

INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

Vol. XXX

AUSTIN, TEXAS, MARCH, 1947

No. 7



Semester Rule Has Follower in Supt. Few

IT has been reported to me that many of the schools in this part of the state are interpreting two present rules of the League in such a manner as to allow a boy to stay in school and play football as long as his age will allow by not letting him complete some required subject for graduation (civics, for example).

It is reported that some boys have as many as 15 to 19 units of credit, but have so arranged their schedule as not to take civics or some other subject that is required for graduation and are still representing their school.

In the Odessa case, the wording anyone "who has sufficient credits to entitle him to a diploma" does not clarify the case. Some maintain that the boys in question do not have "sufficient credits" for they have not completed a required course, although they have more than the required number of credits.

"In my opinion the only remedy for the above practice is the adoption of a semester rule," writes W. W. Few, Superintendent, Pearsall Independent School District, Pearsall, Texas.

Waco Officials Prefer Final Games on Saturday

THE officials of Waco High School are strongly in favor of playing the quarter-finals, semi-finals and final games for the football seasons on Saturdays, since the play would assure every team the same number of days between games and reduce to a minimum the time that might be interfered with because of the football program.

Our team was placed at a disadvantage last fall by playing one game on Saturday and then having to play the next game on Friday.

There are many reasons why I think this a good plan. I hope the recommendation is introduced at the State Meeting of Delegates in May.—Irvy B. Carruth, Superintendent, Waco Public Schools.

Changes Proposed In Softball Rules

I WOULD like to propose two changes in the playground rules for the 1947-48 school term.

First, that the game be played according to the official softball rules and not professional baseball rules as is now the case.

Second, that juniors be permitted to play on senior baseball teams since juniors are permitted to enter senior tennis and senior track and field.—C. E. Vail, Principal of La Feria High School.

Editor's note: The State Office would like to hear what others may think of these two rule changes. Both changes seem to be very good.

Ranspot to Coach At Weatherford

Keith Ranspot will coach basketball and football at Weatherford High School next year, according to Superintendent L. B. Wilson.

Coach Ranspot, a graduate of S.M.U., has played professional football for eight years, including two years with a Los Angeles team, two years with the Chicago Cardinals, one year with the Green Bay Packers, one with the Brooklyn Dodgers and two with the Boston Yanks. He coached two Massachusetts high-school teams before coming to Weatherford.

E. P. Berryhill Resigns

E. P. Berryhill has resigned his position at Grand Prairie High School to accept the appointment as associate professor at North Texas Agricultural College.

Aside from teaching mathematics, Mr. Berryhill has coached the girls basketball team, acted as athletic director, sponsored the editing of the school year book, and has served as one of the senior sponsors.



Cornie Miffleton
San Saba High School
1946

Ties for Third Place Honors

San Saba Junior Takes Honors in Two League Contests

WRITING is the chief interest of Cornie Miffleton, San Saba High School junior who tied for third place honors in Number Sense at the 1946 State Meet.

This year Cornie is editor-in-chief of the *Armadillo Grunts*, the school paper. She plans to major in journalism when she enters college.

Cornie entered two League contests last year and won honors in both of these. She placed first in Extemporaneous Speech at the District Meet and third place at the Regional Meet. In Number Sense, she won third place in the District, second place in the Region and tied for third place at the State Meet with Flora Hunter of Woodsboro.

Her hobbies are collecting match covers and American antiques. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Miffleton of San Saba.

U.T. to Offer Drama Teachers A Variety of Special Courses

HIGH-SCHOOL dramatics teachers will be interested in the following announcement of courses to be offered next summer by the Drama Department of the School of Fine Arts, The University of Texas. Every phase of play production, from the selection of the play to its final performance, will be taught, according to F. L. Winship, associate professor of drama and former director of speech activities for the Interscholastic League.

Basic Training Given

Titles of courses available during the summer session are: High-School Play Directing; Make-up and Beginning Acting; Playwriting; Radio Writing; Stagecraft; Directing; The Study of Theater History; Radio Drama; Voice and Diction; Introduction to the Theater; and Advanced Laboratory production.

Siegfried Kuttner, chief designer for the National Theaters of Czechoslovakia and noted artist whom Hitler forced out of Germany, will teach two classes in Design and Drawing.

Instructors Announced

Members of the School of Fine Arts faculty who will instruct are: F. L. Winship, play directing; James Moll, make-up and beginning acting; Dr. E. P. Conkle, playwriting and radio writing; Kilbourne Marks, stagecraft; and Darrell Ross, theater history.

Offered for the first session only, the course in radio drama will be taught by Thomas D. Rishworth, formerly associated with N.B.C. in New York City before joining the University's staff. Miss Constance Welch, guest professor from the Department of Drama at Yale, will instruct the voice and diction courses.

Courses for Newcomers

Beginning courses are available for high-school graduates who anticipate a career in either theater or drama.

High School Ass'ns Confer With NCAA

Committee Is Agreeable To High School Rule Adaptations

A REPORT on the recent N.C.A.A. Football Rules Committee, who met as representatives of high schools from states which play under college rules, was made by Lee K. Anderson, of Oklahoma, and H. W. Emswiler, of Ohio, to R. J. Kidd, athletic director of the University Interscholastic League.

"Our reception by the entire committee was cordial and wholehearted," the representatives from this section wrote, "and the same consideration was given our suggestions as those given by the college representatives." As notification of our election to attend this meeting came in late December, we were unable to secure sufficient information from the group we represented to make other than personal and general suggestions.

"We would have preferred to have seen a little more liberalization of the substitution rule, but we are convinced that the Committee will make any recommendations for high-school adaptations that authorized representatives of the high schools care to make," the report continued.

"At next year's meeting the high-school representatives, whether assigned by the National Federation or elected by the fourteen states using N.C.A.A. rules, should have ample time to secure definite information from all states concerned relative to desired adaptations to high-school situations.

"A plan for reclassification of the rules was adopted and a committee to complete the work in time for the 1948 season. May we be frank again—we are not enthusiastic over the plan but are hopeful our fears are false fears," the two representatives concluded.

Mr. Anderson is secretary of the Oklahoma High School Athletic Association and H. W. Emswiler is commissioner of the Ohio High School Athletic Association.

La Vega Winner Attends Baylor

WINNER of second place in the Number Sense Contest at the 1946 State Meet, John Wayne Shelton was valedictorian of his class at La Vega High School, Bellmead, and is now attending Baylor University.

John was vice-president of his class, assistant editor and sports editor of the school paper and annual. He received the departmental award in mathematics and the departmental award in science.

Before winning state honors, John had competed only in grade school contests. He was a member of two winning spelling teams and one number sense team. He played football three years and basketball two years.

Now he is majoring in business and mathematics at Baylor. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Shelton, Bellmead, Texas.

Sherman High School Offers Golf Course

SHERMAN High School offers, for the first time, a course in golf for boys with instruction by a golf professional.

An invitation has been extended by the Woodlawn Country Club of Sherman for the class to play on that course, free of charge from Monday to Saturday at noon.

"While we do not have any boys who will be capable of competing with other schools this spring, by this time next year we hope we shall be able to enter into golfing competition with other schools of the state," says Byron Davis, principal.

A class of twenty-five boys has been organized. Equipment is furnished by the school, and transportation is provided to the course.

Marshall High Coach Goes to Daniel Baker

Cheser Weidman, Marshall High School head football coach, has been named football coach and athletic director of Daniel Baker College.

Weidman formerly coached at Olney, Gainesville, Childress and Brownwood High Schools.

Defense of Democracy Cited As Good Senior Declamation

NEWSPAPERS are a rich source of declamation material. Talks with a great listening appeal which meet all the requirements for a worthwhile declamation are often found in the columns of our daily papers.

The sincere words of David Lilienthal, recently nominated chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, give that gentleman's creed, his definition of Democracy. This selection might be considered as a Senior Declamation.

The title might well be "That, I Deeply Believe." Mr. Lilienthal said:

"My convictions are not so much concerned with what I am against as what I am for; and that excludes a lot of things automatically. Traditionally democracy has been an affirmative doctrine rather than merely a negative one.

"I believe—and I so conceive the Constitution of the United States to rest upon, as does religion—the fundamental proposition of the integrity of the individual; and that government and all private institutions must be designed to promote and protect the integrity and the dignity of the individual; that is the essential meaning of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, as it is essentially the meaning of religion.

"Any form of government, therefore, and any other institutions, which make men means rather than ends, which exalts the state or any other institution above the importance of men, which places arbitrary power over men as a fundamental tenet of government, or any other institutions, are contrary to that conception, and therefore I am deeply opposed to them.

Communitistic Theory

"The Communitistic philosophy, as well as the Communitistic form of government, fall within this category; for their fundamental tenet is quite to the contrary. The fundamental tenet of Communism is that the state is an end in itself, and that therefore the powers which the state exercises over the individual are without any ethical standards to limit them. That I deeply disbelieve.

"It is very easy simply to say one is not a Communist. And of course, if my record requires me to state that very affirmatively, then it is a great disappointment to me. It is very easy to talk about being against Communism. It is equally important to believe those things which provide a satisfying and effective alternative. Democracy is that satisfying, affirmative alternative.

"Its hope in the world is that it is an affirmative belief, rather than being simply a belief against something else and nothing more. One of the tenets of democracy that grows out of this eternal core of a belief that the individual comes first, that all men are the children of God, and their personalities are therefore sacred, carries with it a great belief in civil liberties and their protection, and a repugnance to anyone who would steal from a human being that which is most precious to him, his good name; either by impugning things to him by innuendo, or insinuation. And it is especially an unhappy circumstance that occasionally that is done in the name of democracy. This I think is something that can tear our country apart and destroy it—if we carry it further.

Practice Democracy

"I deeply believe in the capacity of democracy to surmount any trials that may lie ahead, provided only we practice it in our daily lives. And among the things we must practice is, that while we seek to ferret out the subversive and anti-democratic forces in the country, we do not at the same time, by hysteria, besmirch the very cause that we believe in, and cause a separation of our people, cause one group and one individual to hate another based upon mere attacks, merely unsubstantiated attacks upon loyalty.

