

School Executives Suggest Severance Tax for Question

Texas Problem Would Make Sound Query For '49 Debates

(By the Editor)
TIME arrives for selection of the query for next year's debates. There's no denying the fact that this contest needs something more than a mere shot in the arm to restore it to some of its old-time vigor.

There was a time when more than a thousand high schools participated yearly in the debates. Now there are hardly half that number. The war was responsible for decreased participation in all League contests, but the war is over and other contests are recovering with remarkable rapidity, but not so the debate.

The Interscholastic League began as a debating league nearly forty years ago. The contest is a classic one. Properly directed, it is perhaps the most truly educational contest that is scheduled in any League, for the actual participants, for the school as a whole,

and for the community. Properly directed, it develops an interest in public questions, provides a field for teaching the sound methods of research, offers an opportunity for sound instruction and practice in public speaking, as well as many other values which the public speaking teachers enumerate with enthusiasm.

Severance Tax Query Proposed
Why, then, the lag in this great contest? We have been inquiring around among school executives and have received several suggestions. One high-school principal, R. B. Norman, who has had a fine public speaking program going in the Amarillo High School for many years, writes as follows:
"I do think that it is time for the schools of Texas to begin again debating questions of current interest without reference to war-time situations and I don't know of a better one than the Severance Tax. Of course, this was a subject for debate a few years ago, but it would be entirely new now."

Resolution No. 22 adopted at the Fifteenth Mid-Winter Conference of Texas School Executives, which calls for a Severance Tax to help support the public schools, has the advantage of being a public question, a Texas question and one of great immediate concern to the schools themselves.

Superintendent R. L. Williams of Beaumont believes that a question in this field could be formulated which would be suitable for Interscholastic League debates. Other members of the Resolutions Committee of the Mid-Winter Conference express interest in a proposal to debate some aspects of this question. Superintendent H. L. Foster of Longview says:

"I want to assure you that so far as I am personally concerned that the resolution was not just something to project on paper, but something that needs and deserves our most careful consideration. Therefore, I would like to see the subject of a Severance Tax for the support of education, construction and maintenance of highways submitted and selected."

Idea Is Sound
County Superintendent R. E. Harris, Miss Emma Mae Brotze, President, Texas State Teachers Association, and Superintendent W. V. Harrison of Frost hold similar views. Byron England, Director of Instruction, El Paso, suggests there is a "possibility that many school men think the idea of a Severance Tax is so sound that it is hardly debatable, although others may differ from this opinion."

Experts in debate, however, point out that the question could be so phrased as to maintain a proper balance between the negative and the affirmative.

In our opinion, Mr. Norman's suggestion has sound sense in it. Instead of selecting vast, spongy subjects concerning world affairs, wouldn't it be better to get down to the now-and-here, and something that the people of Texas can do something about when they have made up their minds about it? Let's hear from LEAGUER readers on this subject.

Ft. Worth Writer Wins ILPC Honors

Clementine Murray Edits Page 1 of Jacket Journal

Clementine Murray of Arlington Heights, Ft. Worth, was awarded three honors in the Journalism Contest last spring. She took first place in Copy Reading and third place in Headline Writing, which gave her third place honors as an individual winner.

The Jacket Journal, of which she edited page one, won third place honors among high-school papers. Another honor she received last summer was third place in the Texas State Junior Historian Contest. She also holds the American Legion School Award.



Clementine Murray
Arlington Heights High School
(Fort Worth)

In addition to her journalism activities, Clementine lettered in band two years and taught piano. Last summer she accompanied classes at the piano for the Fort Worth Recreation Department.

Clementine's parents are Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Murray, Route 5, Box 128, Ft. Worth, Texas.

Grade School Contestants Can Make Their Choice Among 11 Literary, Athletic Events

ELEVEN contests are sponsored by the University Interscholastic League for elementary schools this year. Music Appreciation, a favorite contest among grade school students which has been dropped for several years, has been restored.

Grade schools are not required to pay a fee but must register with the League. A registration card must be secured from the State Office, and returned before January 15. Last year 636 elementary schools entered League competition.

Contests Listed
Contests in which grade school students may participate are: Declamation, Ready Writers, Spelling, and Track and Field. A grade

school having the usual eight and one in the division for Grades V and VI and one in the division for Grades VII and VIII. A Spelling team is composed of two boys, or two girls, or a girl and a boy. The sources from which the words are taken are the League Spelling List and "Spelling Goals," the State-adopted text.

There has been a slight change made in the rules for the Number Sense Contest this year. Each school shall be permitted to enter two contestants who compete on an individual instead of a team basis.

In the Athletic department, girls and boys may enter Tennis, Volleyball and Playground Baseball. Junior boys may go out for Track and Field and enter the 50-yard dash, 100-yard dash, 440-yard relay, pull up, running high jump and running broad jump.

The Spelling and Plain Writing Contest is open to students in the fifth grade and above. A grade



A grandstand at the race track was the setting for "I'm a Fool," presented by Midland High School at the 1947 State Contest. From left to right, back row, are Evangeline Theis, Mary Lee Cowden, Fred McMurry, and Jimmy FitzGerald, Donald Drogge, Bob Short, Sara Lou Link and Maurine Denton, front row. Midland won second place in the tournament.

UIL Sponsored Music Competition-Festivals Are Scheduled in 10 Regions for April-May

OVER 30,000 Texas high-school musicians will take part in League sponsored Music Competition-Festivals this year throughout the ten regions of the state, according to F. W. Savage, director of music activities.

Several of the regions have planned to hold their band, orchestra and vocal contests on one week-end, while others have scheduled the contests on separate week-ends.

Dates and centers for the Competition-Festivals, as reported by the general chairmen, are:

Region I, Vocal—April 16-17, Canyon; Band and Orchestra—April 30-May 1, Canyon.
Region II, Vocal, Band and Orchestra—April 2-3, Abilene.
Region III, Vocal, Band and Orchestra—May 7-8, Waco.
Region IV, Vocal—April 30-May 1, Gladewater; Band and Orchestra—April 16-17, Longview.
Region V, Vocal and Orchestra—April 9-10, Huntsville; Band—April 2-3, Huntsville.
Region VI, Vocal and Orchestra—April 9-10, San Marcos; Band—April 2-3, San Marcos.
Region VII, Vocal, Band and Orchestra—April 9-10, Kingsville.
Region VIII, Vocal, Band and Orchestra—April 2-3, Odessa.
Region IX, Vocal—April 2-3, Brownsville; Band—April 16-17, Mercedes.

Region X, Vocal, Band and Orchestra—April 30-May 1, Denton.
Chairmen of the three contests, by regions, are:

Region I, M. J. Newman of Canyon, Band; Lewis Stoelzing of Lubbock, Orchestra; Miss Ada V. Clark of Canyon, Vocal.
Region II, Raymond T. Bynum of Abilene, Band; Homer A. Anderson of San Angelo, Orchestra; Miss Elizabeth Wright of Abilene, Vocal.
Region III, Lyle Skinner of Waco, Band and Orchestra; Miss Leta Spearman of Waco, Vocal.
Region IV, Ellis Wood of Longview, Band; Miss Virginia Lee Nelson of Gladewater, Orchestra and Vocal.
Region V, C. R. Hackney of Huntsville, Band; Dr. Lena Milam of Beaumont, Orchestra; Euell Porter of Huntsville, Vocal.
Region VI, Dr. R. A. Tampe of San Marcos, Band; Anton Bek of San Marcos, Orchestra; I. R. Bowles of San Marcos, Vocal.
Region VII, Dr. L. W. Chidester of Kingsville, General Chairman; A. E. McCormick of Corpus Christi, Band; G. Lewis Doll of Corpus Christi, Orchestra; Estill Foster of Bishop, Vocal.
Region VIII, Robert L. Maddox of Odessa, Band and Orchestra; Miss Louise Johnson of Odessa, Vocal.
Region IX, Joe Bellamah of Weslaco, Band; Roque Guerra of Rio Grande City, Orchestra; Orland W. Johnson of Harlingen, Vocal.
Region X, Floyd Graham of Denton, General Chairman; Carroll McMath of Denton, Band; Perry Sandifer of Ft. Worth, Orchestra; Forrest Heeren of Denton, Vocal.

Lucas, for second, third, and fourth grades.
Browne, Frances: *Granny's Wonderful Chair* (Macmillan). Eight fairy stories which third grades will enjoy.
Clark, M. E., and Quigley, M. C.: *Poopy Seed Cakes* (Doubleday Doran). Each story in the book is complete in itself.
Dalgliesh, Alice: *The Blue Teapots* (Macmillan). Six realistic stories with a Maine setting.
Davis, Mary Gould: *A Baker's Dozen* (Harcourt Brace). Thirteen tales which have proved popular in the New York Public Library story hour. "The Hare That Ran Away," "Nimskull and the Rabbit," "Kuratkko the Terrible," "The Pumpkin Giant," "A Chinese Fairy Tale," and "Hungry Hans."
De La Mare, Walter: *Told Again* (Knopf). An excellent collection of beautifully told and well selected folk tales.
Eels, E. S.: *Tales of Enchantment from Spain* (Harcourt Brace). For third graders.
Hutchinson, V. W.: *Fireside Stories* (Minton Balch). Fifteen old fairy tales which will delight second and third graders.
Lattimore, E. F.: *Little Pear and His Friends* (Harcourt Brace). The book concerns the doings of a Chinese boy, but each chapter is a complete tale.
Milne, A. A.: *The House at Pook Corner and Winnie-the-Pooh* (Dutton). Whimsical modern tales which second and third grade children enjoy.
Sandburg, Carl: *Rootabaga Stories* (Harcourt Brace). For third graders.
New collections which will be sources of material for the Story-Telling Contest are *Tall Book of Fairy Tales* (Harper); *More Tales from Grimm* (Coward-McCann); *Read to Me Storybook* (Crowell); *Once in the Year* (Coward-McCann); *What to Do Now, Lea* (Doubleday) and *Now Try This, Schneider* (Scott).

Story-Telling Contest Offers Opportunity for Beginners

THE Story-Telling Contest of the League gives children in the second and third grades valuable training in public speaking with a minimum of effort on the part of their teachers.

Preparation for the contest is simple—teachers tell some short story and then have the students re-tell it in their own words. If they forget the actual facts of the story, they are permitted to make up the plot as they like.

Rules for the contest state that only one contestant may represent a grade school at the Grade School Meet, and he or she must be in the second or third grade. Stories are mailed from the State Office to the Director General. The story-teller tells or reads the story to the contestants who then give their version of the story.

Judges choose the winners on the basis of spontaneity, originality, and naturalness of delivery.

