outgrowth of the regular dramatic program and serves as a final goal, motivating the dramatic work during the year and giving increased stimulation, which tends to produce finer results in dramatics.

If the tournament, however, is to be a real motivating force, it is important that provision be made, at the center of the tournament, for open forum discussions, oral analysis of the productions, constructive criticism, exhibits, demonstrations, conferences, and lectures.

WOMAN LAUDS DEBATE

Creative Thinking Before An Audience Among Greatest School Day Experiences

IN "My House of Life," Jessie B. Rittenhouse appraises the values she derived in the school literary society, especially in its public speaking activities, thus:

"The thing that educated me and gave me my tools for life was not mathematics nor any specific work in the classroom, keen as I was for languages and literature, but the exhilarating discussion in the old Ingelow Room where met the literary society to which I belonged.

"What ready speech it gave us; what orderly and coherent thinking; what zest in making one's thought come alive on the lips! What do I not owe to those hours when I built up an argument or demolished one and so laid the foundation for extemporaneous speaking, for creative thinking before an audience."

PARIS IS PROGRESSING

75% of Elementary Teachers Hold College Degrees; Extra-Curricular Work Stressed

DURING the last 25 years steady progress has been made by elementary schools of the Paris Independent District.

With all due respect to Mr. Fullerton, whose principle I think I understand very well, when he compiled the selections printed in his book, I criticize his selections for schools such as ours that have trained music directors and who have Public School Music in their regular schedule since entering first grade.

Leaguers Win Scholarships in Debate and Journalism

CAROL ROGERS and May Moore, senior students of Navasota High School, won scholarships to the annual five weeks high school session conducted by Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, for the summer term 1936-1937.



Roma Ann Scott

Carol Rogers was one of the twenty-five students in the United States and one of the two in Texas to win this honorary scholarship in journalism. May Moore excelled in debate, being one of the nation's chosen twenty-four in that division.

Their sponsor, Miss Roma Ann Scott, teacher of English and journalism and debate coach of the Navasota High School, was graduated from Baylor University with honor in 1934. She was enrolled in the School of Journalism of The University of Texas during the past summer.

League Debater

May Moore has made appearances on the stage since the age of three. She has participated in county, district, and regional Interscholastic League contests for the last six years.

Carol Rogers serves the Texas High School Press Association as State president this year. She has placed in State journalistic contests, she made the highest rating in the Journalism Department of the High School Division at Northwestern University this summer, and she is this year's editor-in-chief of Navasota High School's newspaper, The La Salle.

Miss Moore describes the work at Northwestern as follows:

"When I found that I was to go to Northwestern University's summer session for high-school students, you can imagine no one happier than I was. After going through the process of entering my application for a scholarship in debate, I could not help being a little discouraged as the days and weeks rolled by with no word from Northwestern authorities.

"However, a lucky day came into the lives of Carol Rogers and me—the day we received the scholarships. Carol was the recipient of a scholarship in journalism.

"The session started on Monday, June 29, and lasted through August 2. Of the 132 students who enrolled in June, seventy-five had been fortunate enough to receive scholarships in either journalism, dramatics, or debate. The largest portion of the group was specializing in journalism, with dramatics and debate following, respectively.

"Since I was enrolled in debate, I knew little of the work being done in the other departments, except that those students, too, had classes five days a week with planned programs for the evenings. Our evenings were generally spent in the library.

"The course in debate consisted of public speaking, voice and diction, interpretation, and classes in the fundamentals of debate. Some work was done on former State debate questions, and the last week was spent in holding debates. On the week-ends, trips were made to the interesting places in and near Chicago.

"The purpose of the journalism division of the Institute was to present to the students preliminary training in the important phases of newspaper work, basis for which was practical experience in covering campus activities and Chicago and Evanston events for the daily publication of the Medill School of Journalism.

"All of this went to make up a perfect summer for Carol and me, and, needless to say, we feel even luckier now than the day we received the scholarships."

Singing Rules Need Working Over in Opinion of Writer

SONGS IN CHORAL CONTEST SIMPLE

Teacher Points Out That Book Used Is Devised For Beginners

(By Mary E. Mahaffay, Pharr)

I'M WRITING about a matter which you may consider I have no business with but I just wish to express my own opinion gained through the past three years' experience with the choral contests in our ward school.

With all due respect to Mr. Fullerton, whose principle I think I understand very well, when he compiled the selections printed in his book, I criticize his selections for schools such as ours that have trained music directors and who have Public School Music in their regular schedule since entering first grade.

Too Many Verses The including of such songs as "Spanish Guitar," "Frog Went a-Courting..." (10 verses), "Billy Boy," "A Frog He Would a-Wooing Go" (13 verses), take with the children for a short time and with an audience for one hearing but by the time children have practiced six weeks or more steadily, or an audience listened to a contest

Doctor Johnson once said: "There is nothing, Sir, too little for so little a creature as man. It is by studying little things that we attain the great art of having as little misery, and as much happiness as possible."

See — CHORAL — Page 4

Several Suggestions Are Offered For Consideration

(By R. B. Lee, Principal South Ward School, Brownwood)

AFTER talking to several choral club directors, I have the following suggestions to make that I think would be helpful to our Choral Club Contest.

Judging Standards Needed My first suggestion is that some standard be set by which the contesting clubs may be judged. As it is at the present, there are no definite rules to govern the judges in rendering their decisions.

For two or three years before Choral Club Contest became a League event, the Brownwood Schools had a Ward School Glee Club Contest. Our clubs were judged on the following points: First, Ensemble (attack and release). Second, Pitch. Third, Diction. Fourth, Accurately. Fifth, Stage deportment. Sixth, Harmony.

My second suggestion is that there be two divisions. In one division let the pupils sing songs that are recorded on Victrola records. That division will take care of schools that do not have music teachers. In the other division let the pupils sing one contest song

See — SINGING RULES — Page 4

PRELIMINARY AND FINAL ON DEBATE

Preferential Ballots Select Munitions Question for 1936-37 Debates

HERE'S the way the ballots fell which decided the current year's debate query.

In the first ballot six questions were submitted and 637 ballots were received, none of which was counted that did not express a complete preference.

The ranks summed up as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Question and Number of Votes. Total: 13,377

Four hundred sixty-five ballots received in proper form showed preferences, as among the three highest in the first ballot, as follows:

Resolved, That the Manufacture of Munitions of War Should Be a Government Monopoly, 851.