"I want also to add that part of my conviction is based upon training as an Anglo-American common lawyer. It is the basis and the great heritage of the English people to this which we have maintained—that the strictest rules of witnesses and of the avoidance of hearsay and gossip shall be excluded in courts of justice, and that, too, is an essential of our democracy.

"And whether by administrative agencies acting arbitrarily against business organizations, or whether by investigating activities by the legislative branches—whenever these principles of the protection of an individual and his good name against besmirchment by gossip, hearsay and the statements of witnesses who are not subject to cross-examination, then, too, we have failed in carrying forward our ideals in respect to democracy.

"That I deeply believe."

Schoolmen to Hear Building Experts

U.T. Engineers and Architects To Discuss Construction Problems

TEXAS' tremendous building program for public schools, already begun in some communities, will be discussed by public school administrators, engineers, architects, and school board members at the second School Plant Conference to be held at The University of Texas next summer.

L. B. Ezell, assistant professor of educational administration at the University, is chairman of a committee to work out details for the conference. Other University members of the committee are Dr. D. K. Brace, professor of physical and health education; Dr. A. L. Chapman, associate professor of educational administration; C. R. Granberry, assistant to the president; Dr. B. F. Holland, associate professor of educational psychology, and D. P. Stevens, associate professor of architecture.

Also on the committee are W. E. Lowry, state director for vocational education; Dr. D. B. Harmon, state department of health; T. M. Trimble, first assistant superintendent of public instruction, and R. L. Williams, Sweetwater, superintendent of schools.

Dr. Lee Praises Texas Student Council Ass'n

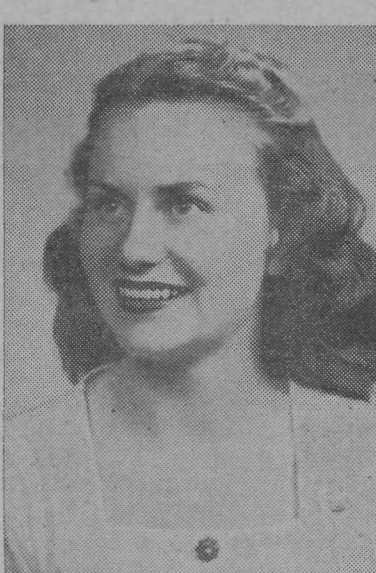
Self-Government Student Organizations Develop Good Citizenship

IN your student councils you are getting experience in good citizenship—experience which we can build this country on," Dr. Umphrey Lee, President of Southern Methodist University, told representatives from Texas high schools at the convention of Texas Association of Student Council held at Highland Park High School, Dallas.

In his address at the first assembly during the convention in Dallas February 14, Dr. Lee urged the students to learn to accept responsibility and leadership and to take the job of self-government seriously.

Dr. Strygley Speaks

Dr. T. Q. Strygley, sponsor of the Southern Association of Student Government, another speaker during the meeting, stressed the importance of the delegates representing their entire student body instead of just their council at the convention.



Dorothy Brown
Big Spring High School
1946

Big Spring Senior Takes Third Place

Shorthand Winner Is Now Secretary to Manager Of Local Store

DOROTHY BROWN of Big Spring High School received third place honors in Shorthand at the 1946 State Meet.

She was a member of the National Honor Society, a member of the girls' volleyball team, and finished third in her graduating class of 125 students last May. She had been third at the District Meet, and first at the Regional Meet in the Shorthand Contest before coming to the state finals in Austin.

At the present time Dorothy is secretary to the manager of a department store in Big Spring. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Brown, 904 West Third Street, Big Spring, Texas.

Roach Lists Material Sources for Declaimers

ONE of the most difficult problems facing the Declamation sponsor is finding material, according to Bruce Roach, State Director of Speech Activities.

Selections for the Junior Declamation Contest must come from the Prescribed List of Junior Declamations issued by the State Office. In choosing a poem from this list, it must be kept in mind that any attempt to impersonate characters, or more than a suggestion of simulation of their conversation, is not permissible in the contest. Dramatic readings are definitely discouraged.

Seven-Minute Minimum

There is no single source of material for Senior Declaimers since the subject matter may be

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

State Meet Delegates to Attend Special Conferences, Clinics

Demonstrations, Lectures, and Entertainments Are Planned for Students and Coaches May 2 and 3

CLINICS, conferences, demonstrations and banquets are being planned for delegates to the State Meet May 2 and 3.

Dr. DeWitt Reddick, director of the Interscholastic League Press Conference has announced a dinner dance and program Friday night for students and sponsors attending the press conference.

A professional newspaper man or woman will be present during the conference to discuss problems with high-school journalists. Students and sponsors will take part in the discussions.

Curtain Club Is Host

One-act play contestants, directors and members of the stage crew will be guests of the Curtain Club Friday night, May 2.

Track coaches and high-school athletes will be interested in the motion picture, demonstration and lecture by Frank Medina, head trainer at The University of Texas, on first aid.

Admission Tax Repeal Urged

Porter Asks Texas Schoolmen to Support National Resolution

TEXAS schoolmen are urged to support a resolution adopted by the National Council of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations for the repeal of federal admissions tax on high-school events.

The resolution states that schools were happy to pay federal taxes on their educational sponsored activities, that many concessions were made to business and industry to speed conversions, but that adolescents should not, even in wartime, have been taxed for strictly educational programs, and that the time has now arrived for a repeal of federal tax on school activities.

"It is now necessary to enlist the support of men directly connected with individual high schools," writes H. V. Porter, secretary of the Federation.

"Lobbyists in Washington have little effect as compared to that of direct letters, telegrams or other communications to senators and representatives.

"Schoolmen are urged to notify their congressmen about the widespread adoption of this resolution and urge favorable action in Congress," states the secretary.

El Paso School Builds Stadium

The new \$68,000 stadium already under construction at Austin High School, El Paso, will be ready for the initial kick-off of the 1947 football season.

Seating capacity for the new structure, constructed of cement with wooden seats, will be 4,000. Dressing rooms for visiting teams will be added later, W. W. Wimberly, principal, has announced.

Abilene Student Elected

Students who were officers for the 1947 convention were Jack Yonge, president of the Abilene Student Council, who presided, Billy Adams, vice-president from Sulphur Springs, and Joan Rosenthal, secretary from Highland Park High School.

Public Becomes Aware

In a recent news story in the *Journal*, this paragraph appears:

"Now is the time to utilize this unusual interest on the part of the people to make a definite, practical, and possible suggestion," the *Journal* reporter concludes, in its drive to refute the title of its story—"Teaching Is No Longer a Profession—It Is a Profession from the Classroom."

A technicolor film produced through the co-operation of Carl Erickson, head trainer at Northwestern University, will be shown Saturday, May 3 at 10:00 A.M. in the lecture room of the Stadium.

Tour of Gym

Mr. Medina will demonstrate the correct technique of bandaging sprains, dislocations and other injuries often received by athletes. A tour of the Longhorn training quarters will be a feature of the program, with Mr. Medina explaining the hydrotherapeutic and physiotherapy equipment.

Tom Frydell, professional tennis instructor at the San Antonio Country Club, will address the tennis clinic sponsored by Dr. D. A. Penick, long-time tennis director for the League. Wilmer Allison is scheduled to appear during the meeting which will be held Friday morning, May 2, in the Trophy Room of Gregory Gymnasium.

Principals to Meet

A dinner is planned for members attending the annual session of the Texas Association of Secondary Principals. Tentative arrangements are for the dinner to begin at 6:30 P.M., Friday, May 2, at one of the Austin hotels, according to R. B. Sparks of Goose Creek, president of the association.

Tax Exemption Law Proposed

L. A. Paper Opens Drive To Cancel '47 Income Tax Payment

A law exempting from Federal income tax all persons employed in the public educational system, which would be made retroactive to January, 1946, and so cancel the payments due this March, has been proposed by the *Los Angeles School Journal*.

Arguments for the plan, which appeared in the February 24 *Los Angeles School Journal*, included these points:

1. The increase in teachers' pay must be made quickly to prevent further exodus and to encourage University students to train for this profession. The tax exemption would equal a 20 per cent increase in pay and would affect every teacher in the State.

Boosts Take-Home Pay

2. This tax-exemption plan would result in a substantial boost in the teachers' take-home pay with no possible threat of Federal domination.

3. There is a precedent established. Until 1939 teachers were exempt from this tax—as were other public employees.

4. The railroads, steamship companies and air lines have received such help. Never has their need been as great, nor the implications in their failure as tragic as in this present emergency in education.

5. The teaching profession could secure and hold better qualified workers—the noncertified helpers whose burden of inefficiency falls on the teacher.

6. School boards and the public would welcome this help.

7. It would afford a tangible proof that the teaching job is of special significance and importance—a bit of morale boosting that is sadly needed by the profession.

The *Journal* has already launched this campaign and is now sending telegrams to key people all over the United States.



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

ROY BEDICHEK Editor
OLETTA WILLIAMSON Assistant Editor

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

Vol. XXX MARCH, 1947 No. 7

UNDER the present law governing tax on admissions school activities are placed in the same category as horse racing, professional prize fighting and other commercially sponsored sports events. Schoolmen of the nation think there is no longer any necessity for this tax and are starting to do something about it.

It appears inconsistent for various government groups to preach greater aid for schools and to encourage increased participation by all students in school athletics and related activities, and at the same time to discourage these activities by taxing them.

In Texas alone a conservative estimate for the current school year's tax collection on school events—educational, athletic, and amusement—is \$400,000. The government received \$12,000 from the State Championship Football game. Considerable influence could be exercised by district chairmen if they would write their local Congressmen in support of Bill H.R. 1060 for the removal of school activities from the provisions of the tax on admissions.

PHIL WATSON, member of the New York Rangers, ice-hockey team, is played up as quite a hero in a recent issue of the *New Yorker*. Watson, says the writer, is a favorite of the New York fans since they feel that "win or lose, he will send one or two members of the visiting team away bandaged and limping and sorry they came." Watson is quoted, "I didn't catch him [an opposing player] till twelve games later, when I accidentally got a stick between his legs and damn near broke his neck." Again, "he led his charges to an exciting 5-3 defeat by getting involved in five fights. . . . Phil apparently figured to win by sending the entire opposition out on stretchers." When the referee in one game disallowed a goal, "Watson took the only possible step under the circumstances; he spat in the referee's face." Sports writers "treat Watson with fatherly tolerance. They are amused by his tantrums."

