



Blooming Grove Speech Teacher Boosts B Meet

I am interested in presenting a number of our students in a play that will be easy for them to present. By their entering a play contest with a play that they can confidently give, they will at least have the experience of appearing in public and also of seeing how other groups work.

Thank you so much for having a Class B Meet for our rural teachers and pupils.—Mrs. G. E. Ramsey, Sr., Blooming Grove School.

City Superintendents Set State Meet Dates

SUPERINTENDENTS of the four cities comprising the new City Conference in Interscholastic League met with League directors January 15 to work out the details of the City Conference contests.

Dallas was represented by Superintendent W. T. White; Ft. Worth by Superintendent Joe Moore; Houston by Assistant Superintendent J. O. Webb, and San Antonio by Superintendent Thomas B. Portwood.

The program of meets and contests, appointment of officers, selection of judges and officials and all other details conform to the procedure which has been provided for all other Interscholastic League Conferences.

The League Office set the schedule for City Conference Basketball and State Meets, as follows:

For basketball: Houston, 1949; Ft. Worth, 1950; Dallas, 1951; San Antonio, 1952.

For track: Dallas, 1948; San Antonio, 1949; Houston, 1950; Ft. Worth, 1951.

The date for the City meet basketball play-off will be the week following the State Tournament in Austin, and the State Meet including track and field, tennis and literary contests, will be held the week following the State Meet in Austin, each year, at one or another of the cities comprising the Conference.

The basketball tournament for this year (1948) has already been set up under the old plan to include these cities.

Study Recommends Addition of Russian

Although fourteen per cent of the nation's colleges and universities accept Russian-language credits for admission on equal terms with French, Spanish and German, most high-school administrators "balk" at introducing Russian in the curriculum, a survey conducted by Arthur P. Coleman of the Department of Slavic Languages at Columbia University reveals.

Made possible under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, the study found that there is a need for 50,000 persons in business, industry and education who can handle Russian effectively. This need—as well as all future needs—cannot be met by the present inadequate supply of Russian-language students. It can be offset only, the study recommends, by adding Russian to the list of foreign languages studied in every large high school in the country.

Interest in Slide Rule Grows in El Paso Club

One of the largest slide rule clubs in the Southwest is the organization at El Paso High School which has just elected new officers.

"We have a membership of 65," says Miss Rebekah Coffin, sponsor of the club, "which is larger than any year in the past."

The club meets during home room period on Tuesday and Thursday each week. Participation in the Interscholastic League spring meet means that members keep their rules sliding all through the year.

Region V Bands Are Judged On Their Marching Ability

Seven Classes Enter Meet At Huntsville

FORTY-SEVEN schools in Region V competed for division ratings in the first marching contest of the current school year which was held December 6 at Sam Houston State Teachers College in Huntsville.

S.A. Winner Excels In Acting, Writing

Versatile Ronnie Dugger Has Role in U.T. Production



Ronnie Dugger, Brackenridge High School (San Antonio)

Ronnie Dugger, Brackenridge High School graduate who won third place in the Declamation Contest at the 1947 State Meet, is now a student at The University of Texas where he is making a name for himself in both journalism and dramatics.

Seeing his by-lined stores in the *Daily Texan* is not a new experience for Dugger, who was the assistant sports editor of the *San Antonio Express* for three years and who has been honored by "Quill and Scroll" for having published 36,000 inches of type which is believed to be the highest total of any high-school student in the country.

Representing Texas at Convention Before graduating from Brackenridge in 1947, Dugger was editor of the *Brackenridge Times*, honorary member of "Quill and Scroll," advising sports editor of his school's annual, and was the Texas champion in the National Brotherhood scholastic writing contest. He was also the Texas delegate to the 23rd annual Columbia Scholastic Press Convention in New York last summer.

As talented a speaker as he is writer, Dugger was Brackenridge declamation champion in 1945 and city debate champion in 1946. Last summer while covering sport events for the *San Antonio Express*, he represented his region in the Declamation finals and won third place.

Radio announcing and sports casting at a San Antonio station are other fields of interest for this very versatile young man. One of his most recent public appearances since his registration at The University of Texas was his performance in *Romeo and Juliet*, produced by the Department of Drama in December. Dugger is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Dugger of 302 Washington Street, San Antonio, Texas.

Texas Ranks 6th In College Enrollment

Texas ranks sixth in the nation in the number of students enrolled in colleges and universities, the United States Office of Education reports.

The first national survey showed 122,516 students, 60,332 veterans attending Texas institutions.

The survey included 1,753 institutions, 89 of them in Texas. On Texas campuses, 87,532 men were enrolled and 34,984 women.

The largest enrollment in the history of higher education—a national total of 2,338,226—was revealed, which is almost one million more than the prewar peak of 1940.—Dallas News.

Participating in the marching phase of the Music Competition-Festival were high schools, junior high schools, schools which have been organized less than one year and one elementary school, in separate divisions.

Contestants and the rating awarded them by the judges follow:

Class E, elementary schools: Crockett, I.

Class D, organized less than a year: Hempstead, II; South Houston Junior II; Woodville, I.

Class C Schools Class C, junior high schools: Baytown, II; Freeport, II; Horace Mann (Goose Creek), II; Lamar (Bryan), II; Pasadena, I; Texas City, I; Travis (Conroe), I.

Class B, high schools: Anahuac, II; Angleton, II; Barbers Hill (Mont Belvieu), II; Cypress Fairbanks, III; Cedar Bayou, II; Dayton, II; Dickinson, III; Groveton, III; Hull-Daisetta, I; Humble, IV; Katy, I; La Marque, III; Liberty, I; Missouri City, II; Sabine Pass, V; Sugarland, I; Trinity, I.

Class AA: Beaumont, I; Robert E. Lee (Goose Creek), I.

Class A: Alvin, I; Brenham, II; Caldwell, I; Conroe, I; Crockett, II; Freeport, I; French (Beaumont), I; Huntsville, I; Livingston, IV; Navasota, I; Nederland, I; Richmond, III; Stephen F. Austin (Bryan), III; Texas City, II; West Columbia, I.

Class AA: Galena Park, I; Pasadena, I.

Judges were Lyle Skinner of Waco, Vernon Mayfield of San Antonio and Col. R. G. Dunn of Texas A. & M. College.

Sign for Baseball Now, Urges Kidd

Assignments to Districts Delayed Until Schools Return Cards

Baseball acceptance cards which were mailed out to all member schools in January should be signed and returned to the State Office immediately by schools wishing to participate in this sport in 1948.

"It is necessary to assign schools to districts and conferences that correspond to a school's assignment to football or possibly basketball," points out R. J. Kidd, director of athletics. "The sooner schools cooperate with the State Office by returning the baseball acceptance cards, the sooner these assignments can be made."

Last year over 600 schools signed the cards but when the time came for actually making out schedules, only 400 were ready to take part. After the districts are set up, it is not easy to move a school from one district to another.

The entire Baseball Plan of Competition can be found in the *Constitution and Rules*. The last day for filing is March 1, and the official list will be released on March 15.

Schools Asked to Buy Victory Stamps to Back Olympic Teams

Proceeds to Help Finance Trip of 500 Athletes To London

IN order to assist in the fund drive for the U.S. Olympic teams, the U.S. Olympic committee is issuing an Olympic Victory Stamp, which has been rated by many philatelists one of the finest sporting non-revenue stamps ever produced.

The design for this beautiful new steel-engraved stamp, which comes in four different colors, shows a dramatic moment in the 1932 Games when the United States served as host to the nations of the world. The stamp shows the contending athletes, the vast crowd, and the shield of the association and the torch.

Reasonably Priced A framing inscription surrounds the sheets of forty stamps which will sell for \$1. At the top is a



Win Debate Honors—Marie Hopper (right) and her teammate, Wanda Jackson, brought the League Conference A and B silver cup back to Avery High School after 1947 State Meet.

Avery Girl Debate Team Wins Many Distinctions as Seniors

WANDA JACKSON and Marie Hopper, two enthusiastic League debaters, proved that experience in speech work pays dividends when they won the State Championship in Conference A and B Debate, representing Avery High School.

Wanda has been interested in debate for the past two years. During her junior year she won first at District 41 B and first at the Regional meet. She was given an award for her speech work and for being the "best citizen" in high school.

Is Writer Also During her senior year at Avery, she repeated her honors in debate and won third place in Ready Writing as well. Besides being on the State Championship Debate squad for her school's conference, she was presented a second award for her speech activities, was chosen the "most all-round person" of her class and the Athletic Sweetheart of Avery. She was salutatorian with an average of 96.55.

Evidence that she was well entitled to her "all-round person" honors is the list of clubs in which she was active. She was a member of the Home Economics, the Treble Clef, Spanish, and Hobby clubs. She also played baseball and basketball, was a cheer leader, and was on the staff of the annual. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Jackson of Avery, Texas.

Receives Three Awards Marie Hopper won debate honors in 1946 when she placed in the Regional Meet, and at the tournament at Edmond, Okla. Marie was presented a letter "A" for her speech activities in 1946 and 1947, and three certificates during her high-school career—for perfect attendance, for high honors in world history and for high honors in bookkeeping.

Marie was a member of the Hobby, Home Economics, Speech Society and Treble Clef clubs. She was on the pep squad for two years, and was yell leader her senior year. Honors bestowed upon her by her classmates included titles of class favorite, most popular girl, most beautiful girl, and football queen. She was feature editor of the annual in 1946 and was assistant production manager her senior year.

Contests Add Spark To Classroom Work Extemp Provides Valuable Training; Speech Students Should Compete

By Miss Jessie Mercer, Amarillo Senior High School Extra-curricular activities in speech are educationally justifiable if through them students are motivated to put into practice the knowledge and skills gained in the classroom. Therein rests the justification for speech contests of today. Speech contests are needed for students in speech classes. This is particularly true in the case of extempore speech, because students receive training in extempore speaking in the fundamentals class, in the public speaking class, and in the discussion and debate class.

Too much emphasis is placed on finding and training a student to win the contest. In some instances, students in speech classes are denied the opportunities of entering the Extemp Contest because the teacher feels that a student outside the class has a better chance to win; consequently the teacher spends his after-school hours coaching this student.

In other instances, the speech activities are distributed among teachers with no regard for classroom speech. I know of one school in which public speaking was regularly taught; but the extempore speech coach was the history teacher, and the speech students were not the contestants.

Speech Part of Curriculum In the past, contests substituted for classroom speech, and it was felt that contests afforded all the training necessary. Gradually speech is being brought into the curriculum. With this change should come the conviction that speech contests are for students of the speech department. As teachers of speech we should demand this opportunity for our students. The extempore speaker will welcome the chance, because he does not usually receive as many invitations as does the humorous reader or actor. As

statement of purpose and at the bottom an engraved reproduction of the Olympic oath. School students will want to use the stamps as labels, and book plates. A number of unperforated sheets have been prepared with a tab for the autographs of celebrities, which will be desirable for collectors.