Resolved, That the Unicameral System of Legislation Should be Adopted in Texas, 957.

Resolved, That the Model Tax Plan Should Be Adopted in Texas, 982.

Total, 2,790.

The ballots being duly canvassed, the munitions question was declared winner and prescribed in 1936-1937 League debates. Final phrasing of the question follows:

Resolved, That the Manufacture of Munitions of War Should Be a Government Monopoly.

A bulletin covering practically every phase of this query is now ready for distribution.

English Schools Adopt Merchant Ships

TWO years ago, four London schools "adopted" a tramp steamer each, to enliven the study of geography by letters from "real sailors" on "real ships." The pupils followed their ship's course, corresponding directly with the officers and crew, whose letters made far-away peoples and places real.

Geography became a fascinating as well as serious game, and the progress of the ship from port to port about the world an exciting serial. Return mail took back to the ship such questions as, "How do you clean the holds to carry wheat after carrying a cargo of coal?" "What is a dog watch?" "How many miles does your ship do on a ton of coal in fair weather?" Officers and crew responded generously. Then, when the ships berthed in London at the end of a voyage, parties of children visited their "adopted" ship and met their correspondents; return visits were paid the schools by the captains and officers.

The experiment proved so successful that the British Ship Adoption Society has been formed, and 450 schools have expressed the intention of joining. Shipowners have promised their support, and there should be no difficulty in working on a one-ship-per-school basis for some time to come.—David Carr in The Spectator quoted in Readers' Digest.

One other point I should like to make. In Mr. Chesterton's remarks he made a point of the very large classes in schools which have to be controlled by inadequate teachers. Now what is that due to? We have to economize in education. Why? Because every civilized nation considers it more important to prepare to kill the children of foreigners than to keep its own children alive.—Bertrand Russell in debate with Gilbert K. Chesterton on "Who Should Bring Up Our Children."

TRAGEDIES BARRED VOTING on limiting plays in the League one-act play contest to comedies and farces, showed 104 in favor and 63 against the proposed limitation. The State Committee accordingly adopted this provision, and it will be found in the rules governing the current year's contests.

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LETTER BOX and PERSONAL ITEMS

EXTRA COPIES

J. O. Webb, Director, Senior High Schools, Houston, writes: "Some excellent material has appeared in the Interscholastic Leaguer from time to time that is of value to teachers in different departments, not only in speech, but other subjects as well. In the April issue is a list of suggestions for a Spanish club. I should like to pass these on to our Spanish teachers. If it is not too expensive, I should like to get copies for distribution. Please let me know on what basis they can be furnished."

(Editor's Note.—Extra copies are furnished gladly to member-schools. We always save out a few for this purpose.)

R. E. Garlin, professor of education at Texas Technological College and director of awards at the district Interscholastic League meet, wrote Superintendent Jones a letter of congratulation last week on the marvelous showing Lockney made in the literary events at the meet, April 17 and 18.

"According to our experience it is quite a distinction to win a meet so largely on literary events. It is particularly gratifying to see in-

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SPELLING TESTS TOO LONG

CONTENDING that spelling tests are too long, Ida Lee Falls, director of spelling in Wichita County for the past several years says: "May I make a suggestion which I think might help in the future? I have been County Director of Spelling and Plain Writing for a number of years in Wichita County. It is my opinion that our Spelling Contests are too long. I believe that the Grades IV and V should not be required to spell more than one hundred (100) words at the County Contest, and that the Grades VI and VII and Grades VIII and above, should not be required to spell more than 150 words each."

(Editor's Note.—It will be noted that spelling tests have been "revised downward" in this year's rules.)

COACH SAYS LET DEBATE RULE BE

Objects to Knapp Proposal Eliminating Rejoinder in League Contests

THE following discussion of Stanley Knapp's plan for redistribution of time-allocation in debate comes from a high-school debate coach:

"No Remedy"

Mr. Knapp says: "The rejoinder has always been a lurking place for dissatisfaction. Some teams take an unfair advantage of this last three minutes—others use it for the purpose of a nicely prepared emotional appeal." Now, obviously, Mr. Knapp's proposal is not going to remedy that condition. It's simply going to increase the time permitted for the exercise of "the unfair advantage" and the "nicely prepared emotional appeal" from its present three minutes to five minutes, because under his scheme the affirmative's

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MAKE US ALSO!

"... Make us choose the harder right instead of the easier wrong, and never to be content with a half truth when the whole can be won. Endow us with courage that is born of loyalty to all that is noble and worthy, that scorns to compromise vice and injustice, and knows no fear when right and truth are in jeopardy." —From the Cadet Prayer (U. S. Military Academy.)



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ROY BEDICHEK Editor

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ROBERT CALVERT, distinguished judge of Hill County, and at present a promising candidate for Speaker of the next Legislature, was a debater of prominence in the Interscholastic League some years ago. In 1921 Robert Calvert and Cecil Kelly, representing the State Orphan Home School, won the Navarro County meet in debate. These two boys defeated all comers that year in the district meet at Waco, and thus were qualified for the State Meet. At the State Meet this team gave an excellent account of itself, but did not reach the finals.

WE HOPE teachers interested in choral singing will read the article in this issue of the LEAGUER, page 3, column 2, by R. B. Lee, of Brownwood. There is a sharp difference of opinion about prescribing a list of songs. The music people tell us that it is practically impossible to judge two choirs unless they sing the same song or one in the same class of songs. How, then, could judges get a basis for decision if any choir is permitted to sing any song? Again, what educational benefit is there if we prescribe just one song and let the choir practice on it the whole year? Surely a choir should be able to learn ten or a dozen songs.

A PETITION signed by twenty commercial teachers attending the commercial teachers' banquet during the last State Meet asks the State Executive Committee to award points in typing and shorthand at county, district, and regional meets. This request was not granted for the reason that only a select group of high schools is eligible to these contests. Points, therefore, would give this group of schools a special advantage in competition for all-round championship. No all-round championship is offered in district and regional meets, since it is obvious that no fair basis could be worked out, as only schools qualifying in a lower meet are eligible. An even start is necessary for any fair competition, and only the county meets satisfy this requirement.