In a gently humorous vein the writer holds up Watson's belligerency as indicative of those manly qualities which sport is designed to develop. It would not be disconcerting to read this glorification of mayhem and bad sportsmanship in a journal devoted to professional sports; but the *New Yorker* is indisputably respectable, even aspiring to the heirship of the traditions of the great *Spectator* of Addison and Steele. It is perhaps impossible to quarantine school sports against the contagion of such ideals, but the insistence, in season and out, on observance of the League's football and basketball codes, and rigid enforcement of the amateur rule, will help.—R. B.

PLAYERS who threaten a "sit-down strike" for a better deal on athletic subsidies—and there was at least one rumored instance of that this year—will fall an easy prey to the easy-money approaches of unscrupulous gamblers. The possibility of a devastating betting scandal hovers like a black Harpy over the big-time intercollegiate athletic scene. College basketball has been brushed by its dirty black wing; professional football has smelled its foul breath.

The week-to-week team ratings, reduced to statistical science, and the regular publication of scoring odds is news interesting enough to the ordinary "fan" but it is surely grist for the mill of gamblers. It is perfectly plain to see how the roommate of the football captain, some lowpaid rubber in the training room, some privileged "fan" at football practice, some sports reporter careless of his code, could be prevailed upon to pick up something on the side as a "tipster" with inside information to be supplied regularly and sometimes quite innocently, not to a known syndicate, but to some more respectable alleged expert, found finally to be a "fense." For the more unscrupulous, or sometimes disgruntled hanger-on, the role of the spy has an historic appeal.

Professional baseball found, from the days of Judge Landis, that eternal vigilance was the price of integrity. Professional football is learning the lesson. Intercollegiate football is ripe for the kill. If it comes, it will shake the big stadiums to their foundations; and the true friends of the colleges who are a mighty, although largely inarticulate, army will close in for a housecleaning. The faculties and presidents, too, will take a hand then with a vengeance, let we warn you.—J. L. Morrill, President, University of Minnesota.

2nd and 3rd Graders Enter Story Telling

THERE is considerable interest this year, judging from the number of inquiries, in the revived Story Telling Contest for youngsters in the second and third grades.

The rules are not printed in this year's Constitution and Rules, but many Grade School Meets plan to have this worthwhile contest. Mimeographed copies of the rules will be sent to any person interested. In general they are as follows:

1. Each school may enter one contestant (boy or girl).
2. The contestant must be in the second or third grade.

3. The stories for the contest are issued by the State Office.
4. The contestants are assembled half an hour before the contest. The story-teller reads the story once. The contestants tell their stories in another room in the order in which they have drawn for places. The story-tellers must tell the story they have heard (some latitude is allowed due to the individual pupil's originality and imagination).
5. The judge or judges shall not be permitted to hear the story as told to the contestants.



Mary Ruth Cherry
Hearne High School
1946

Mary Ruth Cherry, winner of third place in Typing at the 1946 State Meet, is a senior this year at Hearne with an A+ average.

She is president of the National Honor Society and is editor of the 1946-47 school annual.

Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Eunice Cherry, 1006 Cedar Street, Hearne, Texas.



Rules for Music Contests
Interscholastic League eligibility rules and classification procedure become effective at the beginning of the 1947-48 school year, for music competition—festivals formerly administered by the TMEA.

Correction in Spelling Rules
Rule 4, page 43, Constitution and Rules, of the Spelling Contest should read: Word Sources—The sources from which words shall be taken for this contest in the respective divisions follow:

Grades V and VI—League Spelling List, Grades V and VI, and "Spelling Goals" (State Adopted Text) for second and third years. Grades VII and VIII—League Spelling List, Grades VII and VIII, and "Spelling Goals" (State Adopted Text) for third and fourth years.

High School—League Spelling List for High School, and "Spelling Goals" (State Adopted Text) for Grade VIII. This correction has been circularized and put in the hands of each member-school.

Suspension
Edgewood High School (San Antonio) is suspended from basketball during the 1947-48 season.

Trips Approved
Members of the State Executive Committee ruled October 9 that "educational trips shall not be interpreted as a violation of the awards rule provided the trips are financed and sponsored solely by the school board."

Interpretation of Graduate Rule
After hearing Odessa High School's request for a liberal interpretation of the graduate rule, the Executive Committee on October 9 adopted the following motion:

That in the opinion of the State Executive Committee anyone who "has sufficient credits to entitle him to a diploma"—any diploma based on the minimum number of credits, irrespective of other requirements not involving credits—shall be considered as meeting the graduate requirements of Article VIII, Section 2.

Scope of Awards Rule Defined
In defining the scope of the awards rule, the State Executive Committee, on October 9, adopted the following motion:

In defining the awards rule it is the opinion of the Committee that Article XIII, Section 5, applies only to awards given by the school, or awards received by a pupil from any source whatsoever for participating in interschool contests. Awards, rewards, gifts or other valuable consideration received for participation in athletic contests other than interschool events are to be governed by the provisions of the amateur rule.

Spelling List Correction
In the Word List for Interscholastic League Spelling Contest, in the list for Grades VII and VIII, column 11, the word "frightful" should be corrected to "frightful," and in column 6 of High School Grades, "biblical" should be capitalized "Biblical."

In Spelling Goals, Grade VII, page 72, line 3, "Negro" should be spelled "negro."

Six-Man Change Effective in 1948
The State Executive Committee has authorized that beginning with 1948 classification procedure for assigning schools to Six-Man Football Conference as recommended

THE INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUER



WHAT are the weak spots and the strong features of our Texas high-school papers this year? What are the spots on your own paper that need strengthening?

Judges struggling with the task of selecting the best two papers in each class and district among the I.L.P.C. papers are now facing these questions; and their findings may offer you a chart to determine methods of improvement.

Check Your Weakness
To begin with the judges note a considerable improvement in the general quality of the papers over those of last year. Except for some very fine school papers that continued at a high level, Texas school papers in general suffered a relapse in quality during the war. We're now on the way back to pre-war quality, and better. A few general statements can be made, however, about the more common weaknesses that still exist. Check your paper for these:

1. Weak leads.
2. Most high-school reporters are doing very well at getting the five W's into the lead, but very often the lead fails to place emphasis on the interesting aspects of the story. If the story you are writing concerns an event that will be a week old before your paper is published, place some follow-up angle into the lead. If the story you are writing concerns an event that took place before the entire student body—such as an assembly program—seek for some important background idea to work into the lead, an idea that will not be known to all of your readers.

Probably no aspect of high-school newspaper writing is so difficult as that of producing vigorous editorials on subjects that stimulate reader discussion. There is no easy road to provocative and helpful subjects. Too many editorial writers use the "sit down and think" method of finding subjects. Subjects thought out in this manner are less likely to be of fundamental value than those resulting from some kind of activity. For example, an editorial writer might well interview the superintendent on what the superintendent thinks are the three or four most important problems confronting the high school, and then might develop a series of editorials on each of these subjects. Polls may be taken to furnish material not for news stories but for editorials. Twelve or fifteen of the leading non-journalism students of the school can be called into a conference with the staff to work out challenging editorial topics.

3. Special services to the school. Reporting the news of school events is, of course, the basic service the school paper gives to its readers. In addition to this function of reporting, however, the school paper has an obligation to leadership. This leadership finds some voice, obviously, in its editorials; yet editorials alone cannot support the entire burden of leadership. During the war school papers notably plugged the sale of war bonds and stamps; this year very few papers have found any special service to support.

Time for Service
Typical of special services that the school paper may promote for the benefit of the school include such activities as the following: real projects that in the past have risen from the ideas of staff members: A special edition for free distribution to luncheon clubs and women's clubs promoting a school bond drive before election; a full-page surprise feature devoted to the oldest woman teacher in the school, with letters of appreciation from some of her ex-students now prominent in the community; sponsoring a contest for a new school song, with a prize to be donated by a local merchant; an editorial and news story drive to secure public interest in laying sidewalks around a consolidated high school and to the bus stop.

The state convention of the I.L.P.C. will be held in Austin Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 1, 2, and 3. We will be glad to see you then.

by the Advisory Council, be changed to read
No school shall be eligible for assignment to Six-Man Football Conference whose enrollment exceeds 100 students in high school.

Sidney High School Suspended
Sidney High School is suspended from football in 1947 for failing to furnish the State Office with correct and complete information on two football eligibility blanks.

Talco Disqualified
Talco High School is disqualified from participating in 1947 Track and Field events.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

September 1, 1945-September 1, 1946

Receipts	
Balance on hand, September 1, 1945	\$10,157.27
Membership fees	\$ 4,428.00
Rental on cot pads and blankets	250.65
Track and Field Meet and One-Act Play Contest receipts	787.50†
Sale of breakfast tickets, May 1, 1946	120.00†
Outstanding check	16.72
Broadcasting rights	500.00†
Total Receipts	6,112.87
Grand Total	\$16,270.14

Expenditures	
Rebate for State Meet	\$ 3,624.04
Rebate for Area Meets	808.50
Driskill Hotel (Breakfast, May 1, 1946)	186.00*
University Studio (photographs)	135.50*
Stock Company (badges)	54.65*
C & S Sporting Goods Company (medals, tennis balls)	180.90*
Collector of Internal Revenue (tax admissions to the One-Act Play Contest and State Track and Field Meet)	145.32*
Southwest Tablet Manufacturing Company (roll tickets)	7.75*
Capitol Photo Supplies (20 rolls of Ansco Pan Film)	86.00*
Western Union	.90
Hurley Mattress Company (sterilizing cot pads)	51.00*
Railway Express Agency	2.94*
University Press (printing)	583.26
Railway Express Agency	1.40
R. K. Lewis, Jeweler (engraving and polishing cups)	19.77*
University Press (printing)	32.91
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company	31.93*
Laundry service and lost towels	20.66*
Bruce Roach (traveling expenses)	26.25
Radio House (making recordings)	20.00*
Street Furniture Company (rental on furniture for One-Act Play Contest)	8.00*
McKean-Billers Company (sign cloth)	9.00*
Edwards Transfer Company (drayage)	11.50*
Lodgings during the State Meet (American Legion Post 76, Phi Mu Sorority, Mrs. Patti Clendenin, Mrs. Agnes McDonald, Mrs. J. A. Patterson, Alamo Hotel)	292.50*
Services during State Meet	843.02*
L. C. Christianson (services)	81.00
Joe B. Cheaney (Starter for Track Meet)	25.00*
Miss Helene Blattner (Critic Judge for One-Act Play Contest)	100.00*
Register of Copyrights	22.00
Services during Basketball Tournament—posted wrong by Auditor—to be transferred Carl Mayer (repairing and regulating stop watches)	62.75
Services	7.00*
	872.88
Total Expenditures	7,804.33
Balance on hand, September 1, 1946	8,465.81
Grand Total	\$16,270.14

*Expenditures incident to State Meet.
†Receipts of the State Meet.