Various high-school associations have been asked by the Olympic committee to assist in the financing of the trip to London of almost 500 of the best athletes of this country. Funds obtained from the sale of the stamps will be used toward the budget of \$500,000, the estimated sum needed for the expenses of the American athletes.

The appeal from George L. Gardner, executive assistant of the United States Olympic Committee, for support of the stamp drive has the wholehearted endorsement of the Interscholastic League State Executive Committee. The stamps are available now at the U.S. Olympic office, 10 North LaSalle Street, Chicago 2, Ill.

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11 Schools Take Part In Region VI Clinic

S.T.S.T.C. Plays Host To High-School Orchestras And Directors

Interest in orchestra in Region VI is definitely increasing, as evidenced by the number of high-school musicians attending the string clinic in San Marcos December 6 at the Southwest Texas State Teachers College.

Anton Bek, professor of music education at Southwest Texas State Teachers College, was in charge of the clinic and directed the ensemble.

According to Professor Bek, there were 233 instrumentalists at the clinic this year, while only 155 attended last year. Eleven schools were represented by orchestras, another indication of increased interest as only six schools participated in the League's competition-festivals held last year in Region VI.

11 Schools Attend Schools at the clinic were Burnet, Temple, New Braunfels, Gonzales, San Marcos, Thomas Jefferson (San Antonio), Mark Twain Junior High School (San Antonio), Fulmore Junior High School (Austin), Allen Junior High School (Austin), University Junior High School (Austin), and Austin High School.

Directors of these school orchestras who accompanied their groups to San Marcos were Miss Montez Crow of Gonzales, Miss Sylvia Ostrow of San Antonio, Mrs. Weldon Covington of Austin, Mrs. Blanche Word of Burnet, John Montgomery of Temple, Kenneth Emery of San Antonio, Frank Phillips of Austin, Kenneth Ragsdale of Austin, Weldon Scheel of Austin, and Lee Kohlenberg of New Braunfels. Clinicians included Mrs. R. L. Brantley, Mrs. C. W. Wrye, Mrs. H. Buyendorp, Mrs. M. G. Buchanan, E. Shepard, R. L. Brantley and Judson Custer.

Bek Praises Directors In commenting on the clinic, Professor Bek said, "I believe that the directors in this region who have orchestras have been doing an excellent job with the strings, in spite of all the difficulties they are confronted with."

"The fact that the number of orchestras have increased and that the quality of the playing has greatly improved is largely due to the enthusiasm and hard work of these directors," concluded Professor Bek.

One of Texas' best known schoolmen, Thomas Fletcher, superintendent of the Masonic Home and School for twenty-five years, died December 14, and was buried in Austin December 16.

Few men of this generation have been so thoroughly identified for so long a period with the secondary schools of Texas as Superintendent Fletcher. Titles he held during his long career included teacher in the

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Regional Centers Listed For Basketball Play-Offs

FEBRUARY 28 is the date for regional basketball play-offs for Conferences A and B, and for bi-district play-offs for Conference AA. Colleges are offering their facilities and staff members to conduct the tournaments for the B schools, while Conference A schools will compete for regional honors at various high-school gyms of the state.

The set up for Conference AA is different in that the sixteen districts will pair off for bi-district championships in this manner: Districts 1 and 2 will meet; Districts 3 and 4 will meet, etc.

Top teams of the three conferences, twenty-four of them, will vie for State Championships at the tournament in Austin at Gregory Gymnasium March 4, 5 and 6.

February 21 is Deadline District championships must be determined by February 21, as that is the last day for certifying names of the winning schools to the State Office.

Regional tournaments for Conference B will be held at the following centers:

Region I—Basketball districts 1-11, Texas Technological College, Lubbock. Morley Jennings, regional chairman.

Region II—Districts 12-25, Abilene. Supt. Nat Williams, regional chairman.

Region III—Districts 26-41, Southern Methodist University, Dallas. Coach Matty Bell, regional chairman.

Region IV—Districts 42-53, Kilgore College, Kilgore. James Monroe Parks, regional chairman.

Region V—Districts 54-64, Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville. M. B. Etheridge, regional chairman.

Region VI—Districts 65-74, Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos. O. W. Strahm, regional chairman.

Region VII—Districts 75-81, Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville. Coach D. A. Mayhew, regional chairman.

Region VIII—Districts 82-85, Marfa. Superintendent J. E. Gregg, regional chairman.

Conference A Play-Offs A regional chairman has been named for each of the eight regions in Conference A, who will confer with the district chairmen of his region to determine the site for the regional tournament. These eight chairmen are:

Region I—Districts 1-4, Superintendent W. C. Davis, Memphis.

Region II—Districts 5-8, Principal Joe A. Forester, Ballinger.

Region III—Districts 9-12, Superintendent George W. Wier, Gatesville.

Region IV—Districts 13-16, Superintendent M. F. Fleming, Mt. Vernon.

Region V—Districts 17-20, Superintendent F. L. Singletary, Carlisle (Price).

Region VI—Districts 21-24, Superintendent Terrel W. Ogg, Freeport.

Region VII—Districts 25-28, Superintendent J. L. Buckley, Lockhart.

Region VIII—Districts 29-32, Superintendent John A. Guinn, Alice.

"It is necessary," says R. J. Kidd, "that the names of the district champions and the regional champions be sent immediately to the State Office. Arrangements for the regional tournaments and the State tournament cannot be completed until the name of each qualifying school is submitted."

State Leagues' Amateur Provisions Not Uniform Amateur provisions among high-school associations differ widely. Texas and other states, which follow A. A. U. standards, permit awards costing \$15 (slight error—Editor), provided they have no intrinsic value. Seven states prohibit any awards from a non-school group. In Texas rodeo is classed as a sport and a boy cannot accept a gift, such as the calf he ropes, because the calf has a selling value.—H. V. Porter, in National Federation News column of the *Scholastic Coach*.

That depends, of course. The boy can accept the custodianship of the calf he ropes and exhibit it next year for prize, provided the project is under the vocational agriculture department of the school he is attending.—EDITOR.

It may be that a crisis is upon us. It may be that every teacher in physical education including every athletic coach and administrator in the land will need in the next few years to unite in a program to eliminate this trend toward betting and bribery as completely as we have eliminated smallpox as a disease. Betting on games must be discouraged; bribery of players must be eliminated; out and out financial inducements to go to the school or college must be forsaken; the 'fix' must be discovered and punished.

Editor Del Oberteuffer makes this statement in the *Ohio High School Bulletin*:

Betting Must Be Curbed In regard to betting and bribery, Editor Del Oberteuffer makes this statement in the *Ohio High School Bulletin*:

As basketball season goes into full tilt, Commissioner Ted Sanford of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association, issues a warning about the dangers of inebriated fans.

"Five times as many Kentucky schools have basketball teams as those who play football," writes the commissioner in the official publication of the association. "There may not be much public drinking at basketball games, but one drunk may get your school into serious trouble. The problem, in one way, is even greater than in football. The basketball fan is much closer to the official in a

Bad Crowd Behavior Irking Other State Associations HIGH-SCHOOL athletic associations throughout the country are suffering the same growing pains and "occupational headaches" as the University Interscholastic League. Methods of controlling spectator conduct at games are big issues in Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Oklahoma and other states.

New policies such as the banning of post-season games, and spring football practice are recent developments in other organizations also.

Because of "inadequate protection" against rabid fans, Paris, Kentucky, has been suspended from the Kentucky High School Athletic Association. This means, according to the *Ohio High School Athlete*, that no school in any state may play Paris until the ban is lifted. The crowd got out of hand after a game October 10 and molested the officials.

The Ohio regulation is "any school that fails to keep the crowd off the playing field or floor and to protect the visiting teams and officials from abuse by the crowd is liable to suspension from the association."

Drunks Cause Trouble As basketball season goes into full tilt, Commissioner Ted Sanford of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association, issues a warning about the dangers of inebriated fans.

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Denton Conference Scheduled

The date for the speech conference at Denton will be February 28, announced Bruce Roach, director of speech activities of the League. The conference will be sponsored by the Texas State College for Women with the assistance of the League.

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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.

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

Subscription rate is \$1.00 per year.

Vol. XXXI JANUARY, 1948 No. 5

THERE is a popular misconception as to the meaning of "a champion," or a "championship." The word comes from "camp" and was originally applied in that limited sense—that is to a person showing superior skill in any branch of athletic sports in a given "camp." He defended his title against all comers in that particular camp, and his championship had thus a definite geographical limitation. There is always a disposition in the popular mind to expand the geographical limitations indefinitely. Our present fad for "bowl" games in football is an expression of this tendency. We want a conference championship, then an inter-conference championship covering a wider territory, and then an inter-inter-conference championship to include eventually the whole country, and we even speak (with little sense of humor) of our games between the American and National League as a World Series, acclaiming the winner of the series as champion of the world. Since there is no other nation which takes its baseball seriously, the "world series" must be taken as an idle boast, or as an advertising slogan such as a certain brewery places on the billboards, "Best Beer in Town."

These reflections were brought on by the amazing discovery we made at the recent convention of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations. We discovered that in some states there is no division into classes or conferences in basketball, but that every school, regardless of size, is thrown into the championship pot. "Otherwise," we were told, "there could be no state championship." We had heard this point of view expressed on the street and among the "fans." "Fan" is justly derived from "fanatic," and the judicious do not argue with a fanatic, they simply humor him. But when this remarkable view of the implications of a championship occurs in a serious professional group, it should be worth discussing.

One of the first experiences the University Interscholastic League ever had with a basketball championship had to do with this fanatical conception of what a state championship means. A small rural school walked off with the crown, competing, as we thought, on equal terms with teams from the largest schools of the state. This was extremely popular. The little school had beaten the big school, the underdog had come out on top, the mighty were fallen, and little David had his foot on the prostrate form of Goliath. There's no other situation which has the popular appeal of this one, because, we suppose, most of us feel like underdogs. There was a statewide chorus of praise in the sports pages for the "little bita school" which had shown the big ones just how the great game of basketball should be played. But soon there were sour notes. There were murmurs from neighbors to the effect that the remarkable team had been recruited in violation of League rules. An investigation was instituted which revealed that the championship team of another state had been imported whole, that several players were over twenty-one (the League's age limit at that time), and that "scholarship" and "attendance" had been completely forgotten. The team was, of course, disqualified; and the trophy was finally recovered after having been hidden in the general store of the village for five years.