AMONG the published list of "Suggestions" gathered from the breakfast table at the close of the last State Meeting of Delegates (see page 1, column 2 of this issue), there is an item to which the LEAGUER wishes to call pointed attention. It comes from J. O. Webb, Director of Senior High Schools, Houston, and suggests an anti-smoking ordinance at League functions, especially in rooms as small and tight as the Junior Ball Room of the Union Building. Director Webb deserves a "distinguished service medal" for having the courage to make this common-sense but unpopular suggestion. Smokers are notoriously selfish, inconsiderate of other people and generally thoughtless if not downright rude about this matter of puffing smoke into the faces and up the sensitive nostrils of the non-smokers. The drug makes them that way. Non-smokers, on the other hand, are gentle, non-aggressive, polite: absence of the drug makes 'em that way. We wonder if there is not left enough sense of justice in the League meetings (although composed of a strong smoking majority) to pass a simple resolution requesting those who simply have to have a shot of nicotine, to retire, from the room long enough to take it.

A STUDY of Living Materials for Use in Elementary Science Curriculum Construction in Corpus Christi" is the suggestive title of a master's thesis submitted by Miss Frances Sullivan, of Corpus Christi, in The University of Texas. The thesis makes a survey of the literature of the subject very briefly, and then interests itself in materials which are available for elementary science study. First comes a bibliography in the various libraries of the city; next museum material ready to hand, and third, and most important by far, lists of birds, plants, insects, trees and shrubs in Corpus Christi and vicinity. Only those specimens which may be found readily and in abundance find a place in the list. In parallel columns the author sets down the specimen and then the "special value for elementary science." It occurs to us that this is a genuine contribution to science study in the schools of Corpus Christi and vicinity. Why not such a survey for every community in Texas? Let such a survey be a project of the science clubs. Let the material be gathered and put into permanent form, and clubs, year after year may make their contributions, giving greater inspiration to the workers by such practical motivation, and making the material so gathered cumulative. This project has great possibilities in the natural science field. Let's hear from science clubs that want to start this work, or are doing it. Maybe we can devise a sort of schematic outline from Miss Sullivan's treatise that will help.

BEN S. PEEK, principal of the South End Junior High School, Waco, believes in public speaking training for junior high pupils. Years ago when he was principal of the Reagan School in Falls County, he encouraged country boys and girls to enter public speaking contests. One of these boys, an almost hopeless declaimer to begin with, was so encouraged when he won a contest, that he finally became a very distinguished speaker. In later life, as President of The Texas Medical Association, he wrote the LEAGUER a letter (October, 1933, page 1, column 4) urging boys and girls

to engage in the League's debating contests as a preparation for better citizenship. Principal Peek believes that the junior high school is the place to begin emphasis on public speaking contests. He points out that Mary Helen Neelley and Zella Siegel, who won the League State championship in debate (1935) for Waco Senior High, got their start as debaters in the South End Junior High. Indeed, this team defeated Waco Senior High in debate before being promoted from the junior high school. Again, Richard Hawkins, State League winner in extemporaneous speech last spring, representing Waco Senior High School, began public speaking contests with distinguished success in South End Junior High School. Hawkins, while a junior high school pupil, spoke to audiences aggregating 12,000 during Education Week, on appropriate topics. In short, Principal Peek has much to support his contention that public speaking contests should be emphasized in the junior high school.

THE ultimate control of athletics," writes W. W. Haggard, Principal, Township High School, Joliet, Ill., "lies in the board of education of the school district. The legislature of each state has created the school district as the local unit of school administration. The legislature has also created the board of education of the school district and has conferred certain powers upon it, among which is the management of the schools. Thus, the ultimate control of athletics resides in the board of education. It should be said, however, that a board of education, if it interprets its functions properly will delegate the supervision of athletics to its chief executive officer. The wise board of education will confine itself to formulating policies and appraising results." In our opinion this is sound as a dollar. Any effort, therefore, on part of a state league or association, to deny school board athletic control is bound to become a dead letter. The Board is the big and final boss of every activity in which the school engages. Of course, the Board delegates its power in matters which it considers comparatively unimportant, but it is ready to step in at any time a matter of some magnitude arises. Unfortunately the Board often considers football a matter of great magnitude, especially if there are sizable gate-receipts. We know of one case in which a superintendent had properly turned down an offer of a postseason game with an out-of-state team of uncertain eligibility. But the Board held an impromptu meeting 20 minutes after the Superintendent's telegram of declination had leaked out. The game was scheduled, and as a result one of the team will likely remain a cripple for life. In many cases the only way for a superintendent or principal to run the football in his school is to keep his Board from becoming interested in it.

PILOT PICTOGRAPH is the name given a special edition of the Port Arthur high school paper and serves, we judge, for the conventional annual which so many high schools, in imitation of the colleges, are in the habit of issuing about commencement time. The Pictograph gets along with very few words. It says it with pictures and symbols. Looking through its pages one is a spectator rather than a reader. Sixteen pages of pictures with less than sixteen words to tell us what the pictures are all about. But there's the originality in the scheme. For instance, page 2 we take to be devoted to the student council, but we are forced to jump at this conclusion from certain bespectacled fish supporting deliberative expressions, a table, a gavel, and so on. The deep sea theme runs through the whole paper—sea-shells, fish, sea-weeds, mermaids, and weird creatures that "dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear." The senior division is indicated by caps and gowns, and quotations about weighing anchor. The word "faculty" is printed on the faculty page under a lighthouse which is throwing its little beams far into the naughty world. There might to the ultra-suspicious be a suggestion of derision in this startling light-tower in the middle of the page. It's a fine, clever piece of work all the way through and, in our opinion, serves the purpose much better than the conventional annual, which has become largely a commercial affair and is too often merely a competition among commercial engravers. We do not see anything in the art work of the Pilot to suggest the professional touch. It all seems to be the work of students. And there's not a line of advertising in it—another fine feature. The only adverse criticism we can make, and perhaps that's just a prejudice rather than a judgment: There are too many smiling pictures. It's as if the photographer said to each and every one: smile—and snapped his camera. These smiles, many of them obviously forced, get a little monotonous. Really, the photographer shouldn't expect everybody to smile just at the moment he snaps his camera.

Student Officers Ask State Ass'n League Sponsorship

THE Southern Association of Student Government meeting in Dallas April 3 and 4, passed the following resolution which was transmitted to the LEAGUER by Miss Helen Ross of the Thomas Jefferson High School, Port Arthur:

WHEREAS, The Southern Association of Student Government meeting in Dallas, April 3-4, has demonstrated the marked interest of Texas secondary schools in student body organizations, and

WHEREAS, It has already been suggested to the Interscholastic League of Texas that the League lead the way in the formation of a Texas Association of Student Body Organization and arrange to hold the annual meeting at the time of the Interscholastic Meet each year; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That it be suggested to the League that the Dallas session of the Southern Association of Student Government proves that the time is now ripe for an organization of a Texas Association of Student Body Organization, furthermore,

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Texas League headquarters with the request that the League invite Texas schools to send representatives to Austin this year to perfect such an organization as herein proposed for Texas.



