



PLEASE send me two hundred copies of "Word Lists for Interscholastic League Spelling Contests," No. 4233. I use these lists in my high-school English classes...

James H. Goettee, Oates Prairie (Houston): "I believe that such schools are worth while. They give the physical education teachers first-hand information about what the Navy expects the schools to do about physical fitness."

THE following letter from Chas. Clifford, of Hitchcock, 16-year old who was determined that his school should have a team whether the armed forces took the coach or not:

"Our school here in Hitchcock is very small and we don't have a coach to direct us in sports. I am 16 years old and don't have but one more season to play football. I coached an 11-man football team this year. We play Junior High Schools and High School B teams within a radius of 15 miles. We lost nine out of ten games. I read about the Interscholastic League going to continue and was afraid that if we weren't in a league we wouldn't be permitted to ride on the buses. I went to see the chairman of a league. He explained to me how we would stand without a coach against a large school team and told me to go see the chairman of District 50B six-man football. He told me that six-man football is for a small school. The chairman of that league said that we would probably have to wait a year before we would be accepted. That is too long and the boys want to continue eleven-man football. I would like to know if it would be possible for us to get a permit to ride the bus within a radius of fifteen miles."

Liberal Education In a Nation at War

UNTIL the days of peace once more return, the colleges will have to nourish this tradition as best they can. A small stream of men and women who are not destined for immediate service in the war can pursue the more normal course of studies. Furthermore, we must hope that the professors themselves, the scholars and the teachers in those subjects which are not connected with modern war will keep the torch of learning burning brightly. For the day will come again when we can reconsider the whole problem of liberal education and its relations to the future of this country and the world.

Did you Know—

THAT MOST ARTISTS, particularly illustrators, are hams at heart. That Peter Arno was a professional musician and had difficulty choosing between music and a contract with the New Yorker. Otto Soglow is one of our best actors and he writes his own stuff (some stuff). Al Parker is a demon on the trap drums and used to play the boats out of St. Louis. John Falter is up and down the piano like a Kansas cyclone—His boogie woogie is terrific! James Montgomery Flagg, Arthur William Brown and Russell Patterson have been movie directors. Russell's marionettes are something, if you haven't been lucky enough to have seen them.—Dean Cornwell (one of America's greatest painters).

Children don't stop growing because of the war... not lively, creative ones.—Education for Free Men.

Soviets Stress Gymnastics In Women's Fitness Regime



THIS PICTURE is the third of a series of five illustrating articles on Soviet "Fitness" exercises for women which have been prepared especially for the LEAGUER by Percy M. Dawson, M.D., formerly Professor of Physiology in the University of Wisconsin, now retired. Dr. Dawson had an excellent chance to study the physical education program of the Russians during a visit of a year in that country. The study here presented is factual, and the great interest in the schools and communities of Texas in a wartime physical conditioning program makes this series timely. The present picture deals with an interesting and effective series of "ability" tests. The picture is shown by permission of Sovfoto, 11 West 42d Street, New York.

Tests Obligatory For All Degrees

"Women Are at Their Best On the Parallel Bars," Says Writer

"GYMNASTICS are the basis of all sports," the Soviet coaches say. Free gymnastics of the setting up type are obligatory in all three series of tests. For the 1st degree 10 movements are required; for the 2nd degree 32. Since the holding of either of these degrees represents not only a specific achievement but also the adoption of a robust way of life, it is expected of the degree winners that they continue the daily performance of these exercises indefinitely.

The daily exercise is one of a number of rules of hygiene, which, gathered together, constitute the principles of "self management" and the latter is required of all who wish to be "ready for labor and defense." Life for these persons is like a vigorous sport for

(See—Gymnastics—P. 4)

Wide Variety of Pioneer Contests

Early Texans Enjoyed Themselves Long Before Travel Was Rationed

STILL another form of contests in Texas was the bull-dogging, calf roping, and hog-tying. A steer of average size would be turned from a pen and a rider on horse back would proceed to follow the animal and try to fall or jump from his saddle onto the neck of the steer and by means of twisting the horns, bring the animal to the ground. This was a very dangerous contest and attracted only those who were very daring.

The rules of the contest were that the rider must allow the animal to gain a certain lead on the horse and then overtake it and down it in the manner described. The time limit was the basis of declaring the winner. The calf roping was done in a similar manner except the person did not leave the horse but roped the calf while

(See—Pioneer Contests—P. 3)

Schools Ask Mileage Ration Inter-School Competitions

65% of 1941-42 Travel Will Carry on Modified Program

THE Committee on Interscholastic Athletics of the Texas Association of School Administrators will request the Office of Defense Transportation to allow athletic travel amounting to 65 per cent of the trips made by Texas high-school sports squads in 1941-1942. Pres. J. W. Edgar, superintendent of the Orange schools, announced recently.

"If athletic transportation could be permitted under the rationing program in the amount of 65 per cent of the 1941-1942 mileage, it is believed that an adequate program of competitive training can be carried on by Texas high schools, which will meet the demands of the Army, Navy and high-school victory standards and will provide adequate training for approximately 50,000 Texas high-school boys," Edgar said. He said that in 1941 and 1942 at least 20,000 boys engaged in

in football contests alone supervised by the Texas Interscholastic League. Following rationing of tires, the number dropped in 1942-1943 to 13,000. Present regulations, he added, should cause a further drop of 5,000 this year. A majority of the decreases, Edgar said, has been among small high schools where student bodies are too small to justify intramural programs.

"The same small schools show an alarming enrollment drop among boys," Edgar revealed. "Records show that when athletics suspended, almost all members of the athletic squads quit school for employment."

Supt. H. D. Fillers, of Wichita Falls, Chairman of the Committee, made the following announcement in the same connection: "The committee from the Association of School Administrators will go to Washington to request modification of the gasoline allowance on school buses and private means of transportation so competitive sports in Texas high schools may be continued."

"It is proposed to ask the office of defense transportation for a transportation allowance up to 65 per cent of the travel time in 1941-42."

Coaches Vote to Continue Clinic

Stiteler Will Shortly Release Information as to Site, Instructors, Etc.

THE DIRECTORS of the High School Coaches' Association had their mid-winter meeting in Austin, January 9, and voted to carry on the annual clinic. Routine business was transacted and tentative plans made for the school and all-star game. As soon as contracts are completed, President Harry Stiteler will release information as to site, instructors and personnel.

Pat Patterson, Denison High Coach for the past several years, has entered the service and has been succeeded by Bob Harrell from out Odessa way. Harrell has great prospects for a fine team at Denison next year. Only four boys are to finish their eligibility this year.

Ration Athletic Travel

THE school administrators of Texas have started a movement to get information on the actual travel that would be needed to conduct a minimum inter-school competitive athletic program. Numerous authorities in the armed forces and the Victory Corps Program urge schools to expand and continue a sufficient amount of interschool competitive and combative sports to keep alive and develop that competitive spirit, that "will to win." It is felt, therefore, that the O.D.T. and the O.P.A. authorities should grant sufficient travel so that this minimum program may be continued at the least cost and with the use of the least amount of rubber. Bus transportation, without doubt, is the most economical and uses less rubber than any other means of overland travel. The cost of using railroads and commercial buses in most cases is prohibitive.—Oklahoma High School Athletic Association Bulletin.

Writer Says Transfer Rule Should Be Relaxed

MRS. MAE BELLE KIDD, Route No. 2, Mercedes, makes a plea for relaxation of the transfer rule in behalf of the many children who are now compelled to change schools on account of shifting residence of the parents. She also suggests that there is a connection between the rise in juvenile delinquency and lack of supervision incident to disturbed conditions. Her letter follows:

I am writing you with regard to the one-year transfer eligibility rule for high-school sports participation. Is this rule effective during our war emergency when so many of our youngsters are compelled to move with their parents to other cities?

If the rule is still effective I suggest that as an emergency measure it be changed at the meeting of coaches and officials. Now as never before our youngsters need active sports competition. Of course the "war nerves" have the youngsters. They are more disturbed than we adults. Why the rise in juvenile delinquency? Because the youngsters are un-supervised and idle. You give a youngster hard work or hard play and they thrive on it and grow up to become leaders in a world sadly in need of the right kind of leaders today.

THE Competitive Impulse FREUD, he (Karl Menninger) points out, originally assumed that there was only one human drive, which he called the libido and which, despite all popular misunderstanding, included vastly more than the mere physiological urge of sex. But Freud himself later replaced this monism by a dualism. The aggressive impulse, he declared, is as fundamental as the libido; love and hate are two equally primary and equally important emotions.—Joseph Woods Krutch, review of "Love against Hate," by Karl Menninger, Harcourt Brace & Co., The Nation, Dec. 12, 1942, p. 654.

