



WE plan on playing basketball and the district championship will be determined by a district tournament rather than the round-robin schedule, says Pat Clifford, Coach, Graham High School, in a recent letter to the LEAGUER. This tournament will be held at Wichita Falls the latter part of February.

"We have started one of the best physical training programs that we have ever had and are doing everything possible to train young men to be physically fit. We have started on our 600-yd. commando course and along with this, they are taught military and team sports. Every boy in school is required to take P. E. if at all possible.

"We appreciate all that you have done in accordance with sports and only hope that you will succeed in maintaining the program that you have already set up for years to come."

"At Dumas High School," says Lawrence Brotherton, "we will be unable to play over four or five interschool games due to the gas rationing. However, we plan to attend the District Tournament if we have to walk, as we consider competitive athletics very important to the morale of the student body.

"Due to the gas rationing program we are planning an intense intramural basketball program in our high school, with particular emphasis on the Junior High Division, as these youngsters will, of course, make up our teams after the war."

PHYSICAL FITNESS

We have gone slow in our work and have shown remarkable improvement. Our boys have passed about 85 per cent of all standards that have been given as exams. I have never seen so many boys show such an interest in their personal improvement.—W. K. Bentley, Sponsor, Abilene High School.

Dubina School Does Its Bit

Only 31 Pupils But They're Organized 100% to Help Win the War.

OCCASIONALLY, a letter comes through to the LEAGUER that carries so much of the genuine American wartime spirit that we cannot refrain from publishing it without the permission of the author. Here is one from Sister M. Expedite, Principal Dubina School, Weimar, Texas:

"I received your 'Victory Physical Fitness Club Instruction Manual.' The information obtained in the Manual is certainly very instructive and stimulating. We will try our best to keep up the competitive spirit in our school work and also in our playground activities.

"It will not be possible to accomplish this on a large scale, because we have only 31 pupils enrolled. We will do our part in helping Uncle Sam win the war.

"We collected over 6,000 pounds of scrap iron. Our two 4-H Clubs boys as well as girls are very successful in planting Victory Gardens. Competition in all these undertakings is keen.

"Fervent prayers are recited every day for our beloved country and for all our boys in the Service. May I express my sincere thanks and heart-felt gratitude for your kind cooperation?"

"The worthy administrators of justice are like a cat set to take care of a cheese, lest it should be gnawed by the mice. One bite of the cat does more damage to the cheese than twenty mice can do."

Austin Takes 1942 Crown in Football



AUSTIN HIGH MAROONS, 1942

Bottom row: George McCall, Glenn Cooke, Billy Penn, Jimmy Banks, Co-Capt.; Bobby Cox Lee, Co-Capt.; Terrell Allen, Frank Gerling, Jack Wiswell, Jack Jones, Asst. Mgr.
 Second row: Floyd Inks, Asst. Mgr.; Dudley Champion, Steve Barker, Jimmy Canady, Joe Billy Baumgardner, Billy Quinn, Tommy Davis, Carl McClendon, Tommy James, Head Manager.
 Third row: Billy Wende, Don White, Walter Boyd, H. K. Allen, Raymond Puckett, Reuel Nash, Pat Moulden, Toney Burger, Line Coach.
 Top row: Standard Lambert, Head Coach; Nathan Boals, Billy Bryant, Ben Procter, Robin Forrester, John Rogers, Frank Rundell, Desmond Kidd, Robert Kirschner.
 Not in picture: Gene Rea and Rogan Giles.

1941 Season Report Shows AA League Football Normal

Decided Falling Off Indicated in A and B Conferences and in Six-Man Due Principally to Transportation Difficulties

THE 1942 football season of the University Interscholastic League was concluded December 26, in Austin, by the State Championship game between Sunset of Dallas and Austin, the latter winning by a score of 20-7, before a crowd of approximately 15,000 people. Regional champions in Class A were concluded the week-end of December 11-12. In Conference B, district winners were determined before the last week in November, and the five bi-district matches that were scheduled were played by November 26th. The six-man district winners were determined by November 28. There were no bi-district matches in six-man football the 1942 season.

| Season's Record | |
|----------------------------|----|
| Austin, 20; Harlandale | 0 |
| Austin, 0; Temple | 7 |
| Austin, 19; Jeff Davis | 7 |
| Austin, 20; Waco | 6 |
| Austin, 47; Laredo | 0 |
| Austin, 32; Breckenridge | 7 |
| Austin, 35; Jefferson | 6 |
| Austin, 59; S. A. Tech | 0 |
| Austin, 23; Corpus Christi | 10 |
| Austin, 47; Kerrville | 0 |
| Austin, 32; San Benito | 0 |
| Austin, 19; John Reagan | 0 |
| Austin, 28; Breckenridge | 7 |
| Austin, 20; Sunset | 7 |
| 401 | 50 |

Following is the record of the four conferences into which the schools are divided for this competition:

Conference AA
 District winners for 1942 follow, numeral indicating the district.

First State Championship In Football Was Muddy Tie

Football Teams Unclassified, and Selected on Percentage Basis.

(After twenty-one years, a state championship football game came back to Austin, closing the 1942 season, account of which appears in this issue. Since the Cleburne-Houston Heights game was the first state championship game in Texas (generally accepted as such) we have dug up the account published in the LEAGUER of January 15, 1921, and present it herewith for its historical interest.—Editor.)

THE bureau of high school football results, established this year by the University Interscholastic League, has developed an efficient organization which has accomplished results far exceeding the expectations of those in charge. It has served as a clearing house for results, each team being furnished each week with the result of every game reported. These results have been compiled serving as a sort of a barom-

Fred Thompson Elected To Advisory Board

NOMINATING ballot of schools in Class A, Region VI, to fill a vacancy on the State Advisory Board of the University Interscholastic League presented to the member schools of that class and region the following nominees:

Superintendent H. E. Sullivan, Carrizo Springs; Superintendent Fred Thompson, Eagle Pass; Superintendent O. B. Warner, Brackettville; Principal W. E. White, Pearsall.

The preferential ballot circulated December 14 selected Fred Thompson, Superintendent of Schools, Eagle Pass, to fill the vacancy.

eter of the strength of the various teams. This service on the part of the Interscholastic League has operated to knit closer together all public high schools as well as to emphasize clean sportsmanship and the importance of eligibility rules. Reports from all parts of the State declare interest has been greatly stimulated in football and that this has been the most successful season ever experienced.

TACITUS, writing of the conquest of Britain, puts in the mouth of a Scottish chieftain a tremendous indictment of commercialized imperialism. "Vain hope," he says to his followers, whom he has rallied against the legions, "vain hope to evade the Romans' clutches by obsequious submission. The whole world is to them a prey. They have ransacked the continents, and now they must search the seas. If their foe be rich, they are ravenous for gold; if he be poor, for glory; and neither East nor West can sate an appetite, unique in this, that plenty or dearth is alike to them a lure. Empire is the name they give to a policy of plunder, bloodshed, and rapine; and when they have created a desert they call it 'peace.'"—Quoted by H. J. Haskell, p. 79, "New Deal in Old Rome."

Labor disgraces no man; unfortunately, you occasionally find men disgrace labor.—U. S. Grant.

Pioneer Sports in Texas Had Educational Values

Writer Describes How "Texians" Amused Themselves

(By Robert B. Bristow)

HUNTING was another contest entered into by the pioneers of Texas with great gusto. There was an invitation extended for the men to meet at a certain place at an appointed time.

The men would divide into groups and would start out on a hunt, agreeing to return at an appointed time. Turkey, deer, and opossum were the chief quarry. Sometimes a wolf would do a great amount of depredation in a community, and a wolf drive would be instigated. When the hunters returned from the kill, they would declare the winner by the amount of game that was killed. The deer and turkey were usually hunted early in the morning and the opossum at night. The award usually consisted of a large portion of the kill. Often the families would meet and a feast was prepared.

One deer hunt was described as attracting some thirty men who were divided into some five groups. In a group there would be a chaser, a standman, and a loafer. The chaser took the dogs and started the deer on the run. Often he would make a kill himself. The standmen were located at various points where the deer would pass, and it was usually these men that did the killing. It was considered a high honor for a young man to be placed on a stand. The loafer was to skin the animal or prepare it for returning it to camp. This was done by means of split poles and the meat hung between two of the men.

Gander Pulling
 Gander pulling was another contest that was resorted to in the pioneer days in Texas. This is described as a very brutal con-

"Occupational" Gas for Coaches

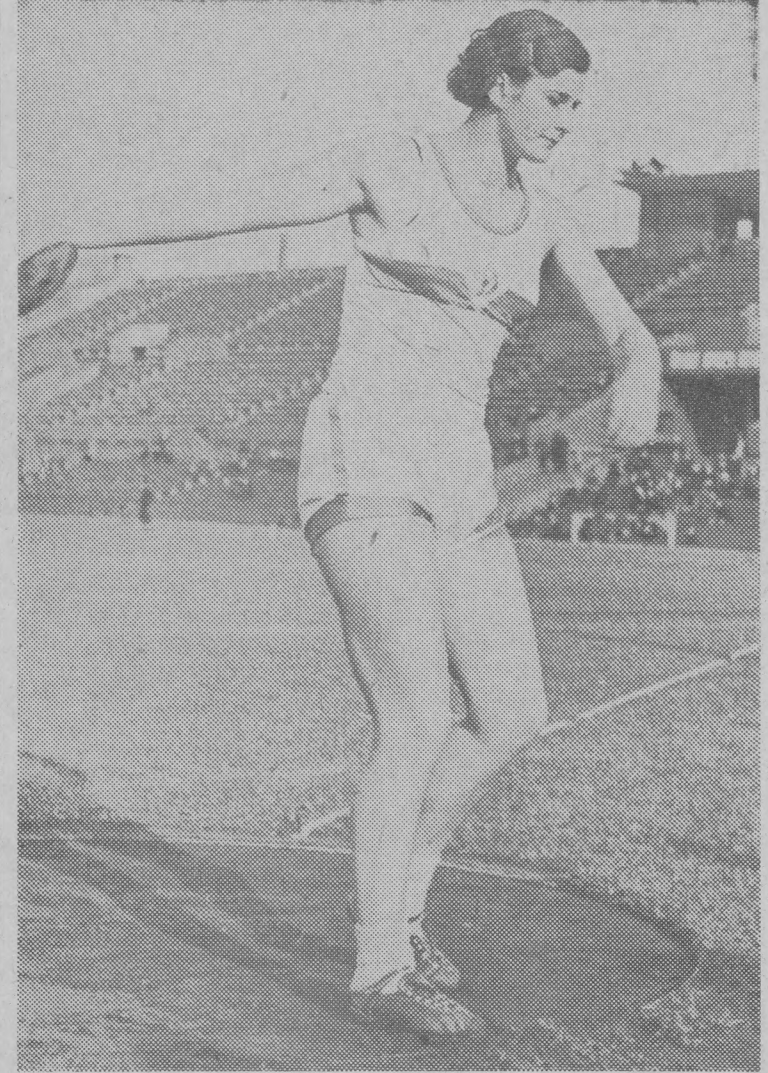
Kansas Maintains Inter-School Basketball With This and Patrons' A Cards.