While every teacher has her own favorite books for the story hour, some suggestions may be obtained from the following list of books:

Andersen, Hans C.: *Fairy Tales* (Dutton). Forty-one well selected tales, translated by Mrs. Edgar

Lucas, for second, third, and fourth grades.
Browne, Frances: *Granny's Wonderful Chair* (Macmillan). Eight fairy stories which third grades will enjoy.
Clark, M. E., and Quigley, M. C.: *Poopy Seed Cakes* (Doubleday Doran). Each story in the book is complete in itself.
Dalgliesh, Alice: *The Blue Teapots* (Macmillan). Six realistic stories with a Maine setting.
Davis, Mary Gould: *A Baker's Dozen* (Harcourt Brace). Thirteen tales which have proved popular in the New York Public Library story hour. "The Hare That Ran Away," "Nimskull and the Rabbit," "Kuratkko the Terrible," "The Pumpkin Giant," "A Chinese Fairy Tale," and "Hungry Hans."
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Southern states are still trailing in the teacher-pay field, statistics compiled by the National Education Association show. Texas has made a fine climb, from a \$1,750 average in 1946-47 to \$2,500 this year. But we are still far down the line—in a deadlock with Rhode Island for 20th place.

Figuring in principals and superintendents, which hikes Texas' average to \$2,700, causes little change. Texas and three other states tied for 17th place.

Despite the still unsatisfactory position of Texas in such statistical columns, Governor Beauford Jester could brag a little to other Southern governors (except Lane of Maryland and Caldwell of Florida) about the financial gains our classroom teachers made in one year. Texas climbed from 32d to 20th in salary average, passing up such states as Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Louisiana, Wyoming, Kansas, Idaho, Missouri, New Hampshire, and Virginia.

The State of Texas is contributing more than \$100,000,000 to public school education this year (\$82,500,000 per capita, \$18,000,000 equalization aid).

The public investment in Texas' public school system is estimated at over \$339,000,000.—*The Austin American*.

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Separate Regional Meets Are Set For Conferences AA, A, B Schools

Good Radio Habits Can be Developed

Today's Children Spend More Time Listening Than Reading

(By Dr. A. L. Chapman, Director, Bureau of Research in Education by Radio, The University of Texas.)

Many teachers are now asking, "What does radio mean for me and my teaching?" Many educational workers have already answered this question. Schools are using radio. But how?

According to most research, children listen to the radio approximately, on the average, three hours a day. How many children read three hours a day out of school? In the course of a year students listen to the radio nearly as much as they go to school, counting recess time.

Teachers who have been concerned about the reading habits and tastes of their students are now being concerned about the radio listening habits and tastes of these boys and girls, who are actually listening more than they are reading. Furthermore, listening to the radio does not require a skill. The poorest reader can listen to such a program as "Exploring the Unknown" with just as much pleasure, and possibly understanding, as the best reader in the group.

Good Listening Lists
Those teachers who have been most successful with teaching radio program discrimination have begun with the students at their level of listening. The next step is to organize the group into subgroups for preparing a "Good Listening" list of radio programs.

These early lists will probably not be those which the teacher would suggest. The next step is to have group discussions hinging around such questions as these: "What do you like about program X? Are there other programs similar to program X? How are they different? Which is the better program? Why?" Another question asked is, "Do you think it would be possible for us to develop standards by which we could judge the quality of such programs as news programs, comedy programs, dramatic programs, music programs, etc.?"

It can be seen that from this point the group begins to set values and standards by which programs can be judged. The recommendations of students who listen to programs of high quality are usually much more effective than the recommendation of the teacher. The exception, probably, is in connection with such programs as forum programs which the teacher discusses

(Continued on P. 4, Col. 4)

Contest Directors, Centers Listed for '48 Spring Meets

DUE to the inauguration of the new plan for separate competition for Conferences AA, A and B schools, and the recently organized City Conference, a number of changes have been made in the Regional Meet set-up.

Regional Meets will be held at the various centers on April 24 under direction of the Directors General who will make all arrangements for the track and field events and literary contests.

Regional Directors General for the 1948 Spring Meets are:

Region I: Director General, Dr. Ernest Wallace. Center: Texas Technological College.
Region II: Director General, Nat Williams. Center: Abilene.
Region III: Director General, Dr. C. L. Wisseman. Center: Southern Methodist University, Dallas.
Region IV: Director General, Dr. B. E. Masters. Center: Kilgore Junior College, Kilgore.
Region V: Director General, M. B. Etheridge. Center: Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville.
Region VI: Director General, Pat H. Norwood. Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos.
Region VII: Director General, Dr. Eldon D. Brinley. Center: Arts and Industries College, Kingsville.
Region VIII: Director General, Superintendent Murry H. Fly.

Center: Odessa.
In Conference AA, the number of regions has been changed from eight to five, as a result of the organization of the City Conference.

AA Regional Meets
Conference AA schools will attend the Regional Meets with Conferences A and B schools in Regions I, II, III, and VII. A center for AA competition will be set up in Nacogdoches for Region IV schools.
Conference AA Regional Meets will be held at the following centers:
Districts 1-3, Region I, Texas Technological College, Lubbock.
Districts 4-6, Region II, Abilene.
Districts 7-9, Region III, Southern Methodist University, Dallas.
Districts 10-12, Region IV, Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College, Nacogdoches, Lawrence Franks, Director General.
Districts 13-14, Region VII, Kingsville.

Conference A
Conference A Regional Meets will be held at the following centers:
Districts 1-5, Region I, Texas Technological College, Lubbock.
Districts 6-9, Region II, Abilene.
Districts 10-14, Region III, Southern Methodist University, Dallas.
Districts 15-20, Region IV, Kilgore Junior College, Kilgore.
Districts 21-25, Region V, Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville.
Districts 26-30, Region VI, Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos.
Districts 31-33, Region VII, Arts and Industries College, Kingsville.

Conference B Meets
Conference B schools will have their regional centers at the following places:
Districts 1-10, Region I, Texas Technological College, Lubbock.
Districts 11-22, Region II, Abilene.
Districts 23-39, Region III, Southern Methodist University, Dallas.
Districts 40-51, Region IV, Kilgore Junior College, Kilgore.
Districts 52-61, Region V, Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville.
Districts 62-69, Region VI, Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos.
Districts 70-76, Region VII, A. & I. College, Kingsville.
Districts 77-83, Region VIII, Odessa.

City Conference
1. Dallas: Crozier Technical, Forest Avenue, North Dallas, Sunset, W. H. Adams, Woodrow Wilson. Director: Supt. W. T. White.
2. Fort Worth: Arlington Heights, Carter-Riverside, Ft. Worth Technical, North Side, Paschal, Polytechnic. Director: Supt. Joe P. Moore.
3. Houston: Charles H. Milby, Jefferson Davis, John H. Reagan, M. B. Lamar, Sam Houston, San Jacinto, Stephen F. Austin. Director: Supt. W. E. Moreland.
4. San Antonio: Alamo Heights, Brackenridge, Burbank, Harlandale, San Antonio Technical, Sidney Lanier, Thomas Jefferson. Director: Supt. Thos. B. Portwood.

The three conferences will continue the plan for separate competition at the State Meet in Austin, May 7 and 8. The State Meet for the City Conference is to be held in Dallas this year, May 14 and 15.

SLIDE RULE BOOK
40 CENTS
By mistake the new and revised edition of "How to Use a Slide Rule" was advertised in the last issue of the LEAGUER at twenty cents per copy. This is an error. The book sells for forty cents per copy.

Rio Grande Valley Bands March at Pigskin Jubilee

S. V. Neely Reports on Region IX Marching Contest

BANDS of the Rio Grande Valley high schools were awarded divisional ratings at the marching contest held in Harlingen January 24 at the fifth annual Pigskin Music Jubilee.

Results of the Region IX band marching contest, as reported by S. V. Neely of San Benito, chairman of the Executive Committee of Region IX, were:

Class AA: Brownsville, Harlingen, San Benito, Division I; McAllen, Division II; Edinburg, Division III.

Class A: Mission, Raymondville, Division I; Donna, Mercedes, Pharr-San Juan-Alamo, Division II; La Feria, Division III.

Dr. Earl D. Irons, North Texas Agriculture College, was senior judge and conductor of the massed band concert. Inspection of the organizations was done by Erwin Ernst of Texas Arts and Industries College. Music and general effect chairman was Weldon Covington, Austin High School band director.

Officers of the Region IX Music Competition-Festival are Joe Bellamah of Weslaco, band chairman; W. E. Hatchett of San Benito, choral chairman; and Gladys Mitchell of Donna, secretary.

This year's jubilee was dedicated to Ernest H. Potet, general chairman and superintendent of Harlingen schools.

In addition to the marching contest, presentation of first and second place all-district football teams was made. The program for the band concert include "March Yam" by Irons, "Mandalay" by Buchtel, "Chapel Shrine" by Leoni, "The Argonaut" by Frangkiser, "His Honor" by Fillmore, and "Star Spangled Banner" by Key.



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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OLETTA WILLIAMSON Assistant Editor

(Entered as second-class matter November 6, 1927, at the post office at Austin, Texas, under the Act of August 24, 1912.)
Subscription rate is \$1.00 per year.

Vol. XXXI FEBRUARY, 1948 No. 6

DISTRICT meets should be under way early in March. That means that the organization work should be accomplished before this issue of the LEAGUER is distributed. Earliest date for holding district meets is March 12 and 13. These dates are feasible in the southern part of the state, and we hope many districts will hold their meets this early. It gives a district some advantage to select its contestants for the regional meet early and have a period of rather intensive preparation before going into the regional competition. Of course, this is not practicable in the northern part of the state. There, especially in the Panhandle, districts frequently avail themselves of the latest date, which this year falls on April 17.

WE observed Mr. Dave Cunningham conduct a calf-scramble at the Houston Fat Stock Show on February 7. He had a group of thirty-five or forty fine-looking lads right off the farm giving them instructions when we came in. He read each rule and explained it. He put emphasis on the fact that under the rules, not ownership in any sense, but only custody of the calf went to the contestant who captured one in the scramble. He called attention of the group to the responsibility each one assumed in taking the custody of a calf to carry out a care-and-feeding project under the supervision of the vocational agriculture teacher. The calf must be insured and the custodian pay the insurance. He must be properly handled and cared for, and the reward, if any, came at the end of the year when the calf was brought back to the Houston Fat Stock Show and sold. Then, if proper business judgment had been exercised in buying the feed and diligence and intelligence shown in caring for the animal, there was a profit in prospect on sale of the calf. The boys who excelled the others in carrying out the feeding project, as demonstrated by the condition of the animal at the end of the year, had prospect also of additional prizes. Not only were the boys instructed in these matters, but the rules of the contest were announced over the loud-speaker to the great audience of nearly ten thousand people who gathered in the Coliseum for the afternoon rodeo.