League Bulletins In Flying School

Instructor Finds Number Sense and Spelling List Valuable Helps

FROM SGT. JOHN N. Watson, Special Training Unit, Lubbock Army Flying School, who is teaching illiterates, the following much-appreciated commendation:

Your ideas about the use of the Number Sense and the Word Study sheets have been put into operation here. I wish you could see the Negro boys 'shine' on some of these words. We gave each boy of that group, 47 of them, a copy of the word list, clipped into the front of their Class Work Books. Honestly, I think that a dollar bill would not have pleased those Black Boys more. We learn ten words at each class meeting and they are slowly learning to spell them. I consider these Word Lists are a means for a scientific approach to learning to spell. Our Commanding Officer is most pleased with the progress his boys are making. He joins me in thanking you for this "swell" co-operation on your part. I notice those pamphlets are each marked as costing five cents. We won't ever be able to pay you for these, as you well knew before you sent them to us, but I feel that one of the finest things in the Interscholastic League has ever done, in the 17 years I have been working with the organization, is to help out in this particular situation and these men will never forget what they are learning through the League's efforts.

"We are going to try out the idea of the Inter-Squadron Spelling match just as soon as these poor men learn to spell enough that such an experience won't prove to be an embarrassment to them. Mr. Bedichek, you might be astonished to know how little some of these underprivileged men know."

Wide Interest in Geometry Series

Miss McCormick's Articles Requested From All Over Country

FROM far-off Highland Park, New Jersey, comes a request for Miss McCormick's Geometry articles published in recent issues of the LEAGUER. Albert J. Coffey writes:

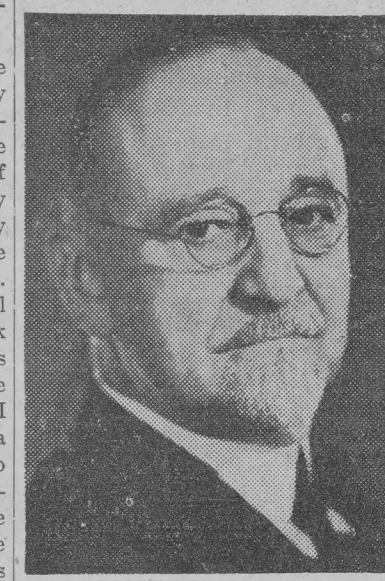
"I would like to get a copy of your school paper in which Miss McCormick's method of angle finding with a compass and rule is published. I have done this for a long time, but seem to be unable to explain it to others. This may help me."

Other out of state calls for Miss McCormick's pre-geometry articles follow:

I would like to obtain the LEAGUER in which Miss Edna McCormick's article is published on

Extension Lecturer In Adult Education

Dr. A. CASWELL ELLIS, Adult Education Counselor in the Division of Extension, The University of Texas, resumes work in Texas this year after an absence of some fifteen years, during which he has been director of Cleveland College, the downtown college for adults of Western Reserve University.



Dr. A. Caswell Ellis

Dr. Ellis took his bachelor's degree in the University of North Carolina and his Doctor of Philosophy in Clark University, under the distinguished teacher of psychology, G. Stanley Hall. He has also carried on post-doctoral study in the great European universities and has lectured in the University of North Carolina, Columbia, New York University, Harvard, Western Reserve University, and The University of Texas.

He was for many years head of the Department of the Philosophy and Psychology of Education and Director of the Department of Extension of The University of Texas. The registration in his department grew from thirty-nine to

(See—Lecturer—P. 4)

Fitness School Of Great Value

Houston Principal Urges Care in Selecting Right Boys for Training

FROM R. B. ST. JOHN of Houston comes another endorsement of the Physical Fitness School conducting in co-operation with the Houston Public Schools and the U. S. Naval Base physical training officers last December. He says:

In regard to the two-day school held in Houston November 28 and 29, let me say that in my opinion such schools can be of immeasurable value if teachers will follow up the instructions received.

For myself I am truly thankful for the help I got at the school here. Unfortunately, I cannot answer your questions concerning the value of such schools to the boys who participate in them. I am from a Houston junior high school and none of my boys took part. However, I feel certain that those boys who attended the physical fitness school here were greatly benefited and in a good many cases should prove of help to their physical instructors.

I say "in a good many cases" advisedly, for there were boys who took part here who would never be of much value in a physical fitness program as leaders. If I may make this suggestion, I believe you will secure much greater results from your schools if you will insist that those boys selected to take part be gifted with a reasonable amount of natural ability.

Ward Co. Limits League Program

Lively Competition, However, Expected in Contests Scheduled

(By Wright Chrane, Supt. of Schools, Pyote, Texas)

LAST SATURDAY the Superintendents and some teachers of the schools of Ward County met in Monahans to decide what to do in Interscholastic League work this year. We decided to have a County Meet in Tennis, Junior Track, Volleyball, Typing and Shorthand, and go directly to the District Meet or Regional if any school entered any other contest.

I was elected director general and would like to have materials I will need to have the contests listed above. There are four schools in the county to take part in each contest. Please send any material that may be used for practice in shorthand and typing to Miss Mary Hibbs, Pyote, Texas, C.O.D. I don't know what there is in shorthand, but I know you did have fifteen minute typing test for practice. I would like to have two League Bulletins No. 3824 as I can't find any old ones.

I believe we should continue the League as long as possible and I don't see why we should stop now. We need this interest that is created by the League meets more in the small schools than in the larger schools. We have good Physical Fitness Clubs with all pupils in school taking part, and we have plenty interest thus far, but schools with small enrollment will need something else before school is out. The League meets in athletics have always put more interest and spirit in our athletes and it will do the same for our physical fitness clubs with the larger number of pupils. We can't travel as before, but most of us can get our students to the League meets if we put out the effort and I believe it is worth that effort.

In Pyote we won't enter anything in the League except athletics, typing and shorthand and these events are very much a part of our war program.

In this emergency, it is expected that every school will make an all-out effort for the development of physical fitness.—United States Department of Education.

Students Write and Publish The History of Their School

Enterprising Staff of Pupils in the Sam Houston High School of Houston, Texas, Preserve in Substantial Form 80 Years of Its History

A fine project for any history class or history club is the preparation and publication of the history of the school. The best history of a school written by students we have found in printed form is that contained in a 50-page pamphlet entitled, "Sam Houston High School." The long and checkered career of the great modern high school now located in the busy downtown section of Houston is traced with loving care through original documents and by means of interviews with persons in whose memory the past of the institution still lives. The work bears every evidence of having been done principally by students under rather expert teacher-guidance. Since it is rather a mark to shoot at for other similarly minded student-groups, and since it reflects so much of the history of Texas and so much of the history of education in Texas we are publishing Chapter I in this issue and shall follow in later issues with Chapters II and III. The work of the students was largely inspired, we understand, by W. J. Moyes, for many years Principal of Sam Houston, and now Principal of Lamar High School in the Houston system.—Editor.

BEGINNINGS CHAPTER I

IN THE SUMMER 1836, two enterprising brothers decided real estate prices in Harrisburg were too high. They explored the upper reaches of Buffalo Bayou and ten miles up the stream laid out a town. At least, they called the stakes driven in the mud Houston, and advertised its attractions. Prospective citizens sometimes missed the town, and steam-boat captains found their craft grounded before they realized their error. Soon there were log houses to replace the tents. The Capitol of Texas occupied the most pretentious building in town, a large two-story frame house with a shingled roof and a long porch, at the corner of Main and Texas. People came to Houston, they drank the "Bayou Water" and stayed, for the old superstition maintained that anyone who drank of the water would never leave Houston.

The First Schools

Just at first everyone was too busy with clearing the wilderness and conquering the mud to think of education. But very soon small schools were started. In those days almost everyone believed that the education of children was the responsibility, first of the parents and second of the church. Consequently, the early schools of Houston were private or church schools. These schools were necessarily small and not carefully

For school athletic departments, the going gets tougher every minute—but this is no time to quit. These departments have been doing work that is now needed more than ever. Any talk of reduction is in the same class with a retreat at the first sight of an obstacle.—National Federation Editorial.

"We appreciate that programs for the physical fitness of our youth are most worthwhile endeavors."—Joel Dean, Chief of Fuel Rationing.

(See—School History—P. 3)

Tunney-Banks Broadcast on Sports for Victory Corps

Top Authorities Say Interscholastics Must Be Continued

MODERATOR Denny piloted the following dialogue between Gene Tunney, head of the physical conditioning program of the Navy, and Col. Ted P. Bank, who administers the same program for the Army. Two higher authorities cannot be found and this is what they said over the Blue Network about the conditioning program in the High School Victory Corps: DENNY: Today a national fitness program through physical education is ready for all you Victory Corps students. The men who prepared the training manual were outstanding athletes, coaches and physical education directors.

We're going to hear from two of these men. Representing the Army is Colonel Theodore P. Bank, Chief of the Athletics and Recreation Branch. And from the Navy is Commander Gene Tunney, director of the Navy's physical fitness program. . . .

BANK: It's a sad commentary, Gene, that when the average young man is first inducted into the Army, he just hasn't got the strength and the endurance to take part in a strenuous military training program. . . .

TUNNEY: Yes—that's been our experience in the Navy, too. It takes several months to build up the average recruit physically so that he can carry out his duties. . . .

(See—Victory Corps—P. 4)



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

ROY BEDICHEK, Editor

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

Vol. XXVI FEBRUARY, 1943 No. 6

FRANCE has caught up with Rome; that is, there seem to be as many different reasons assigned for its collapse as have been recorded in the past 1,500 years for the fall of the Eternal City.