COMMISSIONER E. A. Thomas says basketball is going on this year in Kansas among the high schools, although on a restricted basis. He writes, in part, as follows:

"Of course, our distances are not too great between schools in Kansas and our coaches and administrators are getting along quite well on their A ration books. Their squads are reduced to a minimum and most schools use only two cars in transporting a basketball team. Students, parents, coaches, and teachers volunteer their cars and those who use their cars this week leave them in their garages when the next game is played. By passing it around so that no car has to make more than two or three trips a season and not using their cars at other times they have enough gasoline to get along. At the beginning of the season we received approval from the OPA officials to pool gasoline but we have found it advisable not to do this and so we operate on a staggering basis.

"Coaches and athletic officials are entitled to additional gasoline on an occupational basis, the same as men engaged in any other gainful occupation. Of course, most of the coaches fill up the empty seats in their cars with players, which does not violate either the spirit or the letter of regulation. We find that by eliminating all unnecessary travel we are getting along quite well. Schools have to depend upon their local crowds for game support and no supporters from the visiting schools are solicited. We find that when people can't travel so as to follow their teams when they are on trips they support the teams unusually well in their home games. Most of our schools have cut their schedules to one game per week. This means an average of one trip every two weeks and the accumulation of gasoline over the intervening period seems to be sufficient to meet the demands of transportation."

Famous Woman Discus-hurler Practices for Moscow Meet



THIS splendid creature, Nina Dumbradze, is a product of the Russian system of competitive sports for women. The photograph was taken by Dr. Percy M. Dawson, author of this series of articles on "Fitness for Soviet Women," while he was in Russia studying the problem of a proper physical conditioning program for women.

Discus Part of Women's Sports

Ancient Event Serves Official Fitness Program in Soviet Russia.

(By Percy M. Dawson, M.D.)

THE tests applied to those women, who wish to become "ready for labor and defense," are of two sorts. All tests of the first sort are obligatory, e.g., rope-climbing. The second sort of tests is divided into five groups and the candidate selects one test from each of these groups. The latter are: (1) speed, (2) agility, (3) accuracy and coordination of movement, (4) endurance, and (5) daring and orientation. (For the men there are two more groups,

*Dr. Dawson discussed rope-climbing in the December issue of the LEAGUER.—Ed.

(See—Discus-Hurler—P. 2)

San Saba County Organizes Meet

San Saba County organized recently under optional plan for holding county meet and elected the following directors: Director General, Vernon Thomas, Cherokee; Debate, Mr. Seay, Superintendent, Richland Springs; Declaration, Mrs. E. A. Kuykendall, San Saba; Spelling, Miss Mildred Skipping, Cherokee; Ready Writers, Miss McGregor, Richland Springs; Athletics, Mr. Jock Locklear, San Saba; Picture Memory, Miss Edith Lidston, San Saba; Three R's, Mr. Wayne Duncan, Live Oak; Director Extemporaneous Speech, Miss Helen Lidston, San Saba; Director of Rural Schools, Wilber Donahoe, Locker.

Canutillo Wins Volleyball Meet

ONE STAR SCHOOL of Canutillo (El Paso County) made a clean sweep of the County Interscholastic League elementary volleyball tournament held Wednesday at White School.

They won both the boys' and girls' junior and senior division. M. D. Lakey, superintendent of the Fabens schools, is director general of the meet.

Boy Leaders Trained to Give Physical Fitness Instruction

Institutes Sponsored by League, Administrators Say, Prove Valuable

AT PHYSICAL Fitness Institutes sponsored by the League in cooperation with The University of Texas, A. & I. College, and the Houston Public Schools, about five hundred individuals have participated. In the schools at Kingsville and at Houston, each high school was invited to send along with a faculty member two or three high-school boys, selected on the basis of athletic ability and qualities of leadership. It was recommended that only the junior class be represented, since the purpose of training the boys is to use them better as leaders and helpers in installing the program in their respective schools. Since there is a great shortage of teachers

in this field, the older boys would seem to be a very important source to draw upon for teaching assistance.

The League has received the following letters from school executives and physical education directors concerning the Institutes, and several of them express confidence in the ability of the boys so trained to render great service. A few of the letters follow:

Lloyd W. Mitchell, coach, Pasadena High School, says: "The boys who participated in the physical fitness school in Houston are enthusiastic about it, and are glad to act as group leaders in the physical fitness classes here in Pasadena High School. I think our time was well spent in the Houston meeting. Each boy is able to transmit something that he learned."

Floyd Crouch, Coach, Deer Park: "While we are not equipped to offer all the program which we were taught at the Houston Naval Pre-flight Physical Fitness School at Houston, we are engaged in furthering it to the limit of our facilities." (See—Boy Leaders—P. 2)

Brenham Installs Fitness Program

Plans to Help Extend Similar Program to All Schools in Washington County.

(By J. M. Moorman, Athletic Director, Brenham)

AUGUST 23-29, 1942, will always be a "red letter" week in my life as far as physical education is concerned. During this period I was one of the 150 who attended the Navy Pre-flight School in Austin. I shall always feel indebted to the United States Naval Reserve for giving me one of the most usable physical fitness programs that could be given any physical education director.

Cures Big Headache

The work as offered in Austin by the United States Naval Reserve is one that solves many problems of the physical education teacher. The time element has always been a headache for physical education teachers. Our school has overcome this problem by adopting the program in its entirety as offered at the Navy Pre-flight School. Military commands are used just as the Pre-flight School in Austin uses them. Two other problems of physical education teachers are discipline and organization. Both of these problems are easily overcome with the Navy program.

Our boys like the physical fitness work as offered in our school because they can see the growth and development of their classmates. Many of our boys have expressed a desire to continue the Navy program after the duration. Several reasons were given. First, they like the military part of the program. Second, they like to make their bodies strong.

Competitions Helpful

We have included many competitive exercises in our program; namely, push-ups, relay rope-climbing for time, chinning the bar, distance running, relay races, etc. We have boys who failed to do more than 5 or 10 push-ups at first who can now do 40 or more. Many boys could not chin the bar more than twice; now they chin the bar 15 to 20 times. The average time for running 370 yards around a square track is 50 seconds. Relay rope-climbing is a favorite among many

(See—Brenham—P. 3)

ATHLETICS IN WARTIME

(By D. X. Bible)

I DO NOT believe there is any training, with the exception of military training that fits a boy more perfectly for the armed forces than a strenuous physical fitness program which should include intercollegiate and interscholastic athletics.

A boy should learn before he enters the armed forces to control and command his own powers; to focus them upon a single end; to mobilize them quickly and completely; to think fast and realistically; to disregard pain and risk in pursuit of a desired end; to subordinate his interests to the interests of the group; to coordinate his activity with the activity of others in the same task; to call up and expand in an emergency his last reserve of strength and courage.

The duty of the coach, it seems to me, is to make these habits a part of the current ideal of every student. In order to do this, the coach must drive himself and drive his teams. There must be no affection about not caring for victory. He must care and fight for it hard and cleanly. He must seek to make the games thrilling exhibitions of skill, cleverness, daring, and finished technique. I should like to urge that everyone continue to be friendly in helping the coaches to make athletics play a valuable part in the molding of good Americans.

*Jackson, Mattie, Rising and Setting of the Lone Star Republic, pages 63 to 65.

(See—Pioneer Sports—P. 2)



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ROY BEDIKHEK Editor

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BETWEEN halves at Denver University football game recently, when Denver was getting a drubbing, the girls' pep squad pranced out on the field to form their famous "Hello," but the girls who formed the "O" got confused and went into position to the left of the "H."

JUDGE CLAY S. CROUSE, of Beckley, West Virginia, proposes to punish lax parents for juvenile delinquency, and it is intimated in the news dispatch that parents who are found guilty of not whipping their children are likely to be held accountable for any of their unwhipped youngsters who run afoul of the law.

SPEECH teachers will find good declamation material in a 16-page pamphlet just off the press entitled, "Toward New Horizons." In this pamphlet also are some good "quotes" for debaters and extemporaneous speech contestants. It is for free distribution. Send a postcard request to the Office of War Information, Washington, D.C., for a copy.

ENORMOUS waste has resulted in the unskilled trimming of beef. Bungling hands with sharp butcher-knives have thrown precious food into the garbage can. The OPA has therefore prescribed the technique for cutting up a beef, and has sent demonstrators into the field to teach beefcutters how to do the trick neatly with a minimum of waste. The reactionaries will howl, "regimentation"; the liberals, "education." Take your choice.

A NEWS ITEM date-lined New York, January 3, records that Capt. Joseph Hart and a Pan-American airways crew completed 12 Atlantic crossings in fourteen days, using three big flying boats. When one considers the present magnitude of airplane production, the hundreds of thousands of pilots in training, the vast air fields under construction, and then listens to an isolationist with even half an ear, it is, in our opinion, evidence either of great patience or of little understanding.

THE politician and the statesman are alike in this, that they both deal mainly with the public. They are different in that the statesman tries to influence the public to think and act for its own good; while the politician seeks to have the public act for his own good, whether such acts benefit the public or not. The statesman often sacrifices popularity by telling the public what it ought to know, whether the public or any section of the public likes it or not. The politician seeks to endear himself to the public by telling it what it wants to believe.

IN RE LIMITATION of salaries to \$25,000 per year, the principle is not new and not worth kicking up such a hullabaloo about. A research editor of The American Weekly (which is part of the New York Journal-American) digs up a law enacted by the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1630, which he quotes, as follows:

"The best sorte of labourers shall not take above 18 pence a day, if they dyett (feed) themselves, and not above 8 pence a day if they have dyett found them."