IT is hard for the average layman to understand what all the fuss about amateurism amounts to. He is apt to dismiss it as of little importance outside of pedagogical discussion, and often shows impatience with the rules of amateur organizations, feeling that they are more honored in the breach than in the observance. As a matter of fact, however, no amateur organization could exist at all without an amateur rule. When the professional comes in and asks the amateur to move over, the amateur not only moves over but moves out. It's always been that way. No organization can remain half amateur and half professional. Sport takes its rise in amateurism and becomes decadent in professionalism.

Webster gives the following definition of an "amateur sportsman," in a sentence taken from the rule book of the AAU. "An amateur sportsman is one who engages in sport solely for the pleasure and physical, mental or social benefits he derives therefrom and to whom sport is nothing more than an avocation." This is fundamental. Practically all amateur athletic organizations start out with this ideal, but few of them maintain it. Most of them proceed to water it down with one "interpretation" or another or by introducing "exceptions" until they have in effect a semi-professional organization. The same authority defines the adjective, "semi-pro" as "of or pertaining to those who engage in any sport for pay or gain, but who are not engaged in it regularly or as their main calling or profession." Many colleges have a "semi-pro rule" instead of an "amateur rule." A genuine "amateur rule" adopts Webster's definition of a professional in sports as "one who has competed in any sport for a stake or purse or for gate-money or with a professional for a prize, or who has taught or trained in sports or athletics for pay."

The University Interscholastic League Directory
Organizing Agency: Extension Division, The University of Texas Bureau of Public School Service.
State Executive Committee: T. H. Shelby, Chairman; Roy Bedikhek, R. J. Kidd, Thomas A. Rouse, Emmette Redford, B. C. Tharp, C. A. Wiley, Dr. A. L. Chapman, H. A. Calkins.
Legislative Advisory Council: R. B. Norman, Amarillo; H. D. Burton, Clarendon; John Morris, Claude; W. C. Blankenship, Big Spring; I. L. Laastier, Winters; D. E. Lovelace, Coleman; Jack Ryan, McKinney; W. B. Alexander, Bowie; Edwin Bowen, Boyd; E. N. Dennard, Marshall; D. T. Loyd, East Mountain; Gilmer; Floyd H. Burton, Humble; Vernon Madden, Sealy; E. T. Robbins, Alamo Heights, San Antonio; J. Milton Edds, Academy School, Temple; S. V. Neely, San Benito; H. Lee Clifton, Fairburn; Walter Coors, Orange Grove; J. M. Hanks, Yoleta; R. D. Lee, Monahans; Leland L. Martin, Crane; Lewis Simms, Caddo Mills; R. B. Sparks, Goose Creek.
Director: Roy Bedikhek.
Director of Athletics and Acting Director: R. J. Kidd.
Tennis: Dr. D. A. Penick.
Director of Speech Activities: Bruce Roach.
Declaration: Howard Townsend.
Extemporaneous Speech: Arthur Hayes.
Director of Music: F. W. Savage.
Commercial Contests: Miss Florence Stullken.
Ready Writers: Dr. R. A. Law.
Regional Directors:
Region I: Dr. Ernest Wallace, Texas Technological College, Lubbock.
Region II: Superintendent Nat Williams, Abilene.
Region III: Dr. C. L. Wiseman, Southern Methodist University, Dallas.
Region IV: Dr. B. E. Masters, Kilgore Junior College, Kilgore.
Region V: Dr. M. B. Elnortize, Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville.
Region VI: Mr. Pat H. Norwood, Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos.
Region VII: Dr. Eldon D. Brinley, Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville.
Region VIII: Superintendent Murry H. Fly, Odessa.

SPRING MEET CALENDAR
March 12 and 13—First week-end for holding District Meets.
April 17—Last week-end for holding District Meets.
April 24—Regional Meets for Conferences AA, A and B.
May 7 and 8—State Meet for Conferences AA, A and B (in Austin).
May 14 and 15—State Meet for City Conference (in Dallas).

MUSIC MATTERS
By F. W. Savage
Director of Music Activities

FEBRUARY 15 was the last day for filing acceptance cards in order to be eligible to participate in Regional Music Competition-Festivals. No cards could be accepted after that date since there are no exceptions to this rule. A number of schools overlooked this deadline last year and were prohibited from receiving State recognition and ratings in the Competition-Festivals. It appears that some schools will not be able to participate this year. This office has taken particular pains to notify all the schools which participated last year as well as those whose cards were not accepted last year. We began our official notification when the Constitution and Rules was mailed to all the member schools last September. Each copy of the LEAGUER has also contained this official notice. Besides these precautions, three separate and distinct special letters of notification enclosing blank Acceptance Cards have been sent to schools which had not filed a card by February 1. Naturally, we hope all the schools which would like to participate have filed cards, but under the circumstances, I believe we are justified in not making exceptions to this rule.

Joining the League
In spite of all the official notices provided, some schools, particularly Junior Highs and Elementary Schools did not register as members of the League prior to January 15. Naturally we could not acknowledge their Music Acceptance Cards if they were not members of the League. Section 2, Article III of the Constitution and Rules states, "Grade schools, rural schools and junior high schools need only to register with the State Office prior to January 15."

What is a Junior High School?
Many questions have been asked concerning who or what composes a Junior High School in League classifications. The Music Plan of Competition designates "Conference C" as a classification set aside specifically for Junior High Schools. According to the Constitution and Rules, Article VII, Section 3, "A junior high school is a unit in a school system organized as a junior high school, whether or not it occupies a building to itself."
Furthermore Appendix III, Article VII, Section 3 states, "The State Executive Committee, therefore, ruled that unless a school has at least one high-school grade, that is, at least one grade in high school, it shall be classified for League purposes as a ward school."

In a twelve-grade system, the first work offered for high-school credit is done in the ninth grade, hence a school must have the ninth grade in it before it is classified as a Junior High School for League purposes. So-called junior high schools composed of the sixth, seventh and eighth grades are elementary schools according to the League definition and may participate in "Conference E" competition. Because the Music Plan allows an organization to advance one "Conference" for participation, this "so-called" junior high school composed of the sixth, seventh and eighth grades may participate in Conference C competition if the director and administrator so desire.

1948 Competition-Festivals
In another place in this LEAGUER you will find the final dates set aside for the Regional Competition-Festivals and the contest directors in charge. The State Office is sending all entry blanks to these contest directors. The contest directors should mail the official entry blanks to the member schools in that particular Region. Remember that completed entry blanks with fees must be in the hands of the Regional contest committee or contest chairman at least 21 days prior to the contest. These chairmen have the right to refuse entries received later than that date and please don't embarrass them by asking them to make exceptions to the rule. Have you ever tried to organize one of these meets?

1948 Participation
If you don't like statistics, you'd better not read this column next month. In all probability it will be full of the figures showing an increase in interest this year as compared to last year. It continues to amaze us as we open each day's mail and read a letter which begins, "It has just come to my attention that the University Interscholastic League is going to sponsor competition in Music. Is this true, and if so, will you please send me the full particulars, etc. etc. . . ." We know that Texas is a large state, but it can't be that big.

Supplementary Solo—Ensemble Lists
Accepting a resolution adopted at the Annual Convention of the Texas Music Educators Association at Waco on February 14, the University Interscholastic League is approving the addition of the following music to the prescribed lists of solos and ensembles to be used in the 1947-48 Regional Competition-Festivals. Class I solos and ensembles may use any number of Grade IV-V or VI difficulty appearing in the Selective or Accumulative Lists of the 1943 "School Music Competition-Festivals Manual." Class II solos and ensembles may use Grade III music from the Selective Lists, Accumulative Lists and Training Material Lists from the same bulletin, and Class III solos and ensembles may use Grade I and II material from all three lists in the same bulletin.
The 1943 "Manual" is not available at the State Office nor will parts of this Manual be transcribed for the directors. Please do not request such information. The original lists as were constructed by committees are available and will be sent to directors on request. If you do not possess a 1943 "Manual" and one is not readily available, we suggest that you use the original list sent out from the State Office as your source for solo and ensemble material.

BOOKS and MAGAZINES
New Ideas for School Journalists by Meredith Cromer, J. Weston Welch, Publisher, Portland, Maine, 1946, 90 pages, \$1.75.
To evaluate the usefulness of Meredith Cromer's book one must consider its purposes. New Ideas for School Journalists makes no pretense of being a textbook; rather it is a collection of suggestions and ideas for giving brightness and reader interest to high-school papers. The author frankly addresses himself to advisers who have had little journalism experience and to students in schools where only one course in journalism is offered.
The book touches on a wide variety of topics: keeping up staff morale, suggestions for news story and feature story assignments, live sports news, getting parents interested in the paper, methods of getting names into stories, and ideas for selling advertising, among other topics. Many teachers will find the most helpful part of the book to be the excellent suggestions for service projects that may be undertaken by the staff of the school paper.
Teachers who have a background of journalism training will find many of Mr. Cromer's ideas to be ones with which they are already familiar; some of the other ideas seem more fitted for smaller high schools than for city schools; yet despite these evidences that Mr. Cromer is writing for the smaller schools, advisers in almost any school will discover enough usable suggestions in the book to make its reading worthwhile. In particular, however, those advisers who struggle to produce a school paper without benefit of a class in journalism and those who, without journalism training, have found themselves teaching a single course in journalism and producing the school paper therefrom will welcome the practical ideas in Mr. Cromer's book.
Possibly, some users of the book may feel that the price (\$1.75) even in this day of high prices is too much for a 90-page lithographed book with a heavy paper cover; however, if one copy is purchased from the newspaper's funds the money would be well spent.—DeWitt Reddick.



FIRE!
That word came to have real meaning in January to four high-school newspapers. The American Printing Company of El Paso was damaged by a midnight fire. The Austin Pioneer was on the press at the time of the fire. As a result, when the six-page issue of the Pioneer finally reached the students, it was labeled "Fire Edition." The El Paso Tattler, printed in the same office, appeared a few days late with a top-page box story crediting the delay to the fire. The Bowie Growler carried a news story revealing the loss from the fire to be about \$1,500. The Yoleta Power-Wagon, also printed by the American Printing Company, came in for its share of the excitement.