We believe that no league can afford to put such a strain on small schools. After all, the game exists for the school, not the school for the game. No sane and interesting competition can exist in sports except between and among schools of approximately the same size and of similar organization and standards. Otherwise, the popular demand for championship will drive the conscientious school out of its head. It will either be forced into sacrificing other legitimate interests of the school or into a violation of eligibility rules, or into both. Thus arises a demand for classes and the limitation of a championship to a given class. But the more or less "wild-eyed" exclaim that a championship is not a championship any more. No one knows who is best. Limited championships are fake championships, and so on. Then a compensation occurs. The class containing the larger schools begins to assume theirs is the championship. It's the others that are phony or of lesser importance. This is good only in so far as it is a quieting assumption. It won't bear a logical analysis. If one will look back over championships awarded in basketball in the Interscholastic League before a division was made into conferences, he will find that two years in succession a Conference B school won over all schools in the state, irrespective of size. So, is there anything to prove that a champion does not exist in some other than in the Conference which now assumes it has the state championship? Thus arises a popular demand for a play-off among Conferences. This would be worse, if possible, than putting all schools into the same pot to begin. Ninety per cent of the play-off games would be so-called "wash-outs" that no one would pay ten cents to see. This may be proven statistically. The best that can be done with the championship idea is to accept its limitations both as to the size of the competing units and as to geographical extent. Then

permit unlimited speculation, a free-for-all mental conflict, so to speak, as to which champion is the champion.

The number of schools in a given geographical unit imposes another restriction on the championship idea. In a sport such as football where one game a week is the limit, there must be a division among schools to accord with a reasonable number of games per season and a reasonable time-limit on the season. We think it is generally conceded that in Texas our playing season to include a championship play-off in football is too long.

SIX schools have been dropped from the 1948 football program for failure to supply the State Office with eligibility lists for the 1947 season. This action was taken by the State Executive Committee after a number of requests had been made of the six schools for the necessary information. Because of the failure of these administrators to follow through on this routine assignment, probably 100 boys will not take part in the League football program next season. Football fans, parents, and students will be disgruntled. The League will come in for some criticism, no doubt. And the principals and superintendents of these schools will hear much about the situation.

Now the identical problem is rising in basketball. Schools were notified in the *Constitution and Rules* that basketball eligibility lists were due before the season opened. Notices have been mailed out by the State Office that these forms must be sent to the chairman of the District Executive Committee and to the League office. But, at this time, a number of lists have not come in. According to the rules of the Basketball Plan, which all member-schools agreed to follow when they signed up for basketball, schools failing to send in this information are subject to disqualification. The State Executive Committee is ready to back up this rule by disqualifying schools whose administrators do not furnish the required data.

It is true that it takes some time for an administrator to fill out these printed forms with names, ages, etc., of boys playing. But it doesn't take as much time to complete the blanks as it will to explain to the team, coach, students, school board, parents and fans why the school isn't playing basketball in the League next season.

MUSIC MATTERS

By F. W. Savage
Director of Music Activities

DON'T forget that February 15, 1948, is the deadline for filing acceptance cards of the Music Plan. Second notices have already been sent out to remind school administrators. So far, we have on file about as many cards as we had last year but the encouraging note about this is that *sixty-nine per cent of these schools are filing acceptance cards for the first time.* In fact, we have 203 new schools on the list already. The revival of interest in music instruction in the schools makes us very happy, but it also presents some problems. What do we do when the Competition-Festivals out-grow the facilities? How do we answer the inquiries for music teachers which come into this office nearly every day?

Half-Time Activities
We were allowed the privilege of witnessing the State Championship Game in San Antonio between Brackenridge of San Antonio and Highland Park of Dallas a few weeks ago. Naturally the half-time activities of the two schools attracted much attention and received much praise from the paying customers around us.

May we add our congratulations to the directors: Irving Driehoff of Brackenridge and Emerson Burroughs of Highland Park. The Brackenridge stunts were among the best we have ever seen, bar none, including colleges and universities. Everyone was impressed with the precision and perfect training of the several hundred students which Brackenridge had on the field. The whole performance impressed the spectators with its unity and singleness of purpose as well as originality and beauty of design. Incidentally, it sounded good too. An idea which was used with effectiveness was that of putting a student on the public address system who had a "gift of gab" and a clever script. He told the story of the stunt and directed all attention to the important events taking place on the field.

Band's Big Opportunity
We've been trying to organize our thoughts for a long time and do some preaching to directors about the importance of half-time activities to the band program. Someone should write a long essay on this subject. The "kernel" of the idea seems evident when a Class AA-1 band this year involved in the State Championship performed before an estimated 125,000 spectators during the season. Where and when else does a band have an audience that large?

Incidentally, we heard an interesting bit of conversation the other day between a band director and his superintendent. It seems that the band director was voicing the old and much used statement that marching contests and concert performances couldn't be held together because it destroyed the tone quality of his performers, etc. In this particular case, the two contests were some seven weeks apart. The director said that he would be developing his woodwind section by that time and the marching would

interfere. The administrator replied very quickly that he wouldn't mind seeing the woodwinds more in evidence even during the marching and in his opinion an improvement in tone quality even with the marching band wouldn't be entirely out of place. Needless to say, the superintendent was a former musician. This is food for thought, to say the least.

What About Orchestras?
Probably you have noticed the article in this paper concerning the development of orchestras. What do you think about orchestras in the public schools? Do you have any good ideas about how they may be developed? We want to print something every month which will assist in this program. Send in your ideas. Let's get down to bare facts in this proposed idea of pushing orchestral programs. Why have they failed? Do we have a complete misconception on the teaching of strings? We don't know, we're just asking.

Marriage Course Offered in San Antonio Schools

A course on marriage relations will be on the San Antonio high schools' schedule in January. According to Dr. Bernice Moore of The University of Texas, the San Antonio high schools are the first in Texas attempting to teach such a subject.

After several months of preparation and discussion, the school board announced that the course dealing with family and home relations will be offered on a non-credit basis the first term. If the course proves successful, credit may be given later.

Classes will be opened only to seniors desiring the opportunity for the study. Included in the course will be the study of young people's problems, such as family relations, boy-girl friendships and preparations for marriage. Mrs. Payton Kennedy will teach the subject which is scheduled for one day a week for eight weeks. Classes will be limited to thirty students.

Closed Shop

An English decree of 1637 declared that only twenty master printers were allowed to work in that country. It said: "If any other should secretly or openly pursue the trade of printing, he should be set in the pillory, or whipped through the streets and suffer such other punishments as the court should inflict upon him."

Even in America, printing was discouraged by powerful influences. In 1671, Sir William Berkeley wrote: "I thank God we have not free schools of printing."



PERMISSION TO REPRINT THIS ARTICLE, WHICH APPEARED IN THE DECEMBER ISSUE OF THE SOUTHWESTERN MUSICIAN, WAS GIVEN BY THE EDITOR-PUBLISHER, H. GRADY HARLAN, CHAIRMAN, DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC, HOWARD PAYNE COLLEGE, BROWNWOOD.

REQUESTS frequently come to us for aid in regard to editorials for the school paper. How can we discover good subjects for editorials? How can we develop reader interest in our editorial pages? Should we limit ourselves to editorials on school subjects or should we discuss community problems on our editorial page? These are samples of some of the questions that are frequently asked. Perhaps a few suggestions will be helpful to those editors and advisers who struggle with the problems of editorial vigor and effectiveness.

1. Why not set up an Editorial Council to meet once a month and to plan in advance some of the leading editorials of the month? This council should include several non-journalism students, preferably ones who occupy strategic positions in the school life and who will, therefore, have their fingers on the real problems of student life. This council should not be charged with writing the editorials, but with planning them through a careful study of school needs.

2. Occasionally, make use of guest editorial writers. At least once a year, perhaps twice a year, the editorial writer for the local newspaper should be invited to be guest editorialist in the school paper. What he writes should attract student attention, and the action should help to promote the interest of the professional editor in the high-school journalists. He may even respond by inviting the high-school editorial writers to take over the editorial page of the professional paper for one day a year. The Student President, one of the yell leaders, one of the football players, the semester's honor student, and others may become guest editorialist for one editorial.

3. Work out an occasional editorial that can be told in a picture or a series of pictures. Someone in the school should be able to take the pictures with little expense to the paper.

4. Plan an editorial campaign to last for several issues of the paper. Such a campaign may be a "crusade" to get some much-needed improvement to the school; but many campaigns can be much more quiet than a crusade though just as effective. For instance, the school paper may instigate a quiet campaign to encourage better manners, more politeness, on the part of students in general; some aspect of the subject could be treated on the editorial page of each issue, but no ballyhoo need be used in connection with the editorials.

5. Watch your exchange newspapers for good editorial ideas. Many topics that stir interest in one school will find application in other schools also, when approached from the local point of view.

6. Why not solicit the aid of an English teacher in assigning her class to write an editorial for the school paper? Each student can write on a subject of his own choosing, or subjects can be crystallized through class discussion. The teacher will then grade her students just as she would for a routine English theme; and the best editorial from the class can then be published in the next issue of the school paper. Good ideas for editorials may emerge from such a discussion in non-journalistic circles.

The Commerce High *Tiger Tips* brought the old year to an end with a well-planned resume of important news stories for 1947. The Diamond Hill (Fort Worth) *Hill Topper*, in a similar vein presented a resume of the 1947 football season on its sports page. Such round-up feature articles, emphasizing highlights in the news of the past year, can be written so as to stimulate considerable reader interest. Most of us like to think back over our thrills and big moments.

In 1946 the *Campus Corral* of San Angelo was one of two Texas high-school papers to receive the National Tuberculosis Association Certificate of Honor for tuberculosis publicity work. This year the staff of the paper entered the campaign with considerable vigor. Twenty-five members of the *Corral* staff attended a banquet to launch the project, and the paper followed up with pictures, news stories, and editorials. This campaign is an excellent example of the kind of support that a school paper can give to a worthwhile project.

February looms ahead as the month in which judges will be at work trying to select the best two high-school papers in each district and each class. If you have not mailed a copy of each of your papers to I.L.P.C. headquarters in Austin, be sure to do so.

School Orchestras in Texas Are Not Getting a Fair Deal

(By Gid Waldrop, Conductor of the Baylor University Orchestra, Waco, Texas)

IT is a sincere hope that this article be taken as an appeal to the instrumental directors of the public schools of Texas. Certainly the matter I wish to discuss is a long neglected subject among music educators, orchestral music and school orchestras are in a deplorable condition in the state of Texas; in fact, they are almost non-existent.

The first point I wish to make is that there should not be reduction in the vocal or instrumental set-ups as they now exist in our public schools, but rather an addition of string personnel to the school music staffs.

Few Orchestras at Contests

The lack of adequately trained string instructors, or rather the lack of string instructors altogether, may be easily proven by a quick investigation of school contests. Most regional contests include from thirty to fifty bands. If there are more than one or two orchestras it is exceptional and the unfortunate fact is that apparently most people concerned do not care. Last year at the Texas Music Educators Association clinic in Galveston there were ample band and choral students to form clinic groups of high quality. In order to get a clinic orchestra together, however, we found it necessary to take our own symphony from Baylor to Galveston to serve as a clinic group. Actually there were very few high-school string students capable of serving in a clinic orchestra.