THE Committee of the Texas School Administrators Association appointed by President of the Association, J. W. Edgar, of Orange, had its second meeting in Fort Worth, in the offices of the State Teachers' Association, February 11. Account of this meeting is published in another column of this issue.

IT HAS been suggested (in jest, of course) that schools whose buses are not permitted to haul pupils to interschool meets might circumvent the rationing authorities by getting a license to deliver beer, and occasionally throw a beer-barrel on the bus to comply with the letter of the rules and be eligible for tire-replacement and extra gas.

THAT there is a kind of mathematics hunger sweeping over the land is evidenced by the wide demand for the McCormick pre-geometry articles in the LEAGUER.

If you are interested in birds, snakes, game animals, flowers, trees, geology, Indians or folk-lore, you will pick up some interesting scraps of information from these pages which will make the reading of the book worthwhile, to say nothing of the interest in the narrative itself.

HOW NOT TO USE the contest is amply illustrated now in various reports that are published of one school challenging another to a bond-selling campaign. What chance has the school of the poor district with the school of the wealthy district? No matter how much energy and ingenuity the poor district puts into its campaign it doesn't stand a chance with the school, one of whose papas could easily buy more bonds than all the parents of the poor district put together.

L. T. COMMANDER W. O. HUNTER, who has given the League such excellent cooperation in promoting and conducting several Physical Fitness Schools, puts the matter of training in competitive sports as preparation for combat flying succinctly as follows:

"Nothing develops a war flier's unconquerable will-to-win better than competitive sports, and no objective in his training is more important than the development of the combative or competitive spirit.

"In wartime training of Navy fliers, sport for sport's sake is out and in its place is a new philosophy of sports for what they will contribute to the war effort. The development of stamina in the war time sense of the expression definitely involves a mental as well as physical aspect.

MONUMENTS to the Unknown Soldier and tributes to him are now an accepted part of the patriotic celebration. Why not a still greater monument and a more fervent tribute to the Unknown Hero? There is something touching in our thought of the millions of nameless dead; and there is an appropriate democracy in the form which this remembrance takes.

a mad effort to stop another bomber aiming at an aircraft carrier, received a shot which plunged his plane into the Pacific. There he floated in his rubber boat three days, when he was by pure chance discovered and rescued. Another day he would have been forever unidentified with the heroic fight which was witnessed by many, but by none who could identify him. Again, what if the muddled-up engines of the immortal Wheel had forced him and his crew into the oblivion of sea or jungle? The story would have been untold because unknown. There is no chance about heroism, but there is certainly chance in revealing it and chance in having it staged for posterity. Hence, let's make what little protest we can against the blindness of the great God Chance, and remember our Unknown Heroes.



1942. Texas Book Store, Austin, Texas. \$1 postpaid. DEBATERS who are struggling with the question of the organization of a post-war world will find much to enlighten them in this volume. While it presents a picture of a mechanism for attaining "freedom from want" for England, it is quite capable of being extended and applied in other and vaster areas of the post-war world.

When one first gets this volume in hand, he is struck pleasantly by the title, a happy selection, which is Kiowa for "South Fork of the Canadian." Really the South Fork is the Canadian, and the journal of Albert records, diary fashion, day by day, an exploration (August 9-November 12, 1845) or "survey of the Canadian from its source to its junction with the Arkansas, taking in our route the Purgatory and the heads of the Washita, called by the Indians Buffalo Creek or Cut-nose Creek."

"The most significant fact about the report—prepared by Sir William Beveridge at the request of the British Government—is not that it presents a desirable set of social-security principles, but that it shows concretely how these principles can be put into effect. Beveridge proves, in 300 pages jam-packed with facts, that Freedom from Want is not merely the idle dream of starry-eyed Utopians, but is a practical possibility that can be made real as soon as the British people will it.

"Beveridge's Plan for Social Security is brilliantly presented. The report is an orderly and readable array of facts and arguments, plus a 125-page appendix of statistical data that should satisfy the most critical mind. Not Revolutionary "The Plan for Social Security does not envisage a society where everybody lolls in the lap of luxury. It suggests no revolutionary change in the prevailing capitalistic economy. It does seek a fairer distribution of the national wealth. It does propose a National Minimum—a definite income floor, carefully worked out on the basis of family size and the cost of living. Upon this floor every English man, woman and child—from the highest lord to the lowliest charwoman's daughter—could stand securely without fear of being thrown into the cellar of Want by the occurrence of any misfortune.

"The Beveridge Plan is primarily an attack on Want—that is, the economic area below a decent subsistence. Beveridge proposes to wipe out Want entirely by a system of social insurance against practically every economic hazard that besets man from the cradle to the grave. He would abolish public relief, except in rare cases, and also its attendant evil, the means test.

"Breath-Taking Scope "The plan provides security against unemployment, disease, disability, divorce and death, and includes children's allowances, marriage dowries and funeral benefits. Its breath-taking scope extends far beyond social insurance. As Beveridge says: "Social insurance should be treated as one part only of a comprehensive policy of social progress. Social insurance fully developed may provide income security; it is an attack upon Want. But Want is only one of five giants on the road of reconstruction, and in some ways the easiest to attack. The others are Disease, Ignorance, Squalor and Idleness."

"I have encountered, in the course of prolonged research in social welfare, many history-making reports in this field. I do not hesitate to rank the Beveridge Report among the great classics of social literature. "It is impossible to review adequately in one column this amazing document, full of hope for a democratic future. I will return later to other aspects of the Plan for Social Security against the five great giants remaining to be conquered when Fascism is destroyed. "The Beveridge Report has more than academic interest for Americans. While its details fit only the British situation, its main principles are fully applicable to the U.S.A."

Obstacle Course, U.S. Naval Aviation Base, Dallas, Texas. 31 page legal-sized, mimeographed pamphlet describing construction of obstacle course at Naval Base. Texas schools may obtain copy free on request to Lieut. R. H. Berry.

Obstacle Course, U.S. Naval Aviation Base, Dallas, Texas. 31 page legal-sized, mimeographed pamphlet describing construction of obstacle course at Naval Base. Texas schools may obtain copy free on request to Lieut. R. H. Berry.

Obstacle Course, U.S. Naval Aviation Base, Dallas, Texas. 31 page legal-sized, mimeographed pamphlet describing construction of obstacle course at Naval Base. Texas schools may obtain copy free on request to Lieut. R. H. Berry.

Obstacle Course, U.S. Naval Aviation Base, Dallas, Texas. 31 page legal-sized, mimeographed pamphlet describing construction of obstacle course at Naval Base. Texas schools may obtain copy free on request to Lieut. R. H. Berry.



"1942" for "1942" A 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.

Education or Serfdom? Choose, By A. Caswell Ellis, Ph.D., pamphlet, 8 pages, issued by the Division of Extension, The University of Texas, Austin, Free.

THIS is a plea for more liberal support of education even during the present period of global war. The author hammers hard on the money value of education, showing how manyfold the returns from money which Texas has spent so far on the education of her youth. He argues that the way surely to lose the peace even if we gain military victory will be to withdraw support from the very forces which have made this nation strong. Of course, we who have spent our lives in education can see the point without a great deal of elaboration, but the eloquence with which the writer urges his contentions and the validity of the statistics which he cites will convince a much wider audience. A valuable tract for distribution to those who are inclined to question the value to society of formal education.

—R. B.



TIME for questions and answers. Many of the questions returned in response to the I.L.P.C. letters of December 8 touch on problems that concern most high-school journalists; and this month's column will be devoted to them.

From Miss Irene Fox, adviser of the "Austin Pioneer" of El Paso: "We have a small journalism class. One or two days a week some students must miss afternoon classes to work at printers. Their teachers object."

In a similar way several teachers pointed out the difficulty of getting students to work as long as may be essential to produce the school paper.

Ultimately, I believe this problem must be answered in the same way in high school that it is answered in colleges: through journalism laboratories which are established as chemistry laboratories. Students must report to them at certain hours; the labs are scheduled on the school's official class schedule; a good part of the grade in the journalism course depends on the work done in lab.

Plan a Lab At present most journalism classes operate on the basis of an unofficial lab. The trouble with such a procedure is that many students do not feel the compulsion to report on time and to work for a designated period. Some confusion results, too, in grading the work done in this unofficial way.

In a school-authorized laboratory, grading standards would be set and maintained just as for a class. These remarks are merely to introduce the subject. Think about a journalism lab, talk about it, plan for it; eventually high-school journalism teachers will have to convince administrative officials of the necessity for it. I believe that the lab will answer many of our problems of organizing reporting and editing on the school paper.

Teacher Co-operation From a Houston school comes a statement that undoubtedly could be echoed by many journalism teachers: "The teachers in our school, with a few exceptions, are not willing to co-operate with our paper. Perhaps they do not realize that we have deadlines to meet, a budget to follow, and a limited amount of staff time in which to do everything."