FOOTBALL FEE ACCOUNT

Receipts	
Balance on hand, September 1, 1945	\$11,123.98
Five per cent of the net receipts of Conference AA Championship Games	\$10,441.21
Broadcasting rights	3,800.00
Five per cent of the money received from KFJZ for broadcasting the North Side (Fort Worth-Crozier Technical (Dallas) bi-district football game	5.00
Total Receipts	14,246.21
Grand Total	\$25,370.19

Expenditures	
*Rebate (broadcasting fee paid by Magnolia Petroleum Company)	\$ 3,610.00
Gulf Oil Corporation (gasoline, oil)	72.23
Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation	3.00
University Press (printing)	219.42
Bids for the exclusive broadcasting rights of the 1946 Championship Football Games (Star-Telegram, Houston Chronicle, San Antonio Express)	83.68
R. J. Kidd (traveling expenses)	232.83
Roy Bedichek (traveling expenses)	66.46
Services (Elizabeth Doyle, Oscar Carlson, George Crofoot, Patrick Ferguson, Clyde Jones, Albert Kirk, George Tinney, Jerry Walker, Victor Thompson, LaVaughan Watts, Patsy Davis, Oland Barnes, Dexter Dickson, Bob Frederick, Carroll Kirk, Gaylord Scoggins, Robert Wiswell, Mary Wilson, Scotty Wood, Billie Smith, Eldola Talley, Oletta Williamson, Pat Thomas, Jerry McCauley, Joe Mitchell, Robert Jenkins, Irving Bentley, Edwin Gell, Walter Timberlake, Herbert Darwin)	2,378.50
Traveling expenses of the Advisory Council, Nov. 17, 1945 (Murry Fly, E. K. Barden, Walter Coers, B. A. Copass, W. C. Cummings, W. T. Graves, D. T. Loyd, H. A. Moore, J. W. Roach, E. T. Robbins, Jack Ryan, R. H. Sparks, E. M. Connell, E. N. Dennard, J. M. Edds, A. L. Paulson, H. O. Harris, W. C. Blankenship, H. T. Burton, V. W. Miller, S. V. Neely, R. B. Norman)	495.85
S. B. Burk (traveling expenses)	10.60
Austin Goodyear Company (tires)	26.12
Rooms for Advisory Council, Nov. 17, 1945 (Austin Hotel, Driskill Hotel)	89.00
Car repairs (Austin Body Works, University Service Co.)	33.45
C & S Sporting Goods Company (timers)	38.00
Total Expenditures	7,354.14
Balance on hand, September 1, 1946	18,016.05
Grand Total	\$25,370.19

*Amount related on \$3,800.00, less 5 per cent due League, to schools participating in quarter-final, semi-final, and final games, March 7-9, 1946.
Rebated to schools
Five per cent to League
Total
\$3,800.00

BASKETBALL FEE ACCOUNT

Receipts	
Balance on hand, September 1, 1945	\$ 5,922.22
Basketball fees	2,785.00
Tournament receipts	7,473.77*
Broadcasting rights	1,200.00
Total Receipts	11,458.77
Grand Total	\$17,380.99

Expenditures	
Rebate for Basketball Tournament	\$ 1,151.00
Balance of State Basketball Tournament receipts rebated to twenty-four teams	2,760.48
Rooms (Austin Hotel, C. H. Kellam, Alamo Hotel, Driskill Hotel)	1,061.50*
Southwest Tablet Manufacturing Company (tickets)	7.77*
Augusta D. Grove (services)	350.00
C & S Sporting Goods Company (medals, basketballs)	268.25*
University Press (printing)	113.23*
Services (officials)	810.00*
Services (ticket sellers, guards, ticket takers)	484.00*
Cuts	8.58*
Western Union (telegrams leading up to State Tournament)	21.38*
Janitor services during Tournament	147.05*
Gym Store (laundry services and for 49 towels lost)	36.28
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company	9.25*
Dallas Morning News (bid)	61.44
J. W. Farriss (police services)	30.00*
Collector of Internal Revenue	1,327.63*
Timing system	50.00*
University Studio (photographs)	34.50*
Roland Bloomquist (services)	22.80*
Total Expenditures	8,725.14
Balance on hand, September 1, 1946	8,655.85
Grand Total	\$17,380.99

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

Division of Extension
Austin 12

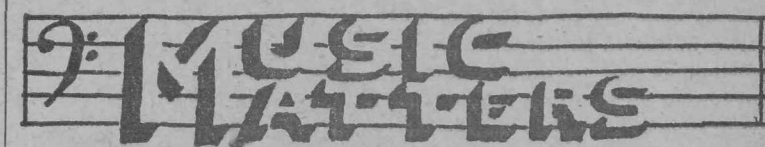
Office of Bureau of Public School Service

June 15, 1946

BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT March 7-9, 1946

Receipts	
Tournament receipts	\$ 7,473.77
Magnolia Petroleum Company (broadcasting rights)	1,200.00
Total Receipts	\$ 8,673.77

Expenditures	
Rebate for State Tournament	\$ 1,151.00
Lodgings (Alamo, Austin, Driskill, Tourist camps)	1,061.50
University Studio (photographs)	34.50
C & S Sporting Goods Company (basketballs, medals)	268.25
Trophies (to be purchased and awarded)	400.00
University Press (printing)	89.76
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company	9.25
Western Union Telegraph Company (telegrams leading up to the State Tournament)	21.38
Services (game officials)	810.00
Services (ticket takers, ticket sellers, guard, timer, scoreboard operator, dressing room attendants)	506.80
J. W. Farriss (police services)	30.00
Laundry service and lost towels	36.28
Public address system	50.00
Janitor services	67.75
Setting up and taking down bleachers	49.31
Collector of Internal Revenue	1,327.63
Balance of State Basketball Tournament receipts due twenty-four participating teams	2,760.48
Total Expenditures	8,673.64
Balance on hand	.13
Grand Total	\$ 8,673.77



By F. W. Savage
State Director of Music Activities

DUE to the State Executive Committee's interpretation of the "years' notice" clause in Article XV of the Constitution and Rules, we now have several changes to make in considering eligibility situations. In order to bring the Music Plan of Competition bulletin up-to-date, make the following specific changes:

1. Add the following sentence to Rule 2, page 5 of the Music Plan of Competition:

"The enrollment of the school at the end of the first month of the school year shall constitute the official enrollment of the school for the concurrent competition-festival year." (This automatically deletes the phrases, "preceding year" from subsequent paragraphs.)

2. Substitute the following items for Rule 7, page 7 of the Music Plan of Competition:

- a. Members of a band, orchestra or chorus must be bona fide pupils of the school they represent, and
- b. Must be passing at least three subjects (this includes instrumental music provided it is affiliated) at a time two weeks before the contest.
- c. This (eligibility) must be certified by the principal.
- d. Students who have graduated but are still taking the required number of courses in the school may be members of competing organizations provided their graduation took place within the same school year.

3. Delete the phrase "except A" from Rule 14 of the Music Plan of Competition.

4. Rule 16 shall read:

"Each school shall observe faithfully all rules contained in the Music Plan of Competition and the eligibility rules prescribed by the T.M.E.A. Handbook. In case an ineligible contestant is used in any competition, knowingly or unknowingly, the minimum penalty shall be forfeiture of the rating."

This accommodation in rules was made by the State-Executive Committee after hearing on February 19 a committee from the T.M.E.A. consisting of Jack Mahan, Texarkana, chairman, and the following members: P. C. Martinez, Kerrville; Virginia Decherd and Weldon Covington, Austin.

All instructors should understand that regular Interscholastic League eligibility regulations as stated in Article VIII of the Constitution and Rules will become effective for the 1947-48 contests. Directors should plan the person-

nel of their organizations with that fact in mind.

The State Office is glad to have the assistance of a new permanent committee of music educators functioning in an advisory capacity. This committee is composed of one member from each of the three divisions of music competition. If you have any good ideas concerning music competition, write either the State Office or one of the following committee members:

Band Representative—Jack Mahan, 302 Lumpkin, Texarkana, Texas; Vocal Representative—Euell Porter, Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville, Texas; Orchestra Representative—P. C. Martinez, 48 Westminster, Kerrville, Texas.

This office has asked several times if there will be competition in High-school choral singing in the District or Area meets. In order to combat repetition and conflicts, we have stated that competition in the District and Area meets will be limited to Elementary and Rural Grade Schools. All high-school competition in choral singing will be conducted at the Regional Music Competition-Festivals.

Eskimos Treat Children Better Than We Do

Eskimos do a better job of bringing up their children than most Americans, according to Anthropologist Margaret Lantis.

Dr. Lantis, who spent a year with the isolated Eskimos of Nunivak Island, off the coast of Alaska 400 miles north of the Aleutians, reports that the Eskimos show a great deal of affection toward their children.

"Physical punishment in their education is almost completely unknown, and as a result, the average individual among them is better adjusted and more balanced than among us," she said.

More dogs are born every year in the United States than babies. Though babies still are the largest individual users of canned milk, dogs are second. Before the war, when cans were available, canned dog food was the largest selling canned item, excepting only milk.