Of course, it may be argued that those were "parlous times," but so are these.

WE HAVE just had word from a pilot recently returned from Guadalcanal who says, "most of my squadron was bumped off when the boys were too tired to react quickly." This should be taken as a text in every physical fitness program which is preparing youth for the more strenuous combat services. We should see to it that it is not the fault of an over-soft conditioning program that pilots are "bumped off" because they become too tired to react quickly." Of course, there are times when human endurance can go no further no matter how well-conditioned the soldier is, but the criticism implied by the remark is that a too soft physical conditioning program was responsible in this case for "pilots getting too tired." Time was when the airplane couldn't outlast a man; now, however, improvements have been made which has toughened the machine, and they are therefore requiring tougher pilots.

PHARR-SAN JUAN-ALAMO High School has adopted a simple regulation which in our opinion does more to improve the health of the student body than many more elaborate schemes directed toward the same objective. The rule is that no drink shall be sold on the school grounds or in the buildings except milk. Formerly, a vending machine dispensed bottles of a widely advertised concoction at five cents per bottle. This machine was put out and an ice-box installed filled with 1/2-pint bottle of approved milk nested in cracked ice. Distribution runs to 300 half-pints per day, far more than was formerly dispensed of the aforesaid much advertised concoction. Argument concerning the deleterious effects (if any) of the commercialized drink has been resolved in favor of the cow by the simple expedient of establishing the milk-drinking habit. Children prefer milk after they get used to it, and the plan has elicited much favorable comment from the parents.

ONE speaker at the recent Administrators' Conference held in Austin suggested that the term "Physical Fitness" be reduced to the one word "Fitness." The implication is that there are other "fitnesses" which need to be attained besides the physical. There is mental fitness for example, moral fitness, emotional fitness, and so on. All of them are necessary in this time of great emergency and all must be cultivated. So why not say simply "fitness"? Certainly one item in a "fitness" program is public discussion. Information, intellectual activity, emotional stability, community morale are all promoted by proper public discussions. No school should overlook this item. No community leader should neglect it. Hitler is very frank in announcing his program: "Mental confusion, indecisiveness, panic: these are our weapons." Our schools and communities on the home front should be ready to combat these weapons, clarifying confusion, reducing indecisiveness, quieting panic. Public discussion is the democratic method, and the only effective method.

HERE is a complaint from an oil town which has a shifting population. A family moves into the district and one of the older boys turns out to be a good basketball or football player. He makes his place on the team, and is eligible in every way. But presently the father gets a job in another district and tries it out there for a while. Then the mother takes the smaller children and visits the father in his new location. They do not know how long the job will last, but they leave the older children to finish out the school term. Under Article VIII, Section 13, the boy becomes ineligible when both of the parents move away, but the school principal has no way of telling when the parents leave his district, whether the move of the mother is just a visit or permanent, or indeed, of being informed at all concerning the residential status of all the parents whose children are competing in Interscholastic League activities. In the hypothetical case above given, if the boy knows the rule (and many boys are quite familiar with eligibility rules), he is disinclined to disclose information which he knows will render him ineligible. A superintendent of an oil town school has had some bitter experience in this connection, and asks that thought be given to altering the rule to relieve this situation. Suggestions will be appreciated.

REPORT ON PARTICIPATION in PHYSICAL FITNESS CLUB PROGRAM

From December 1, 1942, to January 1, 1943

Table with 3 columns: Name of School, No. of Clubs, No. of Members. Lists schools like Brownwood, Crystal City, Dallas, etc., with their respective participation numbers.



Who Reads What?

INTELLIGENT editors of professional papers a few years ago awoke to the fact that it is very important to check scientifically on what items are read and what overlooked by their readers. Accordingly, daily newspapers and magazines have conducted many reader surveys.

A scientific reader survey should be of considerable benefit to your paper. How to Survey: First: how to conduct the survey. Assign staff members to interview a certain number of students on the day after a typical issue of your paper appears.

Second: How to use the results. For the staff, the survey should show which feature columns are more popular so that those of lesser interest may be discontinued, which items command most reader interest so that these items may be continued or possibly expanded, which items are not read

though they should be so that the staff may devise methods of making these items more interesting. The survey should be of value in regard to advertising in two ways: It is highly probable that results will show the school paper to be much more thoroughly read than the average daily paper. It is seldom that an ad in a daily is read by more than 25 per cent of the readers.

News from Your Neighbor: In spite of war problems the "El Paso High Tatler" continues to appear every week. The staff set a record of 11 issues before Christmas. Waco High's "Wacoan" follows close behind with 10 issues.

Christmas in Color: Christmas gave I. L. P. C. mimeographed papers an opportunity to show the originality for which they are well adapted. The Crosby "District Messenger" devoted its front page to a Christmas greeting in red and green in which the names of all exes in armed services were listed.

Explain War Laws: The 18-year-old draft law arouses many questions among high-school students. "The Laredo High School Journal" determined the number of students in the school who were eligible for induction under the law, printed a story with their names, and in-



PRINTER'S error which the proof reader skipped and the editor ignored misdated the December issue of the Leaguer by just 100 years.

Picture Appreciation Correction: In the "Supplement" page 8, under heading "Picture Memory" third line, read "Picture Appreciation" instead of "Music Appreciation."

Suspension: The following high schools are under suspension in football: Stockdale, Teneha, and East Bernard.

Supplement: In this issue of the Leaguer appears a "supplement to the 1941-42 Revision of the Constitution & Rules" publishing the changes effective for 1942-43 contests. Each school wishing to engage in contests under the rules of the League should have a copy of the "1941-42 Revision" which was issued and distributed last year. The "supplement" will be distributed free to member-schools in bulletin form upon request.

Pioneer Sports

much. Hogs were allowed to run in the woods and oftentimes became very wild. When meat was desired of this type a pig-sticking was sometimes used. The contestants were armed with a heavy pole that was sharpened in a wedge shape. The idea was to get the attention of the pig and get it to charge toward the contestant so that it could be stuck in the head with the stick. The winner was the one killing the most pigs, and he was awarded a pig for his skill. One incident is related of a pig-sticking in which the pig got the better of the argument. The pig in this case happened to be a full-grown boar. The contestant was sure that he could handle him and proceeded to attract his attention. Finally, the boar charged; the man missed his entire body and the boar continued in hot pursuit. He ran between the man's legs. The pig was tall enough to raise the man off the ground and a merry ride followed with the man in a backward position on the hog. He was finally rescued from the steed and was nicknamed "Old Rider."

"Personal Meets": A contest similar to our track meets or trades day affairs was used for the sake of amusement in Texas during the pioneer days. These were termed as "personal meets." The only contests were the ones that required personal skill as the foot races, jumping, chinning the bar, shooting matches, and the lifting contests. In the foot races distances of fifty and one hundred yards were used, or as the old people termed it so many steps. The winner of course was the one finishing first. The awards consisted of knives, powder, lead, and articles of personal use. The competition was between

cloned a statement of advice to them and other students from the Superintendent. "The Forest Echo," Dallas, in a December issue, printed an explanation of the draft law as it affected Forest High students. Probably many other high-school papers met the draft law issue in a similar manner. One of the important war-time jobs of the school paper is that of clarifying for high-school students the war-time laws and decrees that affect their lives. Explanations of the laws by local school authorities, accompanied by advice, well deserve more space than now accorded them.

Christmas in Color: Christmas gave I. L. P. C. mimeographed papers an opportunity to show the originality for which they are well adapted. The Crosby "District Messenger" devoted its front page to a Christmas greeting in red and green in which the names of all exes in armed services were listed. Mailed to those exes the paper undoubtedly was a welcome Christmas gift. London High "Wildcat's" Christmas issue was notable for two excellent reproductions of pictures of Jesus. The Barbers Hill "Eagle" devoted a front page to a drawing of the Madonna and Child and a Christmas poem. The Yoakum "Bow Wow," the Mirando "Panther," and the Crystal City "Javelin Herald" made effective use of drawings and colored ink. Other mimeographed Christmas issues worthy of mention will undoubtedly reach our office after the holidays.

January 15 is the last date for enrolling in the I.L.P.C. If your paper is not already enrolled, be sure to send in your application before the closing date. No charge is made for membership.

people of similar ages or size and were held for several groups. One very interesting race was the "three-legged races." Two people were placed together and the right and left leg of each were tied together. Two more people were similarly fixed and a race followed. This is described as very difficult. The jumping consisted of the running broad jump, the high jump, and the standing broad jump. The same class of prizes were offered for this as the races. Chinning the bar was the act of lifting the weight of the body by the arms until the chin came over a bar. This was done with one hand and with both hands. Some of the youths became very efficient at this and were able to raise themselves numbers of times in this manner. The shooting matches were different. The men as well as the women were very proud of their marksmanship and took great pride in displaying it. This seemed to be one of their favorite amusements. To be able to make the best shot was considered quite an achievement. The distance varied and the circle, or "bull's eye" was of various sizes as well. Small objects were sometimes used. The prize for this was the choice of the "five quarters of a beef." To make the fifth quarter, the hide and tallow of the animal was used and the lead fired into the tree used as a target was for the poorest shot. This lead was always taken as it was very hard to get. Sometimes matches were stuck in the ground and a person who could strike the match and not break the stick was considered as a celebrated character.

"Freak" Shooting: Other forms of shooting developed later when the contestant was forced to shoot from different positions and at moving objects. Often two people would engage in a contest with two other people as to stunt shooting and vie with each other for the vote of the judges. One incident is related of two youths collaborating in such a manner whereby one would hold a small stick in his mouth while the other attempted to break it with the bullet from a rifle. Still another test of shooting was from the back of a horse while riding at full speed and at a given object. (Editor's note.—This is the second article on Pioneer Contests, by Mr. Bristol, the first one of the series appearing in the December issue. The next article will be published in February.)

1921 Football

as close as either team came to scoring and the game ended in a tie 0 to 0. Many regret that the championship remains undecided, but each team covered itself with glory to such an extent that there are congratulations and jubiliations in both Cleburne and Houston when otherwise one would be in sorrow and disappointment. Regardless of the disagreeable weather a large crowd witnessed the contest which more than financed the undertaking, as shown by the following statement:

Financial Statement: Total receipts \$1,823.50. Expenses: Advertising \$47.82, Officials 72.20, Extra help 23.50, 143.52.