Article III, Section 2
Second footnote at page 9, Constitution and Rules, should read, "note penalty of 50 per cent of amount of fee after January 1," instead of, "note penalty of \$1," etc.

Three-R Arithmetic
Rule 4 of the Three-R Folder (Bulletin No. 2639) has been altered to read as follows:

"The contestant shall take the problems in their regular order, beginning in the upper left-hand corner of the test-sheet, and proceeding left to right, back and forth across the page, in the same order as one reads ordinary printed matter.

"The graders shall credit the contestant with five points for each problem correctly solved, and deduct five points for each problem either skipped or missed. The term 'skipped' shall not apply to any problem occurring after the last one solved or attempted.

"Example: Suppose test-sheet contains 18 problems. Last problem attempted is fifteenth. Nine are correctly solved, two are skipped, four are missed. Credit 45 points for nine correctly solved, deduct 10 points for two problems skipped, deduct 20 points for four problems missed, net score, 15."



ART APPRECIATION FOR EVERY CHILD

By Miss Florence Lowe, Head, Art Department, Sam Houston State Teachers College

IN STUDYING this year's list of pictures for the memory contests, teachers will note few selections which are wholly new. It is hoped that by using more pictures which are already familiar, more children will be encouraged to take part in the study.

During past years there has been noted a tendency to select from the grade a small group of children who show special interest in picture study. These few have been given intensive training in view of their taking part in the contest at the end of the year. This training has been conducted in a most efficient manner and with valuable results for the few children concerned but it has failed to reach all the children who might be benefited by such study.

All Children Should Study the Pictures

As the teacher organizes her year's work she should arrange it so as to give every child in the class an opportunity to study the pictures. One important purpose of the contest is to develop appreciation of art in people who have not yet discovered their capacity for it. When the study is limited to the few interested members of the class, those who are most in need of it are neglected. It is more important to plant the seed of appreciation in many minds than to cultivate intensively what is already flourishing in a few.

Regularity Important

While routine in picture study is undesirable, it is important that the work be extended over a sufficiently long period of time to make the study of permanent value. Studying a few pictures each week is better than concentrating all of the work into a short period immediately preceding the contests. The teacher can arrange the pictures into small groups for each month's study during the year. The selection should be made on the basis of how well specific pictures relate to the other work of that particular school period.

Suggested Basis for Grouping

Grouping pictures according to artist or country forces a formal organization which does not appeal to the child's interest. Although The Bulletin places all the pictures from one country together in order to facilitate the association of picture, artist and country, this should be a final step in learning rather than an initial one.

Since children are interested primarily in the subject-matter of pictures, it is well to consider this as a basis for grouping. Any picture which relates to literature, geography or history which the children are studying should certainly be

used at the time such study is being conducted.

Suitability to Time of Year

During the autumn months those pictures which deal with harvests, Indians, sunsets or autumn colors fit well into most school programs. Towards Christmas the madonna pictures become especially significant. The first of the year suggests winter landscapes and home scenes. February brings the patriotic subjects and could include such studies as the portrait of "George Washington," "Mount Vernon," and "Abraham Lincoln." With the first warm days of spring, landscapes are in order and as Easter approaches, some of the religious pictures which were not used at Christmas time can be introduced.

Picture Interest of First Importance

Each teacher will devise many ways of relating the pictures to her other work. In whatever organization is used it is well to consider the picture itself before giving attention to artist and country. Such procedure will tend to encourage study of the picture for its own sake, which is more important to art appreciation than knowledge of facts about the picture.

The new bulletin, No. —, treats each selection appreciatively; and Bulletin No. — attempts to give teachers suggestions for presenting pictures to the children in the most effective way.



September has seen high-school journalists over the State busily preparing their first issue. Many staffs went to work days before school opened in order to have a paper for distribution on the opening day. And now the year 1936-1937 has begun. May it see success and prosperity for school publications of Texas.

High-school newspapers in Texas have had a very steady and substantial growth, both in numbers and in quality. Last year more than 2,000 high-school students worked on the production of approximately 120 Texas high-school papers.

As the new school year begins the Interscholastic League Press Conference again invites the sponsor and editor of every high-school newspaper to enroll. Any school paper in the State may be enrolled. There is no charge for enrollment nor dues for membership. Enrollment is for only one year; therefore all papers that have belonged in previous years must be re-enrolled this fall. By October 1 enrollment blanks will be mailed to all papers on our lists. You need not wait for this blank, however; if you wish to enroll, merely send a statement to that effect to Dewitt Reddick, University Station, Austin.

Teaching Changes

A number of changes have been made this fall in the personnel of sponsors of Texas school papers.

Miss Maude Hall, sponsor of the Llano paper last year, and before that sponsor of the Iraan Broadcaster, has the job of establishing a paper and teaching journalism at Gladewater High School.

G. W. Haggard now has charge of journalism classes and The Abilene Battery at Abilene High School. He replaces Nelson Hutto, who has accepted another job.

Miss Alma Camp, last year sponsor of El Vaquero at San Diego High School, has resigned her school position and will spend the year in Austin.

John Sullivan, who sponsored the Hamilton High paper last year, will begin teaching journalism in the school this year. He is principal, too.

Miss Alison Harrison, who has sponsored The Huacoan of Waco High for two years, will introduce journalism classes into the Waco curriculum this year.

Miss Annabel Murray, sponsor of The Iraan Broadcaster last year, has resigned her position to continue her study of music in New York.

Two Houston high schools will face the year with a new journalism teacher. Fred Birney, sponsor of The Aegis of Sam Houston High and The Campus Cub of San Jacinto High, died just a few days before our I. L. P. C. convention last spring.

Miss Jewel King is planning to establish a mimeographed paper at Divot High School.

Miss Mattie Lee Seymour, a newcomer to journalism, will sponsor the mimeographed paper of San Angelo Junior High School.

Engraving Reduced

At least three engraving companies in Texas are contemplating offering special rates to high-school

papers. You will probably receive notices from them. Cheaper engraving rates should be a boon to papers that have been forced to restrict their use of pictures because of the cost.