Not fire but lack of fire interfered with the schedule of the Lubbock Westerner World. Due to a norther and a fuel shortage, Lubbock Senior High closed for two days. The Westerner World staff found their engraving plant closed for lack of heat and had to send their pictures to Amarillo to have cuts made. Snow slowed up the buses. As a result the paper appeared three days late—not bad at that, considering the circumstances. Three front-page pictures told the story of Lubbock's cold war—three boys in bathing suits, sitting by an outdoor table drinking cold drinks in the snow; an empty corridor at school; three girls at home huddled in front of a stove.

Along the high-school journalism front the I.L.P.C. welcomes the organization of the Fort Worth High School Newspaper Association. All city junior and senior high schools publishing papers were invited to be present at an initial meeting held in Arlington Heights High School the last week in January. Probably our I.L.P.C. president, Warren Shipman, editor of the Arlington Heights Jacket Journal, had a hand in setting up the organization. Such a city association can do much to develop interest and enthusiasm among high-school journalists.

Recognizing that many of their students come from homes in which Spanish rather than English is the native language, the staff of the Laredo Journal has launched a long-time campaign to encourage all students to "speak English." As the paper explains, the campaign does not aim to stamp out the use of Spanish but rather to encourage students to become proficient in both languages. Such a worthwhile campaign, tactfully directed, can do much to help students avoid language handicaps that might stand in the way of their success.

The Tiger's Tale of Snyder is stirring up reader interest with a contest to see who can write the best motto for the paper. The motto must be five words beginning with the following letters: D I S T U.

One of the newcomers to the ranks of high-school journalism this year, The Hill Topper of Diamond Hill High School, Fort Worth, deserves recognition for its excellence. For an unusual and attractive special edition, look at a copy of the January 29 issue. As a warm-up for the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show the school staged a Ranch Day in which a Ranch Queen and King were crowned and apparently—judging from stories in the paper—students were encouraged to come dressed as cowhands. Wash pictures in orange showing a stagecoach and a bow-legged old cowhand underlie the printing on pages 1 and 3. The banner headline is in the same orange ink, and all the other printing is down in brown sepia ink. Instead of being bizarre, the color combination blends pleasingly to make a distinctive edition.

We have consistently considered the criticisms prepared by the I.L.P.C. office as the most valuable work that we do for our Texas high-school papers. With the increased number of papers and the increased quality of those papers, the preparation of criticisms has demanded more and more time. We now find it difficult to get around for one good criticism of each member paper. Bluford Hestir, assistant director, is preparing what we hope will be a solution to the problem of producing more criticisms in less time. He is drawing up detailed criticism sheets incorporating the most frequently found weaknesses in our school papers and specific suggestions for overcoming those weaknesses. When we criticize papers hereafter we can check the weaknesses found in the paper and check the solutions that seem most likely to fit the situation. Then, at the end of the criticism sheet, we can prepare a brief statement of evaluation for the paper.

Extemp Speech Topics Based On U.S.-World News Events

SELECTED from front page stories in daily newspapers and popular magazines specializing in current event coverage, the entire list of 150 topics for the Extemporaneous Speech Contest is given below.

All but the last forty of these topics have been published in the LEAGUER this year. Sources recommended for background for discussions of these subjects are Time, Newsweek, Our Times, United States News, Vital Speeches, The New Republic, The Nation, The Magazine Digest, plus numerous news commentators and the news and editorial columns of newspapers.

The complete list of Extemp Speech topics follows:

- 1. Should Labor Have a Share in the Management of Industry?
2. Labor and the 1948 Presidential Campaign.
3. Should the C.I.O. and the A.F. of L. Merge?
4. Should the United States Join in an Alliance with Great Britain Against Russia?
5. Secretary Marshall's Foreign Policy.
6. The Role of the United States in the United Nations.
7. Russian-American Relations.
8. Should a Military Man Be Elected President in 1948?
9. Potential Republican Candidates for President in 1948.
10. Potential Democratic Candidates for President in 1948.
11. Is the New Deal Dead?
12. Should Veterans Be Voted a Bonus?
13. Veterans' Housing.
14. The Work of the Atomic Commission.
15. Russia and the Atomic Secret.
16. Constructive Uses and Possibilities of Atomic Energy.
17. Major Problems Before the United Nations.
18. Russia's Use of the Veto.
19. Congressional Appropriations for the Services.
20. National Defense in Peacetime.
21. Inflation—Its Causes and Effects.
22. The Value of the United States' Dollar.
23. Living Costs Today.
24. Would Lower Taxes Help Inflation Problems?
25. Guards Against Inflation.
26. New Trends in Adult Education.
27. Teachers' Salaries—A National Disgrace.
28. The Radio in Education.
29. Effect of the Taft-Hartley Bill on Labor.
30. Needed: Labor Leadership.
31. The Public's Position in Capital-Labor Disputes.
32. Beneficial Contributions of Labor Unions.
33. American Efforts to Break the Iron Curtain.
34. The U.S. Views the Palestine Question.
35. A Third Party in 1948.
36. The Southern Bloc in Congress.
37. Veterans as a Voting Bloc.
38. Opportunities under the G.I. Bill.
39. Should War Veterans Have Job Preferences?
40. A Survey of Veteran Organizations.
41. The Veteran in College: Student or Loafer?
42. Scientific and Medical Uses of the Atomic Bomb.
43. The Atomic Bomb—A Guard to Peace.
44. Effect of the Atomic Bomb on National Defense.
45. The Growth of the United Nations.
46. The U.S. Delegation to the United Nations.
47. Women in the United Nations.
48. The Outlook for India.
49. Inflation and Its Effect on Employment.
50. Congressional Action to Curb Inflation.
51. Inflation and Depression.
52. Rent Control—Its Pros and Cons.
53. Is Communism Spreading in the U.S.?
54. Colleges Meet Increased Enrollment.
55. The Balkans Are the Hot Spot of Europe.
56. How Much Foreign Aid Can the U.S. Afford?
57. India's Fight for Liberty.
58. Congressional Investigations and Citizens' Rights.
59. The Taft-Hartley Law and Recent Labor Developments.
60. France—A Land of Chaos.
61. Inflation: The Economic No-Man's Land.
62. China Aid Problem.
63. The Big Four: Deadlock and the Future of Europe.
64. President Truman and Governmental Controls.
65. Shall the U.S. Admit Europe's Displaced Persons?
66. Should the U.S. Supervise the Foreign Aid Funds?
67. What Kind of Leadership Does France Need?
68. Is Communism Gaining Its Objectives in Europe?
69. What Next for China?
70. What Should the U.S. Do About Taxes?
71. World Trade Is the Key to Peace.
72. The Marshall Plan and Europe's Essential Needs.
73. What Is the Role of the U.S. in Building a Permanent Peace?
74. The Possibilities for a World Government.
75. The Accomplishments of the United Nations.
76. The Blunders of the United Nations.
77. The Position of Small Nations in the United Nations.
78. The Palestine Question Backfires on the United Nations.
79. Effect of U.S. Inflation on other Countries.
80. The Success or Failure of the Emergency Relief Program.
81. Universal Military Training and the Strength of the United States.
82. Income Tax: A Touchy Political Subject.
83. The Trend of Prices in 1948 and Congressional Reaction.
84. The Status of Treaties with Germany and Japan.
85. China's Civil War: Nationalists or Communists?
86. The Story of Palestine: 1948.
87. Is France Destined for a Strong Government?
88. India and Self-Government.
89. The Civil Crisis in Italy.
90. Emergency Aid for Europe.
91. Call to Action on Taxes.
92. China Deserves Aid.
93. The College Bills That Uncle Sam Pays.
94. Russia's Spreading Power.
95. Industrial Relations and the Taft-Hartley Law.
96. The Third Party in National Politics.
97. Anti-Communist Drives in the United States: 1948.
98. George Marshall's Influence on the United States' Foreign Policy.
99. The Future of the Democratic Party.
100. The Future of the Republican Party.
101. The Current Economic Scene.
102. United States' Ambassadors: Do They Fill Today's Needs?
103. UNESCO: Success or Failure?
104. Geography in Germany's Life. Plan for Europe: Russian Style.
105. Eisenhower: General, Educator, or Statesman?
106. Where Do We Stand on Our Foreign Policy?
107. What Good Have Our Private Relief Agencies Done?
108. Is 1948 the Year of Explosion in Greece?
109. A Dixie Party for Southerners.
110. Objections to President Truman's Civil Rights Bill.
111. Equal Opportunities in Education.
112. Segregation in Higher Education.
113. Undemocratic Features of the Poll Tax.
114. Teacher Shortages.
115. Labor Unions for Teachers.
116. Rationing in Peacetime.
117. The Purpose of the Freedom Train.
118. U.S. Highways: A National Menace.
119. Music Dictatorship in the United States.
120. Does the Public Run the U. S. Government?
121. Is the Electoral College Democratic?
122. National Political Conventions: Tradition or Necessity?
123. Should the Stock Market Be Open to All Investors?
124. Who Benefits from Inflation?
125. The U.S.—The World's Breadbasket.
126. Needed Adjustments in the Federal Income Tax.
127. The Roosevelt Influence in the '48 Elections.
128. UNESCO Meets on Educational Need.
129. Our Increasing Divorce Rate.
130. Breweries and the Grain Situation.
131. Restrictions on Veterans' Homesteading.
132. Alaska Invites the Homeless Veterans.
133. Prison Reforms.
134. A Constructive Program for Natural Resources.
135. A Re-United Germany.
136. Shipping in These Times.
137. The Influence of Gandhi in India.
138. Federal Aid for Education.
139. The Labor Outlook for 1948.
140. Opportunities Offered by Army Life.
141. An International Police Force.
142. A Single Six Year Presidential Term.
143. U.S. Relations with Franco Spain.
144. Sources of Atomic Energy and Their Control.
145. Some Plans for Improving the United Nations.
146. Should We Raise Our Boys to Be Soldiers?
147. New Advancements in Aviation.
148. The Meaning of the Booker T. Washington Postage Stamp.

Typing Title Won By McKinney Girl

Joan Girlinghouse Maintains High Scholastic Average As Sophomore



Joan Girlinghouse McKinney High School

State Champion of Typing last year was Joan Girlinghouse of McKinney High School, who is a sophomore with a high scholastic average.

Joan is a member of the school band and plans to continue her music throughout high school. She is still undecided about her future as she is interested in both music and writing. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Girlinghouse, Veterans' Hospital, McKinney.

One of Joan's poems was published in 1946 in the publication, Calling All Girls.