I do not believe that this situation exists outside of the Southwest, or at any rate, to the same extent. Even in our neighboring state Oklahoma there is a better situation in this regard. Upon an investigation following the clinic of last February, it was revealed that there are whole areas of the state where school string instructors just do not exist. For example, the large and otherwise cultural Rio Grande Valley area was, as of last year, without school string personnel. Certainly the Rio Grande Valley should not be singled out alone. I can name a number of cities of fifteen thousand and at least one city of one hundred thousand where the school administration has not felt orchestral music important enough to hire a single string instructor. When approached on the subject, some

superintendents give this answer, "It would be nice if we had the money for such a program."

Appeals to Band Directors

Others have said, "We can only afford a school band and we don't want to reduce our band program." Perhaps it is for this reason that I make my appeal to the band directors of the state.

It is true, there are bright spots, but one must hunt hard to find them. To name a few, Temple, Beaumont, Amarillo, Dallas and Ft. Worth have made important strides along this line. Believe me, these bright spots are the exceptions. An investigation of mid-western and eastern states would quickly prove that a town does not have to be large nor its school system wealthy to support the most musical of the ensembles—the orchestra. It is not difficult to wax enthusiastic when we heard of the vast sums of money some of our wealthy oil towns spend on their school bands. If even one such town has actually encouraged orchestral music, I haven't located it.

It is often the case at Baylor, and I am sure orchestral conductors at other Texas colleges have had similar experiences, that a student will say to us, "I wish so much that I had been encouraged to learn an orchestral instrument in high school." It is then that I wonder if our emphasis is not slightly misplaced, for in the vast majority of our schools there is not even the opportunity, much less the encouragement.

Orchestras Are Not Expensive

I realize that this idea must grow slowly and that things cannot be done overnight. There are several band directors in the state who are doing their utmost to further school orchestras. To these the heartiest congratulations are due. In some cases the school systems have actually invested money on string instruments for class instruction. The cost of such a program is generally grossly overestimated. An adequate violin or viola can be had for much less than a wind or brass instrument of comparative quality. After interest has been fostered in string instruments, if an adequate string instructor is available, students will before long be purchasing their own instruments.

The real pioneers of Texas music, it seems to me, are those "few and far between" string instructors who have been struggling against an almost impossible situation. I believe that the band directors of this state owe it to the art of music to educate their superintendents on an existing deplorable situation.

Extemp Speech Winner Active

San Angelo Senior Writes For School Paper



Billie Tom Godwin
San Angelo High School

A senior at San Angelo High School which she represented in the Extemporaneous Speech finals at the 1947 State Meet, Billie Tom Godwin is continuing her outstanding work in speech and dramatics. Third place winner in the Extemp Speech contest last summer, Billie Tom is a member of the Footlighter Club, of Masque and Gayel, and is on the staff of the high-school paper. Before coming to the State Meet, she had placed second in the District Meet of the Oratorical Contest sponsored by the American League.

Billie Tom is also interested in music, and plays the violin in the high-school orchestra. Her plans for the future are to major in religious education. Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Godwin, 110 North Oakes Street, San Angelo, Texas, are her parents.



Six Schools Suspended

Six schools were suspended in football for the 1948 season by the State Executive Committee on December 1 for failure to supply the State Office of the League with eligibility lists of boys for the 1947 season, although a number of requests were made for them.

Conference B schools which were suspended are Bells, Briggs and Sanger. Schools playing six-man football which were suspended are Lazbuddy, Loop and Peacock.

Spring Training

On recommendation of the Advisory Council the State Executive Committee adopted the following interpretation of Rule 27 of the Football Plan:

"The issuance or use of any football equipment other than a football will be considered a violation of the spring training rule, whether or not this occurs in a physical education class or not."

Ranger Disqualified

At a meeting of the State Executive Committee of the Interscholastic League on January 14, 1948, the Ranger High School was disqualified in football for the season of 1948, on a charge of recruiting. The school may play and carry out a regular schedule but is not eligible to receive any League honors in football next season.

Correction in List of Regional Directors

The list of Director Generals and Contest Managers for regional meets in Section 3, Article IV, Constitution and Rules, should read:

Director General, chairman; a Director of Debate, a Director of Declaration, a Director of Extemporaneous Speech, a Director of Athletics, a Director of Ready Writers; and a commercial contests manager, a number sense manager, a slide rule manager.

Kingsbury Suspended in Basketball

Kingsbury High School was suspended in basketball for the season of 1947-48 at a meeting of the State Executive Committee on October 15, 1947, because of having continued to use a player who had been declared ineligible by the district committee.

Deport Suspended

Because of the foul language used by a Deport basketball player to one of the officials, the State Executive Committee ruled April 2 that Deport High School should be suspended from basketball during the 1948 season.

Edgewood Suspended

Edgewood High School (San Antonio) is suspended in basketball for 1947-48. Last season players were used who had already been declared ineligible by the district executive committee.

Out-of-State Music Educators to Assist at T.M.E.A. Clinic

High-School Orchestras, Bands, Chorus Invited to Convention

TEXAS high-school and college musicians and directors attending the annual state clinic-convention sponsored by the Texas Music Educators Association in Waco, February 11-14, will have their musical problems "diagnosed" by clinicians from California, Louisiana, Indiana, and Texas. Headquarters for the band, orchestra and choral groups will be at the Hotel Roosevelt.

On the staff of clinicians, according to D. O. Wiley, secretary-treasurer of T.M.E.A., will be Clarence Sawhill of the University of Southern California, L. Bruce Jones of Louisiana State University, Oriem Dalley, conductor of the Wichita Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Wilfred C. Bain of the University of Indiana, J. Campbell Wray of the Southwestern Baptist Seminary, and David Bennett, composer and arranger.

Instrumental Class Added

A new feature of the clinic-convention will be the instrumental class with the following clinicians on hand: Cornet, Col. Earl D. Irons, N.T.A.C., Arlington; clarinet, James B. Nevin, Sweetwater High School; French horn, John Woldt, Baylor University; drums and twirling, C. R. Hackney, S.H. S.T.C., Huntsville.

Clinic demonstrations for bands of the eastern division, Regions 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9, will have W. W. Wendland of Commerce High School as their organizer. Robert E. Fielder of Abilene High School will have charge of the sessions for bands of the western group, Regions 1, 2, 3, 8 and 10.

Magazine Digest Will Be Used in High Schools

Of the 5982 magazines published in the United States, *Magazine Digest* is one of the 100 approved for use in high schools. The selection was made by Laura K. Martin, chairman of the evaluation committee of the American Association of School Librarians.

Here is her verdict:

"*Magazine Digest* is probably the best of the general digests. *Magazine Digest* has yielded less than digests generally do to the temptation to skim the publishing world for substantiation of particular partisan viewpoints. Fresh, wholesome, and cosmopolitan, without too many scintillating trivialities, its scope is wide, with a sensitivity to the significance of news. It gives much light on little-known phases of world news. The tone is generally liberal, but it is a liberality which is analytical and discriminating."



By Bruce Roach

THIS month we are again suggesting a number of plays especially recommended for contest use. This list and the list published in December should by no means be the only sources chosen by the director in selecting a contest play for this year. But if you, as a director, are at a loss concerning play selection, it is believed that you will find something worthwhile from these two lists. If there is no title on either of the two groups that appeals to you, please write the Interscholastic League Drama Service, and we shall be glad to help you.

In addition, do not forget to consult the Prescribed List of One-Act Plays concerning the eligibility of your choice. If the play does not appear on the Prescribed List, write us and send along a reading copy so that it may be evaluated for eligibility.

Aria De Capo, by Edna St. Vincent Millay. 4mlw, fantasy, Baker, \$15.

A play within a play. A Pierrot comedy is a part of the story showing the futility of war.

Bathroom Door, by Gertrude Jennings. 3m3w, comedy, French, \$5.

Concerning the difficulty of getting to use the bathroom in a crowded hotel.

Bumbo the Clown, by Lawrence Gibson. 3mlw, fantasy, French, \$5.

The spirit of dead Bumbo saves the life of a little sick boy.

Cabbages, by Edward Staadt. 3m4w, comedy, French, \$5.

Mrs. Grosamer pays \$2000 to trace the family tree, and then pays another \$2000 to keep secret what she learns.

Cathleen ni-Hollihan, by W. B. Yeats. 3m3w, drama, French, \$15.

The spirit of Ireland lures a young man away from the girl he is about to marry.

Command Performance, by Jack Knapp. 6m4w, drama, Baker, \$5.

An Indian Maharajah plays a game with his English guests and one of them pays with his life.

Flattering Word, by George Kelly. 2m3w, comedy, French, \$10.

The minister, opposed to the theatre, decides to see a play when an actor flatters him that he looks like Booth.

Game of Chess, by Kenneth Goodman. 4m, drama, Henry Holt, \$5.

A Russian aristocrat interrupts a chess game to win a game which might have cost his life.

God Winks, by Katherine Burgess. 2m2w, comedy, Longmans, \$5-\$10.

An attempt fails to trick an old man out of a cup and saucer used by George Washington.

Ghost of Jerry Bundler, by Jacobs and Rock. 7m, drama, French, \$5.

A ghost joke with an almost tragic ending in this old favorite.

Grand Cham's Diamond, by Allan Monkhouse. 3m2w, comedy, Baker, \$5.

A family suddenly acquires a diamond, but gives it up after overcoming the temptation to keep it.

Hero-Worship, by Frances Hargis. 2m2w, comedy, French, \$10.

The falsehoods lived a lifetime by a Civil War veteran become almost realities.

He, by Eugene O'Neill. 5mlw, drama, Dramatists Play Service, \$5.

Stubborn pride forces a captain to stay at sea for whale oil while his wife goes insane.

Maid of France, by Harold Brighouse. 3m2w, fantasy, French, \$5.

Joan of Arc comes to life for two sleeping soldiers.

Maker of Dreams, by Oliphant Down. 2mlw, fantasy, French, \$8.

The Maker of Dreams shows Pierrot that Pierrette is his ideal woman.

Minnie Fields, by E. P. Conkle. 5m, drama, French, \$5.

Five men watch over Minnie in her casket and talk about her.

Miss Marlow at Play, by A. A. Milne. 2m2w, comedy, French, \$10.

An actress turns the tables on the father of one of her admirers.

Night Falls on Spain, by Hazel Sholley. 3m2w, drama, Baker, non-royalty.

A priest saves the life of a boy and girl at the cost of his own life.

Overtones, by Alice Gerstenberg. 4w, comedy, Longmans, \$5-\$10.

The "inner selves" of two women tell their true thoughts while the real ones carry on a stilted conversation concealing their feelings.

Southern Cross, by Paul Green. 4mlw, drama, French, \$5.