James Markham, sponsor of The Austin Maroon and journalism teacher at Austin High School, spent the summer as a reporter on the Fort Worth Press. It would be well for all of us who teach journalism if we could occasionally refresh ourselves by a summer back in the harness of newspaper work.

The three student officers of the I. L. P. C. come from widely separated parts of the State. Joanna Storm, President, is from Sam Houston High School, Houston; Mary Collins, Vice-President, represents west Texas, being a student at Canyon High; Lois Brown, Secretary, represents central Texas and is a student at Elgin High.

TALKS ON TEXAS BOOKS

XXI. J. Evetts Haley's Charles Goodnight, Cowman and Plainsman (By L. W. Payne, Jr.)

Charles Goodnight, Cowman and Plainsman, by J. Evetts Haley. Illustrated with woodcuts by Harold Bugbee. Houghton Mifflin and Co., Boston, 1936.

IN THE spring of 1929 I read and reviewed "The XIT Ranch of Texas," a most delightful and informing book about the early days of big ranches in that vast territory of West Texas known as the Llano Estacado, or the Staked Plains.

The author of that book was J. Evetts Haley, then the field secretary of the Panhandle-Plains Historical Society. Because of its frank revelations about certain cattle rustlers of the early days, the book brought forth damage suits aggregating some million and a quarter dollars, more or less, against the young author, who at the time, I am told, was possessed of little more than a wife, a baby, and a secondhand Ford car. Back of him, of course, was the Texas Capitol Reservation Lands Company who published the book. The result of the preliminary trial was a verdict in favor of the defendant, but by the terms of a later compromise effected outside of the courts, "The XIT Ranch of Texas" was withdrawn from circulation, and hence the book is now difficult to procure.

Appropriately in this year of the centennial celebration of Texas independence (Goodnight himself was born in 1836!) Mr. Haley comes again with an authoritative book dealing with the same country, this time presenting an intimate biography of the outstanding figure in the development of the West Texas ranch country, namely, of Charles Goodnight, Cowman and Plainsman. The subject of this biography was particularly noteworthy as a pioneer in opening up trails for driving the vast herds of western cattle to northern and western markets. He was also noteworthy as the leader of those who desired to make of this wild western country—infested as it was by desperadoes, bad men, and Comanches—a country where decent, honest, law-abiding people might live in peace and security.

"Cutting for Sign"

Under the picturesque western phrase "Cutting for Sign," Mr. Haley writes what is ordinarily called the "Preface," or "Foreword," of his book. One can get in miniature from this unique introductory statement the whole history of Colonel Goodnight and of Mr. Haley's close association with him over the period of ten years or more in which the book has been in preparation. Take, for example, the following paragraph from the preface "Cutting for Sign" as a succinct summary of Charles Goodnight's life:

"He rode bareback from Illinois to Texas when he was nine years old. He was hunting with the Caddo Indians beyond the frontier at thirteen, launching into the cattle business at twenty, guiding Texas Rangers at twenty-four, blazing cattle trails two thousand miles in length at thirty, establishing a ranch three hundred miles beyond the frontier at forty, and at forty-five dominating nearly twenty million acres of range country in the interests of order. At sixty he was recognized as possibly the greatest scientific breeder of range cattle in the West, and at ninety he was an active international authority on the economics of the range industry."

"Not a Dull Page"

From Chapter I, "Cowboyhood on the Texas Border," to Chapter XXV, "At the End of the Goodnight Trail," there is not a dull page in the nearly five hundred which go to make up this significant book. Mr. Haley has a pel-

lucid and unerringly accurate narrative style. One never has to ask, "Where am I?" or "What is the author talking about now?" Things hang together logically and apparently without jar or strain at any particular joint or angle. And the human interest is always prominent. One never forgets that Charles Goodnight was just an ordinary human being like the rest of us, and yet at the same time one is constantly reminded that this same ordinary man was extraordinarily in his strong and finely coordinated physical organism and that he was endowed with an extraordinary amount of nerve, initiative, instinct, honesty, courage, and an indomitable sense of fairness and justice. Moreover, he had a strong sense of humor, and throughout the story of his life there plays a constant stream of that free Western humor which is inevitably punctuated with spotsches of that vivid profanity so universally characteristic of the cowboy and plainsman. Charles Goodnight could say some desperately sharp things, but always with that touch of humor which naturally softens the sting of the envenomed shaft.

Sense of Humor

Take the following as an example, at the same time noting Mr. Haley's sense of humor in reporting the incident:

"At times he detained suspicious characters by giving them work until their identities could be established, or papers could be sent for their arrest. One notorious individual, who was given a job pending arrival of definite information, grew wary, came to the ranch office, and asked Goodnight if he could get his time. The cowman, dictating letters to his bookkeeper, agreed, and asked him to be seated. Dictation aside, he settled for the work, after which, for some unexplained reason, the man asked for a letter of recommendation. Again Goodnight agreed, and turning to the secretary, dictated:

"To Whom It May Concern: This will introduce you to the damnedest horse and cow thief that ever left Southern Texas. . . . At which juncture the man sprang to his feet, exclaiming that he did not think such a letter would help him. "It's the only kind I can write," snapped Goodnight, and immediately one more thick information toward the territory."

There is no doubt of the value of the book as an accurate contribution to the history of the Plains country. Such intimate biographical studies as this afford invaluable commentaries on the more philosophical historical works which attempt a constructive interpretation of the Plains country, but by the terms of a later compromise effected outside of the courts, "The XIT Ranch of Texas" was withdrawn from circulation, and hence the book is now difficult to procure.

Somewhat Autobiographical

Much of the historic narrative, as well as the personal history is told in Goodnight's own words, so that the story often becomes authentically autobiographical. All in all everyone who reads this book will feel well repaid both in the pleasure he finds in the reading and in the substantial contribution to his knowledge of the history and the conquest of the Great Plains country. The author knows from actual contact what he is talking about. He knows the men, the territory, the events, and the everyday details of the life of the pioneer settlers. He not only tells us about sour-dough discards; he actually mixes a batch of dough and turns out the fluffy balls for our gustatory delectation. He has given us a valuable book—in its way a great book—about an important and a very clearly defined terrain and phase of western civilization. Moreover, he loves his subject, for in his preface he says, "This book is more than a biography of a man—it is the background of my own soil, a part of my own tradition."