Lord Kelvin's Teaching

One of the world's greatest physics teachers was Lord Kelvin. Students who worked with him in the University of Glasgow have carried to the ends of the earth a torch that he lighted, and have added to his credit not only in research and discovery, but in teaching. One of them, the president of a Canadian college, described to me that classroom. "The college was so poor," he said, "that Lord Kelvin had only handmade equipment of the crudest materials to illustrate many of the principles he taught. Spools and pieces of string might serve for pulleys and belts. The students, too, were poverty stricken, some of them actually hungry, and most of them ill clad.

"One morning we went into the classroom and saw that the teacher had hung two lumps of metal by long strings from the beam overhead. One was a piece of lead, the other brass. He swung these pendula and when they swung together and touched they clung. Kelvin stepped to the edge of the platform and said, 'Can any young man tell me what force operates to keep these pendula from resuming the pendicular?'"

Religious Liberty Threatened

This alone can assure our country of religious liberty. For there is a double price, as Justice Rutledge points out, that we must pay for religious liberty. One is the immense effort to keep the State from interfering in the way a man worships his God. The other is the equally immense effort to keep the churches from using State strength to propagate one particular version of religious truth. Let us never forget that in order to assure religious freedom in the first sense you must assure it in the second, also. That the road away from one also leads away from the other has been amply shown not only by the religious despotisms in the Europe of Jefferson's day, but also by the even more terrible despotisms in Europe today.—Max Lerner, in PM.

- 142. Opportunities Offered by Army Life.
143. An International Police Force.
144. A Single Six Year Presidential Term.
145. U.S. Relations with Franco Spain.
146. Sources of Atomic Energy and Their Control.
147. Some Plans for Improving the United Nations.
148. Should We Raise Our Boys to Be Soldiers?
149. New Advancements in Aviation.
150. The Meaning of the Booker T. Washington Postage Stamp.



By Bruce Roach

SEVERAL months ago we listed all of the new plays that had come to our library, and since then we have reviewed a number of these new titles. This month we again list all new titles received within the past few months, listing them merely by name of publisher, number of acts, and whether or not they require a royalty payment for production. R indicates royalty, NR, non-royalty.

Any of these plays may be borrowed from us for a period of nine days and the only cost to you is the postage both ways. Address requests to Interscholastic League Drama Service, Box H, University Station, Austin.

Dramatic Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

- 3 acts
Beauty and the Beef—R.
Home Sweet Homicide—R.
The Baby-Sitter—R.
A Lucky Penny—R.
We Shook the Family Tree—R.
Green Shudders—R.
Seventeen is Terrific—R.
18-1190—Leaguer
Those Websters—R.
The Big Help—R.
1 acts
Wildcat Willie and the Bearded Lady—NR.

Dramatists Play Service, New York, N.Y.

- 3 acts
Strange Boarders—R.
The Story of Mary Surratt—R.
State of the Union—R.
The Whole World Over—R.
Ivan Bloom Hardin, Des Moines, Iowa
1 acts
Weather or No—R.
Woman's Page (Uncensored)—NR.

Eldridge Entertainment House, Franklin, Ohio

- 3 acts
Melody Madhouse—R.
The Honeycomb Is Over—NR.
Kid Brother—R.
Leave It to Grandma—R.
If You Knew Susie!—R.
Buffalo Billy—NR.
1 acts
East Am East—NR.
Room for a King—NR.
Quiet Home Wedding—NR.
Greener Grass—NR.
Straw in Her Hair—NR.
They Put on a Play—NR.
The Smell of the Yukon—NR.
Three Tickets to Killarney—NR.
In Daze of Olde—NR.
The Scarlet Ribbon—NR.

Samuel French, Inc., New York, N.Y.

- 3 acts
Parlor Story—R.
Tune in Tonight—R.
The House Nobody Lived In—R.
Pick Your Winner—R.
Who's Batty Now?—NR.
Me and My Shadow—R.
Quiet Summer—R.
Respectfully Yours—R.
Boy Wanted—R.
The Great American Family—R.
The Cherry Orchard—R.
It's Spring Again—R.
That's My Boy—NR.
Suddenly It Was May!—R.
This Girl Business—R.
Two's a Crowd—R.
Bashful Bertie—NR.

Walter H. Baker Co., Boston, Mass.

- 3 act
Ladies' Lounge—R.
The Continental Press, Harrisburg, Pa. (Play Club selections)
3 acts
Hollywood, Here I Come—R.
The Washington Years—R.
Here Goes the Groom—R.

Play Directors Given Lists of Leading Costume Companies

To aid directors of the One-Act Play Contest of the League in obtaining costumes for their productions, a list of costume companies has been compiled. Catalogs and price lists may be obtained by writing these concerns.

For directors who need wigs for their casts, a group of companies who can supply such items as wigs, whiskers, mustaches and make-up is given below.

- Costume Companies
Hooker-Howe Costume Co., 4652 S. Main St., Haverhill, Mass.
Waves Costume Co., Inc., 151 W. 46th St., New York, N.Y.
Van Horn and Son, 811-813 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Wm. Beck and Sons Co., 1115 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
New York Costume Co., 110 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.
Detroit Costume Co., University Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Harrison Costume Co., 1015 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.; 910 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
Theodore Lieben and Co., 1514 Howard Ave., Omaha, Neb.
Northwestern Costume House, 808 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Colorado Costume Co., 1751 Champa St., Denver, Colo.
Lueben Costuming Co., 1923 Third Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Western Costume Co., 908 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.
Salt Lake Costume Co., 823 S. State St., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Mrs. C. F. Snell, 425 Bourbon St., New Orleans, La.

Practice Panel Discussion Now

All Debaters Should Be Preparing for New Contest

League debaters should be making preparations now for the group Discussion Contest, which will be introduced at the State Meet this year for debaters who do not reach the finals, says Bruce Roach, director of speech activities.

All members of debate teams entered in the Debate Contest at the State Meet, with the exception of the four debaters in each conference who go into the final round, will be eligible to participate in the Group Discussion Contest.

The panel type discussion technique will be followed in this contest. Speakers will have for their subject one with which they are familiar, "Should the Federal Government Require Arbitration of Labor Disputes in All Basic American Industries?" this year's debate question.

Panelists will consist of six or seven members who will choose their groups by lot, drawing also for the affirmative or negative side of the question. The position of chairman on each panel will be appointed.

The two best speakers from each group will be chosen by the judges at the conclusion of the discussion. Judging will be based upon the value of each speaker's contribution to the understanding and solution of the problem, his manner of presentation, his desire to express himself, his directness and sincere conversational style.

"It should be remembered," cautions the speech director, "that students are competing in this contest on an individual basis, not as a team. Each member of the panel will be on his own, to contribute as much as he can for the common good."

Debaters need to practice the panel type of discussion as they perfect their delivery on this year's question," Roach reminds debate coaches, "as the style is different from the usual formal debate."

Duties of Chairman

Considerable responsibility for the success of the discussion rests with the chairman. The chairman makes a brief introductory statement and then presents the subject for deliberation. He, or she, must define any terms which may need defining. He is the one who keeps the discussion moving.

In preparation for this new contest, the speech director reminds debate coaches that there are many sources for getting acquainted with its procedures. Special bulletins and sections pertaining to this activity are printed by several magazines. The radio offers opportunity to hear distinguished speakers use the panel discussion method with great effectiveness.

Publications that will offer assistance are:

- Platform, published by the Club and Educational Bureau of Newsweek, 152 West 42nd St., New York 18.
The Fortnightly Discussion Guide, published by Educational Bureau of Time, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20.
Discussion and Current Affairs, published by Junior Town Meeting League, 400 South Front St., Columbus 15, Ohio. (Civic Training and Our Times may also be secured from this same address.)
Radio Programs
Radio programs featuring group discussions are:
Columbia Broadcasting System (Central Standard Time): "Open Hearing," Wednesdays, 9:30-10:00 P.M.; "In My Opinion," Saturdays, 5:15-5:30 P.M.; "Invitation to Learning," Sundays, 11:00-11:30 A.M.
National Broadcasting Company (Central Standard Time): "The University of Chicago Round Table, Sundays, 9:30-10:00 P.M.
Mutual Broadcasting System (Central Standard Time): "American Forum of the Air," Tuesdays, 9:00-9:30 P.M.; "Meet the Press," Fridays, 9:00-9:30 P.M.; "Information Please," Fridays, 8:30-9:00 P.M.
American Broadcasting Company (Central Standard Time): "Town Hall," Tuesdays, 7:30-8:00 P.M.
While these programs are carried by some stations of each of the networks, the listener should consult the log of his local paper to ascertain which station carries a particular program.

Trained Speech People Agree To Serve as Critic Judges

A NUMBER of persons who are equipped by training, education and experience to serve as single, expert critic judges for League speech contests have notified the State Office of their willingness to serve this year. These judges will serve for expenses and reasonable fees. As new names are added to this list, they will be printed in the LEAGUER.

"While the appearance of the name of a judge on this list does not necessarily indicate that his decision will be faultless," points out Bruce Roach, director of speech activities, "still it is felt that the use of these judges will prove more satisfactory than obtaining persons who are not experienced in this type of judging. If you cannot get one good critic judge, it is better to use three judges who have had some speech training."

In addition to the name and address, the contests which he or she is best qualified to judge are given. Use the following guide for the contests: Junior Declamation—J; Senior Declamation—S; Debate—D; Extemp Speaking—E; One-Act Play—O.