Relations with the teachers constitute an important field of public relations for the staff of the school paper. Creation of proper cooperation comes as a matter of steady promotion. The same cure will not work for every school. Some methods that have proved helpful in this field are as follows:

1. At the first of each school year, preferably the week before school opens, an effort should be made to enlist the co-operation and support of the teachers. At a teachers' meeting the purposes of the paper may be explained; the principal may be prevailed upon to speak of the importance of the school paper and to urge support. A mimeographed sheet of purposes may be distributed to the teachers.

Get Their Ideas 2. If many teachers could be made to feel that they have a part in planning for the paper, they become more co-operative. Some staffs have held personal interviews with key teachers before school opens to get suggestions from them on ways to improve the paper.

3. Appreciation serves as an effective tool of public relations. Whenever a teacher does something helpful, express appreciation to him in writing. Even a criticism, if constructive, may be received with appreciation.

4. If possible, each teacher should be asked to list the hours in which he would be most willing to be interviewed. The staff should keep this information readily at hand and observe those hours as rigidly as possible.

5. Encourage teachers to make complaints and criticisms directly to the newspaper office, and give a personal answer to each criticism, when possible. Often a person's animosity fades as he speaks his criticism.

6. Spend most time in teaching students how to interview properly. Your reporters may be making enemies for you.

"Oh, dear!" I can hear you say. "Everything he suggests means more work for us!" Maybe it does; and I know how over-worked most of you are. However, much of that which has been suggested can become such an accustomed part of your yearly routine that little extra work will be required once the pattern is worked out.

Create Prestige In a Dallas school the teacher raises this question: "The most serious problem we face in getting out a paper is that Journalism here is considered a substitute course for senior English; so, in reality, we get only culls from the English department." Such a situation could affect a paper by limiting the number of students taking journalism or by shunting the poorer students into journalism or both. The question involved is that of creating high prestige for our course among both students and administration.

Many schools permit only students with a B average or better in junior English to enroll in Journalism. This ruling prevents an influx of poor students, and is a very healthy ruling to have. On the other hand, it places still another obstacle in the way of a large class. Building prestige for a journalism class often must begin with administration officials. If they encourage students to enter senior English and discourage them from taking journalism, the journalism supporters must convince these officials of the value of journalism. How? An effective course of study might demonstrate that Journalism is "English in Action." Work of the class may bring desirable publicity to the school through the city papers. Local newspaper leaders, speaking to classes, promotes a friendship for the school on their part and may serve to show administration officials the public relations value of the journalism class. Certainly, high scholastic standards must be maintained. Most large college schools and departments of journalism would be glad to emphasize that a high-school course in journalism is valuable training for those who plan to take college journalism.

Space limitation prevents discussion of any of these questions from being adequate. If you would be interested in a more complete discussion of any of the problems, let me know. If demand is sufficient, we can prepare and mimeograph a detailed discussion.

"A rugged type of physical fitness combined with a competitive spirit and a will to win are essentials in the development of the highest type of fighting men for the armed forces.—The program (Of the U.S. Department of Education) recommends that opportunity be given all pupils to participate for 10 hours each week in interscholastic athletics, intramural athletics, mass athletics, road work, hikes and other vigorous physical activities."—John W. Studebaker, U.S. Commissioner of Education

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

September 1, 1941—September 1, 1942

GENERAL FEE ACCOUNT

Table with Receipts and Expenditures columns. Receipts total \$21,624.86. Expenditures total \$21,624.86.

FOOTBALL FEE ACCOUNT

Table with Receipts and Expenditures columns. Receipts total \$11,921.21. Expenditures total \$11,921.21.

BASKETBALL FEE ACCOUNT

Table with Receipts and Expenditures columns. Receipts total \$4,747.62. Expenditures total \$4,747.62.

Geometry

Casualty Co., Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. M. Cowles Roberts, Box 613, Hendersonville, N. C.; H. J. O'Connor, 135 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Oris Foster, P. O. Box 355, Wheaton, Ill.; J. R. MacDonald, 11 Parkside Place, Keansburg, N. J.; H. I. McCarty, care of William P. Golden, 1005 De Young Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

Statement of a reconstruction policy by a nation at war is statement of the uses to which that nation means to put victory, when victory is achieved. In a war which many nations must wage together as whole-hearted allies, if they are to win victory, such a statement of the uses of victory may be vital.—Sir William Beveridge.



Who Is Forging the Eternal V? by Billie Sue Kimbrough, 22 F, 21 M.

This is the second patriotic pageant written by Miss Kimbrough of the Rockwell, Texas, high school and equals her first, God Bless America—Our Home in American spirit and educational value. It is in two episodes and with simple staging and effective costuming should easily achieve effective production for high schools.

Suggestion for a unit set for the duration. Taken from SPOTLIGHT, quarterly issued by Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

"Scenery construction materials are now needed for the war effort. This fact makes it necessary for the dramatic organization to be even more resourceful in their production methods. Many are wondering how they can continue productions without being able to build any new or different scenery.

The following suggestions may help you to organize a unit set: Height of the set—Use your standard height if not over 14 feet. Color—Base color middle value blue gray. Over this base coat spatter Ultramarine Blue, French ochre, Italian Burnt Sienna.

Number of pieces—using 12 foot stock: Four door flats complete, five feet by twelve feet; door opening three feet by seven feet; one double door flat complete, ten feet by twelve feet; two book fold plain flats, five feet by twelve feet; four plain flats full size, five feet by twelve feet; two "A" size flats, five feet by ten feet; two "B" size flats, five feet by eight feet; two "C" size flats, four feet by six feet; two "D" size flats, three feet six inches by five feet; one fireplace; two window insets to fit door flats.

Your remaining jogs and small flats may be used to achieve further variety. The simplest method of working with a unit set is to experiment with a model. By using flats on their sides and combinations of widths and heights very interesting sets can be achieved." Gerard Gentile.

Easter Plays for Church and School

(By Dr. R. L. Hamcock) THIS month we are reviewing Easter plays for those teachers who are called upon to direct plays for church use as well as for school. You will have sufficient time to examine these plays and order production copies from the publishing companies.

Simon, the Cross Bearer by Dorothy L. Marshall, Baker, Non-roy., 3m2w, 35c, 1 act. The play tells the story of Simon, the Cyrenian, who helped Jesus carry His cross. It is an effective, tender story, rich in character portrayal. Suitable for church or school use.

"And So He Doh Redeem Us" by Hazel F. Bailey, Baker, Non-roy., 12m10w, 35c.

Designed for use in the church service, this play in six episodes employs the full resources of the church setting. A full worship service is provided with the play as the chief portion. It is written in good verse and is somewhat similar to a pageant. Why Weepst Thou? by William Duncan, Baker, Non-roy., 8m4w, 35c, 1 act.

Easter play primarily for church use. Three scenes tell the Easter story. Three Sons by Mary Russell, Baker, Non-roy., 26m12w, 50c, 3 acts.

Easter play suitable for general use. Christ's personality is ingeniously portrayed through the effect of the crucifixion upon the high priest's son and upon Pilate and his family. The setting is simple, and the entire play is quite brief.

Into Thy Kingdom by Dorothy Clarke Wilson, Baker, Non-roy., 5m3w, 35c, 1 act. This Easter play, suitable for churches, schools, or little theatre, has high drama content in addition to its religious significance. It tells the story of the family of one of the two thieves crucified with Christ.

It's Easter, Dr. Jordan, or "... And Try His Works To Do" by Sherwood Keith, Baker, Non-roy., 1m1w, 50c, 1 act.

This play is designed for use in church as a part of the Easter service, although it could easily be used in school assembly at Easter time. The setting presents no difficulty, and the play carries a frank, sincere, and worthwhile message.

In the Shadow of the Cross by Irene Fussler, Baker, Non-roy., 27m13w and extras, 3 episodes, 6 scenes, drama, 50c. This timely Easter play offers excellent material for large casts. Biblical scenes are followed by scenes portraying similar modern situations. The last scene is especially inspirational and points the way to a better world after the present conflict.

Easter Gladness by Dorothy M. Shipman, Dram. Publ. Co., Non-roy., 40c.

This book of programs for young children contains songs, drills, and exercises for both Sunday School and public school use. Some selections are serious, but most are of an amusing nature.

"Blessed Are They" by Walter E. Butts, Jr. Dram. Publ. Co., Non-roy., 3m4w, drama, 35c, 1 act.

The dramatic story of a father's regained faith at Easter time. Directors who prefer modern plays will find this one-act suited to their needs.

Alleluia by Katharine Kester, French, Roy. \$5., 10m5w, choral play, 35c. Directors of choral speech will welcome this excellent play in two parts. The story deals with Saradan's attempt to carry the cross for Christ and his dying prophecy of the founding of the church. The carefully selected accompanying music adds much to the play.

The Betrayal by Geoffrey N. Dowell, O.M.L. French, Roy. \$25., 25m3w, drama, 75c, 3 act. An historic drama of Christ's trial before the courts of Jerusalem. The scenes take place in the Garden of Gethsemane and the Courts of Judgment. Good for advanced groups.

The Boy Who Discovered Easter by Elizabeth McFadden, French, Roy. \$5., 2m2w, drama, 35c, 1 act, 3 scenes.

This play is based on the story by Raymond MacDonald Alden. The setting is simple and the director is free to use any Easter music he desires.