League to Publish 150 Extemp Topics

Complete List to Appear in February Leaguer

Students entering this year's Extemporaneous Speech competition will draw one of the official League topics for the subject of their talks. Before contests start the entire list of 150 topics will be supplied to schools.

Eighty of the subjects have already been published in the INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUER in the October, November and December issues. An additional thirty topics are given below. The complete list of topics, including forty new ones, will appear in the February LEAGUER. If schools have not received copies during the past three months, teachers may write to the editor for back copies.

Since the subjects are selected from current news stories, the general topics are divided into these headings: Labor in the United States; Political Trends; Veterans' Affairs; Atomic Energy; Foreign Relations of the United States (particularly with Russia); Inflation; Affairs of the Army and Navy; Educational Trends.

Magazines highly recommended as sources for material are *Time*, *Newsweek*, *Our Times*, *United States News*, and *Vital Speeches*, *The New Republic*, *The Nation*, *The Magazine Digest*.

The following topics should be added to the list:

1. The Success or Failure of the Emergency Relief Program.
2. Universal Military Training and the Strength of the United States.
3. Income Tax: A Touchy Political Subject.
4. The Trend of Prices in 1948 and Congressional Reaction.
5. The Status of Treaties with Germany and Japan.
6. China's Civil War: Nationalists or Communists?
7. The Story of Palestine: 1948.
8. Is France Destined for a Strong Government?
9. India and Self-Government.
10. The Civil Crisis in Italy.
11. Emergency Aid for Europe.
12. Call to Action on Taxes.
13. China Deserves Aid.
14. The College Bills That Uncle Sam Pays.
15. Russia's Spreading Power.
16. Industrial Relations and the Taft-Hartley Law.
17. The Third Party in National Politics.
18. Anti-Communist Drives in the United States: 1948.
19. George Marshall's Influence on the United States' Foreign Policy.
20. The Future of the Democratic Party.
21. The Future of the Republican Party.
22. The Current Economic Scene.
23. United States Ambassadors: Do They Fill Today's Need?
24. UNESCO: Success or Failure?
25. Geography in Germany's Life.
26. Plan for Europe: Russian Style.
27. Eisenhower: General, Educator, or Statesman?
28. Where Do We Stand on Our Foreign Policy?
29. What Good Have Our Private Relief Agencies Done?
30. Is 1948 the Year of Explosion in Greece?

Texas Is Well Represented At Speech Convention

Quite a group of Texas speech teachers attended the National Speech Association Convention at the Hotel Utah in Salt Lake City from December 28 to January 1.

Well-known personalities of the Texas Speech Association who made the long trip to the Mormon city included Wilhelmina Hedde, Adamson High School, Dallas; Harold Weiss, Southern Methodist University, Dallas; Ted Skinner, A.&I. College, Kingsville; Crannell Tolliver, West Texas State Teachers College, Canyon; Elton Abernathy, Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos; Amy Allen, Texas State College for Women, Denton; Clark Weaver, Texas State College for Women, Denton; Chase Winfrey, Austin High School, Austin; Sara Lowrey, Baylor University, Waco; Dorothy Coats, formerly of Baylor University; Clark Carlile, formerly of A.&I. College; Gordon Minter, Lucy Barton and Bruce Roach, The University of Texas; and Mr. and Mrs. Powell of Sul Ross, Alpine.

Texas appearing on the program were Wilhelmina Hedde, whose topic was "Curriculum of the Fundamentals Course in Secondary Schools; Elton Abernathy, who spoke on "Pronunciation in Teaching Techniques." Sara Lowrey read "God's Trombones" and also served on the Oral Interpretation Discussion Group. Lucy Barton's talk was on "Theatre Costume and the Time-Spirit." Bruce Roach addressed the convention of 1500 on "Plans for Debating in Texas" and gave a summary of national festivals, contests and conferences during 1947.

The University of Texas faculty members who had articles read at the convention were T. A. Rousse, N. Edd Miller, now at Northwestern University, Dorothy McLaughlin Lusk, Loren Winship, and Roy Bedichek. Professor Winship was named to the Advisory Council of the American Educational Theatre Association.

A highlight of the convention was the presentation by the University of Utah Theatre of Ibsen's *Peer Gynt*. The University of Utah Theatre has over 900 students in its enrollment, which is some sort of record among University theatres. Salt Lake City spared no effort in making this one of the outstanding conventions in the history of the Speech Association. Next year the national convention will be held just after Christmas in Washington, D.C.

Wasting Education

To teach about something, no matter how interesting and important, without good corresponding help in relating this knowledge to the serious business of life is an educational waste of the greatest magnitude. This does not mean less emphasis upon knowledge of facts and theories, but it does mean relating those facts and theories to an understanding of life.—Gertrude Wilson, *Journal of Deans of Women*.

Junior Declaimers Have Wide Choice of Poems

Over 2,500 Selections Contained on Revised Prescribed List

THE REVISED edition of the Prescribed List of Junior Declamations is now ready for distribution, announces Bruce Roach, director of speech activities.

The bibliography of books included on the newly revised list has been brought up-to-date as far as possible with new publications included. Many of the books given in earlier lists have gone out of print, or their publishers have temporarily suspended publication due to the paper shortage. However, since a number of schools already have these books, these titles have also been included.

Short Cut for Teachers
One addition is the notation under the books that are of special interest to sub-juniors. With this information, teachers of sub-juniors can quickly find some references for their immediate use.

"This is the first revision of this list since 1941," the speech director points out, "and there are a number of changes that have been made since that time in the Junior Declamation Contest."

"There seems to be some confusion in many parts as to the status of the junior declaimer and the sub-junior declaimer. Junior declaimers are required to use only selections from the prescribed list. Sub-junior declaimers may get their material anywhere.

"According to the Constitution and Rules, an eligible junior must be 10 years of age or over and under 14 years on the first day of the preceding May. Pupils under 10 years of age on the preceding May are sub-juniors, and the State Office issues no rules regarding

the declamation contests for this group. Contests for sub-juniors are handled locally. Teachers in elementary schools should consult their principals about the declamation contest for sub-juniors and the time and place of their local grade school meet.

"Although there are no set rules for sub-juniors (except that the sub-junior must be under 10 years of age) the grade school meet directors usually use the Prescribed List as a basis for the sub-junior declamations. If this list is used for students of this age bracket, teachers should be careful to select poems within the grasp of the younger students," the speech director continues.

Avoid Affectation
"Avoid the mistake of picking a poem for your sub-junior declaimer (whether it appears on the Junior List or not) that is too simple for your student or one that is too saccharinly sentimental," urges Roach. "Get a poem with some intelligence. The reason the State Office had to prescribe a list for juniors was that some teachers were picking highly dramatic, stupidly sweet, heartrending slush for their students to learn that had no literary value and actually did harm to the art of interpretation. Such material causes the student to be affected and utterly insincere. Too often with such material the student does not even know what he is saying and merely mimics his teacher.

"Old elocution habits are frowned upon now, because they destroy sincerity. Do not subject your sub-juniors to this menace," asks the director.

The Prescribed List of Junior Declamations may be secured from the Bureau of Public School Service, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. The price is 10 cents a copy. The remittance should be enclosed with the order for speedy service.

Slide Rule Short Cuts Appear in New Edition

Additional short cuts in the operation of the slide rule in solving mathematical problems are included in the recently revised League bulletin, "How To Use a Slide Rule."

The first addition of the publication, written by L. W. Ramsey, assistant professor of mathematics and engineering at Texas Christian University in 1944, has been revised by H. Haley, a student of The University of Texas.

An effort has been made to present a minimum number of rules with reference to decimal placement. This second edition has been enlarged by the inclusion of a set of miscellaneous practice problems similar to those given at the various League meets together with the answers to all practice problems appearing in the booklet.

Copies of the revised edition will be available in February. Orders should be mailed to the Bureau of Public School Service, Division of Extension, The University of Texas, Austin, Texas. The price is 20 cents per copy.

State Assns. Complain About Crowd Conduct

(Continued from Page 1)

"Let's begin," suggests Oberbauer, "by calling off all bets. Let's begin by refusing to make a bet, by refusing to enter a pool on an athletic contest, and by letting it be known around town that the schoolboy and college athletic contest is not the medium through which to pick up some extra change.

"Gambling on sports can be eliminated if people won't gamble. The school man and in particular the physical education teacher, can lead the way in this beginning."

The necessity for conscientious physical examinations for athletes was brought out by a news item from a Columbus, Ohio, newspaper and comments from a writer on the staff of the *Ohio High School Athlete*:

"Last September Clarence Karnes, 15-year-old Reynoldsburg High School freshman, collapsed on his hometown gridiron field and died within a few moments of a heart attack.

"The week before, to the day, the physician for the Reynoldsburg Association discovered the boy's heart murmur and informed him that he could not play football. When Karnes took the news so much to heart that he wept, the physician told him he could suit up, kick the ball around, but not to do any exercises or playing. Karnes, however, disobeyed the doctor's instructions, went through the pre-game exercises the night of a big game, and died."

The questions asked by the staff writer of the *Ohio High School Athlete* were: "Suppose Reynoldsburg High School had been negligent? Suppose the physician's examination had been perfunctory?"

Michigan, one of the largest associations of the group, has adopted the policy of limiting "all-star" games. School officials, and coaches are prohibited from taking part in the organization, management, officiating or the selection of teams for such "all-star" games.

Minnesota Bans Spring Training
Minnesota's State High School League prohibits football practice of any kind before August 25. The Board of Control has interpreted this section of their constitution dealing with football practice to mean this: "The issuance of suits, equipment or footballs by any school before August 25 is prohibited."

Texas seems to be the only organization forced to rule on "cajoling." Out-of-state publications, when they refer to the League regulation, explain what a calf-roping formation.

Speech Teacher Favors League Competition

(Continued from Page 1)

teachers of speech, we should be willing to give our time and effort to the students in our classes rather than the promising student outside the class. We should not think so constantly of winning a State Meet.

"Becoming informed" is just one of several steps in learning to speak. If a student is forced to spend all his time in collecting material, he will, of course, neglect other steps. Some teachers will question the advisability of their students' gathering material on 150 topics. Certainly no teacher will attempt to train a student in 150 speeches during a school year. Studying the topics must of necessity become a class or group project. As the contest is set up in our state, it is necessary that the student, unless he is exceptionally well-read, begin his preparation in the fall semester.

Have a Purpose
A second step in preparation of a speech, one that is often abused in contest work, is the selection of a purpose in speaking. Too many contestants appear on the floor with no purpose other than to win the judges' votes. Others apparently have no reason other than to talk; some speeches seem to be a summary of an article read. Usually in an extemp contest the speech will be persuasive or informative. This will depend on the wording of the topic and on the individual. In some states in which debaters take part in the extemp contest, the topics are worded as questions and the speech is expected to be that of the advocate. Here in Texas, the student must spend some time deciding his purpose in speaking.