Dies of Heart Attack

EMMETT HUSSEY, about 22, star tackle and guard on the 1933 Interscholastic League championship football team here, died August 8 in a hospital at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., according to a message received here from Joe Hambrick, who is in school at Northwestern.

Hussey, who entered the Illinois school in the fall of 1935, had been ill with heart disease more than a month and became partially paralyzed before he died.—Greenville Banner.

One of the chiefest signs which denote a superior man is his persevering energy in the face of particularly trying circumstances.—Beethoven.



TEACHERS' GUIDE TO GOOD PLAYS. CONDUCTED BY MORZON. BY BROWN.

(NOTE.—Plays recommended in this department are not necessarily eligible for League one-act play contests. That is a matter which requires careful study of a given play in the light of the eligibility requirements laid down in the Constitution and Rules.)

Master Patelin, Solicitor, translated by Barrett H. Clark. Samuel French. 35c.

Farce, 1 act, 1m2w, int, ext. Modern costumes. A famous old French farce that concerns itself with the crooked dealings of a clever lawyer.

It's Human Nature, by Madeline Blackmore and Mildred K. Smith. Samuel French. 50c.

Comedy, 3 acts, 8m5w, int, modern costumes. An interesting, wholesome and cleverly contrived comedy dealing with the three partners of a fountain pen concern. Pete, Dave and Judy, who is in love with Dave. To save their business they stage a radio contest, and from then on surprises come thick and fast. Everything finally works out naturally and happily, but there is suspense, laughs, romance and melodrama as the plot thickens and thins. Easy to stage and furnishing a delightful evening's entertainment.

A Rocky Wooting, by Ronald Elwy Mitchell. Samuel French. 30c.

Comedy, 1 act, 2m1w, int, modern costumes, 30 min. When Rhoda, who has lost her way, stumbles at nightfall into an isolated cabin in the mountains, she finds a young man who has never seen a woman before. Good humored comedy.

A Natural Conclusion, by Charles O'Brien Kennedy. Samuel French. 35c.

Drama, 1 act, 4m, int, modern costumes, 30 min. The play is based on the fact that in court, no matter what anyone may say or feel, the sole outcome rests on what the jury thinks. One of the strongest and most logical of crime plays, clear and original, and with excellent characterization. First produced with great success at the celebrated Lambs Club in New York.

Special Delivery, by Benj. M. Kaye. Samuel French. 35c.

Comedy, 1 act (2 scenes), 2m1w, ext, int, modern costumes. Good comedy involving a boy, a girl, a postman and two letters.

The Silent Judge, by Benj. M. Kaye. Samuel French. 35c.

Comedy, 1 act, 3m2w, int, modern costumes. A play built around the idea of the value of silence, of listening intelligently. The judge maintains that if people are given the opportunity of fully talking out their troubles, the troubles disappear. A young married couple call on the lawyer to arrange for a legal separation. The lawyer tries out his theory and the result is a complete reconciliation.

The White Phantom, by Wilbur Braum. Samuel French. 30c.

Mystery play, 1 act, 3m4w, int, modern costumes, 35 min. A mystery play with all the elements: thrills, chills, ghosts, comedy and heart interest.

Little Miss Dreamer, by James Reach. Samuel French. 50c.

Comedy, 3 acts, 7m1w, int, modern costumes. Jean Morrison is in revolt against the humdrum life of the ranch on which she lives. In spite of her mother's protests she is busily engaged in a correspondence course from Gigantic Moving Pictures, Inc. When a company from this studio arrives at the ranch to shoot a picture, Jean is supremely happy. Then comes a series of hilarious mishaps until everyone is involved. Clean, wholesome fun and a wide variety of roles offering unlimited opportunity to the actors.

God Caesar, by Marjorie Price. Samuel French. 35c.

Comedy, 1 act, 2m2w and extras. Ancient Roman costumes, 30 min. Good humored comedy of domestic relationships in Caesar's household. Cleopatra is visiting Caesar in Rome with the obvious intention of taking him back to Egypt with her. By a clever strategy Calpurnia foils her plan and Cleopatra departs in rage.

Too Much Static, by Isla Paschal Richardson. Samuel French. 30c.

Comedy, 1 act, 2m4w, int, modern costumes. The several members of the family, each wishing to listen in to a different and very special program, install individual radios. The resulting discord convinces dear Aunt Sara that there is too much static to listen to her lecture on canary birds, but the others stick to their programs. Good easy light comedy.

The Red Handkerchief Man, by Stanley Kaufmann. Samuel French. 50c.

Comedy, 3 acts, 4m2w, int, modern costumes. The Red Handkerchief Man comes into the harassed Peters family as a quiet and healing influence, and succeeds, not only in helping them out of their financial difficulties, but also in changing their attitude toward life. A simple and refreshing little comedy.

The Vision at the Inn, by Susan Buchan. Samuel French. 35c.

Drama, 1 act, 1m4w, int, costumes French 1429, 30 min. A husband and lovely story of Joan the Maid, exquisitely told. This play should reward a serious and studied presentation as it is both compelling and beautiful.

Rhythm Band Proves Popular Contest in Taylor Co. Meet

Writer Urges Inclusion In Regular Schedule of Competitions

MRS. KATE CAUSSEAU, rural school supervisor in Taylor County, reports interestingly on rhythm band and harmonica band contests in the Taylor County meet last year, as follows:

"I am anxious for both rhythm band and harmonica band to become a part of the regular interscholastic League. These contests were held at the Abilene High School auditorium during the Taylor County meet last spring.

"Last year six rhythm bands competed for the banner. This year eleven entries were made, necessitating a division into rural and ward. The smallest band was composed of eight members, one hundred per cent from a one-teacher school; the largest was composed of forty pupils. Competent judges were selected and appropriate banners were publicly awarded the winning band in each division.

"In March, 1935, there were five entries in the harmonica band contest. This year there were eight schools represented. These were divided into rural and ward, ranging from four to twenty-four pupils. Competent judges selected the best bands and appropriate banners were publicly awarded.

"Rules of the Interscholastic League were used as far as possible. "As there are such possibilities in this division of the field of music, let me urge that these contests be made a part of the Interscholastic League instead of remaining county events."

Rules in Rhythm Band Contest Miss Sybil Smith, of Merkel, was director of the contest in Taylor County, and the rules governing the contest follow:

- 1. There will be two divisions: Division 1: Schools of 1 to 4 teachers. Division 2: Schools of 5 or more teachers. 2. One teacher schools may use all pupils, other schools may use pupils through fourth grade. 3. Each division shall draw for pieces to be played. 4. All bands in each division shall play the same piece. 5. Either the Victrola or the piano may be used.