TEXAS TRACKSTERS RATE FIFTH

Although the University Interscholastic League has the lowest age limit and generally more rigorous eligibility rules than any other high-school league in the country, Texas rates fifth in the nation for its performance at last year's Track and Field Meet on the list of state records appearing in the February *Athletic Journal*.

Records of state meets were studied from the standpoint of a track meet with points awarded for six places. On this basis, Texas came out with 27½ points.

Vern McGrew, Lamar High School, Houston, track star, was responsible for 10 points for his new record in the Running High Jump, when he reached the height of 6 feet, 5 inches. McGrew was National winner in this event for the season following his performance at the State Meet.

Six points were added to the state's score by Randall Clay, Pampa discus thrower, when he hurled the discus 153 feet, 11½ inches at the State Meet. Mike Mercado of El Paso, who ran the 440 yd. dash in 50.2, Cleburne Price, North Dallas, who ran the 220 low hurdles in 22.7, and Lee Miller, Burbank, San Antonio, 120 high hurdler who won that event with his time of 14.9, scored the rest of the tallies for this state.



By Bruce Roach

SEVERAL months ago we listed in this column all of the new plays that had come to this office. Between that time and now the publishers have been unusually busy and have sent us a great many more plays than we can adequately review. In order that you may become acquainted with the titles, we are listing most of the plays we have received since the beginning of the year.

We shall be happy to send you any titles that appeal to you. These plays may be borrowed for a period of one week, and the only cost to you is the postage both ways. Address requests to Interscholastic League Drama Service, Box H, University Station, Austin, Texas. In the list below R indicates royalty, and NR non-royalty.

Samuel French, New York City
Three Act:
Eight Radio Plays, book, NR.
Common Ground, drama, 10m, NR.
A Fate Worse Than Death, melodrama, 6m, NR.
A Girl Who Looks Like Me, comedy, 6m, NR.
I Like It Here, comedy, 6m, NR.
The Rich Full Life, comedy-drama, 6m, NR.
Star Light, Star Bright, comedy, 6m, NR.
Summer Scene, comedy, 6m, NR.
Ten Little Indians, mystery, 6m, NR.
Willie, the Worrier, comedy, 6m, NR.
One Act:
Sis O' the Ovaries, comedy, 3m, NR.
Slip Ahoy, comedy, 2m or more, NR.
Dramatic Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.
Many Moons, comedy, 3 act, R.

T. S. Denison, Chicago, Ill.

Three Act:
The Angel of the Red Canyon, comedy, 6m, NR.
Aunt Martha Marches On, farce-comedy, 6m, NR.
Belle's Day, comedy, 6m, NR.
Brides to Burn, farce, 6m, NR.
The Chance of a Lifetime, comedy, 6m, NR.

The Daffy Dills, farce, 4m, NR.
The Girl from Missouri, comedy-drama, 6m, NR.
Henry's Hired Aunt, farce, 6m, NR.
Kitty Korneu from Kilarney, comedy, 4m, NR.
Meet the Middletons, comedy, 6m, NR.
The Scarlet Hat, comedy, 1m, NR.
Where's My Baby? farce-comedy, 4m, NR.
The Woman Next Door, comedy-drama, 6m, NR.

Eldridge Entertainment House, Franklin, Ohio

Three Act:
Dough Crazy, farce, 6m, NR.
Juke Box, comedy, 6m, NR.
Leave It To The Girls, comedy, 10m, NR.
Two Sunset for Sixteen, comedy, 4m, NR.

One Act:
Along Came a Blackbird, comedy, 7 children, NR.
The Clothespin Dolls, comedy, 12 or more children, NR.
A Day's Life, farce, 12m, NR.
Little Elmer's Photo, farce, 3m, NR.
Solo Flight for Joan, comedy, 6m, NR.

Longmans Green Co., New York City

She Forgot to Remember, comedy, 6m, NR.

Row Peterson Co., Evanston, Ill.

One Act:
Balcony Scene, drama, 4m, NR.
Changed Command, drama (religious), 4m, NR.
Noble David, comedy, 3m, NR.
Rummage Sale, comedy, 8m, NR.

Miscellaneous:
No Greater Love, drama, 2m, NR.
In Walked Judy, farce, 5m, NR.
Three Act.

School Teachers Contribute To Speech Correction Field

(By Grover A. Fuchs, Assistant Professor of Speech, The University of Texas)

THE teachers of children are rapidly awakening to the fact that each school has some pupils whose chief difficulty is not with mathematics, social studies, or vocational arts, but with communication. This problem is not of recent origin. It is merely of recent recognition. The recognition is due to a shift of emphasis in education from that of the subject to that of the child. So long as teachers taught numbers and history and geography, speech was not an issue.

Then came speech teachers who looked after the speech needs of those who enrolled in the speech class. Moreover, there also appeared at this time some "liberals" in education who insisted that every teacher in the system must be a teacher of English. That left us only a short distance from the notion that every teacher shall be a teacher of speech. With this concept of integration, the child became the object of teaching, and is daily becoming more so. The shift of emphasis is still in progress.

The problem for consideration in this article is this: what help can the classroom teacher give to the pupil whose primary need is better speech? This question could be answered in several ways and each answer could be well supported.

Establishment Need

Since speech education includes applied speech, speech improvement, and speech rehabilitation, it is necessary to establish the specific need of each individual pupil. If the problem is one of poor taste in speech, such as vulgarity, impoliteness, or profanity, the teacher can fall back on her own sense of propriety and teaching methods, in general, to help the pupil to achieve a more acceptable level.

If the difficulty consists of faulty enunciation, poor breath support, and general slovenliness, the situation takes on additional complexity and calls for a corresponding degree of insight and resourcefulness on the part of the teacher who undertakes to render the right kind of aid.

If the defectiveness takes on the proportions of a disorder, the therapy must grow out of a differential diagnosis which is based on a highly specialized and technical knowledge of speech pathology. This training carries the clinician into many fields of study and preparation.

In order to deal effectively with articulatory disorders, the laboratory technician needs to know phonetics and good diction. For voice problems, she needs to know the principles of good breathing and techniques of relaxation. For hearing losses, she must be trained in audiometry and special restraining techniques. And so it becomes evident that the know-how of speech correction is a depository of many principles and methods

which were borrowed from many of the arts and sciences.

Possibilities for Teachers

Needless to say, not every classroom teacher can be expected to acquire this extensive training in speech correction and also keep abreast of the progress in her own chosen specialty. Therefore, let us look at the possibilities for help in the speech correction program that the teacher of the other core areas can reasonably be expected to contribute.

1. If there is a certified speech correctionist at work in the school system or in the county system in which a given teacher is at work, she can go to this correctionist and offer her close cooperation with the program in progress. This will result in self-improvement from the standpoint of technical knowledge and experience, and her help will extend the activities of the program.

2. If there is no speech correction program under way in the community under consideration, an interested classroom teacher can influence the local administrators to apply for such a program here in Texas under the provisions of the law which furnishes special education for exceptional children. This statute includes speech correction but is not limited to speech correction. It grants aid in five other fields of child handicaps. A letter to the Division of Special Education for Exceptional Children in the State Department of Education will bring full particulars.

3. If a teacher wishes to work with children who have speech impediments, on private initiative, she should avail herself of several good textbooks on speech correction, recognize the fact that she is an amateur in the field, select a few cases that are not too involved in emotional conflicts, and, bearing in mind the fact that misdirected efforts can be distinctly harmful to the patient, and after ruling out the possibility of organic causes by getting a physician's report to that effect, proceed to correct the difficulty.

Voice problems are frequently the result of speech pressures. If the teacher will check the school environment to see that it is not a breeding ground for emotional conflict and nervous tension in the children who must live there, many voice problems will disappear. If her influence with the parents is great enough, she may attempt to neutralize pressures that are being generated in the home as well, and additional difficulties will clear up.

Pat Lane Makes All-Star Cast

Winner of Popularity Contest Scores at State Meet; Enrolls at Kilgore

PATRICIA LANE, graduate of Longview High School, winner of All-Star Cast honors at the State Meet, was chosen "best all-around girl" by her classmates during her senior year.



Pat Lane
Longview High School

Her participation in practically all high-school events and contests won her the title of "outstanding Junior girl." She was on the annual staff every year in school, and was editor during her senior year. Art has always been a favorite field for Pat, but after her successful work in the one-act play contest, she has become interested in minor in speech, and majoring in sociology. She plans to become a Camp Fire Girls executive. Now Pat is attending the Kilgore Junior College. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Lane, 120 Hughes Street, Longview.

Director Gives Coaching Aids

(Continued from Page 1)

patriotism, citizenship, American Heroes, American incidents, or present-day issues and the like. In addition, the declamation may be by an excellent speaker or writer, or it may be original with the student. Remember that the selection must be more prose than poetry and must not be over seven minutes in length.

The State Office will send you free of charge a Senior Declamation Bibliography which lists all of the current books and publications that have suitable material. This bibliography also lists books of poetry and the number of poems in these books on the Prescribed List.

Newspapers Are Help

An excellent source of material is your daily newspaper. In another part of this issue of the LEAGUER you will find David Lillenthal's "That I Deeply Believe" which appeared in newspapers from coast to coast, as well as a number of national magazines. This is a superb selection for Senior Declamation, and the type of material we should like to see used in the Contest.

Teachers should nearly always have a voice in the choosing of a selection for the student. The reasons for this are twofold. First, the teacher can guide the student to a selection that is timely; and second, the teacher can help choose a selection that is within the student's understanding. Try to select a declamation that will add to the cultural growth of the student, and will also prove a challenge to him.

Extemp Speech Topics

Specific topics under each of the ten general headings will be drawn by the contestants in the Extemporaneous Speech Contest.

The ten main topics are:

1. Labor in the United States.
2. Foreign Relations in the United States.
3. Political Trends.
4. Veterans' Problems.
5. Atomic Energy.
6. International Conferences.
7. Affairs of the Army and Navy.
8. Medical and Scientific Advances.
9. Inflation.
10. Education.

March is tournament month in these United States. Over a period of a few weeks 4000 basketball tournaments involving 20,000 players and 3 million students are played. In each state a sectional or state winner emerges as final winner. More than 15 million admissions indicate a new high in spectator interest—Oklahoma High School Bulletin.