The next step includes the arrangement and the development of ideas. Most teachers of public speaking find that the outline is the best method of organization in that it encourages extemporaneous speaking. The sentence outline is best for the beginner; later he will be able to compress the outline.

The Interscholastic League Extempore Speech Contest can be a powerful motivating force if it is a supplement, not a substitute for classroom speech.

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.

JANUARY appears to be a big month for high-school drama students, as many one-act play casts will hear the call, "curtain time," warning them they are about to make their debut behind the footlights.

Debate coaches have been busy also smoothing rough edges off of arguments for this year's debate query as the time for selecting teams approaches.

During the Christmas season, schools drew heavily on the talents of their speech departments for special entertainments and programs.

James Reach's production, *The Green Ghost*, will be presented by Woodrow Wilson High School dramatists in January, according to H. Bush Morgan, speech director.

Woodrow Wilson debaters face a busy schedule during the coming month, says coach Dorothy McClain, with a trip to Austin, a radio broadcast and the Sunset High School tournament on the calendar.

Superintendent Charles N. Big-ham of Giddings took nine of his public speaking students to Austin to hear The University of Texas vs. University of Kansas debaters and to see the University Drama Department's production of *Romeo and Juliet*.

Twenty-three students will serve as members of the cast and crew for Tech's next dramatic production, *Stardust*, reports Mrs. Elaine Curran, dramatics teacher of San Antonio Vocational and Technical High School.

The debate class of Miss Lillian Huggetts, El Paso High School coach, has paired off into teams of two. These pairs will compete for the rest of the semester on the current Interscholastic League debate question. A round robin of debates will be held to determine the final contestants.

The play *Why Worry* was given in the auditorium of Highland Park High School, Dallas, January 9, with Mrs. Edith Steed directing and Miss Helen Moore in charge of the stage crew.

Dramatics classes of Milby High School, Houston, presented three one-act plays December 17 under the supervision of Roscoe Bayless. The plays were *Murder by Morning*, *Between Trains*, and *Oh, Where Is My Wandering Boy Tonight?* Milby High School also combined the talents of their music, dramatic and physical education departments in presenting their annual Christmas program.

Director Bayless has announced his February production will be *He Who Hesitates*.

Drama classes of Ball High School, Galveston, gave the proceeds of three one-act plays to the P.T.A. Visual Education Fund. Director Arthur Graham chose *Good-night Caroline*, *Overtones* and *Backstage* for the program January 9.

On Boasting

We human beings find it difficult not to boast when we have done a good job. But too many boast at the wrong time and too often. Boasting never yields a profit.

One successful man said he owed his success to a close study of his Dominicker rooster. That rooster was a powerful fighter. He could fly higher and cut deeper than any other rooster in the neighborhood. But—he often lost fights against weaker foes.

His trouble was that right in the middle of the fight he stops to crow.

One-Act Play Directors Should Strive For Naturalness in Making-up Players

(By Bruce Roach, Director of Speech Activities)

FOR over two thousand years, make-up has been recognized as an integral part of a theatrical production. Plays often depend on how the actors and actresses look physically, particularly their faces.

It is a sad commentary on our high-school theatre that the make-up, which is such an important part, is often inconsistent with the rest of the production. Often the make-up is piled on and overdone in a garish, grotesque manner. If one is to err, it is better to be under made-up than over made-up.

The problem of make-up must be approached from the angle of the character to be portrayed, as well as the physical contours of the acting cast for the role. The most important quality that the director must look for in make-up is a feeling of naturalness. Naturalness in make-up consists of allowing the actor and the audience to be comfortable during the performance.

Learning the Art

In order to achieve this naturalness, the person in charge of this important piece of backstage business, must be a keen observer. He must learn to analyze faces for individual features and form, for details and expression; he must learn to notice texture, color, contours, and the relative locations and proportions of the individual features, plus the general effect of the whole. To do this, he might start with his own face. With his fingers he can trace the bony structure, the brow, temples, cheek bones, eye sockets, nose, and jaw bone. He must determine where the bones are nearest the surface, where the flesh is soft, where the muscles are firm. By twisting his face into various expressions, he will notice the action of the muscles, the changes of contour and the exact location of wrinkles. By studying faces of others, he can note points of similarity and difference.

The student of make-up should also study paintings and prints of faces, especially those of older people, noting particularly the distribution of lights and shades. In make-up, for most practical purposes, the light should be considered as coming directly from the front and slightly above the face. A flashlight used in a darkened room will help to bring out the contours of the face.

The next step for the student of make-up is the use of materials. A new make-up material that has come into popularity with the high-school theatre is pancake. This can be purchased in a variety of shades at the nearest ten-cent store or may be ordered from any of the cosmetic or make-up companies. Most of the manufacturers will send free pamphlets on the proper use of their pancake. Max Factor of Hollywood, for instance, has a series of booklets on the use of pancake as well as a series on the use of grease paint.

The major difference in applying pancake rather than grease paint is that when the pancake is used, the lines are put on first and covered with the pancake. The lines are then brought out to the desired heaviness simply by rubbing off the covering film with the end of the finger. Shadows are made in the same way. Pancake has a number of advantages over grease paint in that perspiration is not as great, it is easier to apply, and it does not soil the clothing as badly.

But grease paint is still preferred by many directors. The secret of good make-up, especially with grease paint, is in the blending. One color must fuse into another, so that it is impossible to tell where one leaves off and the other begins. Do not use too much grease paint. Proper blending will make the paint go a long way.

Dressing Room Hints

As to the place for making-up, any room of adequate size can be made into a make-up room. It is imperative that the place be well lighted. If there is insufficient lighting, a string of lights on an extension cord works very well. There should be at least four large mirrors. A wide smooth board laid across two small tables or "saw horses" makes an effective work table. Supplies should include plenty of brushes, powder puffs, toothpicks, matches, combs, hairpins, bobby pins, scissors, baby brushes (for brushing powder), cleansing tissue, paper towels, eyebrow pencils, as well as the basic make-up material.

If possible, it is a good idea to have a team of workers do the make-up for a production. Too often the director tries to do it all himself. If a team is used, the first worker applies the ground or base tones when grease paint is used. If pancake is used, the first worker applies the lines and shadows.

Hair Make-up Explained

In applying crepe hair, there are a few simple rules to follow. If grease paint is used, the part of the face to which the crepe hair is to be applied must be wiped clean, as the spirits gum, used for sticking the hair on, will not adhere to an oily surface. Spirits gum may be removed after the performance with rubbing alcohol.

If the hair is to be greyed, it should be done at this fourth station. Zinc Oxide brushed on the hair is equally effective and much simpler to use. Zinc Oxide may be purchased at any drug store and does not hurt the hair. Cornstarch, clown white grease paint, and white powder are also used. Care should be taken in using the powder and cornstarch, however, since they create a cloud of white if accidentally patted.

An extreme smile will outline the rough triangle on the cheeks in which all the rouge should be applied. As the character advances in age, the rouge should be placed farther down and back. Blue or grey mixed with lip rouge will give the effect of pallid lips.

The third worker should be supplied with lining pencils and shadow, if grease paint is used. Shadows along the nose near the inner corner of the eyes ages the face. If pancake is used, the third worker should concentrate on rubbing the lines and shadows to the proper heaviness. This worker should make certain his station has excellent light.

The fourth table should be provided over by an experienced make-up person. Final touches, general blending, mustaches, and beards, etc., should be put on here. Some directors find that it is more economical and much easier to buy the ready-made beards and mustaches, which can be used over and over again, rather than to buy crepe hair and go through the lengthy process of remaking the beards for every performance.

In the last analysis, of course, it must be remembered that make-up, along with costumes and properties possess little value in themselves. They are primarily tools of expression in the hands of the character to whom they have been applied. Thus it is that the true test of the best make-up appears; it does not call attention to itself, yet, at the same time, the make-up job helps the character to convey information and to arouse a proper emotional reaction in the audience.

Separate B Meet Encourages One-Act Play Competition

ONE-ACT Play entries are increasing this year by leaps and bounds. Already over 100 Conference B schools, 75 Conference A schools and over 50 Conference AA schools have sent in acceptance cards.

The deadline date for entry in the One-Act Play Contest for 1947-48 is February 15.

Three separate series of meets are being planned for the three classifications of schools, which means there will be a state champion for the B schools, one for the A schools and one for the AA schools. Sentiment from all over the state has indicated that schools are delighted with the idea of competing only with casts of their own classification.

Schools planning on entering the One-Act Play Contest should send a card to the Interscholastic League Drama Service before February 15, 1948; otherwise they will not be eligible.

DEBATE MATERIAL

- League Debate Bulletin, 50c (Package of free material consisting of 10 items with each bulletin)
- NEUA Handbooks, Vols. I & II, 75c each
- Labor Relations and the Public—Annals of the American Academy of Political Science, 75c.
- Editorial Research Reports, 25c

Package for Sale: 50c
"Will the Taft-Hartley Law Improve Relations in Industry?"—Town Meeting.

"Do We Need New Labor Legislation?"—Chicago Round Table.

"Labor and the Law"—Chicago Round Table.

"Forward March of American Labor"—League for Industrial Democracy.

"Required Arbitration"—Reviewing Stand.

Brackenridge Wins AA Football Championship

BRACKENRIDGE High School brought the state title to San Antonio for the first time in the history of the University Interscholastic League when the Eagles won the '47 Conference AA Championship December 27, defeating the Highland Park, Dallas, Scotties 22-13.

Played before a crowd of more than 25,000 fans in San Antonio, the Brackenridge-Highland Park tilt was the last time these schools will compete for the AA crown, as both schools will be in different Conferences next season. Highland Park made its third appearance in the finals in four years.

More Schools in Football
In 1947 there was an increase of thirty-three schools and 1,118 boys playing football. In the season just ending 835 schools and 24,228 boys participated. The previous year, 1946, 802 schools and 23,110 boys played football.

Statistics for the 1947 season show 104 schools, 4,895 boys in Conference AA; 268 schools, 8,913 boys in Conference A; 295 schools, 7,883 boys in Conference B; 168 schools and 2,587 boys in the Six-Man Conference.

In Conference AA, District winners were: Amarillo, Wichita Falls, Odessa, Austin (El Paso), Paris, Highland Park (Dallas), Arlington Heights (Ft. Worth), Forest Avenue (Dallas), Breckenridge, Corsicana, Longview, Lufkin, Lamar (Houston), Goose Creek, Brackenridge (San Antonio), and Harlingen.

Bi-district winners in Conference AA were: Wichita Falls 7, Amarillo 0; Odessa 40, Austin (El Paso) 14; Highland Park (on first downs), Paris; Arlington Heights 23, Forest Avenue 6; Breckenridge 12, Corsicana 0; Longview 7, Lufkin 6; Goose Creek 13, Lamar (Houston) 7; Brackenridge 20, Harlingen 6.