Persons who have agreed to serve as critic judges this year are:

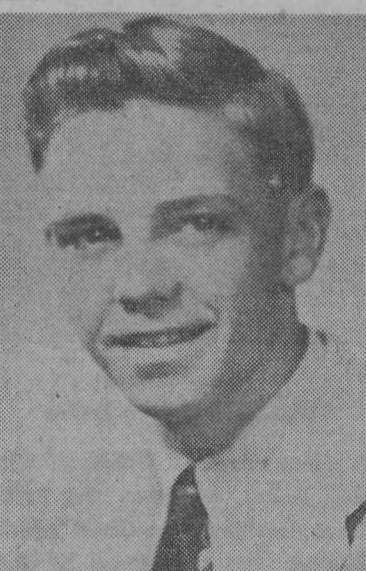
- Abernathy, Elton, S.W.T.S.C., San Marcos, D, E, J, S.
Alexander, Mrs. Morgan, 704 Sixth St., S.W., Paris, O, J, S.
Amis, Mrs. Maurine Berzette, Speech Dept., The University of Texas, O, J, S.
Ardis, W. L., 1913 Walnut St., San Angelo College, O, E, J, S.
Baker, Paul, Dept. of Drama, Baylor University, Waco, O, E, J, S.
Brigham, Lillian, Victoria, O, D, E, J, S.
Burton, James R., 1318 Montana St., El Paso, O, E, J, S.
Busfield, Roger M., Speech-Drama Dept., Southwestern University, Georgetown, O, E.
Byrns, Louise, E.T.S.T.C., Commerce, O, D, E.
Craddock, Ann, Speech Dept., Weatherford College, Weatherford, D, E, J, S.
Cook, Dr. Wilton, Speech Arts, University of Houston, O, D, E, J, S.
Dougherty, Floyd, Lamar High School, Houston, O, D, S.
Fuchs, Grover, Speech Dept., The University of Texas, D, E, J, S.
Harrison, Peggy, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, O, E, S.
Hayes, Arthur, Speech Dept., The University of Texas, O, E, D, S.
Huffor, Earl, Huntsville, D, E, J, S.
Horne, O. Bertram, University of Houston, D.
Kyker, Mrs. Rex P., Speech Dept., Abilene Christian College, O, J, S.
Marsh, Thomas H., Box 185, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, O, D, E, S.
May, Doris Evelyn, Corpus Christi Junior College, O.
Moll, Mrs. James, 1112 Brackenridge Apts., Austin, O, J, S.
Moll, James, Drama Dept., The University of Texas, O, E, S.
Moore, William A., Speech Dept., W.T.S.C., Canyon, O, E, J, S.
Moore, Mrs. William A., Canyon, O, E, S.
McGaughy, J. Fred, Central Texas School of Oratory, Brownwood, D, E, J, S.
McGaughy, Mrs. J. Fred, Central Texas School of Oratory, Brownwood, D, E, J, S.
Powell, Mrs. Freda Gibson, Sul Ross State Teachers College, Alpine, O, E, J, S.
Pross, Edward L., Speech Dept., Texas Christian University, Ft. Worth, D, E, S.
Roach, Josh P., T.S.C.W. Station, Box 3775, Denton, O.
Smith, Mrs. J. G., 2308 Campbell, Commerce, O, J, S.
Townsend, Howard, Speech Dept., The University of Texas, O, E, J, S.
Watson, John N., Guidance Center, Texas Christian University, O, D, E, J, S.
Wilson, Milton, McMurray College, Abilene, O, S.
Winship, F. L., Drama Dept., The University of Texas, O, D, E, J, S.

Godley Contestant Enters Six Events

Jerry Hardcastle Enrolls In U.T. for Business Course

An outstanding graduate of Godley High School this year was Jerry Hardcastle, who won second place in the Conference B Ready Writers' Contest at the 1947 State Meet.

Jerry's League honors include achievements in Ready Writing, Extemp Speech, Debate, Playground Ball, Tennis, and Volleyball.



Jerry Hardcastle Godley High School

Last year he placed first at the County Meet in Ready Writing, second at the District and Regional Meets, and third in Extemp Speech at the County Meet.

In 1947 he went to the Region in Debate, was second in Tennis Doubles at the County Meet, and third in Volleyball at the County Meet.

During his junior and senior years, he has been class president and editor of the Wildcat, his school annual. During his freshman and sophomore years, he was a member of the Future Farmers of America, and for two years was a member of the Godley chapter of the Future Homemakers of America.

During the State Meet, he enrolled in the University for the summer term. He plans to major in Business Administration.

Jerry is interested in philately with sports and books ranking second. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Hardcastle, Godley, Texas.

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.

JUDGING from the number and type of requests coming into the Drama Loan Library of the League, schools are attempting unusually serious productions this season.

Taking their cues from popular radio shows, many directors are asking for three-acts which have definitely proved themselves "good theatre." Royalty plays are in demand as much by directors of Conference B schools as by directors of larger schools. All of this is a healthy sign of a One-Act Play Tournament that is out to break all records in quality of productions, keenness of competition and enthusiasm on the part of high-school dramatists.

The Sock and Buskin Club of Yeleta High School sponsored a night of one-acts on February 12 at which three plays were presented. Plays were: "When the Whirlwind Blows," "The Valiant," and "Antic Spring." All were directed by Roy Chambliss.

This method of selecting a contest play has been used extensively the past few years, as it offers an opportunity for more students to appear in shows, provides an excellent way of choosing the best play, and enables the dramatic group to raise money for carrying on its activities.

The Junior Class of Lubbock Senior High School shows real ambition in undertaking the production of "Dear Ruth," a play rarely attempted by students of that age. The show is being directed by D. M. Howell and is scheduled for March 4 and 5.

Students from Austin High School attended the debate tournament held at John Reagan High School, Houston, on February 13 and 14. In December the group attended a similar meet held at Lamar High School, Houston, and plans are being made to go to Baylor University on February 20 and 21 for a tournament that annually draws a large crowd. Later in the season, Austin High will act as host to other schools interested in debate. Chase Winfrey, Speech Consultant for all Austin schools, is debate coach at the high school. The Red Dragons of Austin High are in rehearsal for "Ever Since

Eve," a three-act to be presented February 25, 26, 27 under the direction of Mrs. Naomi Norton.

Sixty Speech students of Reagan High School, Houston, recently entered the school's Declamation Tournament sponsored by J. R. Holcomb, Speech Department head. Speakers' Forum members, with the assistance of several visiting judges, served as judges and chairmen during the tournament.

The Footlight Players of Reagan High closed their 1947 season with a night of three one-act plays, "Sunday's Child," "High Window," and "Mushrooms Coming Up."

The Senior Class of Temple High School chose as its play the three-act mystery-comedy "Are You Mr. Butterworth?" Director was Mrs. Bernice McKenney.

The Speech classes of Bowie High School, El Paso, recently held their annual banquet. Students were divided into eight groups for the program that followed. Typical of the themes selected by the various groups were "What Speech Has Done for Us" and "Memorial to Bowie's War Dead." Each group had an honor guest, and Mr. Hibbard Polk and Mr. L. Etheridge were sponsors of the occasion.

The Ball High School of Galveston joined the "evening of one-acts" group on January 9 with the presentation of the following plays: "Good Night, Caroline," "Overtones" and "Backstage." This program, sponsored by the P.T.A., was given for the purpose of raising funds for the Visual Education Program.

Seniors of Falfurias High School gave two performances of the three-act "Here Comes Charlie" on February 6, under the direction of Miss Scottie Blundell.

Wichita Falls Speech students are planning to participate in a number of Speech tournaments and oratorical contests held in the state this spring, among them the American Legion Oratorical Contest, and the Baylor University-Waco High School Invitational Tournament on February 20-21. A group of debaters recently participated in the tournament sponsored by Sunset High School, Dallas. In the past, students of this school have represented Texas in national contests of the American Legion.

The Speech Forum

(By Thomas A. Rousse, Professor of Speech; Chairman, Department of Speech, The University of Texas)

RULES for contest debating are like styles—subject to popular acceptance and use. Stated differently, we accept certain rules or duties for the debater on the supposition that these rules promote better debating and produce more efficient results. Consequently, among the more enlightened

debate circles, we recognize that it is the duty of the affirmative team to present a need and to offer a reasonable remedy. Because the affirmative is the proposing team, the burden of proving the proposition rests with that side. This burden, incidentally, remains with the affirmative and may not be shifted to the negative, even though the negative offers a counter-proposition. Of course, if the negative team elects to offer what is termed a counter-proposition, the burden of proof for the counter-proposition must be assumed by the negative because it is the proposing team on the new issue.

Trick Cases
Unfortunately, many coaches and debaters attempt to avoid the affirmative burden by using trick remedies, or by suggesting that a discussion of the principles of the remedy is sufficient. Poor debating and an excessive amount of quibbling usually results, when the affirmative team fails to assume its obvious duty. The only solution or penalty for such tactics is for the negative to point out the affirmative "trick" and insist that the proposing team discharge its duties in a reasonable manner. And, you may suggest, this situation calls for good Judges! In any case, good sportsmanship demands that the affirmative assume its burden of proof (the presentation of a need and a remedy), if it hopes to prevail in the debate.

What About the Remedy?
But, the debater will ask, how much material or proof will satisfy the burden of proof insofar as the remedy is concerned? And we'll have to admit that a clear-cut answer to the question is not always available. However, most of us will concede that the debater has performed his duty in a reasonable manner if he:

- (1) Describes the plan of the remedy and explains how it will operate, and
(2) Sets forth the practical benefits of the remedy.
The affirmative team, in short, must present a clear, compelling need and a remedy that the audience and/or judges can understand

and appreciate. Anything less than the foregoing should not be accepted by the negative team and the failure of the affirmative team to perform the duty should be emphasized by the negative for the benefit of the judges.

The Negative Burden

While the affirmative team must present a need for the proposition and offer a reasonable, workable remedy, the negative, in its turn, must carry out certain recognized duties. For instance, the negative is duty-bound to meet and attack the case of the affirmative. Of course, in attacking the affirmative case, the negative team has certain alternatives. It may:

- (1) Attack the need and claim that the current situation is satisfactory, or
(2) Attack the remedy.
The negative, under this approach, may admit the need, in whole or in part, and contend that the remedy is impractical, and undesirable.
(3) Attack the need and the remedy.
Under this plan, the negative attempts to destroy all possible arguments of the affirmative. Usually, the attack here proceeds under the contention that the need does not exist for the weak, impractical and undesirable remedy.

(4) Admit the need and offer a counter-proposition. When the negative admits the existence of a need, it must establish the failure of the affirmative remedy to meet that need. However, the negative should "proceed further," as the novice debater would say, and offer its own remedy for the admitted need. And lest we forget, let us reiterate that the negative assumes the burden of proof on the counter-proposition. Finally, we should point out again, in summary, that the affirmative is not relieved of its burden of proof when the negative offers a counter-proposition. Remember, the simple rule is: the proposing team must prove its contentions. (Next month: Don'ts for Debaters)

Virginia Costume Designer Suggests Ways Of Using Available Materials Effectively

(Reprinted from Virginia Drama News, published by The Extension Division of the University of Virginia.)

(By Susanne Sherman, Instructor in Fine Arts, William and Mary College.)

THE costumes you rent are seldom the ones you pictured when you first read the play. When they arrive for dress rehearsal, you may find you have colors that clash, or costumes for the hero and villain that are so similar they are confusing, or a costume for a bit player that catches and holds the audience's attention whenever it appears on the stage. You are left with the vague feeling that you could have done better yourself. Well, why not try? Why not design your own costumes—and make them, too?

But you picture Annabella in a hoop skirt of pink taffeta, and your budget would never allow for eight yards of taffeta. Perhaps not, but there are very satisfactory substitutes. If the lines of your costumes are good and the colors striking, they need not be made of rich, and therefore costly, materials. Your color can all come from the dye pot. Don't be afraid to dye; the packaged dyes are practically foolproof, and a streaked job is sometimes even more effective on the stage than a perfect one.