Failure of Athletics Dr. Charles J. Turck, president of Centre College, told a group of educators the other day that the worst thing that ever happened to his school was the famous victory of the "Praying Colonels" over Harvard's football team in 1921.

"That victory upset the whole town's judgment of college values," the educator pointed out, adding that only 32 of the 134 freshmen attracted to the college after the great victory remained to be graduated four years later.

And so, urges Dr. Turck, we ought to get rid of the "octopus" and let commercial agencies of the sporting world provide for the public these gladiatorial shows."

Looking back at the swift decline of that 1922 freshman class, it's easy to see why he feels that way. It's about time our colleges distinguished between athletic spectacles and the real purpose of an educational institution. —Editorial, Austin-American.

Whatever makes the phenomena of life enriches me.—J. Frank Dobie.

- 6. There shall be a fee of 25 cents. 7. No costumes are required. 8. There shall be no counting with the lips. 9. Use directions from Ludwig and Ludwig. 10. Pieces to be used are: Onward Christian Soldier Norwegian Mountain Dance Pop Goes the Weasel Shoemaker's Dance The Ace of Diamonds 11. Judging will be based upon the following: Rhythm 50% Marching on and off stage 10% Director 10% Appearance on stage 10% Interpretation of piece 20%

Cameron County also has fine Rhythm Band Contest

DIRECTOR of Rhythm Band Contest in Cameron County, C. E. Broderick, furnishes the LEAGUER with a copy of the rules used last spring in the county meet, as follows:

- 1. All Ward Schools may enter. Children may be selected from grades 1-3 (one to three), inclusive. 2. Number: Not over 30. (29+ director.) 3. Music: Classical or semi-classical. 4. Instruments: Any rhythm instrument. 5. Piano accompaniment: Adult if desired. 6. Child director. NOTE: A school may enter as many teams as they have Ward School buildings, but there shall be no composite teams of various schools within a city. 7. Three numbers to be played by each band. 1. Warm-up number. (Not to be judged.) 2. Contest Required Number. "Waltz" from Poet and Peasant, Published by C. C. Birchard & Company, 221 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts. 3. Selected Number. (Your own choice.) 8. Points for judging as follows: 1. Instrumentation 15 2. Instrument Technique 20 3. Stage Performance 15 4. Rendition 50 9. All bands are urged to meet at least 15 minutes before contest time for drawing, placing, etc.

The Westward Trek The Reynolds family came from Georgia into Alabama, and later from south Alabama they traveled by water through the Gulf and up the Mississippi, and then overland across Louisiana to east Texas; and some years later they made the grand trek westward to found their ranch home in the wild, Indian-infested, buffalo-trampled plains country in Palo Pinto and Stephens counties west of Weatherford. The Matthews family was already established as ranchmen in this same territory, and the two groups lived, from time to time, near each other in several different localities in this border country. Both families were prolific and enterprising. Naturally they formed neighborly and business connections, and naturally, too, the young people began to intermarry as they grew to maturity, so that eventually the two families became practically a single clan after the manner of their Scotch and Welsh forebears. Thus the very lives and destinies of the members of the two groups became more and more "interwoven," and this fact gave the author the title for her book.

The Woman's Version For the first time, so far as I know, there are revealed in this book the intimate feelings, thoughts, aspirations, and experiences of a Texas pioneer woman as she lived through the hardships and the joys of founding a ranch home and rearing a large family on the very borders of civilization in the Great Plains country. We have many records of the travels and experiences of the pioneer men, but few or none of the women. More than half of Mrs. Matthews' book is taken up with the various earlier movements of the Reynolds half of the clan, but after 1876 when John Alexander Matthews (famously known as "Bud") and

half, no contests were entered, but in the spring of 1930 the band entered an invitation meet at Dallas that was in connection with the Dallas Fair, and won first place.

The next year Mr. L. P. Reitz took over the directorship. Every contest that was entered that year was lost to Edinburg, who became one of Weslaco's chief rivals. The next year Edinburg won the county meet, but Weslaco won the State Meet that was held at Harlingen.

After this the Weslaco Band started the victory campaign that has not yet stopped. The band won county, district, and State Meets that next year.

Coming back with a better band than ever, Weslaco won county and State the next year, being ousted by McAllen in the district meet. In the spring of 1934 the band scored another perfect score, winning in the county, at Kingsville,

and in the State Meet at Corpus Christi. Last year the county meet turned into a Valley-wide affair and the Kingsville turned into the State Meet, the band winning first place in each of these meets.

The band's future is assured by the fact that a junior band of forty members is made up of pupils from the elementary grades. The membership of the two bands indicates that one hundred and twenty-five pupils in the Weslaco schools are now studying band music.

F. C. McConnell is superintendent of the Weslaco public schools and Fred E. Kay is principal of the Junior-Senior High School. The school system has forty-six teachers, and an average daily attendance of approximately 1,600 pupils. Weslaco is in the very center of the Lower Rio Grande Valley where Interscholastic League work is emphasized.

History of the Band The Weslaco High School Band was organized in the fall of 1927 by J. W. Olds, who gave private lessons to start the career of this organization. Mr. Olds taught only one semester; his place was taken by Mr. C. M. O'Neill, who also taught English in the school. During Mr. O'Neill's first year and a

WESLACO CHOSEN AS CLINIC BAND Band Teachers' Assn. Confers Honor on Rio Grande Valley Musicians

THE Weslaco High School Band, acknowledged to be one of the finest of the young concert bands in Texas, was given further recognition of its remarkable record, by being selected by the Band Teachers' Association of the State of Texas to serve as the Clinic Band at their convention held in San Antonio, January 31 and February 1. This is a signal honor to the Wes-



Weslaco High School Band.

BOOKS and MAGAZINES

Tales That Dead Men Tell, by J. E. Pearce, Professor of Anthropology, The University of Texas. Bulletin —, The University Press. Free on request.