DEBATE FORUM

By N. Edd Miller SEVERAL times in this column mention has been made of the possibilities of using intramural debate and speech tournaments in the high school. With the still increased difficulties of traveling to tournaments and to debates with other schools, intramural programs have increased in value.

Advantages of Program As a matter of fact, they have several advantages over regular contest debating at any time. For one thing, intramural activities stir up a great deal of interest in speech activities within the school that may not be stirred up with regular interschool contests.

Another thing, intramural speech activities allow many school clubs and organizations an ideal outlet for excess energy that cannot be easily found any place else. It makes club work more interesting and more valuable to the members. Finally, intramural programs make speech activities available to the greatest number of students—and any type of program which does that is certainly a valuable one. By no means do I intend to slight interschool contests, but under the present conditions, intramural programs will fill a gap that can be met by no other means.

Austin Plan No better example of a well-run, extremely valuable intramural program can be found than the one in Austin High School here in Austin. This program could be very easily adapted to any Texas high school, and with almost certain beneficial results.

- 7. Germany's Submarine Campaign. 8. The Peace and Post-War Planning. 9. Russia in the War and in the Peace. 10. Civilian Economy in Wartime: How Greatly Can it be Reduced?

Domestic news will be treated in the same way. "On the Political Front" is a general topic under which will be grouped the more important political news such as "The Democratic Upset in the November Elections" and so on.

Students intending to participate in extemporaneous speaking should be reading constantly in such magazines as Newsweek, Our Times, Vital Speeches, Pathfinder, Scholastic, Time, Events, Every Week and also in daily newspapers. Timely books on the international situation will provide much local color and in the instance of some publications actual material for speeches. However, the most timely material will be found in newspapers and periodicals.

It is suggested that the students meet often for discussion and for the sharing of what they have gained from their reading. They should practice constantly in the organization of material into speeches and the delivery of those speeches for group discussion and group criticism. Through the efforts of a wide-awake teacher such work can become an enriching part of class work and also in forum discussions in assembly. If thoughtful care is taken by the director in the breaking down of the big topics suggested here, students will be well prepared for League competition no matter what topics are given in the final contests.

Rules in extemporaneous speech, and standards for judging will be found on pp. 41-45 of the Constitution and Rules.

This Is Guadalcanal*

(By John Graham Dowling)

AFTER six weeks leave three of which were spent in getting from where you are to where you want to go in the vast aerophibos traffic circle of the Pacific, you return to the Island of Guadalcanal with the uncomfortable sensation that you are going to the dentist.

But this is an apprehension born of past experiences, and it soon dissolves once you stand again in the dust of Henderson Field, the air dry and windless among the fringe of tall lazy coconut palms that stand silent and motionless in the overhanging heat.

To return to this island battleground now fills you with the strange feeling of revisiting the scene of a nightmare, a nightmare of constant harassment and torment, mud and filth and death. You stand on the ground now and look at it with a sort of mild amazement. Remembering that this is where you lived for four days like an animal in a hole in the ground, without food, without sleep. And this beautiful stretch of beach is where 600 Jap bodies were piled up one on the other until there were no more left, and the silence as the guns died away was terrifying.

Here Stood Marines And this green and peaceful rise of ground is where 400 tired Marines stopped 2000 Japanese in their tracks and hurled them back in fear-filled rout. You look at the ground now and remember these things with some surprise. You are filled with a sense of unreality, and then you remember the desperate days filled with concern when the troops filing wearily into the thin lines wore that 1000 yard stare in their harassed eyes. You recall the terrible nights when the hordes of Japs came crashing through the jungle screaming their hymns, slashing and shooting at everything that moved, the nights in the maze of the resentful jungle when you were alone and no man your friend, and you remember the strong young Marines who, with ice in their hearts, stood there and took it and gave it back and stopped the Japs time after time, night after night.

An American Shrine Perhaps it is too early to speak of it, but if ever there was a place that should be an American shrine it is this little portion of Guadalcanal surrounding Henderson Field, this tiny perimeter of palm and swamp beach and jungle ridge and plain. This Tobruk of the Pacific, sweating and crawling in dubious battle is a deathless monument to the American fighting man.

Here he has accomplished military miracles, lived without food, fought without ammunition, flown without gas, carved airfields out of the jungle, smashed roads through the palms and always under the constant attention of the Japs who still cling leech-like to the fringes of our position.

The Americans have bled the Japs white here, smashed at his feet units and turned them back destroyed and wiped out many of his best troops and made his fliers look like jackasses until, as Maj. Gen. A. Vandegrift of the Marines has put it, they have made the name Guadalcanal a synonym for death and disaster.

A New Phase In the language of our enemy now the campaign has entered a new phase, the task of turning what has for the past four months been primarily a holding operation into a full scale offensive designed to crush the Jap completely and eliminate him from this island. Large scale Army forces will be up against large scale Japanese forces for the first time since Bataan. Meanwhile the ground still trembles at the edge of the perimeter to the sound of the heavy guns and the Japs still sneak their cutthroats out at night singly and in pairs through the lines, and the lonely patrols still hunt them like deer in the daytime. And in case you had been inclined to forget that this was Guadalcanal, Washing - machine Willie flies over your first night back, drooping through the darkness a perpetual menace with a package that has nothing to do with Christmas and keeps you awake. Finally he drops his bomb with that familiar shooosh and flies off, and the bomb, for a change, is a dud. Poor Willie! Yes it is the same old Guadalcanal.

"OCCUPATIONAL GAS"— NOTICE

Coaches are entitled to "B" gas-rationing cards, according to ruling obtained from the OPA Administrator for Texas, Mr. Mark McGee, at hearing held in Austin, February 1, 1943. This entitles a coach to use as much as 470 miles per month in case it can be shown the local rationing board that there is no other practical way for him to meet his professional engagements at interschool contests. Moreover, it is not to be considered prejudicial to the rubber-conservation program, according to Mr. McGee, for contestants to ride to interschool contests with coach, as that is in line with the "share-the-ride" program of the administration. Confirmation of this may be obtained, if desired, by addressing the DPA State Office, Fort Worth, Texas.

Postpone Planning Until War Is Won?

IN REPLY to the question, "Would it be better to postpone planning until the war is won?" Sir William Beveridge replies:

"Only by surviving victoriously in the present struggle can they (the British and their allies) enable freedom and happiness and kindness to survive. . . Only by obtaining from every citizen his maximum effort, concentrated upon the purposes of war, can they hope for early victory."

"This does not alter three facts:

- 1. The purpose of victory is to live in a better world than the old world. 2. Each citizen is more likely to concentrate upon his war effort if he feels that his Government will be ready in time with plans for a better world. 3. If these plans are to be ready in time, they must be made now."

Did you Know—

THAT JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG's own face is his model for those swell Uncle Sam posters for the war effort—he just adds the chin whiskers. (Jim says he has done so many that he ought to be buried in Arlington.)

That the pay for nude models is less than that of those with good clothes—(God gave 'em the figure but clothes cost money). That Frederic March, who used to be Fred Bicket, posed for the illustrators while looking for a job on the stage—the pay then was a buck an hour—so did Norma Shearer, Paulette Goddard and Henry Fonda. That the two most famous male figure models who have posed for more statues and murals depicting knowledge, learning, etc., adorn libraries and public buildings all over the country—neither can write his name. That there's only a handful of the old-time models left—Bill Wagner, George Mack, Lizzie Cubitt and Vic Harrison—they do the hard work and never get glamorized.—Dean Cornwell.

"If football schedules are dropped just because there are some transportation difficulties, it does not speak too well for the ingenuity of those in charge. No report that all athletic contests will have to be discontinued because of a weakened coaching staff will cause any high-school boy to shout for joy. Of course, there are difficulties—but the pioneering spirit thrived on such obstacles."—Sec. E. A. Thomas, Kansas.

School History

Today, the athletic field ranks high in the school health program, for only with sound bodies can we produce sound minds.—From "Education for Free Men."

(Continued from P. 1)

graded. Usually each pupil required individual instruction. The essentials, reading, writing, and arithmetic came first.

Houston Academy Then in 1844, Professor (all teachers bore this honorary title) H. F. Gillet established the first Houston Academy in the Telegraph building at Main and Preston Avenue. The course of study included "all branches of education necessary to enter any college in the States." In the same year Professor Thurber opened a school on the second floor of the Dibble building at the corner of Main and Franklin. Here students were offered instruction in geography, arithmetic, English grammar, natural philosophy (or general science without laboratory), orthoepy (the study of correct pronunciation), history and composition. There was, in addition, a night school which specialized in English grammar.

About two years later, Mrs. Cornelia Ennis donated a block of ground upon which was to be built a school. Mr. James H. Stevens, Houston merchant, willed \$5,000 to the City to be used to erect a school building, providing the citizens of Houston would give \$10,000. The money was secured and the building begun in 1856. When completed, the Academy was valued at \$21,000.