Balance \$1,679.98. 1/2 to Cleburne Hgts. \$ 839.99, 1/2 to Houston Hgts. \$ 839.99.

In all 239 teams have participated in the more than 600 games reported touching 4,302 players. Only 23 accidents have occurred, one of them resulting in the death of Nelson DeMange of Pharr. This is an average of one accident to every 187 boys taking part. In addition to the fatality, 8 collar bones were broken, five legs, two arms, three wrists, one hip, one nose, one skull and one boy had two ribs broken. In following up the accidents it has been found that many of them could have been prevented had proper protections been used.

Team Standing: Considering all teams that have played as many as five different teams, the following is the final standing of teams: 1000 per cent: Cleburne, Houston Heights.

909 per cent: Abilene, Corpus Christi. 889 per cent: Bryan, Electra, Marshall. 875 per cent: Brownwood, Beaumont, Dallas (Bryan Hi), Eagle Lake. 857 per cent: Mercedes, Sulphur Springs, Temple, Amarillo, Corsicana, Clarksville. 833 per cent: Childress, McKinney, Plainview, Paris, Sherman, Tyler. 800 per cent: Humble, Gatesville, Haskett. 775 per cent: Hillsboro. 750 per cent: Uvalde, Kenedy, Fort Worth Central, Greenville, Bremond. 714 per cent: Austin, LaGrange, Masonic Home, Weatherford. 700 per cent: Gilmer, Hearne.

667 per cent: Comanche, Denison, Navasota, Smithville, Taylor. 625 per cent: Calvert, Ennis, Polytechnic. 600 per cent: Marlin, Galveston, Waco, Taft. 571 per cent: Hubbard. 556 per cent: Farmersville. 500 per cent: Mathis, Mineola, Bertram, Honey Grove, Harrisburg. 444 per cent: Beeville, Reagan. 429 per cent: Mt. Pleasant, Normangee, Plano, Van Alstyne. 400 per cent: Fort Worth N. Side, Jacksonville, Llano. 375 per cent: Terrell. 333 per cent: Athens. 143 per cent: Alvin.

Boy Leaders

(Continued from P. 1)

ties. We are fortunate enough to have two gyms so that active participation can be enjoyed to the maximum. The two boys who accompanied me to the school are proving to be very helpful in that they are now able to supervise the activities of the juniors thereby allowing me more time in which to supervise all the groups. "I feel that the school was a decided success and would enjoy attending another. "As soon as I have completed a few more tests, I will send a detailed account of our club work."

Clayton Stribling, Coach and Principal, Liberty: "Since I did not bring any boys from my school with me to the school, I can only speak of my reaction in participating and observing the school. After getting to the school and more especially at the close, I regretted not carrying several boys from my school with me. I think this much of it, if one is put on again, I not only would attend, but would carry as many boys as would attend."

B. H. Scott, Principal, Alameda Elementary and Junior High School, Alameda: "I was well satisfied with the Naval Pre-flight Physical Fitness School I attended November 28 and 29. Although we did not have any boys enrolled in beneficial and I would welcome such a program being set up in the schools."

Discus-Hurler

(Continued from P. 1)

namely, (6) strength, and (7) self-defense.

Girls Have Choice: Girls, 14-16 years, when they come to the tests for accuracy, etc., have a choice of one of the following: grenade throwing, javelin, ball and loop, rifle shooting and discus. The discus for girls and women weighs 1 kg. or 2.2 lbs. The requirement is: excellent 18 m (one meter is 39.37 inches) and passing 13 m.

Grown-up women coming up for the first degree tests have slightly different choices. Shooting has been transferred to the obligatory list and two new items put in its place, namely, putting the 9-lb. shot and the old-fashioned game of gorodki, in which 10 "pins" are set up and thrown at with a stick. From the second degree list gorodki is omitted. The requirements for the discus throw of the second degree are as follows:

18-25 yrs., excellent 24 m, passing 22 m. 26-32 yrs., excellent 22 m, passing 21 m. Over 33 yrs., excellent 21 m, passing 18 m.

Discus Champion: The woman in the accompanying picture is Nina Dumbradze, a Georgian (Gruzian). She is shown practicing for the competition in Moscow in September, 1939. She had already a record of 49.11 m. The stadium is that of the Dynamo Sport Club in Tiflis (Tbilisi) recently pictured in the National Geographic Magazine (July, 1942, p. 114). On either side of the principal entrance, shown in this picture, beneath the seats for the spectators are the School of Physical Education and the Coaching Schools. The stadium will accommodate 40,000 persons (with some queuing) and has then but one-third the capacity of the largest of the stadia in Moscow.

"Comrade" Dumbradze doubtless did as other children, took the compulsory work in physical education from the age of 3 to 17 or 18 years in nursery school and school, and this must have been supplemented by special work in the school athletic club. Some children begin physical education at two and one-half months!

The picture is shown by permission of Sovfoto, 11 West 42d Street, New York City.

Football

(Continued from P. 1)

trict: (1) Amarillo; (2) Wichita Falls; (3) San Angelo; (4) Bowie (EL

Paso); (5) Denison; (6) Highland Park (Dallas); (7) Amon Carter—Riverdale (Ft. Worth); (8) Sunset (Dallas); (9) Breckenridge; (10) Waco; (11) Longview; (12) Lufkin; (13) John H. Reagan (Houston); (14) Goose Creek; (15) Austin; (16) San Benito.

Bi-District matches, week ending December 5th, districts being paired, 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, etc., were won as follows: Amarillo, 6-0; San Angelo, 20-6; Highland Park, 0-0 on penetrations; Sunset (Dallas), 25-7; Breckenridge, 27-21; Lufkin, 33-0; John H. Reagan, 32-0; Austin, 32-0.

Quarter-final games were won as follows: Amarillo over San Angelo, 33-6; Sunset over Highland Park, 13-7; Breckenridge over Lufkin, 21-13; Austin over Reagan, 19-0.

Semi-final games were won as follows: Austin over Breckenridge, 28-7; Sunset over Amarillo, 13-0.

In the State Championship game played between Sunset of Dallas and Austin on December 26th at Austin, Austin defeated Sunset 20-7.

Conference A: District winners for 1942 follow, numeral indicating the district: (1) Hereford; (2) Phillips; (3) Wellington; (4) Spur; (5) Levelland; (6) Seagraves; (7) Wink; (8) Roby; (9) Ballinger; (10) Dublin; (11) Stamford; (12) Crowell; (13) Nocona; (14) Handley; (15) Garland; (16) Rockwall; (17) Commerce; (18) Van; (19) Gilmer; (20) New Boston; (21) White Oak (Longview); (22) Carlisle (Price); (23) Huntsville; (24) Alto; (25) Nederland; (26) Dayton; (27) Aldine (Houston); (28) Galena Park; (29) Clifton; (30) Groesbeck; (31) Taylor; (32) Lampasas; (33) Brenham; (34) Bay City; (35) New Braunfels; (36) Alamo Heights (S. A.); (37) Hondo; (38) Cuero; (39) Sinton; (40) Donna.

Bi-District matches week ending December 5th, districts being paired, 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, etc., were won as follows: Hereford, 7-7 on penetrations; Wellington, 13-7; Levelland, 26-7; Wink, 52-0; Ballinger, 66-6; Stamford, 9-0; Nocona, 20-0; Garland, 2-0; Van, 33-0; Gilmer, 2-0; White Oak, 27-13; Huntsville, 7-6; Nederland, 25-13; Galena Park, 53-0; Groesbeck, 34-6; Taylor, 7-0; Brenham, 19-13; Alamo Heights, 13-13 on penetrations; Hondo, 27-12; Donna, 12-6.

Regional championship games were won as follows: Hereford over Wellington, 14-0; Wink over Levelland, 40-0; Ballinger over Stamford, 19-9; Nocona over Garland, 20-6; Gilmer forfeited to Van, no game played; White Oak over Huntsville, 19-0; Nederland over Galena Park, 6-0; Taylor over Groesbeck, 13-12; Brenham over Alamo Heights, 14-13; Hondo over Donna, 39-26.

Conference B: District winners follow, numeral indicating district: (1) Stinnett; (2) No champion certified; (3) No champion certified; (4) No champion certified; (5) Iraan; (6) Marfa; (7) No champion certified; (8) Bronte; (9) No champion certified; (10) Eden; (11) No champion certified; (12) Rising Star; (13) Sanger; (14) Howe; (15) No champion certified; (16) Lancaster; (17) No champion certified; (18) Ladonia; (19) Hallsville; (20) Mabank; (21) Trinidad; (22) No champion certified; (23) No champion certified; (24) Rogers; (25) Fairfield; (26) A. & M. Consolidated; (27) Round Rock; (28) Bastrop; (29) Marble Falls; (30) Leander; (31) No champion certified; (32) Burkeville; (33) No champion certified; (34) Ganado; (35) No champion certified; (36) Bandera; (37) Ingleside; (38) San Diego.

Bi-District Matches, week ending November 28th, districts being paired, 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, etc., were won as follows: Marfa, 19-12; Sanger and Howe tied, 12-12; Mabank, 31-21; Trinidad of District 21 played Rogers of District 24, won by Trinidad, 26-2; Bastrop, 20-6.

Six-Man: District winners follow, numeral indicating district: (1) No champion certified; (2) Valley View (Iowa Park); (3) No champion certified; (4) No champion certified; (5) Klondike (Lamesa); (6) No champion certified; (7) No champion certified; (8) No champion certified; (9) No champion certified; (10) Coppars Cove; (11) No champion certified; (12) Savoy; (13) Union Ridge (Pittsburg); (14) No champion certified; (15) No champion certified; (16) No champion certified; (17) Cold Springs; (18) League City; (19) No champion certified; (20) Louise; (21) No champion certified; (22) No champion certified; (23) No champion certified; (24) Prairie Lea; (25) Yancey; (26) Christine; (27) No champion certified; (28) No champion certified.

No bi-district games were played in six-man football the 1942 season.



Fig of My Dreams, Spranger Barry, 2m3w, Dramatic Pub. Co., non-royalty.

A comic situation around a young man in love and his pet pig. There are danger signals to his love-life, but his father-in-law to be, straightens it all out to the satisfaction of all concerned. It's funny and easy to do.