THE first edition of this excellent treatise on Texas archaeology has already been exhausted, and a second and much larger edition issued to supply the demand. Philip Ainsworth Means, one of the most distinguished sociologists of this country, and outstanding authority in Peruvian pre-history, writes concerning this bulletin, as follows:

"In these days of muddle-headedness, chaos, selfishness, and various lunacy a writing such as this comes like a sunbeam into a dense fog. It is so sane, and so utterly true. It serves so well to point the lessons which we might derive from the past if only we were children bright enough to learn from the teachings of our predecessors. I particularly like and agree with what is said about wealth on pages 77-82. All my life I have lived among the rich, without ever having been really rich myself, and now that, like so many other people, I am most emphatically not rich, I realize more than ever before that riches are not a source of happiness and well-being, although, in rather rare cases, they may foster happiness and well-being. It is a superb monograph, rich in fact and in philosophy."

Interwoven, by Sallie Reynolds. The Anson Press, Houston, 1936.

THOUGH the title Interwoven fails to indicate the nature of the valuable contents of this volume, it clearly suggests the strong ancestral and domestic sentiment and the poetic temperament of the faithful and earnest heart which prompted the author to write this autobiographical narrative of a woman's life in the vast and sparsely populated range country of west Texas from about 1860 to the end of the nineteenth century.

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Sallie Reynolds married, the real story of the "interwoven" families takes on firmer outlines. The children were growing up so rapidly and mating at such early ages that Mrs. Matthews is led to observe: "Grandchildren were coming in hordes. We seemed to be obeying the command to Noah after the flood, 'be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth.' We were doing our part in populating this country." In reading the earlier records of the Reynolds family I was myself greatly interested to learn that the parents of Mrs. Sallie Reynolds Matthews once lived in the identical part of Alabama from which I came. In fact, they were married in Chambers County, Alabama, in 1841, the very county in which I was myself married about six decades later, only to repeat the migrating urge westward to Texas, the final result being, strangely enough, that I set up my own lares and penates here in Austin and eventually furnished from my own family a spouse for one of the lovely granddaughters of this same Reynolds-Matthews clan.

Picture of Home Life While a great deal of the material of this unpretentious family record is of genuine historic value, such, for example, as the accounts of the Indian raids, the coming of the soldiers, and the founding of Fort Griffin and the visit of General Sherman, the narrative of the movement of the herds over the trails and of the methods of recovering stolen cattle and horses, the organization of Stephens and other counties, and the like, yet the chief contribution of the book is to be found in the intimate details of home life which Mrs. Matthews presents with that fullness and authoritative emphasis which only a woman who has lived through it and knows it at first-hand could command. We learn how food was obtained, conserved, and prepared in the homes, how furniture was made or imported, how children were born in nature's own way without the extraneous aid of modern medical science and hospital comforts, how the wounded and the sick were treated, in short how the daily life was made tolerable and how the home itself was made habitable and attractive. As usual it was the wife—the woman in the home—who was most concerned with the religious, the educational, the cultural life of a pioneer settlement. So it was that Sallie Reynolds who yearned for the refinements of life most ardently in this frontier ranch home. We hear of her first fine set of imported china, of her beautiful chased silver cruet stand and cut-glass bottles, of her white tablecloths, of her own weaving of cloth and making of the homespun clothes, of the buffalo-hair mattress—later made into smaller mattresses and pillows, now heirlooms in the homes of two of the daughters—of the little cottage organ in the Reynolds home, the "first keyboard instrument imported into west Texas, now in the home of my daughter, Mrs. Ethel Matthews Casey, in San Antonio." The yearning for culture is shown, too, in Mrs. Matthews's recollections of her school days and her early reading. Even in her tenth year she read her first novel—none other than the immortal Pickwick Papers. Think of a ten-year-old girl reading Pickwick Papers in west Texas in the early seventies!

Proliferate Family Judge and Mrs. Matthews made every effort to give their numerous offspring ample opportunities for educational improvement. At one time the whole Matthews family left their west Texas ranch in the care of the cowboys and moved to Austin to take advantage of the University and the Austin schools. And of course this "trek back to Texas," as the Panhandler would say, led to other matrimonial alliances. The oldest girl, Mary Louise, married Thomas L. Blanton, himself a graduate of the Law School of the University and later Congressman from west Texas; Susette married Arthur P. Burns, now a ranchman of Oklahoma, whom she knew in west Texas as a boy and also as a student at The University of Texas; Ethel married Liston A. Casey, ex-student of the University and now a member of the real estate and insurance firm of Richey and Casey in San Antonio; Sallie married Ardon B. Judd, an ex-student of the University Law School, now a successful attorney

in Houston; and only one daughter, Lucile, herself an ex-student of the University, married other than an ex-student of the University—who says the University is not a first-class matrimonial bureau?—she having become the wife of Dr. H. H. Brittingham, a distinguished physician in Cleveland, Ohio. Most of the Reynolds boys, too, attended the University from time to time—Will, Joe, Watt, and John.

Nearly everybody who has lived any length of time in Texas knows of the great Reynolds family, now largely located in and around Fort Worth, and of the famous "Judy" Matthews ranch at Albany, Texas. Once when "Bud" Matthews was displeased with the way taxes were administered in his county he decided to run for county judge. When Mrs. Reynolds asked him why he wanted to waste his time running for an office, he replied that he was tired of his undignified nickname of "Bud" and wanted to change it. He succeeded, for he won the office, and to this day he is universally referred to as Judge Matthews of Albany, Texas.

Men Teachers Wanted Even today certain types of teaching jobs are going begging. Five years' experience in training teachers has convinced the Co-operative School for Student

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Teacher Contracts Hangover From the Witchburning Era

NEA Committee Surveys 400 Contracts in 42 States for Data

(By Eunice Barnard) MANY of America's million school teachers are hedged about with more restrictions than are their own pupils, according to a survey of teachers' contracts just made by the National Education Association. "It is unlikely that any group of high-school students would submit to regulations formulated by certain school boards for their teachers," writes Donald DuShane, chairman of the survey committee.

400 Contracts Examined In two-thirds of the 400 contracts examined in forty-two States the teacher must promise to obey whatever regulations the local school board sees fit to enforce. In small towns this often means that she must abstain from card playing, dancing, smoking and any social intercourse outside of church affairs. Smoking is forbidden to Tennessee teachers by State law.

Marriage is also against the rules for women teachers in many places. In Massachusetts, oddly enough, it is more often frowned upon in cities than in smaller communities.

Saints Required in N. C. The report quotes the famous contract signed by certain teachers in North Carolina in which they pledged themselves to sleep eight hours each night; to eat carefully, to abstain from dancing and immodest dressing; not to fall in love or to become engaged or secretly married, and "not to go out with any young men except in so far as it may be necessary to stimulate Sunday-school work."

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