Speech Books

Reviews

By Bruce Roach

THE State Office has received a number of sample copies of new or revised texts. We are reviewing two of these this month.

Many teachers of speech and drama in Texas high schools have expressed dissatisfaction with the present textbooks for classroom use. The matter was brought to the attention of the Texas Speech Association, and Mrs. Florence Horton, Pasadena High School, Pasadena, Texas, chairman of the Committee on Speech in Texas High Schools, has asked for suggestions or opinions concerning your choice of new texts. Please write her about your textbook problems, and list any new texts that you have come across which might be suitable for practical classroom work.

The Stage and the School, revised edition, by Katherine Anne Ommanney. Harper & Brothers, New York, 1939.

This book is devoted exclusively to drama at the secondary level. Part one is headed: Appreciating the Drama. Part two is concerned with: Attending the Drama. Part three takes up: Interpreting the Drama. Part four considers: Producing the Drama.

Since this is a revised edition of an earlier book by Miss Ommanney, much of the material that was of limited value in the earlier book has been eliminated, and a good deal of new material has been added. This is the best volume for high-school dramatics that we have seen. Even if the book does not meet with state approval, it is not selected as a state-wide text, it is an excellent background study for any dramatics class. The chapter on the Fundamentals of Play Production can be of great assistance to a beginning director, as well. The selection of the play *Poor Maddalena* for intensive study at the end of the book does not seem to be a very good choice, but the method of study discussed can be used on more worthwhile material. Miss Ommanney says that this play was selected because it combines the elements of tragedy and comedy, romance and realism, against a background of pure fantasy. Here, it seems, that too many elements spoil the total effect.

But the minor points against the book are outweighed by the general excellence. The chapter on the History of the Drama is worth the whole price of the book. Uses: Dramatics Class Text, Library Reference, Required Reading for Drama People. Reviewer's opinion: Superior.

American Speech, revised, by Wilhelm G. Hedde and William Norwood Brigrance. J. B. Lippincott Co., Dallas, 1946.

The authors in this text state that the book is based, among other things, on the tenet that speech training in high school should not be merely for the talented few, but for all who in life must face speech situations in any form.

The book has endeavored to cover practically all speech situations in 596 pages (even to playwriting and puppets), and, although a great deal of ground is covered, certain sections seem to be "wordy." The authors could have used the blue pencil on much of the expository material and made a more concise text. Unfortunately, many people who buy textbooks (and since they are in the business of selling the texts to these people, many textbook publishers as well) will not consider a book worth its salt unless it has at least 500 pages. As a result the poor authors are forced to pad good material till that number of pages is reached. Perhaps that is what happened here.

In spite of this drawback, however, the text is well-arranged, starting off with Everyday Speech in a Democracy. The chapters in this section on Group Discussion and Parliamentary Procedure are especially good. Communicative Thought, Original Speaking, Interpretation, and Dramatics are the other big sections. We must admit that the feature we like best about this text is the wealth of illustrations. Excellent photographs and cartoons are used throughout. Most of the pictures are clear, but we were disappointed that one of the blurred ones was of our favorite actress, Ingrid Bergman.

Uses: High School Text for Fundamentals, Interpretation, and Dramatics. Reviewer's opinion: Excellent.

"A good home is not necessarily calm and tranquil. It must be one in which one learns to disagree without being disagreeable."—Mrs. Litta Robertson, Georgia County, Ohio, Health Education Director.

'Write Your Declamation' Suggests Speech Director

WHAT can be done to stimulate interest in Declamation? many speech teachers ask Bruce Roach, State Director of Speech Activities.

"An excellent section dealing with creating an interest in this League contest is found in *The Speech Teacher and Competition* published by the League," Mr. Roach says in answering these inquiries.

"If there is a speech class, Declamation can be made part of the course, and a contest within the class can be held. Urge students to write original declamations and there will be more pride in the work," he continues.

"Many teachers collect the best original declamations and have them bound for the school library. If the student thinks his efforts will be made a permanent part of the library, he is often spurred to better effort. The simplest and perhaps the best way is to have the contest work evolve naturally as part of the classroom routine.

"The teacher must stress the practical value of declamation. More than ever before, men need to know how to speak in public. Nearly all professions require good speech. If this is pointed out to the students, many will seize the opportunity to improve their manner of speaking.

"The best stimulus, in the last analysis, however, is the enthusiasm of the teacher," concludes the speech director. "To quote *The Speech Teacher and Competition*: 'In most cases where there is little interest, the reason can usually be traced to corresponding lack of interest on the part of the teacher or the administrative officials of the school.'"

Speech In Texas Schools

THIS column belongs to Texas Speech Teachers for discussion of speech problems and news concerning speech activities in Texas high schools. Communications should be sent to Mr. Bruce Roach, Box H, University Station, Austin, Texas, who is editor of this column.

THE Waco High-Baylor

University Speech Tournament on February 7 and 8 was well attended by delegations from many Texas schools and several out-of-state groups. Scholarships were awarded to high-ranking students in the various speech events. The tournament was under the direction of Glenn Capp of Baylor University and Mattie Bess Coffield of Waco High School.

Annette Haney, a member of the Abilene High School State-winning play cast in 1946, is now directing a new teen-talent program over Station KREB, Abilene. These student programs are presented on Saturday morning, and each week finds a special guest-of-the-day performing on the talent show.

"What a Life," senior play at Newman High School of Sweetwater, played to appreciative audiences on the nights of February 21 and 22. The show was directed by J. P. Banvard, who will also direct the entry in the League One-act Play Contest.

The Pierrot Club of Bonham High School is preparing a series of plays to be presented at club meetings. From the group three will be chosen to be presented on a paid assembly program. Mrs. Lillian Creekmore is sponsor of this active club.

Senior class play at Thomas Jefferson High School, San Antonio, will be "You Can't Take It With You" directed by Miss Ximena Wolf. This play was also selected by last year's senior class but the polio epidemic prevented its production at that time.

Thirteen new members will be initiated into the National Thespian Society, Troupe 769, at McAllen on March 17. Interest in this organization has shown a steady growth in the McAllen High School with membership increasing rapidly.

"Best Foot Forward" has been chosen by the seniors of Alvin High School for spring production. Mrs. Beth Skinner directing. The ninth grade at this school produced "Strictly Formal" in February.

Waco High School sent eight debaters to the Rotary Club Speech Tournament held at Shreveport, La., on February 21 and 22. All phases of speech training were covered at the tournament, which was under the supervision of Joseph Gifford, director of Speech and Drama at Centenary College.

A special feature on a February program of the P.T.A. at Lubbock was a panel discussion by speech

Scare Headlines Endanger Peace

High School Journalists Should Check Their Reading Habits

THE nation is agreed that the two most acute problems ahead of us are industrial strife at home and the danger of war with Russia—and is agreed that we must do our exhaustive best for constructive peace in both cases. Every thoughtful person knows, or ought to know, that peace will be accomplished only by riding out many storms, small and not so small. The boat will rock enough without anyone rocking it more. And the whole of our civilization is in that boat.

Yet the collective impression derived from a large percentage of our press is of a gigantic advertising campaign of war.

What can you as a reader do to raise both your own and the newspaper's news standards?

First, read beyond the headlines. Often the most revealing paragraphs of the news, those which hold the key to the pivotal points and causes of an action or dispute, are somewhere in the middle or at the end of the story.

Read World News

Read more world and national news, and do not read only the stories of personalities to the neglect of news of issues or decisions on which the future hinges.

If you can, read two papers of differing views. Compare them in accuracy, thoroughness, and fairness of news treatment. Compare editorials and columnists. If you agree with one paper and get mad at the other you will still learn from their differences. Get in the argument yourself mentally, weighing one array of evidence and line of reasoning against another—but be on guard against your own advance prejudices as well as the newspaper's.

Supplement Reading

Supplement your newspaper reading with magazines, which have more time to digest world news, and with books on subjects important enough.

Perhaps you do most of these things now. Or perhaps you are smiling at the notion that you have time for all this.

The answer is, do as much as you can. If you follow only the first two suggestions you will be using newspapers more intelligently . . . your judgment and value as a citizen will grow in the process . . . and you will be helping to lift our collective capacity to grasp the problems which face us all.—*The Christian Science Monitor*.

Roach Reviews Questions Of Declamation Contest

By Bruce Roach, State Director of Speech Activities

A GREATER number of students compete each year in the League Declamation contests than in any of the other Literary events. Each year, the number of contestants grows. Because of this widespread interest in Declamation, many of the questions sent to the State Office concern this

however, there is no prescribed list of poems, and the winners do not advance beyond the Grade School Meet. For specific rules in your district, contact your local Grade School Meet Director.

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DEBATE FORUM

By Edd Miller

Question-box: Mr. Miller, debate coach of the University Debate squad, is willing to answer as best he can, questions arising in connection with this debate. It will be well if you write him a letter requesting information to enclose a stamped and addressed envelope for reply. Address: Edd Miller, University Station, Austin, Texas.

RY THIS time most of you debaters have begun your League competition. A few words about contest debating therefore, might not be out of place. Debate is, of course, a highly competitive activity. Like football or basketball, it arranges two teams against each other in a position of strong competition. Inevitably, one team will be declared the winner, the other the loser.

It is unfortunate that both teams cannot win the decision in a debate, but anyone who has been connected with debating for any period of time will tell you that no one actually loses a debate. Anyone who participates in debating comes out a winner. Although it is hard to believe that you have gained anything when a decision comes in against you, the fact remains that you have gained certain permanent values that can be achieved in no other way.

The average debater spends three or four months in developing a case, in lengthy practice sessions, in numerous practice debates, and spends a great deal of his spare time in taking part in a purely extracurricular activity. Naturally, after all this preparation, it is disappointing to take part in your first or second or third League contest debate and be eliminated. If this should happen to you, stop and think for a minute about the values you have achieved. You have a great deal of expert knowledge about the subject you have been debating; you have gained a tremendous amount of experience in speaking; you have broadened your general knowledge of current affairs; you have learned habits of thinking and ways of looking at questions that will be invaluable to you; you have made close friends with both your colleagues and your opponents—and these friendships are frequently long lasting ones; you have learned early in life to know how to lose as well as how to win. The advantages you have gained are far too numerous to list. Even if you do not progress beyond your local meet, you can be assured you have gained almost, if not altogether, as much from your debating as the team that wins the State Championship.