Avoid False Economy
It is poor economy to buy cheap cottons which are not color-fast or are loosely woven and obtain their body from a filler which powders out from handling and washes out completely with the first laundering. But there are comparatively inexpensive materials which will hold up under innumerable washings. The most versatile of these is unbleached muslin, which clings and drapes well and yet can be made to simulate taffeta when it is starched stiffly. This may be used as purchased or dyed. In its natural state, it is an off-white or light cream in color and is a very satisfactory substitute for white. On the stage, a perfect or dead white is hard to handle, for it catches the attention of the audience as a bare light bulb does and is often as irritating. Other useful and inexpensive materials are: bleached muslin, cotton outing flannel, plain cotton net (used for glass curtains) and cheese cloth. The curtain net and cheese cloth, dyed and starched and used over a petticoat of a different color, have a surprising crispness and vibrance.

Simulate Costly Fabrics
Slightly more expensive materials which offer a good selection in color and are firmly woven and color-fast are: percale, broadcloth, indian head and sateen. Also more expensive, but extremely effective on the stage, are velveteen and corduroy, which can be made to simulate the richest velvets and velours when given extra body by an interfacing of a good grade of muslin. Crinoline, buckram, or a tailor's canvass may also be used to add body and stiffness to sleazy materials; but crinoline and buckram lose their stiffness with laundering or cleaning, and tailor's canvass is expensive. The one thing to remember in using substitutes is never use the substitute and the real thing on the stage at the same time; sateen simulates satin only as long as there is no satin on the stage. Prints and stripes and plaids often prove disappointing in theatrical costumes. At a distance the colors in these materials blend as though mixed on an artist's palette. You have noticed how a red and white checked dress looks pink when seen from across the street. In the same way, a printed material, green with a pink rose pattern, will look brown or grey from the sixth row of your auditorium. It will be a more interesting and vibrant brand grey than the solid color would have been; but it will be disappointing, none the less, if you were counting on the gay costume it appears at close range. Small stripes and plaids blend in the same manner. If you have set your heart on stripes or flowers or plaids and nothing else will do, be sure that the design is strong and bold and larger than you think you want. Get as far away from the material as possible when buying it, squint your eyes, and look at it through your lashes; and you will have a better idea of the effect it will have on the audience. There is another source of material, which requires no money at all—re-used materials. The cos-

tumes from the last production may be made over. Long skirts, especially hoop skirts, provide large pieces of material with which to work; and no piece of material is too small to be of use. There are materials, too, which might be salvaged from almost any home: the living room curtains, which are so unfavored they must be replaced, the discarded slip cover, the shower curtain which has sprung too many leaks, and worn sheets and table cloths—all contain large areas of material which are usable on the stage.

Ransack the Attic
While you are begging, there is another rich source of material: the old-fashioned attic. The materials may be splitting and yellow with age, but they will look like new on the stage. It always seems a sacrilege to dump even the most tattered heirlooms in the trash can; and most people are delighted when they realize they may be useful again.

When the people in your town come to know that you want and use these things, you will be surprised at the number of them you can collect. Soon your wardrobe will grow until you find yourself called upon to rent a whole set of costumes to another school, and your costumes will begin to pay for themselves.

Educational Trip Planned

Seniors of Georgetown High School are looking forward to an educational trip to Monterrey, Mexico, which is being planned for the largest graduating class in the history of the school.

A GOOD TEACHER

A good teacher needs:
The education of a college president.
The executive ability of a financier.
The humility of a deacon.
The adaptation of a chameleon.
The hope of an optimist.
The courage of a hero.
The wisdom of a serpent.
The gentleness of a dove.
The patience of Job.
The grace of God, and
The persistence of the devil.
—Syracuse Bulletin.

Student Councils Draft Sportsmanship By-Laws

10 AA Schools Promote "Friendly Rivalry" At Games

DETERMINED to set up higher standards of good sportsmanship for students at football and basketball games, the Student Councils of District 10 AA, composed of Cleburne, Corsicana, Ennis, Hillsboro, Temple, Waco and Waxahachie,



Art. IV, Sec. 3

In the fifth line of Article IV, Section 3, page 11 of the current issue of the Constitution and Rules, "declamation" is repeated in the list of Directors. This is a typographical error. For "Declamation" in this line read "Athletics."

Rule 30 Interpreted

The State Executive Committee, at the meeting January 14, 1948, passed the following motion concerning the interpretation of the Spring Training Rule:

In interpreting Rule 30 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 this occurs in a regular physical education class or not.

Separate AA and A Meets

Rule 1 of Rules in Debate, page 29, Constitution and Rules, which now reads "Conference A and Conference AA are merged in the Regional Meets" should read as follows: "Separate Regional Meets will be held for Conferences A and AA."

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 Declamation, 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.

have drawn up a "good sportsmanship code."

The Student Councils of this district of the University Interscholastic League meet several times a year to discuss their common problems. One matter which has aroused these student representatives is the conduct of their respective student-bodies at games. To promote a better understanding among all students, to discard the element of dissension among schools and to promote "friendly rivalry," the students recently drafted a code which they recommended be accepted and practiced by schools of District 10 AA.

Treat Opponents as Friends

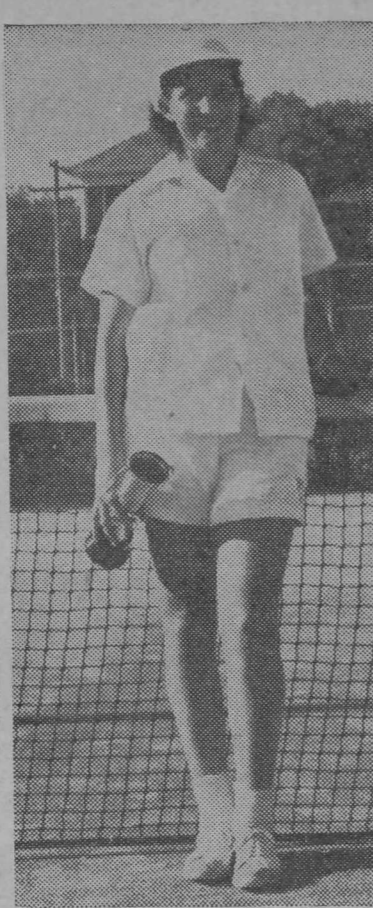
The points covered in the resolution are based on friendliness and co-operation. They believe that opponents should be treated as personal guests of the school and should be included in after-game activities.

"We shall respect the rights of others," states the code, "the officials' decisions, the American flag, the National Anthem, all school songs, the property of others, and the school spirit of our opponents. Schools will co-operate with each other in making pre-game arrangements, will exchange yellow leaders, and will observe local rules and regulations.

"We will strive to maintain cheerful associations before and after the game. We will strive to maintain a sense of balance by keeping our emotions and sentiments from overcoming our better judgment and common sense," the Student Councils set out in their code.

"Do Unto Others—"

The resolution stated in conclusion, "Understanding and appreciation of the other fellow's point of view, feelings and situations can best be observed by the Golden Rule."



Nancy Armor Woodrow Wilson, Dallas

Nancy Armor, Woodrow Wilson, Dallas, who won the State Championship in the Girls' Tennis Singles, was runner-up in the 1946 tournament.

While tennis takes up most of Nancy's free time, she is active in the Pan-American Student Forum and the Choral Club at Woodrow Wilson where she is a senior this year. She is a Student Council representative and a cheer-leader.

For her career, she is interested in either drafting or physical education. Mr. and Mrs. James Harry Armor, 6844 Clayton Avenue, Dallas, are the parents of the 1947 State Winner in Girls' Singles.

36-Station Network to Carry Basketball Tournament Finals

THIRTY-SIX radio stations will form a special network to carry the finals of the State Basketball Tournament from Gregory Gymnasium, Austin, Saturday, March 6. Conferences A and B championship games will be broadcast at 2 P.M., with the AA finals going on the air at 9:15 P.M.

Radio Program Selection Taught in Texas Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

with the group in class the next day.

Student Broadcasts

Teachers are also using the simulated broadcast. This is used to introduce a unit of work, as the unifying element in a unit of work, or as a culminating activity. Sometimes these simulated broadcasts are "broadcast" over the school central sound system, sometimes they are assembly programs, and frequently another class is invited in for the "broadcast."

Texas School of the Air programs are being widely used in schools of the state. Over 4,000 teachers during the 1945-46 school year used "Your Story Parade." Over 83,000 students listened regularly to this program each week. The same year over 3,600 teachers used the "Open Your Eyes" series with their 57,000 students. "Music Is Yours" was heard by more than 63,000 students each week in over 27,000 classrooms. A similar number of teachers used the Texas School of the Air during the 1946-47 school year.

Each of the Texas School of the Air programs is designed for a different specific purpose, but each in varying degrees contributes to objectives relating to attitudes, appreciations, interests, critical thinking, creative expression, skills, and informational background.

Even though the American School of the Air is broadcast after school hours, some teachers have their students listen at home. In some schools the American School of the Air is recorded and played back the next day to classes. Some teachers listen to newscasts with their students at school; others listen to appropriate music programs. With less frequency teachers listen to broadcasts in Spanish, to farm broadcasts, and special programs such as those by the President.

One of the difficulties encountered in using the Texas School of the Air and other broadcasts designed for in-school listening is that only the students who happen to have a class, perhaps in English, at that hour can hear the broadcast. Another problem has been that of bells ringing to signal the change of periods. Administrators are solving this problem by the use of recorders. The program is recorded and then is used with all classes for which the broadcast is appropriate. Wire and tape recorders are being used extensively for this purpose.

Insist on Changes Schools Are Told

Communities Agree to New Ideas in Educational System

New concepts of the school's role in the community may call for some "painful shifts of thinking," L. D. Haskew of The University of Texas declared recently in an article in *School Executive*.

As to changes and introduction of new ideas, the old alibi that "the people won't stand for it" may be a confession of failure, he says.

"Democracy rests on the principle that when the people know, they will stand for what is best for them. If the community is divided into two warring factions by a railroad track, the school cannot confine its teaching to recounting that Gaul was divided into three parts. If the people live in poverty, the second grade schooling cannot be restricted to 'Ned's Visit to the City,'" the University Dean of Education asserted.

Although the school's primary role is to see that all educational needs of all people in the community are met, the school has a double obligation to influence the community to accept—and even demand the kind of schooling which is useful.

"This conception of the role of the school in the community calls for some painful shifts in our ways of thinking. It raises the importance of the school far beyond our usual evaluation. It demands new techniques and new knowledge on the part of school personnel and it makes leadership take on true professional stature," he concluded.