Wildcat Willie Buys a Bond, Anne C. Marten, 3m5w, Dramatic Pub. Co., non-royalty.

Wildcat Willie has money to spend. It takes an aging child movie star to make him see that a bond is the wisest investment. Good comedy dialogue with the added advantage of timeliness and a well-disguised moral.

Are You Ready for an Air Raid? M. Clement, 4m5w, Baker, non-royalty.

A group of students taking a course in Air Raid Precaution brings a resume of lessons into the home of one of their pals who has been absent. Valuable information and an interesting method of presenting it. Good for assembly programs.

A Girl in Every Port, James Fuller, 1m7w, Dramatic Pub. Co., non-royalty.

Seven women find themselves engaged to the same man and decide to teach him a lesson in love. The resulting fun is worth the doing. Each of the seven women is definite in characterization, and the dialogue is believable and funny.

The Girl from Brazil, Anne Coulter Marten, 7w, Dramatic Pub. Co., non-royalty.

A double case of mistaken identity for seven women and no men. A "goodneighbor" play in which an American family learns something about its South American neighbors. The lesson it teaches is easy to take and equally easy to produce.

A Gown for the Bride, Anne C. Marten, 8w, Dramatic Pub. Co., non-royalty.

A short, fast-moving story of a young bride-to-be whose mind is changed about the person of her groom by a wise, old aunt. A good chance to use women in clear-cut

characterizations. No production difficulties either.

Talk Costs Lives, Rose Campion, 2m5w, 1 extra, Dramatic Pub. Co., non-royalty.

An excellent play to promote government effort at suppressing military information. A girl inadvertently reveals a military secret and nearly causes her brother's death. Well written and hits straight from the shoulder. In two scenes: living room and interior of a post office—both can be done very simply.

Santa Locked Out, Eliz. Wright and Walter Wright, 4m6w, Dramatic Pub. Co., non-royalty.

A new play in which the efforts of a cruel woman to keep out the spirit of Christmas are foiled by a group of kind-hearted children. You can't keep Santa Claus out when Christmas is locked in your heart. Good for both Junior and Senior High School.

Paul Faces the Tire Shortage, C. Sergel, 3m3w, Dramatic Pub. Co., non-royalty.

Continues the adventures of the Jones family who started their career in Who Gets the Car Tonight? This time son Paul meets another crisis of modern origin. It's fun and an object lesson in disguise.

The Ladies Discover America, Anne Marten, 8w, Dramatic Pub. Co., non-royalty.

A very satisfactory answer to two problems: the use of women and the need for stressing "war mindedness." Six women need a lesson in sacrifice and cooperation. Two others give it to them. Well written dialogue and definite characterization which may be made for 16 to 60, depending on the acting material on hand.

Miracle at Dublin Gulch, Robert Finch, 4m4w, Dramatic Pub. Co., \$5 royalty.

McCarthy, the Irish poet, is a plague on the town of Dublin Gulch. Inhabitants decide to dispense with his presence. But McCarthy has a "vision" and proceeds to perform miracles. The reappearance of the "vision" saves the day for the town.

The Speech Arts in Texas Schools

THIS column belongs to the Texas Speech Association for discussion of speech problems and news concerning the Association, its members, or its work. Communications should be sent to Miss Rebecca Thayer, High School, Kilgore, Texas.

Debating Part of Liberal Education

(By The Debate Coach)

OF ALL sections of this country, the South should have least patience with the present hue and cry against studies leading to a so-called liberal education. There was

TRANSPORTATION AND SPEECH CONTESTS

Arthur Secord, Director of the Michigan High School Forensic Association, has this to say in a recent bulletin regarding transportation:

One of the problems which faces every Director of Forensics in conducting a speech program this year is the problem of transportation. For rather obvious reasons the office of the State Manager is making no specific request for the granting of gasoline ration books for such transportation.

It should be of interest to every Director of Forensics in Michigan, however, to know that at the recent National Convention of Teachers of Speech, held in Chicago, it was learned that in many states (among them Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin), ration boards are granting supplementary gasoline for transporting high-school students to official speech contests. In some states this is done by granting the Debate Coaches a B card and in other states it is handled by granting supplementary gasoline tickets for specific trips.

Certainly with our high-school people discussing pertinent topics, these competitions fall well within the defensible part of the war effort.

an educational black-out during the Civil War and the reconstruction period which has left this section of the country at the mercy of exploiting pirates ever since. A person trained to watch a machine is not therefore educated; a person trained to raise a garden, or repair an automobile is not educated. Education is something more than that, although these are important skills. Education as the Greeks said 3,000 years ago enables one "to speak when speech is fit and do when deeds are done."

The Half Educated

At best, your technically trained is only half educated. A reporter recently made a tour of the Middle West to find out what people were thinking about. Here is a portion of his report:

"... I talked, of course, to all kinds of people: farmers, factory workers, labor leaders, shopkeepers, industrialists, politicians, newspapermen. I hoped to get their ideas on the post-war world and the kind of peace toward which we ought to be working.

"In most instances, they had no ideas to give. I asked questions like: 'What shall be done with India? With the Dutch East Indies? With the small countries of Europe? With China and Japan?' It isn't surprising that they couldn't discuss these things authoritatively. Who can? The point is, most could not talk about them for more than a minute or so without exhausting all their knowledge and most of their curiosity.

"We don't give those things much thought around here," they'd say quickly and candidly. Or, 'I don't know anything about that.' Or, 'That's a bit too complicated for me.' Or, 'Seems like there's plenty of time to figure that out before

the war is over, don't you think?'"

They might be able to do when deeds were done, but they couldn't speak when speech was fit.

Discussion in England

In short, he found the people uneducated. They were ignorant on most important and timely themes. Are we any better informed in Texas? If we are not, we should be ashamed of ourselves, and seek forthwith to correct the deficiency. We can be very sure that other nations are not neglecting the study of what to do when the war is over. A short review of The Beveridge Report appears in this issue of the LEAGUER. England, amid the turmoil of threatened invasion and in the terrible noise of bursting bombs wrecking her cities, began a study of what the world will be like when the war is over, and her colleges, schools, periodical press, and forums have never for a moment let up on thought-provoking discussion of these timely themes, much less countenanced such idiocies as "let's win the war first and then talk about what to do." Maybe it's England's unconquerable gust for liberal education which has been mainly responsible for her ability to rule a goodly portion of the world.

Russia Fights and Talks

Russia, with some of her choicest territories under the invader's heel, finds time to think, Margaret Bourke-White, the famous photographer for Time and Life records in her recently published book "Shooting the Russian War," the following: "When I went to photograph the University of Moscow, the director told me that it had been decided that cultural studies must go on in spite of the terrible demands of war. 'We are preparing ourselves,' he said 'for the great work of reconstruction that will be done when Hitler's hordes will be driven from our land.'"

Every community large enough to have a school house should have at least a few adults who are studying and discussing the affairs of society and of the world. Certainly in every institution that calls itself a school or college, liberal education should receive renewed emphasis.

Speech Teacher Now In Army Flying School

— Brenham —

(Continued from P. 1)

The following letter comes from John W. Watson, formerly in Speech Department of Texas Tech:

1. Many times in the past I have found myself in need and have called upon you and now, when I am in a situation where I have not one right in the world to call upon you, I find myself doing just that.

2. Here at the Lubbock Army Flying School I have developed a school for under-privileged men who were denied the opportunity of getting an education when they were youngsters in civilian life. At the present time our Special Training Unit has seven instructors and over 400 men as students. We are instructing in the basic principles of education and the thought came to me that you might be able to provide us with copies of the Developing Number Sense and Spelling List pamphlets.

3. This would be a helpful favor if your Department can afford to accommodate us. As all poor schools the country over: We have no money to offer to pay. We have the men, but little or no materials except what we are able to pick up in just such methods as these. If we could receive enough of these to use in class and then take up to use in a following class, we would be most grateful. Our classes range in numbers from 20 to 45. Could we have as many as 45 of these lists for use?

4. Good luck to your work and to you. Wars may come and wars may go... but the need for the Interscholastic League Activity goes on forever. We will be thinking of you when Spring rolls around again and we miss the excitement and the fun of judging in contests.

5. This enclosed envelope is for your use in returning the pamphlets to us in case you can spare them.

(Signed) John N. Watson, Sgt., Director—Special Training Unit, Special Service Association, L.A.-F.S., Lubbock, Texas.

SPEECH ACTIVITIES GO AHEAD IN WACO

WACO High School's Speech and Dramatics Department, under the direction of Miss Waurine Walker, has presented two plays and has a full schedule in short play presentations, debating contest, declamation, and extemporaneous speaking contests.

The Mask and Wig, an organization composed of speech students,

presented the three-act comedy, "She's a Soldier's Sweetheart" on November 20, 1942. Mary Moore and Milton Wilson headed the cast in this sparkling production. The mid-year graduating class enacted "Brother Goose," a comedy with zip that Sulena Speed and Milton Wilson as leads presented admirably.

The Mask and Wig, in which there are 85 members, has been divided into eight groups. Each group will be responsible for entering a one-act play in the contest to be held about the middle of March. Four plays will be given each night for three nights. From the first two evenings' presentations, two plays each will be chosen to compete the third night for final honors. The directors for these plays will be Adabelle Stroud, Bernice Lebowitz, Elizabeth Claypoole, Nell Mildred Sterquell, Bill Ed Knoff, Martha D. Robinson, Ann Keller, and Jean Williams. These students are seniors. From their group they will select the play and the cast, and direct the productions.

Debating teams, declamation, and extemporaneous speakers will not compete with other schools because of transportation difficulties. Within the debate groups questions on various subjects have been discussed.

Promising debaters this year are Dorothy Bryant, Sarah DeWitt, Neddie Joe Wright, Beryl Farmer, Beverly Wrench, Bobby Martin, Bob Burns, Bob Edens, Guy Hargrove, and Billy Kincannon.

In declamation Hilton Howell, Jim Healer, Mildred Mangrum, and Patsy Eskew are outstanding. The declamation contest, open to all Waco High students, will be run off about the last of March. The extemporaneous contest is also open to all students.

CHRISTMAS greetings received from Ens. L. Bruce Roach, whose address is TOQ-NOB, Norfolk, Va. Ens. Roach was director of dramatics at Waco Senior High School for a number of years and brought plays to the State One-Act Play Contest in 1940, 1941, and 1942, winning the State Championship the last two years.