Celebration

September 17, 1857 the people of the city met to celebrate the laying of the cornerstone of the first Houston Academy. They were justly proud of the almost-square two-story red brick structure (64x84 feet, 45 feet high to be exact) with its large open cupola and bell; its Ionic columns surmounted by a gilded globe. It was a beautiful and elaborate building. Inside, its walls were white plaster. There was a main hall with steps opposite the entrance leading to the primary department on the second floor. On the main floor, was the assembly hall where the students in the higher grades gathered to recite. Here the children sat on long benches in front of their teachers; the girls dressed in their quaint frocks and aprons and the few boys in knee pants. In the winter, the rooms were heated by wood stoves. On dark days the building was lighted by candles having reflectors behind them.

Dr. Ashbel Smith was the first principal of the school. It was not a public school although it was managed by a board of directors.

In 1860, from the balcony of this building, General Sam Houston addressed a group of Texans urging them to remain a part of the Union. Rev. Dr. Hutcherson, principal, was later removed by authorities of the Confederate States.

Used as Hospital

For two years the Academy was used as a hospital. The rooms, once filled with happy school children were now filled with the children's fathers and brothers, wounded and dying soldiers. The Campus was a camping ground for hundreds of defenders of the South.

In 1862 the body of General Albert Sidney Johnston rested in an Academy classroom while his fellow countrymen took one more sad look at his brave, honored face before he was buried in the old City Cemetery on West Dallas Street. The funeral rites for Col. Thomas S. Lubbeck were also held in the school. During the war, the old bell which had called the children to school for years was taken from the cupola and placed on the Harriet Lane, a bayou steamer which, armored by bales of cotton, helped to rid Galveston of the "Federalers." After this adventure, the old bell was returned to the school where it remained till, in 1878, the cupola was removed when the building was repaired. Then the bell was placed in Sam Houston Park and there it has remained.

Crocker Academy

After the Civil War, Texas at first did not suffer as greatly as some of the other Southern States. There was a brief wave of prosperity before "Reconstruction" and negro rule. Meanwhile school life resumed its accustomed pattern. In 1868-1869, the school

was called the "Academy" and later the "Crocker Academy." Mr. Benjamin Fitzgerald was principal and teacher of the upper grades of the school. Here the pupils studied rhetoric, mathematics, mental arithmetic, German, history and composition. His wife taught the primary grades. Mrs. Aurelia Hadley taught German, a very popular language in Houston till the World War. Mrs. M. J. Young, whose father had been Mayor of Houston in 1854, taught history. Mr. Grunwald, a German musician, came to the school twice a week to teach singing. With the coming of the railroad building era after the war, Mr. Fitzgerald gave up teaching for a more lucrative position in that field. Among the students of this day were: Joe Rice, the nephew of W. M. Rice who founded Rice Institute; Tom Dunn, who became the first President of the First National Bank; Ed House and Mrs. St. John Waggaman.

It was in the old Academy building that the women who organized the Public Art League paid their first dues. The present Art Museum grew out of this early organization.

Building Condemned

The building, so luxurious in 1857, was dilapidated—condemned. Its walls had great cracks in them. It was unfit for use but remained in the midst of the wooded campus, vine covered and worn.

By 1870, the population of Harris County was 17,000. The darkest days were over. Texas was developing rapidly. A new idea of education was gaining notice: the idea that education should be supplied, by general taxation, to the children of the State. This notion met with considerable opposition, but, at length, it was decided by the state legislature that free schools could be provided for children of elementary school age. Tuition was still required for those over fourteen, even after the city organized its first high school in 1878.

(To Be Continued)

Pioneer Contests

(Continued from P. 1)

riding and attempted to throw it from the saddle. Another form of this contest was to stand on the ground and rope a specified calf in a group. The only way that it might be roped was by one of the fore feet and was commonly called "fore-footing." This was also a basis of time. "Hog-tying" was another matter. A rider was to catch the calf or steer, throw it any way possible and then hog-tie the four feet. This was also based on the time required. These contests grew very popular after the gander pulling took on a commercial aspect and the people resorted to these as they did not possess the entrance fee for the other.

Game Trailing

Still another form of entertainment in the pioneer days was the trailing of game. A wild animal would be captured and turned loose. The contestants would then attempt to track him and secure his recapture. Sometimes a person would play the part of a wild animal and he was tracked.

Probably the greatest entertainment from the point of view of a contest was the "Tournament." This was commonly called a "Toornament" by the pioneers. This tournament attracted thousands of people. One writer says, "Our amusements in those days were not many. Horse racing, balls, shooting matches, gander pulling, and 'Toornaments' were all we had. When one of these were known to be on hand, the people in the neighborhood where it was to occur, made preparations to take care of all who came. The attendance was large; men, women, and children came from far and near."

Another writer describes a home coming of a college as fostering a "Toornament." He says, "One feature of the College home coming of Lagarto College in 1885 was 'Toornament.' Over one thousand people attended."

Another insight into the tournament is gleaned from this account, "The tournament, often called 'toornament' was a gallant occasion. At a tournament skillful riders, flashily dressed, each provided with a long lance, had trials of skill to see which would catch on his lance in three trials, while his pony ran at full speed, the larger number of small steel rings, one and one-half inches in diameter, suspended from five poles. Usually all the rings were caught. The prizes started as wreaths and later to prizes and money. This ruined the contest and the cowboys turned to roping and hog-tying steers."

"Toornament" Layout

The track for the tournament was usually three-hundred yards long. It was usually located near some small town. A pasture was often used if such was convenient. The track was divided into six parts, fifty yards in length. The starting line was naturally at one end. The next five divisions had poles erected at the side of the track. Across the top of the pole was fastened a horizontal bar extending out to the middle of the track. To this pole was fastened a wire that hung down over the track. The bottom of the wire was usually about as high as a man's shoulder when mounted on a horse. The end of this wire was bent at a right angle with the end pointing toward the end of the track. On this right angle or hook was suspended a metal ring. The ring was usually about two inches in diameter. These rings were wrapped with some bright colored cloth, usually red, white, or blue, to render them more visible. These were the rings that the rider must catch. The lance that the riders used was usually some six feet in length and sharpened to a point with the end diameter about one-half inch. The other end was formed into a handle or a brace. This end was usually some three or four inches in diameter. The riders carried these lances or cues in several ways. Some braced them against the shoulder with the full arm extended. Some carried them braced against the upper arm with the fore arm extended. Others carried them at full length with the hand gripping the end and holding it straight forward.

Rules of "Toornament" The rules of the contest were unique. Each rider was given a trial run and he was timed. The speed was thus indicated and an average was taken. This was the time required for the running in the final heat. Each rider was given three runs and the number of rings and the speed were both used to decide the winner. Often the entire rings were missed. Sometimes a person was successful in catching the entire number. He was a hero of the first class when he succeeded in doing so. The riders were usually dressed in the flashiest colors that they could acquire and bore fantastic names. Some of them would do all the colors that they could muster and some of them would do their best to outdo all others from the point of dressing. Such names as "Bleeding Heart," "The Scarlet Rider," "The Knight from—," and the blank filled with the name of the place from which he came. The place might be a ranch, a town, or even an imaginary place. The prize for this at first was a large wreath of flowers, and the winner was given the privilege of presenting it to some fair lady in the audience. Usually, she accepted, and they led the dances at the hall the night following. Sometimes they were placed in a carriage, the winner and the lady, and were driven for considerable distances followed by a huge parade and amid many cheers for the winner.

Attractive Spectacle

Tournament attracted large crowds and the radius that they covered were large. Sometimes a person would decide that he wanted to see some of his old friends and hold a reunion. He would advertise a tournament and the word would be carried from town to town and by the evening preceding the day of the great event, people would begin gathering in the vicinity. Usually several beaves were barbecued, and it was free to all comers. This was the spirit of the pioneer days. Finally, money was offered as a prize for the winner and it was established on a commercial basis. This killed the interest for many people, and the participants turned their attention to other sports. A comparison of the tournament as held in Texas with that of Medieval times is interesting from the point of view that the Texas contest might have been copied from the ancient contest. The ancient contest was between knights and was for the hand of some beautiful lady or even a princess. The contests in the early days of Texas were for entertainment chiefly. There developed a very interesting form of competition, and this made the contests even more interesting and entertaining. The greatest point is probable in the development of the rules for the different contests. They were not perfect by any means, but they were cleverly drawn, and the competition was placed on an equal basis for the participants.

Ed. Note.—This concludes series of articles on early pioneer sports and pastimes, which began in December issue.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Allen, J. T., Early Pioneer Days in Texas, Wilkinson, Dallas, 1918. Benedict, H. Y., and Lomax, J. A., Book of Texas, Doubleday, Page, and Co., Garden City, New York, 1916. Jackson, Mattie, The Rise and Setting of the Lone Star Republic, San Antonio, 1928. Miller, T. B., Sr., Resident of Athens, Texas. O'Connell, Gilbert, Stories of Early Texas Life, Edited by Laura Davies Holt. Texas Folklore Society, Vol. V., Austin, 1916. Turner, F. J., The Frontier in American History, H. Holt and Co., New York, 1920. Miller, T. B., Sr., Athens, Texas.



High School Victory Corps: News and Comment

Variety of Win-the-War Projects Now Under Way

Schools With Victory Corps Organizations Report Progress

(By Catherine Spiller)
IN A NUMBER of schools throughout Texas, the Victory Corps project has passed from the organization stage into an active participation stage. In many more schools the Corps is now being organized and these groups will soon be actively engaged in their work.