The network lines will cross the state twice from East to West—from Texarkana to El Paso and from Weslaco to Beaumont. The north and south lines will extend from Sherman to Houston with Amarillo as the most northwestern point.

The opening game of the tournament begins Thursday, March 4, at 8:45 A.M. Conference A and B games are scheduled until 3:10 Friday, the first AA game of the tournament. On Saturday's program are the B consolation game, AA semi-finals, A and B finals, AA and A consolation games, and the AA finals.

Stations carrying the Saturday broadcasts, which are sponsored by the Magnolia Petroleum Company, are:

City	Station	K.C.
Amarillo	KGNC	710
Beaumont	KFDM	560
Big Spring	KBST	1490
Brownwood	KBWD	1380
Corsicana	KAND	1340
Corpus Christi	KEYS	1490
Dallas	WRR	1310
Dallas	KRLD	1080
El Paso	KROD	600
Fort Worth	KFJZ	1270
Greenville	KGVL	1400
Houston	KXYZ	1320
Houston	KTRH	740
Jacksonville	KEBE	1400
Lufkin	KRBA	1340
Longview	KFRD	1370
Lubbock	KSEL	950
Marshall	KMHT	1450
Midland	KCRS	1230
Monahans	KVKM	1340
Odessa	KOSA	1450
Paris	KPLT	1490
Pecos	KIUN	1400
Palestine	KNET	1450
San Angelo	KGKL	960
San Antonio	KABC	680
Sherman	KRRV	910
Temple	KTEM	1400
Texarkana	KCMC	1230
Waco	WACO	1460
Weslaco	KRGV	1290
Wichita Falls	KWFT	620

Losers Weepers in Japan

The Japanese have always devised ways of avoiding direct competition. Report cards of children in the grade schools show grades on conduct only and not on their school work.

When really competitive situations arise, such as entrance on examinations for students entering middle schools, every teacher has stories of boys who have committed suicide when they knew they had failed.

When a racing team loses, the crew may throw themselves into the bottom of the boat and weep. Defeated members of a baseball team may gather around in a huddle and cry aloud.—*Science Digest*.

Open-mindedness

Sometimes an open mind is one that is too porous to hold a conviction.—*Banking*.

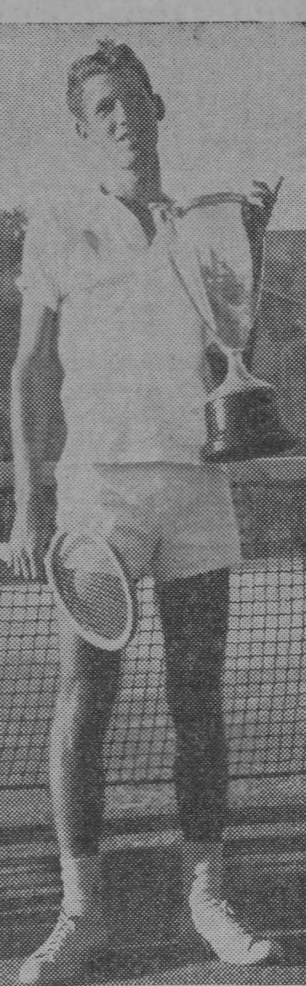
If You Can Smile When the Pop Bottles Fly You've the Makings of an Official, My Son

THE tough side and the bright one, too, of officiating are revealed in a pamphlet published by The Illinois High School Association, which would make timely reading for anyone considering becoming an official or for a person curious about the life of these striped-shirt gentlemen, whose creed is based upon the question, "Can You Take It?"

"There are times when an official is the most unpopular man in the world; when at least half the spectators in an excited crowd are thirsting for his blood. Do you think you're going to be able to take it and keep on calling 'em, or will you throw your whistle on the floor, stamp your feet and double up your dukes at the first peep of disapproval?" asks the writer of the publication.

Adults Cause More Trouble

In regard to the official's ability to take it, these questions are asked: "Will you enjoy riding the family bus on long trips to and from games, often alone and with the elements conspiring to keep you off the road? Are you the type who can be away nights from wife, children and fireside? How are you on taking a little undeserved abuse from crowds, coaches and athletic directors?"



Dixon Osburn, High School

Dixon Osburn of Highland Park, Dallas, won the State title in the Boys' Singles at the 1947 State Meet. An honor student, Osburn was a Student Council representative and a member of the National Honor Society in 1946 and 1947. He won the Linz pin three times, in 1944, 1945 and 1947. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Osburn, 4508 Edmondson, Dallas.

There is no wisdom that can take the place of humanity.—Thoreau.

Football Rules Do Not Apply To Junior High, Grade Schools

THE question has been asked a number of times as to whether a junior high school or a grade school is bound by the rules and regulations of the football plan of competition of the League in the conduct of this sport in the school units.

Under the provision of Rule 3 of the football plan, high schools are assigned to conferences on the basis of the enrollment in the last four years. Junior high schools and grade schools are not eligible for membership in a football district, under the provisions of this rule, and, therefore, are not bound by the regulations of the football plan.

Furthermore, under the provision of Article III, Section 4, League membership is based on school units, and the junior high school, where it is under a separate principal and is in a separate building from the high school, constitutes a separate League member from the high-school unit. The acts of the junior high school would not affect the eligibility of the senior high school, or vice versa.

Therefore, since junior high schools and grade schools are separate League members from the high school, and since these League members have not accepted the football plan of competition, they are not bound by the rules and regulations of the plan.

Further Notes on Meeting Of the National Federation

(By the Editor)

IN the January issue of the LEAGUER we recounted some of the matters discussed at the convention of the National Federation of High School Athletic Associations, held in Biloxi, Mississippi, January 6-9. Naturally, we took up first the ideas that were flying around there about high-powered inter-school girls' athletics, largely because that is one of our primary interests, and one concerning which there is great division of opinion in educational circles, and the division is sharp and sometimes rather violent. In this issue we turn to other matters.

Another topic which was ably discussed concerned the use which is made by Federation members of the sanctions rule. Secretary John K. Archer of New York had made what seemed to be a careful, if not exhaustive, study of this matter and turned in an illuminating report.

"There are constantly increasing demands," he declared, "outside organizations for use of high-school athletic teams in promotional programs which are designed to raise money for charity or for a promoting organization which needs additional funds or which capitalizes on the prestige which is sometimes built up through all-star contests, bowl contests, or post-season championship contests."

It was brought out in the discussion in which Secretary H. W. Emswiler of Ohio participated, that more than half the states have specific rules concerning such contests and that a limited degree of control is exercised. But there is still a great weakness even in states which have intrastate controls when an attempt is

made to extend control across state lines.

"A degree of control," he said, "is provided through the National Federation interstate regulations, but these are greatly weakened in those states which do not have a specific rule in their by-laws which provides enforcement machinery for violation of interstate rules and policies."

This was the keynote of the speaker's recommendation. Even membership in the Federation does not help the inter-state situation, unless the member Associations each has in its by-laws, machinery for the enforcement of the National Federation regulations.

This is a matter to which Texas schools may well give some attention, and it is one of the abuses which might be subdued by taking out membership in the National Federation. We found that other states complain of us on this score.

We gained some idea of the popularity of basketball in other states by listening to Secretary Albert Willis of Illinois and others talk about the difficulty of rationing tickets to the tournaments.

"In many states the greatest problem in connection with basketball tournaments is to appease those who desire tickets and who do not seem to understand that there are three or four prospective purchasers for each available ticket."

Incidentally, basketball does the major share of the financing of the associations in many states. Football is a small financial potato beside basketball.

There was much discussion in the field of athletic benefits for the reason that many associations go in for handling the athletic benefit plans directly and not in co-operation with a commercial company. All manner of problems arise, and in some states such as Wisconsin and California, it becomes a major activity of the state association. From insuring against athletic injuries, several state associations have expanded into insuring all the children in the school from the time they leave home in the morning until they return in the afternoon. Of course, this is big business. So far, the University Interscholastic League has contented itself with getting the best bargain possible out of a commercial company and limiting its interest solely to injuries incurred in its athletic contests.

Other notes on this National Federation meeting will be published in the next issue of the LEAGUER.

Earle Meadows Attempts New Pole Vault Record

Earle Meadows, holder of the UIL pole vault record, went on an eastern tour during which he hopes to show he has lost none of the pole vaulting skill that made him Olympics champion in 1936.

Meadows' goal at the National AAU and other games in Boston and New York is 14 feet 9 inches. He also hopes to go to the Olympics in London.

Now a graduate student at Howard Payne College at Brownwood, this 31-year-old pole vaulter returned to competition last year when he soared 14 feet 3 inches, almost the height he reached at the 1936 Olympics in Berlin. He set the state schoolboy record while at Central High School in Fort Worth at the 1933 meet when he broke C. E. Atkinson's record with a height of 13 feet 1 1/2 inches.

Last year he tutored Paul Faulkner, Paschal track star, who won the '47 Pole Vault championship at the State Meet.

Coaches to Attend First Aid Clinics

"Chuck" Cramer Will Give Lecture on Athletic Injuries

A series of clinics on the treatment of athletic injuries will be conducted in Texas in March for coaches, athletic directors and trainers by Charles "Chuck" Cramer, nationally known athletic trainer who has trained several American Olympic teams.

These first aid clinics are scheduled for Edinburg, for Rio Grande Valley schools, March 10; Border Olympics, Laredo, March 13; Sam Marcos, March 17; Houston, March 20; Commerce, March 24; Dallas, March 27; and Abilene, March 31. Cramer, whose headquarters are Gardner, Kansas, will discuss these subjects: Coach's responsibility; training procedure; tools of the profession; taping and protective measures; how to win more games.

Under the direction of Cramer, these informal sessions dealing with athletic injuries have been held from coast to coast. He appeared in El Paso during the Texas High School Coaches' Association convention last summer.

A study of the belief in superstitions of 1,135 ninth grade pupils showed that girls were more superstitious than boys; that children whose fathers had attended college were less superstitious than those whose fathers had not, although the attendance of mothers at college did not have a significant relationship to the superstitious scores of the children. The mean superstition scores decreased with increased number of books and magazines in the home.—*The Education Digest*.

Know When to Leave

When the game is over, so are your duties. You should make no statements to the press concerning the game. Your job has been completed so there is no need to hang around.

This sprightly little booklet concludes with "good luck—and happy whistling!"

Copies may be obtained from the Illinois High School Association, 11 South La Salle, Chicago, Ill.

Here's the Good Side

The bright side, that which is entitled "Officiating Can Be Fun!" includes a world of good companionship with coaches, players, principals, superintendents, athletic directors and fellow officials.