Cultural Values In Days of Haste

Harvard President Urges Some Time Be Given to Liberal Arts.

ALL THOSE who face the possibility of leaving college before their program is completed, and those who are taking the V-1 program or are concentrating in the sciences, should consider carefully the type of liberal arts courses which will give the greatest cultural nourishment in these days of desperate haste. For many in these categories the usual leisurely à-la-carte method of obtaining a liberal education has almost vanished. Courses for distribution should therefore be chosen with the greatest care. And here I am willing to give a definite and urgent recommendation which, however, I give only on my own personal responsibility. I

The Texas Star Was in Use As Symbol 2,500 Years Ago

Mathematics Clubs Learn Through Paper-Folding Interesting Bit of Texas History Connecting It With "Star of the Order of Pythagoras."

GEOMETRY FOR EVERYBODY

(By Edna Haynes McCormick)

LIVE, build; live. Live to build; build to live. Such is the cycle of the universe. And, such a cycle is uppermost in our minds today when we are planning how to keep the peace after we have won the war. And, too, mathematics, the foundation science of the universe, follows such a cycle.

Dr. Raleigh Schorling, mathematics consultant for our curriculum revision program, says, in The Mathematics Teacher, 1936—and it is psychologically as well as physically and biologically true—that we follow this order in learning our mathematics: the hand, the heart, the head. The Three H's. And so, in geometry, both intuitional and demonstrative, we follow the Three H's: the hand, the heart, and the head. And thus, in our intuitional geometry for our junior high pupils, we present paper folding.

In your December issue of the LEAGUER you learned how to fold the regular octagon and the regular hexagon. Or did you mis-fold the regular hexagon, with a prettily folded figure but—no hexagon: Yes, I have folded like that, too. From your regular hexagon you may fold the Star of David of Biblical times, by folding every possible diagonal of the hexagon. (See Sec. VII, below.)

Today we learn how to fold, approximately, the five-pointed star. To us of the Lone Star State, this star means the Texas Star. But, a Greek philosopher and mathematician, born about 580 B.C., has the honor of having the five-pointed star as the symbol of his order: The Star of the Order of Pythagoras. (See Sec. IX, below.)

I. THE SQUARE

- 1. Draw an indefinite line. (No fixed length.)
2. Mark off three inches with compass. (Hold compass vertical to paper.)
3. Size of angle needed for angle of square is?
4. Can you construct an angle of 90 degrees?
5. What is such an angle called? (Right angle.)
6. What is a line called that makes a right angle with another line? (Perpendicular.)
7. Construct a perpendicular at one end of the three-inch line. (A line may be extended.)
8. Mark off three inches on this perpendicular, by use of compass.
9. How do you complete the square?
10. Construct the rest of the square.
11. How do you know it is a square? (All four sides equal and one angle a right angle.)
12. Is such the definition of a square? (Yes.)
13. In paper folding, you said your square, which is a regular polygon of 4 sides, had 4 right angles and 4 equal sides.
14. Why is the definition, one angle a right angle and four sides equal, more accurate? (If one angle is a right angle, the others must be right angles—in your construction.)

II. THE INSCRIBED SQUARE

- 1. Construct a square.
2. Draw the two diagonals.
3. How can you inscribe a square in this square? (How did you inscribe a square in Paper Folding?)
4. Is it as easy to find the midpoints of the sides of the square by construction as by paper folding? Why not?
5. How can you construct the right bisector (also called the perpendicular bisector) of a line?
6. Why do we need only one more point? (Point of intersection of diagonals is one point. Why?)
7. How do the areas of the two squares compare?
8. Can you easily inscribe a square in this last square? Why so?
9. Do so.
10. If you wish, an effective pattern design may be made by continuing to inscribe squares. (See Paper Folding.)

III. THE REGULAR OCTAGON

- 1. How did you construct an octagon by paper folding?
2. What is the size of the angle needed for the vertex of a regular octagon? (135 degrees.)
3. How did you make such an angle by paper folding?
4. How can you bisect an angle by the use of a compass?
5. How many angles need you bisect? (One.)
6. Why only one? (On the diagonal, measure the distance from the center of the square to the point of intersection of that diagonal with the bisector just constructed. Measure with compass, of course.)
7. Do you see a still shorter way to construct this inscribed square? (After you have constructed the right bisectors of the sides of the square, measure the apothem of the square and, with the compass, cut off this distance on the diagonals. From what point?)

IV. THE EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE

- 1. Draw a line 3 1/2 inches in length.
2. With this length as radius and with the ends of the line as center, describe arcs cutting each other.
3. Connect this point of intersection to the ends of the line. Thus an equilateral triangle is formed.
4. How can we get the other folds we had in our paper folding? (Bisect angles.)
5. Do so. How many needed? (Two.) (Why?)
6. Besides bisecting the angles of the triangle, what else do these lines bisect? (Bisect sides.)
7. What else do they do? (Are perpendicular to sides.)
8. Such is true for what kind of triangle?
9. A line drawn from a vertex to the midpoint of the opposite side is called a median of the triangle.
10. How many medians can a triangle have? (Three.) (How so?)
11. Construct the circle that can be circumscribed about this triangle. It must pass through all three of the vertices (plural for vertex) of the triangle.

would urge every student on the one hand to take a course in American History or the new course to be devoted to American Civilization; and on the other, the course in Great Authors which is to be organized next year. . . . Armed with these two introductions to the cultural stream which has nourished the American people, I believe even students who under the stress of the emergency concentrated heavily in the sciences will be able to face the postwar world with some degree of understanding. Each one will, if he so desires, be able later to continue his education by widespread reading in history, literature, and philosophy. For, let no one think

that by any system it is possible in four years of college, even in days of peace, to acquire a liberal education. A liberal education is a continuing process. All that a college can do is to give the initial stimulus and to open doors to cultural treasures which otherwise might remain forever shut.—President Conant, in Harvard Alumni Bulletin.

"Nothing is more terrible than a people who, having nothing to lose, fight in the united spirit of rapine and of religion."—Guess Who?

- 12. What radius did you take? What center?
13. Construct the circle that can be inscribed in the triangle. It must touch the three sides of the triangle.
14. What radius? What center?
15. Cut out the triangle with a knife or the scissors, and fold for accuracy. How accurate are your bisectors?

V. THE SCALENE TRIANGLE

- 1. What is a scalene triangle? (No two sides equal.) Accent scalene on the last syllable.
2. Can you circumscribe a circle about a scalene triangle? Do so. Construct the right bisectors of the sides of the triangle. Why need only two? What is radius of the circle?
3. In the scalene triangle, why can we not use lines that bisect the angles as in the case of the equilateral triangle?
4. Cut out your triangle and fold for accuracy. How accurate are your right bisectors?
5. Can you inscribe a circle in a scalene triangle? How did you find the center of the inscribed circle of your equilateral triangle?
6. How do you find the radius required for the inscribed circle? (Drop a perpendicular from the center to one side.)
7. Why did you not do this for the equilateral triangle?
8. Construct your inscribed circle. How accurate is your work?
9. Cut out the triangle and fold for accuracy. Why is paper folding much more accurate?

VI. THE REGULAR HEXAGON

- 1. When we folded the regular hexagon, what did we know about the triangles? (Equilateral.)
2. Then what is the length of the radius of the regular hexagon? Is this the radius of the circumscribed circle? (Yes.)
3. How does it compare with the side of the regular hexagon? (Equal.)
4. Draw a circle with a radius of 2 1/2 inches.
5. Hop off, with the compass, using the same radius, six equal arcs. An arc is a part of a circle.
6. Draw the six chords joining the six points taken in order.
7. Do you have a regular hexagon?
8. From the regular hexagon construction, how can you construct an equilateral triangle? (Join every other point.)
9. What other polygons can you construct from the regular hexagon construction? (Sides of 12, 24, 48, etc.)
10. How? Construct the regular twelve-sided figure. (This is called a regular dodecagon.)

VII. THE STAR OF DAVID

- 1. From the regular hexagon construction, construct an equilateral triangle.
2. Through the remaining three points, construct another equilateral triangle.
3. The star thus formed is called the Star of David.

VIII. THE REGULAR PENTAGON

- 1. In a circle draw a diameter. A horizontal one preferred.
2. Construct a radius perpendicular to this diameter. Why just one more point needed to construct this radius?
3. Bisect the right-hand radius. The entire right bisector need not be drawn. (Why?)
4. With this midpoint as center and with a radius equal to the distance of this midpoint to the center of the semicircle just bisected, draw an arc cutting the diameter.
5. Draw the chord of this last arc. Call it a.
6. This chord is the length of the side of the regular inscribed pentagon. How many sides has a pentagon? Then let us write s, the side of the regular pentagon, with a subscript 5 thus: s5.
7. Hop this length off five times around the circle.
8. Join, in order, the five points. The figure thus formed is a regular pentagon.
9. s5 is read: s sub 5.

IX. THE STAR OF THE ORDER OF PYTHAGORAS

- 1. Construct the five points on the circle as above.
2. Join every other point.
3. This five-pointed star thus formed was the Star of the Order of Pythagoras.
4. What figure is formed near the center of the star?
5. If you continue to draw the diagonals of the pentagons formed, you will have an interesting pattern. If colored, it is quite attractive.
6. What other regular polygons can you easily construct from the regular pentagon construction? (Sides of 10, 20, 40, etc.)

X. THE REGULAR HEPTAGON (AN APPROXIMATE CONSTRUCTION)

- (The figure for the following construction is based on the Plate opposite page 5 of Peter Nicolson, Carpenter's New Guide, New Edition, London, 1808.)
1. Describe a semicircle in the lower left-hand corner of a sheet of paper.
2. Divide the semicircle, by use of a protractor, by paper folding, or by trial and error method of a compass, into seven equal parts.
3. As in figure, call these various points: A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, with 0 as center.
4. Draw the radii 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 0A and 07 being already drawn. The semicircle is thus divided into 7 sectors.
5. Extend the various radii except those forming the two left-hand sectors. (This statement applies to a regular figure of any number of sides.)
6. With A as a center and with a radius equal to 0A, describe an arc cutting 01 produced at B.
7. With B as a center and with the same radius, describe an arc cutting 02 produced at C. Note that the arc thus described will cut 02 produced at two points. Take the one that will make BC parallel to 04. Note also that AB will be parallel to 02.
8. Likewise, find the points D and E. Note that CD will be parallel to 06, ED is parallel to 01, and when E5 is drawn it will be parallel to 03. Every other line is used in this checking of your work.
9. It may be to your advantage to find the point E with an arc whose center is the point 5.
10. Why do we call this construction only approximate? Some work has been quite accurate.
11. How many degrees in your angles of the regular heptagon thus formed? How many degrees in the angle A05? An angle is read with the vertex of the angle in the center of the three letters,



VC Pamphlet No. 2 Approved For State Course of Study

DR. L. A. WOODS, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has approved the recently released High School Victory Corps Physical Fitness Course of Study Pamphlet as a supplement to our State Course of study on Physical Education.