Stamp Sale Stimulated
 Victory Corps members in the Corpus Christi High School have successfully completed a program of stimulating defense bond and stamp sales. Before the Victory Corps started the defense stamp drive the sale of stamps averaged about \$70 or \$75 per week, but through the efforts of the Corps, sale of bonds and stamps for the week of January 18-22 amounted to a total of \$2,100.

The next project of the Corpus Christi Victory Corps will be to deal with the health program in Corpus Christi. An extensive project for the improvement of the general public health is being worked out by the city council, the mayor, and the city health bureau, and Victory Corps members will assist in carrying out this program.

Induction Ceremony
 With a huge red, white, and blue "V" bearing the six Victory Corps emblems in the background, 57 students in the newly formed Victory Corps of Thomas Jefferson High School in Port Arthur were recently inducted as charter members in an impressive ceremony before the entire student body and faculty.

According to stories in their respective school papers, Victory Corps work is now going forward in McAllen High School, Amarillo High School, Sunset High School in Dallas, Highland Park High School in Dallas, Canyon High School, Amon Carter Riverside High School in Fort Worth, Lubbock Senior High School, Laredo High School, Crozier Technical High School in Dallas, and Pampa Junior High School.

Adamson Corps Gets Democracy Pep Talk

"WE MUST get hot about this Americanism to keep our democracy the leader of the world," Stanley Foran, public speaker and journalist, warned Adamson High School students recently while addressing an assembly called for the purpose of organizing a Victory Corps. Mr. Foran went on to say, "The young people of this country must organize into one band to prepare to run this country in five or six years."

Other speakers on the program were faculty members and students who explained the Victory Corps and some of the qualifications for and duties of each branch of the service.

Another feature of the program was a demonstration by the "Junior Commandos," physical education students, who performed tumbling and exercises to illustrate physical fitness, a requirement for Victory Corps membership.

El Paso Scrapbook Enters Competition

A VICTORY Corps Scrapbook depicting the war work in El Paso High School, compiled by members of the Tatler Staff, was recently sent to the U. S. Treasury Department, where it will be compared to scrapbooks from other Victory Corps groups throughout the United States.

For best entries the Treasury Department will award a "Certificate of Honor." The dedication page of the El Paso Scrapbook

reads: "One if by land, two if by sea" was the signal code of Paul Revere during the Revolutionary War.

"But youths of the Victory Corps today are responding to America's need by Land, Air, Sea, Production, Community and General Service."
 "The El Paso High Tatler, promoting the efforts of its junior-senior high school, has for its slogan 'All Out for War!'"

Forest Avenue High (Dallas) Enrolls 1,098

REAL enthusiasm for the Victory Corps organization is apparent at Forest Avenue High School, Dallas, where 1,665 students have signed up and qualified for membership. General membership now totals 1,098, while 73 students have qualified for Air Service, 104 are in the Land Service, 107 are studying for Sea Service, 37 are taking courses which qualify them for the Production Service, and 246 students are preparing for the Community Service. Buttons designed for each branch of the Victory Corps have been ordered.

Abilene Corps Makes Inventory of Work Done

TO TAKE an inventory of work already accomplished and to outline objectives and plans for future work, the six divisions of the Abilene High School Victory Corps will meet on February 24.

"As direct results of the Victory Corps in Abilene High School, the girls and boys cadet corps have been established, pre-induction courses introduced, and Abilene High has been made more war-conscious," says Mrs. George V. Wimbish, advisor to the Corps.

In accordance with a statewide plan, the first in a series of 24 Victory Corps organization meetings was held at Abilene High School Saturday, January 16. Assistant State Superintendent T. M. Trimble was in charge of the meeting. At this meeting, four new pre-induction courses were introduced. Abilene High School had already established one of these four, pre-flight, and is now offering another, a course in Morse code. Teachers are not yet available for the other two courses, auto mechanics and radio mechanics.

141 Club Members in Brownwood Jr.-Sr. High

CLYDE DEAN, 1900 Ave. D, Brownwood, reports fine progress with the Jr.-Sr. High School Victory Club. To the report-date, 141 members had signed up, including boys and girls, and all of them had had dental examinations and smallpox vaccinations. Forty-seven of the number had turned in complete medical examinations. The clubs meet three times per week for one hour sessions. The members are hard at work on the standards.

Mr. Dean has constructed a quarter-mile obstacle course. It is patterned after the army course and includes the following: (1) Vault four feet; (2) Under crawl, under hurdle, overcrawl; (3) Maze run; (4) Hurdle; (5) Wall scale; (6) Dodging run; (7) Balance beam; (8) Broad jump; (9) Hedge hop; (10) Ladder climb and jump; (11) Suspension of rope from football goal-post, hang and travel.

The sports called for in the requirements of the Victory Physical Fitness program are provided by a strenuous intramural schedule, which includes basketball, goal-hi, soccer, track and field, softball, boxing and wrestling.

Did you Know—

THAT THE HIGHEST PRICES ever paid for paintings by living men were in the late "Nineties." George Hearn paid \$25,000 for Edwin Abbey's "King Lear" to pre-

Books, Magazines

(Continued from P. 2)

Athletic Officer, Naval Air Station, Dallas, Texas.

We should call this pamphlet "Piney Woods Obstacle Course" for the reason that it is built almost entirely out of logs. Construction is ingeniously worked out, and elaborate drawings are made so that even the "wayfaring man though a fool" might construct one provided he had the labor and the logs. Of course this will not be especially attractive to schools located in the wide open spaces of Western Texas or on the treeless prairies of northern and central Texas. But when you get to the piney woods, it's another matter. Obstacle courses are appealing more and more to high-school boys for the reason that some kind of course is a part of every physical training and conditioning program so far devised for the armed forces, especially for the combat services. The Interscholastic League has published and is distributing free of charge the general design of the approved Army obstacle course in the hope that schools will have as nearly as possible a uniform course to the end that records might be compared and telegraphic meets arranged. This course, however, in forested areas could be built largely from logs with the suggestions which Lieut. Berry offers in his pamphlet.

—R. B.

Coachless Team Tries to Carry on

"My third problem is this," writes a district chairman of a basketball district: "The school has not paid the fee required. Here is the situation: The Superintendent turned the whole athletic program over to the boys and paid no attention to those matters. The boys are their own coach." They heard I was Chairman of this District, so they sent the entry to me but too late for the January 15 deadline.

"I am not unmindful of the benefits derived from school football and other types of sports events, and I am well aware of the desirability of continuing these games. Through the co-operation of the public in refraining from travel, we hope to assure conditions which will make possible the continuance of sports events without depriving those who must travel of essential transportation facilities."—Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Office of Defense Transportation.

They that will fight custom with grammar are fools.—Montaigne.

Physical Program Setup to Reach Every Boy in System

Houston High Schools Adopt Victory Corps Plan in Toto
Fifteen Hours a Week
 "Recreation must take a back seat until the war is won. Our big job is to make the boys physically fit for military life—and that's what we are going to do in the Houston schools."

The expanded physical fitness program, as outlined by Fouke, will consume 15 hours of each senior high school boy's time per week. Five hours will be given over to instruction and 10 hours will be devoted to after-school participation in physical education activities.

Modified obstacle courses will be built at each of the seven public senior high schools and much of the physical conditioning work will be done on the courses. The Y. M. C. A.'s more elaborate and tougher obstacle course, recently completed, will be used by the older boys.

In setting up his program, Fouke has followed the desires of the Army and Navy which include strength, endurance, speed and agility, balance awareness, muscular co-ordination and the will to win.

Swimming Stressed
 Fouke's physical training program stresses the following activities:

1. Swimming, designed to enable every boy to protect himself and comrades in the water. The emphasis is now on endurance instead of speed and grace, with diving feet first, swimming under water and life saving.

2. Touch football, soccer and speed ball, designed to teach co-ordination, speed, endurance and will-to-win. These sports are of a vigorous nature and tend to develop boys physically. They involve a great deal of running and dextrous use of hands and feet.

3. Basketball, for development of co-ordination, agility, endurance and the will-to-win.

4. Tumbling, for muscular co-ordination and balance awareness. This activity teaches a boy how to control his body, how to fall and general body protection.

5. Boxing and wrestling, for muscular co-ordination, will-to-win and to teach a boy how to protect and handle himself in close combat.

6. Track, for speed, agility and endurance. This activity concerns itself with not how high a boy can jump but rather with his ability to clear a medium height and how to land in position to keep running. Hurdling, distance running, jumps, vaulting by hand, crawling on hands and knees and rope climbing.

7. Conditioning exercises, for strength. This activity is designed for the development of certain muscles, particularly those of the shoulders, arms, neck and back.

Education Included
 8. Health education. This phase includes health instruction from the seventh through the eleventh grades. Each boy is required to have a medical examination.

The obstacle courses at the schools will include activities which will teach boys how to get over rugged or natural terrain, climb trees, jump ditches and other obstacles, scale walls, crawl flat on the ground and get through barbed wire entanglements, "hang-walk" by hand, climb hills, balance walk and climb ropes.