Try Again

And for a good many of you, there is still another chance. If you are not a senior, then by all means you should try again next year. Never be discouraged by a temporary obstacle that might seem a much greater disaster than it actually is. With the experience you have had this year, next year's debating will be much easier, and from the standpoint of winning debates, probably more successful.

Never, however, should you enter debating with the sole idea of winning decisions. Actually, hard as it may be for you to realize it now, the winning or the losing of a decision is the least important aspect of your debating. The other values are permanent ones that will be of constant service to you throughout your life, while the winning or the losing of a debate is a temporary pain or pleasure, and the lasting benefits from winning are extremely slight. Enjoy yourself, try hard always to win, but if you do not win, don't take defeat too much to heart.

Next Year's Question

So far, responses have been slow in coming in on next year's debate question. The few cards and letters that Bruce Roach, State Director of Speech Activities, and I have received have indicated, however, some decided preferences. Most of you who have responded seem to favor one of these three questions more than any others: a labor question, a question dealing with education, and one dealing with juvenile delinquency. Our reports are far too few, however, for this to be even a trend. Suppose you coaches take a few minutes and drop a card to Mr. Roach or to me and let us know what question or questions you will like to have debated next year. The ultimate decision rests with you and it will simplify the task of selecting the question if we know what you would like to have debated. Let us hear from you during the coming month.

League Star Is Airways Technician

Pat Lowry, former football star of Austin High School at El Paso, who is now technical advisor for the Pan-American Airways, is stationed in Brazil.

Football fans remember Pat's kicking ability which helped win the bi-district crown for Austin in 1937.

El Paso, East Mountain, and Johnson City Win State Championships in 1947 League Tournament

Second Place Winners Are Jefferson, Bowie, and Marfa

Attendance of 37,000 Fans Shatters Previous Tournament Record

RECORDS for attendance, high scores, individual points, team points in a single game, and number of radio stations carrying the playoffs were all shattered Saturday night, March 8, the final session of the 27th University Interscholastic League's State Basketball Tournament.



Baseball by Jack Combs, Prentice-Hall Company, New York, N.Y. Price \$2.65.

Jack Combs, the former star outfielder of the Philadelphia Athletics and now varsity baseball coach at Duke's University, has written an outstanding book on baseball in which he analyzes and discusses each position on the team. Team strategy is stressed with practically every possible situation touched upon.

Ample illustrations and photos are utilized to bring out the important points. A unique contribution is added to baseball literature when the writer organizes and plays in the book, a nine inning game. Errors and mistakes in individual and team strategy is discussed with suggestions for their correction.

Other unusual chapters deal with the keeping of score, treatments of injuries peculiar to baseball, and the organization and management of the baseball team.

For interesting information on coaching this sport, this is a "must" book for the wide-awake coach. It is also recommended for all high-school baseball players to read and to have in their personal libraries.—Rhea Williams.

The Natural History of Nonsense by Bergen Evans. Published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1946. \$3.00 per copy.

Are you gullible? No? Then you are one of a very few who have not always harbored such delusions as the fantastic memory of the elephant, the man-eating activities of the octopus and shark, the bull's antipathy to the color red and hundreds of other favorite fallacies.

The author, who is now professor of English at Northwestern University, a Harvard man and a Rhodes Scholar, calls his fast-reading manuscript a "manual of chiropody for feet of clay." A skeptic, he became interested in the fascinating devotion on the part of most people, from the ignorant to the highly intellectual, to the cult of believing erroneous facts.

Gives References If you disagree with the writer (and you may when he has debunked some idea that you just "know" is true) you may look up the references he sprinkles throughout the book. Then after absorbing his witty attack on our many quaint superstitions, you can look forward to many a charming evening of losing friends and alienating hostesses as you "pooh-pooh" various untruths to which we cling and pass on to our children, unfortunately.

You'll find friends who will froth at the mouth if you contest the idea that quicksand traps victims with a loud sucking noise (really the sound of a person being removed from sand) or spring this revolutionary idea "That a farmer in a cornfield is in more danger of being attacked by a pumpkin (maintained by one leading zoologist) than a swimmer is of being attacked by an octopus."

For the more serious-minded who dislike their learning tied with bows of sly humor, the author ends on this note:

"In the last analysis, all tyranny feasts on fraud, on getting someone to accept false assumptions, and any man who for one moment abandons or suspends the Question Spirit has for that moment betrayed humanity."

But the average reader, not worrying too much about all of the dire consequences of gullibility, will close the cover with a feeling of hilarity, and beaming with smugness, will take off at a dead run to start a good argument. And he can!

O. W.

Over 7,000 enthusiastic fans, many of them standing, saw the championship game between Thomas Jefferson (San Antonio) and El Paso at 9:20 Saturday night, with El Paso winning the AA title 27-22. Total attendance for the three days was 37,000.

Amarillo Beats Greenville Earlier in the evening, Amarillo won third place in the Class AA division in a wild 77-53 victory over Greenville, but not before tall Marcus Freiburger scored 46 points for the losers.

The game gave Freiburger both game and meet scoring records, his tourney total being 86 points. It also set a record for one team in a game—the Sandies' 77 points—as well as for both teams in one game, 130 points.

East Mountain won the Conference A state championship Saturday by downing Bowie by a 35-22 score. Gordon "Junior" Carrington had established a new scoring record at this stage of the tournament with 66 points, which was later passed by Freiburger of Greenville.

Eagles Score Victory A basket by James Leonard of Johnson City in the final 10 seconds of play gave the Eagles a 16-14 victory over Marfa and the state high-school Conference B basketball championship. A resume of the tournament by conferences shows the slim margins between defeats and victories for these twenty-four teams which fought their way from the opening of the season in competition with 1088 schools in all three classes.

Conference B First round: Avinger 30, Burkett 26; Marfa 33, Sugar Land 22; Gruver 48, Pettus 22; Prairie Valley (Nocona) 27, Johnson City 40.

Semi-finals: Marfa 32, Avinger 26; Johnson City 37, Gruver 29. Third-Place game: Gruver 36, Avinger 25. Championship game: Johnson City 16, Marfa 14.

Conference A First round: Bowie 47, Beeville 40; Plano 26, McCamey 29; Alvin 28, Levelland 23; Lockhart 32, East Mt. (Gilmer) 62. Semi-finals: Bowie 42, McCamey 30; East Mt. 32, Alvin 31. Third-Place game: Alvin 25, McCamey 19. Championship game: East Mountain 35, Bowie 22.

Conference AA First round: Crozier Technical (Dallas) 36, El Paso 37; Bryap 39, Greenville 41; Sam Houston (Houston) 32, Amarillo 45; Thomas Jefferson (San Antonio) 45, Waco 15.

Semi-finals: El Paso 49, Greenville 31; Amarillo 37, Thomas Jefferson 38. Third-Place game: Amarillo 77, Greenville 53. Championship game: El Paso 27, Thomas Jefferson 22.

Thirty-three radio stations covering every section of the state carried the broadcast Saturday for the final championship games in B, A and AA Conferences. Tournament officials were Rhea Williams, manager, J. W. Sears, Carl Bredt, Abb Curtis, Mike Williamson, John Morrow and J. T. Looney, referees; Edwin Price, timekeeper and Wilbur Evans, scorer.

Aid League On the basketball management committee were D. X. Bible, Ed Olle, Jack Gray, Col. George E. Hurt, R. J. Kidd, and Rhea Williams. Billy Sansing was in charge of publicity for the tournament.

Presentation Program At intermissions during Saturday's games, winners were called to the center of Gregory Gymnasium and presented their awards. State champions were handed certificates for the silver basketball they will receive when these prizes are available. Runners-up were given a silver cup, third place winners were given plaques, and gold, silver, and bronze medals were presented to ten members of the three top teams.

On the program were Roy Bedichek, director of the League, D. X. Bible, Col. George E. Hurt, Dean T. H. Shelby, Dr. DeWitt Reddick, Dr. E. S. Redford, Dr. C. D. Simmons, and Dr. James C. Dolley, who made the presentations to the teams. These presentation ceremonies were broadcast over the state-wide network.

The bitterest irony of the year: The lynching in South Carolina took place during Brotherhood Week.—Walter Winchell



EL PASO HIGH SCHOOL

Front row, left to right: Jose Palafox, Morgan Broadus, Ramon Orona, Bobby Parra, George Mengel, Richard Montoya, Robert Mena.

Second row, left to right: Jack Austin, manager, Stanley Blaugrand, Eddy Jabalie, Raymond Esquiber, Robert Avina, Pete Gonzalez, and Coach Clarence D. Jarvis.

Government by Boy

Most Americans familiar with the British public-school system of fagging regard it as a reprehensible and undemocratic custom. That redoubtable Christian gentleman, Dr. Thomas Arnold of Rugby, thought otherwise. Fagging, in his definition, was "the power given by the supreme authorities of the school to the Sixth Form, to be exercised by them over the lower boys for the sake of securing a regular government among the boys themselves, and avoiding the evils of anarchy."

Established at Eton and Winchester in the sixteenth century, fagging had been adopted by most English public (private) schools 300 years later. In its earlier and cruder form the younger boys (fags) served the older boys (fag masters) by blacking boots, brushing clothes, cooking breakfast, and doing innumerable other chores. Time modified a fag's duties to such things as running errands, bringing tea, sweeping, and tidying. In return the fag master protected his fag from bullying and relieved the house master of taking disciplinary action except in the gravest cases.

Proponents of the system argued that the junior boys learned obedience, the first principle of command.

Coaches Need Spring Training For Teaching Fundamentals

By P. E. Shotwell, Athletic Director, Abilene Public Schools

IT is a fact that in some of the smaller high schools there are not enough boys to do well in all sports. These schools should decide upon a program that will give the greatest number of boys the greatest good, and then concentrate on that program.