Bulletin Now Available

Schools may secure this bulletin, which is a publication of the U.S. Office of Education, from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., at a cost of 25 cents per copy. This bulletin is the basis of instructional material which was used at the Regional Physical Fitness Institute held at The University of Texas on December 7, 8, and 9, and will be the material to be studied at the District High School Victory Corps Conferences and Physical Fitness Institutes now being arranged by the Deputy State Superintendents.

It would be to the advantage of superintendents, coaches and teachers who are interested in the Physical Fitness Program to secure a copy of the above-mentioned publication and familiarize themselves with its contents before the district meetings are held.

School superintendents and high-school principals have by this time received outlines of the five preinduction courses that were prepared by the War Department, and have received notice of the availability of phonograph records to be used in teaching the Morse Code. These subjects, in addition to the preflight training which has been installed in most of the high schools, will be a part of the curriculum of the High School Victory Corps.

Credit Provided

Dr. Woods, and Dr. J. W. O'Banion, Director of Supervision, have agreed to recognize competent work done in these courses by giving credit in physics or some other science or shop course that has similar subject content.

At the January Conference of Texas School Administrators exhibits of equipment for teaching the preinduction courses were displayed, and a demonstration of the phonograph records for teaching the Morse Code was given.

By making a relatively few changes, the high schools of Texas can place themselves on a war-time basis and meet the requirements of the High School Victory Corps.

J. M. Trimble

State Director, High School Victory Corps.

Schools Line up Behind an All-out Fight to Win War

Victory Corps Manuals Serve as Pattern for Unified Program

(By Catherine Spiller)

THE beginning of a new semester will see many changes in the curriculum of high schools throughout the state.

At a recent meeting of the schools in Fort Worth, plans were laid which will effect many changes in the high-school curriculum.

Tentative subjects that may be taught next semester include courses in nutrition, radio, basic electricity, code navigation, and global geography. Emphasis will be placed on the present courses in shop, social studies, and literature.

Course for Non-College Students

A new course in physics, including extensive study in electricity and radio, will be offered to the students of Woodrow Wilson High School in Dallas next semester. This course will be especially designed for non-college students who expect to go into service upon high-school graduation.

At Thomas Jefferson High School, Port Arthur, Principal T. Q. Srygley has announced that new courses will be added and old ones revamped to prepare youth for their role in a war-time world. For boys, English, science, math, social studies, and physical education will be primary subjects; for girls, emphasis will be placed on pre-vocational subjects, such as typing and shorthand. Pre-flight training, plane modeling, and personality development will be among new courses open to both boys and girls.

One National War Course: Must

Second semester students in El Paso High School will be required to take at least one national war course. Outlines have been worked out for five pre-induction courses; fundamentals of electricity, radio, shop work, machines, and auto mechanics. War courses to be offered next term are shop, science, commercial subjects, homemaking, world geography, consumer education, American history, mechanical drawing, mathematics, advanced Spanish, and commercial art.

Marfa High School is sponsoring a course called "Metalwork" for the people of Marfa. Classes offer instruction in welding, blacksmithing, and lathe. Twenty-eight students are now enrolled in the course, thirteen of which are high-school students.

With the war program has come a greater emphasis in the high schools of physical fitness. In almost every school in the state special physical training courses are being conducted and with the opening of the new semester more intense programs will get under way.

Approximately 900 boys of Woodrow Wilson High School, recently underwent a physical examination as a part of the physical fitness program given throughout the Dallas schools.

Veteran Principal Endorses

Organization of a Victory Corps is well under way at Forest Avenue High School in Dallas. In a statement to "The Forest Echo," Wylie A. Parker, principal, gave this unqualified endorsement of the corps: "Youth must fight now for the very life of the American way, for our freedom, for the very existence of our homes and schools and churches and the government by which our liberty is guaranteed. In fact, we must now fight for civilization or else it will be destroyed by the most heartless and ruthless enemy the world has ever known."

"The Eagle Record" of the Amon Carter Riverside High School in Fort Worth and "The Woodrow Wilson News" of the Woodrow Wilson High School have conducted student opinion polls to determine the attitude of the students toward the Victory Corps. In both schools the polls have tabulated results which clearly indicate the interest and enthusiasm of the students.

Praise from High Sources

Well on the way to success, the Austin High School Victory Corps, El Paso, has received at least two congratulatory letters praising the organization. One letter was received by Principal W. W. Wimberly from T. M. Trimble, first assistant State Superintendent. Mr. Trimble's letter stated, "You people are doing a fine job, and are to be congratulated upon the pattern which you are setting for other schools of the state to follow."

The other letter was from Dr. Walter S. Knox and congratulated the Victory Corps committee for the fine job in working out a comprehensive Victory Corps certification sheet for the General Membership Division.

The following division heads have been announced in a report of the Victory Corps activities in the "Austin Pioneer": Miss Leila

Mae Harris, Air Service Division; Miss Lizanell Hulse, Army Division; Miss Dorothea Campbell, Navy Division; Mrs. Willie Ingels, Production Division.

Here's a Sampling of Organization Types

THE organization of the Victory Corps in Abilene High School was introduced in an assembly program by the various students in charge of carrying out the plans of the corps. The theme of the program was "Save, Serve, and Conserve," and the student directors explained their divisions and the qualifications for membership.

The "Abilene High Battery" has announced that the faculty advisors and student directors of the various divisions of the corps have been appointed. Faculty advisors were appointed by Principal H. S. Fetherree and student workers were selected by the student assembly headed by Sam Henry Smith who is the chief coordinator of the corps.

Heads of the Victory Corps include Miss Fern Brook and Tommy Webb, general membership; Miss Mabel Reeves and S. C. Herring, air service; W. K. Bentley and Donald Yarbo, land service; Mrs. Geneva Young, and Molly Hinds, community service; and J. I. Moore and John W. Axe, production service.

Port Arthur Plan

According to a report in "The Pilot" a committee of five students and six faculty members have started the organization of a Victory Corps in Thomas Jefferson High School in Port Arthur. At a meeting of this committee it was suggested that each student should probably have to join the General Membership Division before branching into the special divisions; that entrance requirements would be stiff enough to tax the efforts of a student, yet be in reach, both mentally and physically, of every student; and that once a person becomes a member he should have to assume and maintain certain standards.

To investigate the framework of the corps, W. L. Fraseler, chairman, divided the committee three ways.

One group, composed of Miss Texie Smyth, chairman, Robert Porter, Barbara Parsons, and Kirby Darden is to set up the physical fitness standards. This group will be aided by a health committee.

Another group, composed of C. M. Redman, chairman, Miss Louise Kilgore, Joe Oberle, and Harry Benson is to establish the qualifications for the divisions in relation to courses, activities and service.

The other group, composed of Mr. Fraseler, chairman, Miss Hazel Bechtold, Anita Montgomery, and Joe Rojo is to plan the organization from an administrative angle.

McAllen General Committee

A girls' Victory Corps has been organized at McAllen High School. Plans for this corps have been formulated and action is now under way. The following committees have been appointed from the McAllen faculty members:

General Victory Corps: Miss Anne Burtless, Mrs. Dorothy Richardson, Miss Ada McLennan, John McNeely, Herman Wrenn, Chester Allen, R. T. Palmer, and Alfred Teltschick. A special committee is named for each of the five divisions.

Illinois Coaches Given Gas to Haul Players

Following is INS dispatch dated December 10, Springfield, Ill.: HIGH SCHOOL basketball contests will continue to be played in Illinois provided the respective coaches are interested enough to haul the players to "road" games.

The Illinois OPA has ruled that salaried coaches and athletic directors will be issued "B" cards to permit them to travel to athletic fields or buildings, providing no other means of transport is available.

So, if there is room enough in the car, the lads who play the game may go along. Similarly, game officials will be given "B" cards, the OPA ruled, but no extra gas will be allowed persons who wish to travel for the purpose of witnessing games.

Corps Requires Expansion Interscholastic Athletics

Inter-school Competitions In Rugged Games Recommended

THE Physical Fitness program of the Victory Corps as announced through Pamphlet No. 2 calls for an expanded interscholastic and intramural program in the more rugged sports such as basketball, football, and track and field.

Page 26 of this bulletin* contains the following:

It is recommended that the program of interscholastic athletics be expanded to meet war-time demands. Probably never before has there been so great a need to develop in boys the spirit of competition and the will to win. Interscholastic athletics provide unusual opportunities to develop their characteristics. It is suggested, therefore, that the necessary modifications be made in the

*From "Physical Fitness through Physical Education," page 26. Federal Security Agency, U.S. Office of Education, Victory Corps Series, Pamphlet No. 2.

Spirit of Sacrifice Marks War Anniversary

DECEMBER 7 was commemorated in Texas schools as a day of bond and stamp sales. For instance—

Tulia High School, a school of 275 students, reported sales at a student assembly of \$2,700 in bonds and stamps, an average of about \$12 per student.

In special Port Arthur drives, many schools prove that the high-school students are making a dependable home front. In Waco High School, December 7, bond and stamp sales amounted to \$5,597.50. Students of Athens High School bought \$547 in bonds and stamps in a single day. In Thomas Jefferson High School, San Antonio, \$6,005 was collected in the Pearl Harbor bond and stamp sale.

Three Jeeps Purchased

Achieving their goal, the students of Woodrow Wilson High School last week proudly displayed the three jeeps which they purchased through bond and stamp sales.

High-school students throughout the state are vitally interested in doing their share in the war effort and are exerting their energies in many directions. With great enthusiasm the students have entered into a great variety of activities.