Military leaders, Fouke points out, declare that if boys know how to climb rope the casualty rate would be greatly reduced, because the sailor and soldier would know how to safely get himself and his comrades out of water.

By teaching physical skills, we put boys into sound physical condition—that's the kind of boys the Army and Navy want.

received their letter January 30. I have written them explaining that they should have sent their fees to League headquarters before January 15 and told them I was writing you in regard to same. If it had been a school official who let the date slip by there would be no excuse, but these boys have done the best they can under the conditions. Our district hopes that there can be some way worked out for them to play. They have a good team and last year were district champions. If you can do anything at all, please let me know. I have the fee and will send it to you by return mail."

(By Edna Haynes McCormick)
XI. THE REGULAR HEPTAGON BY PAPER FOLDING (APPROXIMATE)
 (Based upon the Regular Heptagon by Construction)

Bulletin to Be Issued for Use of Pre-Geometry Clubs

NOT MUCH response from Texas schools, but through our limited out-of-state circulation, many calls have come for this pre-geometry course. Maybe there has been more agitation about the inductive approach to geometry in other states, especially

in the East. There are texts which help, and this material will be reprinted in bulletin form and ready for distribution soon. We recommend it especially for use in mathematics clubs on 7th and 8th grade level.
 This is the concluding installment.

are qualities of military and naval leadership we'll need in the men who lead our soldiers and sailors in tomorrow's battles.

TUNNEY: And I might add that in a Democracy where disciplining men isn't the Government's practice, the discipline of competitive athletics is invaluable.
 BANK: And I suggest that the schools not waste time or transportation getting to games. Play your nearest opponent three times a season instead of once—if other opponents are far away.

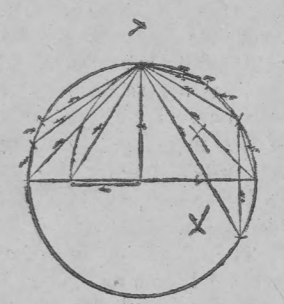
—Lecturer—
 (Continued from P. 1)

thirteen hundred students during his twenty-nine years of service in Texas. For the past fifteen years he has been Director of Cleveland College, the downtown college for adults of Western Reserve University. This college grew from less than fifteen hundred students to more than seven thousand under his administration.
 Dr. Ellis is a former president of the American Association of Deans and Directors of University Evening Colleges, member of the Council of the American Association for Adult Education, member of the American Council on Education and many other scholarly groups. He is author of several dozen scholarly articles and pamphlets. He is in great demand as a speaker who makes educational problems vital and interesting to both laymen and teachers.
 Titles of available lectures by Dr. Ellis follow:

1. How to Make Ourselves and America Strong Now: How to Prepare for the Days and Years Ahead.
2. The Peril of Our Schools: Education or Serfdom, Mental and Economic.
3. What is Education and How Do We Get It: Aims and Values in Education?
4. The New Education Demanded by the New Era.
5. The Challenge of the New Era to the High-School Boy and Girl.
6. The Challenge of the New Era to the College Man and Woman.
7. The Challenge of the New Era to the Faculty.
8. How to Think Straight and to Recognize Propaganda and Error?
9. The Cause and Control of Our Emotions: What Makes Us Feel That Way and How to Feel Better?
10. The Development of Will Power: How Do We Daily Strengthen or Weaken Our Wills?
11. The Psychology of Getting On With People: The Technique of Successful Business and Social Relations.

XIII. REGULAR POLYGONS OF 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, AND 60 SIDES

- All from the pentagon construction:
1. How can you prove that the following figure is correct? (Compute number of degrees in each arc.)
 2. Do so. Remember that the equal sides of a regular polygon cut off equal arcs.
 3. Describe another circle with the same radius.
 4. Inscribe several of these regular polygons.
 5. How accurate is your construction?



BILL JONES IS DEAD*

(Roe Fulkerson)
 Condensed from Kluwer's Magazine, Chicago, in the Magazine Digest, and reprinted by special permission

Bill Jones is dead.
 They tied his hands behind him, and a Jap soldier started to attack a woman. He had torn her blouse off when Bill kicked him in the belly, and three Japs, waiting their turn, ramm'd their bayonets into Bill's breast.

This happened about the time you were telling the folks at your house that it was all darned nonsense to ration sugar, because cake and candy were certainly no diet for soldiers.

Bill Jones is dead.
 He stood by his gun and laughed as he fired it, but a shell hit the deck beside Bill. When he tried to pull himself to his feet, he saw his right arm was in the scuppers five feet away. He reached for his gun with his left hand, and then things went black. The list of the ship rolled a dead sailor into the scuppers where his dismembered arm lay. Its extended thumb touched the tip of his nose, so that in death, as in life, Bill was thumbing his nose at the Jap ship that got him.

This was just the same day that you were complaining because they were rationing gasoline. For fear you couldn't drive up to the lake to go fishing every week end this summer, you hid four cans of gasoline in your garage.

Bill Jones is dead.
 Bill got into a dogfight over the English Channel. There were six German planes. He got two before a third one sent a burst of bullets into his back that almost cut him in half, but he held onto the stick until he ramm'd the fourth plane and went down with it, locked in the flaming embrace of death.

This happened about the time you were bellyaching and feeling abused because of the outrageous treatment given you by the tire rationing board, which would not allow you recaps for your pleasure car.

Bill Jones is dead.
 Six machine-gun bullets fairly cut Bill's legs off, but he lay on his belly in the mud and got two Heinies. Bill's last words were, "Of all the darn fool luck!"

That was the time you were telling the boys at the poker game that the union racketeers and the munitions manufacturers were making fortunes out of this war.

*This selection may be made very effective as a senior declamation.—Ed.

when we had no business getting into it in the first place.

Bill Jones is dead.
 The freighter burst into flames and Bill went over the side into the burning oil. When he came to the surface, a machine gun was practicing on the bobbing heads. When the bullets hit Bill's head, it burst open like a dropped egg. His charred, bullet-ridden body sank beneath the surface.

That was the night you were telling folks at your party that this war is being run by a lot of old women in Washington; the most mismanaged mess you ever heard of.

Bill Jones is dead.
 When God in His infinite kindness meets Bill Jones at Heaven's gate, He is going to say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant!"
 What he is going to say to you, God alone knows.

—Victory Corps—

(Continued from P. 1)

TUNNEY: . . . First of all, when they report for military and naval service, they ought to be free from disease—and have enough strength to do the heaviest tasks that may be encountered in the line of duty . . .

BANK: And they must have the muscular endurance to keep going without undue fatigue through the most strenuous day. You can measure a soldier's span of life at the front by his ability to resist fatigue.

TUNNEY: And another requirement for a first-class fighter is "cardio respirator endurance" or "wind" . . .

BANK: And one last requirement . . . speed, agility and flexibility.

TUNNEY: . . . I think we ought to stress here that when we say physical fitness we don't mean a mere "playground activities period."

BANK: No, we mean a rugged calisthenic and conditioning program . . . And competitive athletics is important, too.
 TUNNEY: We must absolutely continue our competitive athletic program in our high schools. Undoubtedly, the problem of transportation for interschool matches will affect schedules. But there's no earthly reason why the intramural schedules shouldn't be continued and increased.
 BANK: I also believe that interscholastic programs should continue as far as transportation facilities permit. Competitive sports develop leadership, aggressiveness, initiative, the desire for conflict, the will to win in spite of tough opposition—all of these

—Gymnastics—

(Continued from P. 1)

which continuous training is necessary.

2nd Degree Requirements
 The candidates for the 2nd degree are required to be able to compose, test and conduct a 15-minute drill for factory workers, performed in the interest of increasing production either in the shop or in the factory yard.

Apparatus work may be elected by a girl, 14-16 yrs., from among the "agility" tests, which are: 1. gymnastics, 2. acrobatics, 3. running broad jump, and 4. running high jump. For the 1st degree this list is increased by 5. vaulting and running hop-skip-and-jump and 6. jumping on horseback. For the 2nd degree there is added 7. tennis.

The accompanying picture shows a woman hanging from a horizontal bar and raising her legs to the horizontal. For the 2nd degree the requirements are: 19-25 yrs. 5 times, 26-32 yrs. 4 times; over 33 yrs. 3 times. There is also a woman turning somersaults for which the requirement is for the 1st age category 4 times, for the 2nd 3 times, and for the 3rd, twice. The greater part of the picture shows a woman on the parallel bars. This woman has lowered one of the bars about a foot and a half and is now performing a stunt which is not strenuous but requires skill to do nicely.

Gym Social Event
 Soviet young people often make gym practice a social occasion as when a mixed class is preparing for the 2nd degree. There is then much banter and merriment along with serious effort to meet the requirements. On the horizontal bars the women do the kipp up from the hang, the shoulder stand and roll and the hand-stand and cut-off, and so on with the other apparatuses. The women are at their best on the parallel bars, at their worst on the vaulting horse.

Correction
 Dr. Dawson asks that we correct our statement in last issue to the effect that he personally took the picture. The picture was taken by Sorfivo. Our error.—Editor.

Interscholastic athletics are vital in developing future manpower.—New York State War Council.