The boy problem in most schools is too many boys with too little to do and too much time to do it. It is my opinion that spending surplus energy in spring football saves many discipline problems. Many boys would have nothing to do from one football season to the next. I am convinced that many of our homes and practically all of our schools could clearly see and thoroughly appreciate the contribution that spring football makes in the lives of high-school boys if we should go through one or two springs without it.

It has been suggested that early fall practice or August football camps could take the place of spring football. As pointed out above, the timid boy or the less skilled boy would never get the chance to play football. The August camp must limit the number that can be taken because of the expense and because of the limited facilities for such camps. Not many boys would come out for fall practice if they were not included in the camp group. Financing such a project would be quite a problem. Would the average athletic fund stand it? What civic organization would make it their project? Would some wealthy individual be allowed to pay for it? What would any one of these expect in return for the investment? I sincerely doubt if boys get value received regardless of who pays the bill. The expense of a ten-day camp for 40 boys would be great enough to pay for 30 days

training for 80 to 100 boys in spring football. This is to say nothing of time lost from jobs many of these boys would have to give up to go on camp.

Coaches Need Time

One of the most important reasons for spring football is that coaches have time to teach the fundamentals of football. It takes time and patience to teach a young boy to block and tackle. This teaching must be done slowly and carefully to develop confidence and courage. If fundamentals are learned well, many injuries can be avoided. A study of the injury reports shows that most injuries come about the third or fourth week of the season. This is about the time that most of the conference games begin. It seems that the number of injuries increases as the importance of games mounts.

It is my opinion that one of the wisest things that has been done by the Interscholastic League was to permit a conditioning program prior to fall practice. I am sure that all of us give more thought to actually conditioning our boys when we do not have the privilege of using football equipment. Without equipment, we coaches will do only those things that will get the boy in the best possible physical condition and ready to go. If all of us would use two or three weeks in this conditioning program, I believe we could have stronger boys and fewer injuries. Such a program can be conducted on the local campus after work hours, 5:30 to 7:00 p.m. One and one-half hours per day is sufficient time to condition an athlete if the time is properly used.

Lists Problems

In conclusion, if spring football is abolished, we will have the following problems to face:

1. Poorer class of football.
2. More discipline problems in the home and in school.

Sports' Writers Choose '47 All-State Tournament Teams

SPORTS WRITERS covering the 1947 State Basketball Tournament picked the following all-state tournament teams:

Class B Forward—Abelardo Franco, Marfa Forward—Charles Haley, Johnson City Center—Alberto Franco, Marfa Guard—Edmund Stewart, Avinger Guard—Billy Lee McClellan, Gruver.

Honorable mention: Elvin Prehn, Jay Vaughn, Jay Hobbs and James Leonard, Johnson City; William Oatman, Marfa; Tommy Hancock, Prairie Valley; Raymond Wallin, Gruver.

Unanimous choice: Haley, Ab Franco, McClellan.

Class A Forward—Gordon (Junior) Carrington, East Mountain Forward—Bill Wilson, McCamey Center—Paul Ray, East Mountain Guard—Frank Villalovas, Alvin Guard, R. C. Moore, East Mountain and Bob Raley, Bowie, tie. Honorable mention: Clifford Wall and Joe Prater, Bowie; Truman Milling, Jack Idoux, Alvin; D. W. Harkins, Levelland.

Unanimous choice: Carrington

Class AA Forward—Jose Palafox, El Paso Forward—Ben White, Thomas

Jefferson (San Antonio) Center—Marcus Freiburger, Greenville Guard—Jewell McDowell, Amarillo Guard—Kyle Rote, Thomas Jefferson (San Antonio) Honorable mention: Joe McDaniel, Bryan Miller, Crozier Tech; Bob Henry, Amarillo; Ramon Orona, El Paso.

Unanimous choice: Palafox, Freiburger, McDowell.



Q. Is it a violation of the Spring Football Training Rule to have two spring training periods of thirty days each, the presumption being that no boy will have more than thirty days practice and that he may take his choice of either one of the spring sessions?

A. It is a violation of the Spring Football Training Rule for any school to have more than one calendar month set aside for spring training in football.

Q. Is it permissible for junior age declaimers to compete in the senior contests?

A. No.

Q. Is it permissible for junior age athletes to compete in the senior contests?

A. See Rule 2 of Tennis Rules, Rule 2 of Junior Track and Field and Rule 1 of High School Track and Field.

Q. Are rules of professional baseball to be followed in Grade School Meets?

A. Playground baseball follows professional baseball rules in addition to exception provided in League Rules. Copies of these rules may be secured from any sporting goods company.

Q. May a boy on a high-school team compete in the Texas Amateur Athletic Federation and be eligible for League competition?

A. Yes. There is no rule prohibiting a boy's playing on another team, provided he does not violate the Amateur Rule.

Q. Can a part-time employee coach baseball?

A. Yes, provided he is employed by the school board.

Tennis Talk

By Dr. D. A. Penick

IN previous talks about tennis you have had suggestions about proper clothes, you have learned how to make the draw for a tournament, and you have been told about the system of "seeding" the better players.

It seems proper now, as the time for competition approaches, to say a few words about some problems connected with tournaments. First, it is highly important that one person with proper knowledge of the game be appointed referee. He is the only referee and is the final authority. In the next place there should be a group of several umpires. The person in charge of a match is an umpire and is responsible for the proper conduct of that match only. He calls the points and is the final authority for that match unless there is an appeal to the referee.

Service Linesman Needed Thirdly, to assist the umpire, there should be several linesmen whose duty it is to call the outs for a given line. Especially is it important to have one to call the service lines.

One match may use as many as ten linesmen. Certainly have no less than four, one for each back line, one for the service lines, one (preferably two) for the outside lines on either side of the net. If there is a linesman for a given line, he is the final authority for that line and his decision cannot be questioned. Of course, there should always be a footfall judge.

These officials and the players are the only ones who should be anywhere near the court. If there are screens or wire netting around the court, everyone should be outside of them. If there are no such protections, no one but the officials and players should be allowed within thirty feet of the court.

Crowd Must Co-operate

The umpire of a match is responsible for the proper conduct of the spectators. There should be no interruptions by the crowd. There should be no razzing of a player, no coaching by spectators or coaches. According to the ethics of the game, applause is allowed only for good shots for both players or for both teams. Never interrupt the play for any purpose. Never ask for the score. The umpire is supposed to call out loudly the score after every point. Those who do not listen should keep quiet. Tennis is a game of great concentration and the players should not be molested in any way.

Play in any match must be continuous. A player cannot leave the court except for the ten-minute rest as designated by the rules. In girls' and boys' matches there may be a ten-minute rest after the second set, unless the match ends with two sets. In the case of final matches between juniors a rest is provided after the third set, unless the match is over. Only a brief pause at the net is allowed when changing courts every odd game. That brief pause is for the purpose of taking a drink or rubbing off the perspiration with a towel. The penalty for delaying the game is a default or the loss of the match. The umpire is responsible for handling the match according to these rules.

Be Good Sports

Players should abide by the rulings of the umpire without complaint. Mistakes will be made by linesmen and umpires, but players must accept the rulings like good sportsmen. If there is evident unfamiliarity with the rules of the game by officials or any kind of favoritism, an appeal should be made to the referee for a change. If the appeal is not granted, default or play without comment. It is always best to take your medicine and beat your opponent even with the handicap. Such conditions rarely arise.

It is desirable, if possible, to have ball boys or girls to help in getting the balls for the players. These should be trained, and that is another story.

South Lags in Libraries

Of the 587 counties in the United States without a single public library, 454 are in the 13 Southern States. The national average for people without public library service is 26%. The Southern average is 42%. These figures are disclosed by the 1945 Report of the American Library Association's Library Extension Board.—The Southern Patriot.

When a child was caught looking over another child's shoulder with a periscope during an algebra class, the kid told the teacher he wasn't cheating but studying the science of refraction.—The Magazine Digest.

Conference A Champions



EAST MOUNTAIN HIGH SCHOOL

Front row, left to right: Lonnie Fenton, Jimmie Fountain, Jimmie Hill, Glen Mathis, Laudrel Wakland, Joel Salter, Billy Orms, manager.

Second row, left to right: John Hargraves, Glen Anderson, Bobby Patrick, Paul Ray, Gordon Carrington, R. C. Moore, and Coach E. J. Woodruff.

Conference B Champions



JOHNSON CITY HIGH SCHOOL

Front row: left to right, Coach E. H. Hyatt, George Byars, Jay Vaughn, Jerry Casparis, Van Ivy, Marion Scott, Charles Gliddon, manager.

Second row, left to right: Elvin Prehn, Bill Casparis, Alonzo Shelley, Charles Haley, Jay Lee Hobbs, James Leonard, Jack Kroll.

Appeals for Safe Driving

Cars capable of 100 miles an hour, roads and bridges built for 60 miles an hour and drivers in the 40-mile-an-hour class result in 2,000 deaths a year in Texas, Public Safety Director Homer Garrison, Jr., declared in a recent state-wide radio broadcast. Traffic law enforcement is not costly, but a safe investment, Garrison said. "The State of Texas and her larger cities could spend an additional \$10,000,000 a year on traffic enforcement and save \$50,000,000 or more in economic loss from accidents," he stated.

The United States, growing vigorously, has now passed the 141,000,000 population mark, according to official figures.

Principal Rogers Favors Play-offs on Saturdays

I am very much in favor of having all play-offs scheduled on Saturday afternoon. I have had considerable trouble this season with athletic events taking place on Friday.

I am going to make an effort in our district to have the games on Saturday if travel is involved.—T. Guy Rogers, Principal Thomas Jefferson High School, San Antonio.

Democracy is not a static thing. It is an everlasting march.—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Facts About Funnies

Fifty to 70 million people in these United States read comic books regularly. About 20 million copies are sold each month.

Everything is "super"—Super Mystery, Super Magician, Super Rabbit and a dozen others. Inside their covers you will find descriptions peppered with words like "mightiest," "most fiendish," "most sinister," "eeriest." Conditioned as they must be to this high-powered vocabulary lavished on matters of minimal importance, children are naturally not going to be impressed by the restrained and temperate language of good writers.

The persistent reading of comic books can only serve, in the end, to toughen and finally atrophy the nerves of eye and mind.—New Republic.