The home economics girls in Thomas Jefferson High School, San Antonio, are now working on a project of preparing wholesome, attractive lunches for defense workers. A radio program of "We Are Americans," written and produced by the students of the radio class, was recently broadcast over KABC.

Red Cross Activity

Members of the "Keep 'Em Sewing Club," of the Carter Riverside High School, Fort Worth, are really doing their part of the Red Cross work. They have completed two lap robes for soldiers in wheel chairs and have knit twenty-six

National Fitness Bulletin Ready

U.S. Office of Education V-C Pamphlet No. 2, Is Physical Training Guide.

A PAMPHLET outlining the physical training aspects of the national wartime physical fitness program for high-school boys and girls has been released by the U.S. Office of Education. A companion pamphlet on physical fitness through health education will be issued early in 1943.

Time Allotment Increase

The proposed program reflects a wartime change in the aims of physical education, and will require a major adjustment in administrative planning and time allotment in high schools.

Whereas before the war students spent an average of two or three hours a week in physical education classes learning principles of fair play and sportsmanship, and participating in a certain amount of exercise, the new program requires a minimum of five hours a week

interscholastic athletic programs to permit many more pupils to participate.

Some practices which have been adopted by schools to increase participation and to meet the restrictions now placed upon transportation are:

1. The number of teams representing a school in a given sport has been increased. Instead of one team competing, arrangements are being made so that four or more may compete.

2. Schedules have been arranged so that a school plays another school more than one time in the same season.

3. Schedules have been arranged so that all schools played are conveniently located on a railroad line and the distance traveled is short.

4. Leagues have been formed of schools in the same geographical area and all games are played within the league.

It is believed that important criticisms of interscholastic athletics may be met by expanding the program rather than curtailing it, by giving more opportunity to participate in rugged activity rather than less.

blocks which will be made into a quilt. The "Workshop Warriors" are also doing Red Cross work. They have decided to construct 50 lapboards, 50 clipboards, 25 bed lamps, and 10 smoking stands. Work is already under way on the lapboards and clipboards.

The Journalism Class at Newman High School, Sweetwater, has ingeniously devised a way to make misspelled words help the country. The class has decided that for each misspelled word a member must pay a penny. This money goes into a fund to buy a defense bond at the end of the year.

Conducting a loan library in Saint David's Hospital, helping in the management of a nursery for children of war workers, making scrapbooks for soldiers, aiding in gasoline rationing, and rolling bandages for the Red Cross are some of the activities of the Junior American Women's Volunteer Service organized at Austin High School.

In their effort to help in the war program, the students of Highland Park High School, Dallas, have taken the following self-discipline pledge:

"Be it resolved, That we, the students of Highland Park High School, view the present and future with thought and pledge ourselves to meet any changes wrought in our school through loss of faculty leadership with a type of self-discipline that will be a positive contribution to our country at its hour of greatest need."

Gum-Chewers Penalized

Gum-chewers in at least one class at Abilene High School must make contributions to the Red Cross as a penalty—and lose their gum.

In a real expression of patriotism, the students of King High School, Kingsville, recently voted to give up their lockers and turn them over to the Navy. At a special assembly program the lockers were presented to the Navy and in return the school was given a check for \$1.00.

and has two main objectives. First, the development of strength, endurance, and stamina, and second, the development of physical skills that will be direct value and use in the armed forces and war work. It is recommended that all normal pupils participate in competitive athletics, mass athletics, road work, hikes, week-end journeys and similar events for at least ten hours each week in addition to the physical education period that is included in the school schedule.

Stress "Will to Win"

All boys will be trained to be rugged, daring and alert. Activities suggested for them include combative exercises, aquatics, gymnastics, track and field events, and sports and team games. The will and ability to win will be the dominant note stressed in all activities. Girls, too, will develop stamina and physical strength through aquatics, gymnastics, and sports and games.

The pamphlet is a detailed guide for teachers and administrators involved in the new program. Two chapters are devoted to descriptions of exercises and activities recommended as most helpful in developing the desired skills. Diagrams drawn from life illustrate the text.

A Cooperative Work

A committee appointed by the U.S. Commissioner of Education, including high-school teachers of

physical education and representatives of the U.S. Army, Navy, Public Health Service, and Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services is responsible for the pamphlet.

The program outlined in this volume is recommended for use in high schools in order that American boys and girls may become more physically fit to carry their unusually heavy responsibilities during the next few years," says John W. Studebaker, U.S. Commissioner of Education, in the foreword.

Copies of "Physical Fitness through Physical Education for the Victory Corps" (Pamphlet No. 2 in the Victory Corps Series), are being distributed free to State superintendents of schools and administrators in charge of health education. Additional copies may be secured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., at a charge of 25 cents.

"The Jesuit Garasse, one of the most distinguished enemies of common sense."

Pupil Writes to Endorse Track

Says Boys Look Forward to Track and Field as Great Inspiration.

(By Lewis Wahl, Melvin High School)

I AM A SENIOR in high school who is deeply interested in track. It is my understanding that track will be completely cut out for the duration.* I, as well as many other Texas high-school students, have been greatly disappointed. I had hopes of winning the mile run this year in several meets if they were held.

"It helps a boy develop himself for the service of his country, and therefore, as well as for many other reasons, I think that the track meets should be held.

"I do not think transportation would be so hard to get to these meets."

*Not true, cut down but not cut out.—Ed.

25 Boy Scout Councils Sign Up With Extension Division

Mutual Aid Pact for War-time Cooperation and Understanding

THE Division of Extension, The University of Texas, through T. H. Shelby, Dean, and the Regional Office of the Boy Scouts of America, located at Dallas, Texas, through Regional Executive James P. Fitch, announce the signing of an agreement of cooperation and understanding between the twenty-five Councils responsible for the promotion and supervision of the Boy Scout Movement in the State of Texas and the Extension Division. The Agreement follows:

WHEREAS: The Boy Scouts of America, incorporated through an Act of Congress, June 15, 1916, is an organization whose purpose is to train boys for participating citizenship and to build character; its positive program is designed to cooperate with such institutions as the home, school and church with wholesome leisure-time activities without encroaching upon the programs of these institutions; its code of living for American boys is based upon the principles of the Scout Oath and Law, and it is pledged to conduct all programs on a non-sectarian, non-partisan basis, and

WHEREAS: The United States is now at war and is confronted with unusual problems in connection with the training of youth, and

WHEREAS: The Extension Division of The University of Texas has as its purpose the development and operation of projects throughout the State of Texas for the development of physical, mental and moral welfare of youth, and

WHEREAS: The University Extension Division is in position to assist the Boy Scouts of America in many ways that should be mutually beneficial in education and training of youth:

BE IT THEREFORE AGREED: That without taking responsibility for the operation of each other's programs that there be prepared by the Dean of the Extension Division and the Regional Executive a program containing all possible, practical items of cooperation for each current year, details to be submitted annually to proper authority for approval, and that The University of Texas through its Extension Division and the Boy Scouts of America pledge mutual cooperation that the youth of Texas may be better served.

Signed for The University of Texas: Homer P. Rainey, President; T. H. Shelby, Dean, Division of Extension.

Signed for the Boy Scouts of America: James E. West, Chief Scout Executive; Arthur A. Schuck, Director, Division of Operations; Homer R. Mitchell, Regional Chairman; James P. Fitch, Regional Scout Executive.

There are twenty-five Local Boy Scout Councils in the State of Texas, having jurisdiction of the entire territory of the State with offices at: Abilene, Amarillo, Austin, Beaumont, Brownwood, Corpus Christi, Dallas, Denison, El Paso, Fort Worth, Galveston, Houston, Lubbock, Mercedes, Pampa, Paris, Port Arthur, San Angelo, San Antonio, Sherman, Sweetwater, Texarkana, Tyler, Waco, Wichita Falls.

The National Council, Boy Scouts of America, maintains a field office at Dallas and a staff of men who cooperate with local

groups in carrying out the program.

Regional Executive, James P. Fitch, in commenting on the agreement stated:

"The Boy Scouts of America have always considered their program of a supplementary nature, cooperating with the homes, churches and schools of the Nation, and providing a leisure-time program for boys directed toward the building of character and training for citizenship for American youth."

50,000 Scouts in Texas

The Scout Movement has had since its beginning a policy of a maximum of volunteer leadership and a minimum of professional leaders. There are more than 3,000 Troops with an active membership of nearly 50,000 Scouts and 15,000 Clubs in the State of Texas.

It has been our effort to offer to institutions, principally schools and churches, a three-fold program of Cubbing for boys from 9 to 12; Scouting for boys 12 and in their early teens; and a Senior Program for older boys.

Senior Programs are: Air Scouting, Emergency Service Corps, Sea Scouting, Explorer Scouting and Rover Scouting, all of which programs are available to boys of 15 years of age and over.

It is not the plan that the Extension Division should take any responsibility for promotion of the Boy Scout Movement, nor that the Scout Councils attempt any function now carried out by the Extension Division.

However, with the Nation at war it is felt that everything possible should be done to present a solid front by all the organizations that have to do with the training of youth, and a signed agreement should make for even further expression of good will.

All Scout Councils through their employed and volunteer leaders should be acquainted with the aims, purposes and services of the Extension Division, and ready to take part in Extension Division projects when requested and when they are in position to do so.

Serve in Many Fields

Scout leaders will offer the services of Scouts in connection with conservation projects, tree planting, fire prevention, safety, first aid and physical fitness programs.

Scout leaders about 18,000 in number throughout the State are to be encouraged to cooperate with the University Extension Division in bringing about a better rural understanding and cooperation with rural schools.

All financing of the program of the Boy Scouts of America is done through volunteer contributions and not through tax support.

All Extension workers are to be encouraged to cooperate wherever possible in enriching the program of the Troops and in recreational and health building activities.

Extension leaders can be most helpful in selecting and recommending as instructors for Scouts, as Merit Badge Counselors and these for both farm and urban Scouts.

The two agencies can cooperate in planning exhibits, demonstrations and services for community, county and state meetings held in the interest of youth.

Some of the items planned for the year 1943 are training courses, library extension, visual education extension, health education, cooperation and understanding physical fitness program and the development of Emergency Service training.

America has but one job at present—that of winning the war—and it behooves all agencies that work with youth to cooperate in preparation of youth that they may undertake the task ahead with the best possible training.