Quarter-final results were: Odessa 27, Wichita Falls 0; Highland Park 18, Arlington Heights 14; Longview 0 (on penetrations), Breckenridge 0; Brackenridge 0 (on penetrations), Goose Creek 0. Results of the semi-finals were: Highland Park 18, Odessa 6; Brackenridge 20, Longview 0.

Conference A Winners
District winners in Conference A football from district 1 to district 40 were: Perryton, Canyon, Shamrock, Paducah, Levelland, Tahoka, Seminole, Merkel, Coleman, Eastland, Stamford, Olney, Bowie, Diamond Hill (Ft. Worth), Irving, Plano, Clarksville, Athens, Mt. Vernon, Edgewood, Atlanta, White Oak (Longview), Levert's Chapel (Overton), Carthage, Huntsville, Humble, Port Neches, Tomball, McGregor, Mexia, Cameron, Fredericksburg, Brenham, El Campo, Lockhart, South San Antonio, Carrizo Springs, Karnes City, Falfurrias, Weslaco.

Conference A bi-district winners were: Perryton 27, Canyon 6; Shamrock 25, Paducah 0; Levelland 38, Tahoka 0; Merkel 19, Seminole 12; Eastland 26, Coleman 7; Stamford 40, Olney 6; Bowie 7, Diamond Hill 6; Irving 27, Plano 0; Athens 20, Clarksville 7; Mt. Vernon 27, Edgewood 19; White Oak 42, Atlanta 13; Levert's Chapel 26, Carthage 6; Huntsville 19, Humble 6; Port Neches 13, Tomball 12; Mexia 26, McGregor 6; Cameron 33, Fredericksburg 6; El Campo 33, Brenham 7; Lockhart 45, South San Antonio 7; Carrizo Springs 31, Karnes City 21; Weslaco 13, Falfurrias 0.

Southwest Athletic Conference Promises Recruiting Controls

AN agreement has been made by members of the Southwest Athletic Conference to eliminate many of the evils which have occurred in regard to the "recruiting" of Texas high-school athletes by colleges and universities.

At the session of the Southwest Athletic Conference Athletic Directors in Dallas, December 12, the group took the following stand, according to James H. Stewart, executive secretary:

"It was agreed that no official representative of a Southwest Athletic Conference school should contact a prospective athlete until his eligibility has been completed in that particular sport. It was also agreed that no official representative would attempt to contact an athlete during his school hours."

Stewart presented a letter from Roy Bedichek, director of the League, to the athletic directors and a resolution from the Legislative Advisory Council during the session.

Report Violations
In a letter to the director of the League concerning the meeting, Stewart wrote, "I urge all member schools of the League to report

Regional winners were: Perryton 14, Shamrock 0; Levelland 20, Merkel 19; Eastland 35, Stamford 0; Irving 20, Bowie 0; Mt. Vernon 17, Athens 14; White Oak 19, Levert's Chapel 14; Port Neches 13, Huntsville 7; Mexia 8, Cameron 6; Lockhart 0, El Campo 0; Weslaco 6, Carrizo Springs 6.

Conference B Results
District winners in the forty-four districts of Conference B were: Spearman, Happy, Whitharral, New Deal (Lubbock), Crane, Sanderson, Bronte, Menard, Rochester, Clyde, Melvin, Comyn, Baird, Strawn, Alvarado, Valley Mills, Lewisville, Van Alstyne, Frisco, Richardson, Ladonia, Malakoff, Spring Hill (Longview), Beckville, Kerens, Fairfield, A. & M. Consolidated, Calvert, La Porte, Stephen F. Austin (Port Arthur), Sweeny, Schulenburg, Rogers, Crawford, Cherokee, Granger, Port Lavaca, Edgewood (San Antonio), Pearsall, Floresville, Refugio, Orange Grove, Hebbronville and Lyford.

Scores of the bi-district play-offs follow: Spearman 12, Happy 6; Whitharral 7, New Deal 6; Crane 47, Sanderson 0; Menard 19, Bronte 6; Clyde 15, Rochester 12; Melvin 13, Comyn 7; Baird 20, Strawn 0; Valley Mills 20, Alvarado 0; Lewisville 27, Van Alstyne 0; Richardson 12, Frisco 0; Ladonia 13, Malakoff 12; Beckville 13, Spring Hill 0; Kerens 44, Fairfield 0; Calvert (by 1st downs) 6, A. & M. Consolidated 6; Stephen F. Austin (Port Arthur) 20, La Porte 2; Schulenburg 20, Sweeny 0; Rogers 32, Crawford 0; Granger 41, Cherokee 0; Port Lavaca 26, Edgewood 13; Pearsall 47, Floresville 7; Refugio 20, Orange Grove 13; Hebbronville 12, Lyford 6.

Scores of the Regional championship tilts were: Spearman 51, Whitharral 0; Menard 6, Crane 6; Clyde 26, Melvin 0; Valley Mills 26, Baird 13; Lewisville 13, Richardson 12; Beckville 26, Ladonia 7; Calvert 31, Kerens 0; Stephen F. Austin 6, Schulenburg 0; Granger 38, Rogers 0; Pearsall 26, Port Lavaca 7; Refugio 66, Hebbronville 7.

Six-Man Results
Schools finishing first in their district in the Six-Man Conference included Follett, Farwell, Wilson, Ackerly, Dickens, Paint Creek, Sterling City, Fort Davis, South Lockett (Vernon), Allen, Richland, Pottsville, Karnack, Shepherd, New Caney, Kountze, Orangefield, Pearsall, Wallis, Crescent (Wharton), Dripping Springs, La Coste, Smiley, Los Fresnos.

Scores of the bi-district play-offs were: Farwell 28, Follett 20; Wilson 14, Ackerly 7; Paint Creek 53, Dickens 30; Sterling City 13, Fort Davis 13; South Lockett 56, Allen 14; Pottsville 22, Richland 14, (on Jan. 14, The State Committee forfeited the game to Richland after Pottsville was found to have used an ineligible player); Karnack 34, Shepherd 19; New Caney 24, Kountze 21; Pearsall 52, Orangefield 6; Crescent 40, Wallis 0; La Coste 33, Dripping Springs 22; Smiley 25, Los Fresnos 12.

Retired State Home Superintendent Dies

(Continued from Page 1)
old Central High School of Houston, principal of the Temple High School, professor of history in the Southwest Texas Teachers College, assistant visitor of schools for The University of Texas, head of the Extension Teaching Bureau of the Extension Division of the University, president of Sul Ross State Teachers College, and, finally, superintendent of the Masonic Home and School.

It was during his six years of service as assistant visitor of schools that Fletcher became one of the most widely known men of the state among teachers and administrators of Texas secondary schools. Constantly on the road, he visited classrooms, criticizing and evaluating the work of teachers, consulting and advising secondary school executives.

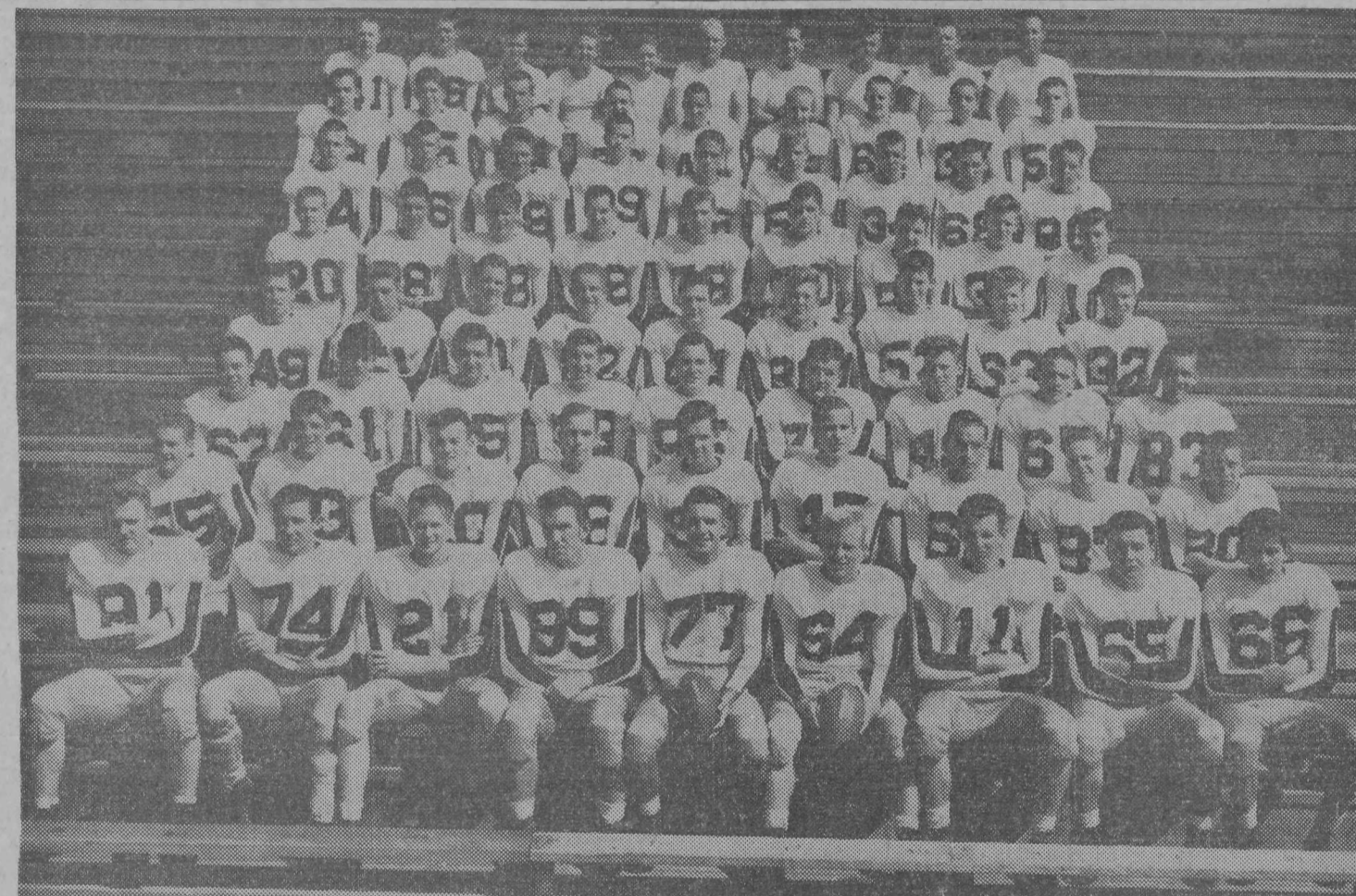
Of his quarter of a century of leadership as superintendent of the Masonic Home and School, James W. McClendon, chief justice of the Court of Civil Appeals and for twelve years a member of the board of trustees, says of Fletcher's work: "It was he who placed that institution at the head of institutions of that kind in the United States. He came to it just when Dr. Randall's building campaign had realized about two million dollars, and Fletcher was given the task of rebuilding the physical plant and equipping it from the ground up. The result speaks for itself. There is none better so far as housing and equipment is concerned."

Another of his friends and business associates, Roy Bedichek, wrote this tribute to Thomas Fletcher:

"The geniality of Fletcher, his warm heart, his easily aroused emotions, his hard business sense, his excellent taste and love of beautiful things, especially his love of wildlife and of animals generally, his rich and infectious humor, his intellectual integrity, are topics for the panegyrist who could find a wealth of illustration for each one of them in the life of this great man."



BRACKENRIDGE FOOTBALL SQUAD: Back row (left to right): Wayland Moody, Charles Shaw, Gerald Thompson, A. T. Timm, Norman Forson, Richard Calhoun, Ray Luce, Eugene Van Horn, Richard Self, and Robert Castanon.
Front row (left to right): Tom Stewart, Robert Sweet, Gary Anderson, Joe Ecrete, William Mercier, Jack Schleuning, Rudolph Rivero, Jack Emmert, Delmar Wurzbach, and Clifford White, Asst. Mgr.
Middle row (left to right): Ernest Vidal, Mgr.; John Posey, Asst. Mgr.; Judson Nowotny, Lester Hoffman, Don Hood, Wayne Topperwein, Gerald Olive, Daniel Perkins, William Sweet, Herby Sammons, and Gilbert Castanon.



HIGHLAND PARK FOOTBALL SQUAD: Front row, left to right: Max Daniel, Jimmie Thompson, Bob Draper, Jerry McConkey, Ewing Snyder, Billy Irish, Rusty Russell, Bob Irons, Jim Robertson. Second row: John L. Maxwell, Joe Wheeler, Bill Rippey, Richard Saunders, Alan Pierce, Joe Rowe, Harvey McAtee, Bill Baird, Herbert McJunkin. Third row: Ronald Brown, Billy Hill, John Gealy, Harrell Hayden, Ed Speer, Paul Welsh, Bill Spies, Herbert Anderson, Tie Davis. Fourth row: Skipper Glosser, Judson Francis, Perry McPherson, Rogge Marsh, Jack Ehrhardt, Bob Snelling, Gene Rutherford, Alva Shepard, Bill Crisler. Fifth row: Wendell Bray, Bill Hutchison, Bob Hopkins, Richard Brewer, Jimmy Rawles, Ed Heath, John Cooper, Robert Walker, Tommy Baker. Sixth row: Don Crozier, Jack Archibald, Dick Bokern, Larry Lacy, Joe DeCuir, Martin Vernon, Bob Bernet, Dick Vehon, Tom Jaynes. Seventh row: Bob Bentz, Neil Marshall, Porter Hemeuway, Tommy Morris, Terry James, Ed Genevock, Allen Crawford, Biddy West, Ed Moore. Eighth row: Bob Irby, Dick Bernet, Crozier Gowan, Mgr.: Ivan McGuire, Mgr.: Bob Thomas, Mgr.: Coach Colton Franklin, Coach Newman Casey, Coach Lyndon Davis, Coach Ernest Kennedy, Coach Herman Morgan.

Questions and Answers

The answers in this column are in no sense "official interpretations." Only the State Executive Committee is authorized under the rules to make official interpretations. The following answers were made to inquiries received in the course of routine correspondence with the State Office.

Q. An offer was made by a merchant in our town to give a donation of \$20 in merchandise to the student making the highest scholastic rating in my school this year. Would this be considered "pay" and would it in any way bar the student from participating in any League activities?

A. There is nothing in the Amateur Rule that prevents a boy from receiving a cash award for making the highest scholastic rating in the school. In case of a protest, however, it would be your responsibility to show that the award was given for scholastic reasons and not as an athletic award.

Q. Is it a Violation of the Awards Rule if members of a high-school football team are given a trip (transportation and admission) to a bowl game, assuming a jacket award of \$10.00 value has already been given each boy?

A. A school may take its football team to a bowl game, provided it is conducted as a school affair and not sponsored by some outside organization. Such trips have been ruled as "educational tours."

Q. Is a boy eligible to play in a Class B high school if he transferred from an AA high school but had neech participated in sports?

A. If the boy has never represented any other accredited high school in an interschool football or basketball game, and his parents reside in your district, he would be eligible after 30 calendar days as far as Article VIII, Sections 6, 13 and 14 are concerned.

Q. Does the Transfer Rule apply to 6-man football?

A. Yes. See Article VIII, Section 14.

Q. Would participation in a county championship tournament count on the three invitation tournaments allowed in basketball?

A. A county tournament would be considered as one of the three invitation tournaments since such a meet is not considered a basketball district meet.

League Speech Winners Make U.T. Debate Squad

Two of The University of Texas debaters who participated in the U.T.-A.&M. debate on world government, January 8, are winners of University Interscholastic League speech contests.

Q. If a boy reaches his eighteenth birthday during the fall season, is he eligible to participate in sports during the winter season?

A. A contestant who reaches his eighteenth birthday after May 1 is eligible for the following school term as far as the Age Rule is concerned.

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V.I.B. Announces Film Of U.S. Tennis Stars

The world's greatest tennis players are shown in action in a new sound film now available from the Visual Instruction Bureau of The University of Texas.

Entitled "Challenge Round, Davis Cup Tennis Matches—1947," this twenty minute film reveals the United States stars, Jack Kramer and Ted Schroeder defeating Australia's John Bromwich, Dinny Pails and Colin Long on the historic courts at Forest Hills to retain the Davis Cup. The tussle for tennis' most coveted international trophy is given in slow motion. The order number is So. 3228.

Football coaches can now order the spectacular 1946 Army-Navy game, No. 3235, from the Visual Instruction Bureau.

How Much Is 'Too Much' Basketball

HOW many basketball games per season should be played by high-school teams? Texas, as fifty percent of all states, does not limit the number of games during the season. States which have called a halt, have set the stopping point generally at eighteen or twenty matches.

Judging from the list of total games submitted last January by district winners in the Interscholastic League just before the State Tournament, the average number of games in all conferences is 25.45 per season. The twenty-four teams who won their Regional Championships and came to the State Tournament averaged 25.8 games.

The easiest schedule reported by any team was an eight-game season played by a Conference B squad. Two schools had a busy season playing forty-one games and two other teams had a forty-game total. However, out of the twenty-four teams who competed for Conference championships only five exceeded the thirty-game

Notes on the Meeting of The National Federation

(By the Editor)

WE attended the convention of the National Federation of High School Athletic Associations Jan. 6-9 in Biloxi, Mississippi, which please pronounce *bi-lux-i* with accent on the *lux*, in order to keep the natives from suspecting that you are a Yankee.

S.W.S.&S.
A popular magazine has recently published a "rip-snortin'" distinctly journalistic article on Biloxi under the title "Salt Water, Salubrity and Sin." We found plenty of salt water, and evidences that there had been much more salt water than was good for Biloxi itself or for the open country many miles up and down the water front. Salt water driven in by last fall's hurricane had torn the shore literally to shreds. Millions of dollars in value had gone into wrack and ruin. If either sin or salubrity can be as disastrous as salt water, we pray again to be delivered therefrom. We venture no opinion as to the desirability of any of these items taken in moderation.

Some thirty-five states were represented in this meeting, and the program included a vivacious discussion of everything from A to Z in the field of high-school athletics. Many of these associations so federated conduct other activities besides inter-school athletics, but in this meeting we heard very little of these "pore kin." Practically all the time was devoted to one phase or another of the athletic program and the major portion of that had some reference to basketball, for the basketball is the sport from which most state associations derive their revenue.

Girls' Athletics
One of the items on the program that greatly interested us in the early sessions of the convention was "girls' athletics." The two familiar angles of this subject quickly developed. One was the application of the championship principle to girls' basketball, following generally the trends in boys' basketball; and the other view was stoutly maintained by a representative of the National Section on Women's Athletics of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. One view is that schools are going to go ahead with a championship basketball series for girls anyway, and that the recognized state association can do a better job with it than any miscellaneous group which happens to undertake its promotion. The other view is that a championship series on a statewide basis had better not be undertaken at all unless it can be done with regulations and controls which meet the standards adopted by the Association above named.

Not Enough "Qualified Women"
Even the first of a considerable list of requirements embodying these "standards" cannot be met in the great majority of schools: "Athletic activities for girls and women should be taught, coached and officiated by qualified women." There are simply not enough "qualified women" to go around. There are not enough qualified women teachers, to say nothing of women coaches and officials. Thus, if a series of any magnitude is undertaken, it has to be done with the help of men coaches and men officials.

It is therefore obviously impossible to conduct a statewide championship in girls' basketball on the terms set forth by the organization best qualified to speak on the subject. There is no doubt that such a contest has commercial possibilities. One state promoting this sport for girls "grossed" \$70,000 from gate receipts last year. And the promoters watch anxiously for the approbation of spectators.

A state association secretary told us that he attended a meeting of persons interested in promoting a statewide contest in girls' basketball, and that the topic which provoked the liveliest discussion had to do with what the girls should wear to please the crowd. One contended for white ruffles over pink tights, and another thought that red ruffles over white tights had greater spectator-appeal. Our informant declared that little else was discussed at this meeting except ways and means of increasing the "gate."

Suggestions
We think that a respectable state association might undertake such a contest by:
1. Finding out first how many schools are prepared to meet the standards prescribed by the Women's Section on Athletics of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation.
2. Organizing these schools and only these schools for inter-school contests in girls' basketball (and in other sports, for that matter) and admit other schools as rapidly as they qualify.
3. Incorporating in the rules all the safeguards which practice has demonstrated are necessary to protect the health of the participants, such as medical examinations, girls' rules, proper limitation on number of games in a given period of time, and so on.
4. Instituting short courses and clinics with the co-operation of women physical education departments in various teacher training institutions, to increase the number of women qualified to teach, coach, and officiate, so that more and more schools may become qualified to join in the program.

More Competition Needed
Unless a competitive drive of measurable intensity is put behind sports for girls, there will continue to be a scarcity of women qualified to conduct such sports; and girls' athletic activities, especially in the smaller schools, will be left to the vagaries of whatever promotion-group happens to take hold of it first. One thing seems to be sure and that is that inter-school sports for girls, sometimes on a statewide championship basis, are going to be promoted whether the state associations or the NSWA approve of such or not.

Milk-and-water competitions and such mild and desirable recreational activities as play-days do not meet the demand; and some way the "demand" cannot be educated out of the public mind. It would seem to be the part of wisdom to recognize this fact, and begin to do something constructive about it.

Circus Bowl
There is no stadium in the world today capable of holding the number of spectators that frequented the Circus Maximus in Rome two thousand years ago, namely 355,000 people.—*The Comma.*

Other notes on the national meeting will appear in the next issue of the LEAGUER.