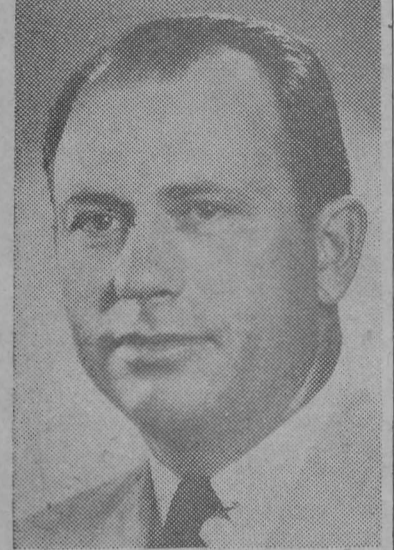


## Dr. Williams Appointed New Athletic Director

This business of assigning schools to districts for football, basketball, track and baseball—one of the major duties of the director of athletics of the Interscholastic League—is a familiar story to the man now holding that office in the UIL. Dr. Rhea H. Williams, who succeeds R. J. Kidd, is experienced in this phase of State Office work as he was assistant athletic director for fourteen months while Mr. Kidd was acting-director.



Dr. Rhea H. Williams

Another of the big jobs of the head of the UIL athletic contests is managing the basketball tournament. Dr. Williams was assistant manager of the 1948 state play-offs.

The appointment of Dr. Williams was announced in June while he was professor of health and physical education and health coordinator at North Texas State College.

He knows League problems from the member-school viewpoint also, as he was coach and principal at Avery, Texas, and later at Franklin.

Sports in some capacity, either playing or teaching, have been the chief interests of the new director since he was a youngster. During his high-school career he was a three-letterman at Clarksville High

School. He lettered in baseball and basketball while attending Southern Methodist University and was named All-Conference Forward in 1931 and 1932. Elected captain of the baseball team in 1932 he was chosen All-Conference Outfielder. His .315 batting average won him a contract with Monroe, La., where he played one season before returning to Texas sports.

Following his stay at Avery and Franklin schools he was director of health and physical education at Edinburg Junior College. The next step up the ladder was the position of director of health and physical education at Southwestern University. During the war he served as an instructor in the physical education program of the Navy and with a West Coast air-sea rescue unit.

After his release from the Navy, he returned to The University of Texas where he completed work on his Ph.D. degree. He already had received his B.S., M.S., and M.Ed. at S.M.U. It was during his stay on the campus at the University that he joined the staff of the League.

Dr. Williams is the man superintendents and principals will be writing about their eligibility problems, if they are in danger of violating the amateur or award rule and all the other questions that arise annually.

What has Dr. Williams to say about all of this? "The high-school athletics must be a definite part of the educational program of the public schools if they are to be justified as part of the school curriculum. We must always keep in mind that the boy is our chief concern and athletics should be adjusted to the boy and not the boy to athletics," the director emphasizes.

"It is our hope that all school administrators and coaches will familiarize themselves thoroughly with the League eligibility rules and the various athletic plans. If they will do this many needless difficulties can be avoided."

## City Meet Delegates Make Recommendations at Dallas

Roy Bedichek was the main speaker at the luncheon for the delegates of the City Conference State Meet in Dallas May 14. Representatives from all of the four cities in the Conference, Dallas, Ft. Worth, San Antonio and Houston, were present.

The aims and purposes of the City Conference organization were pointed out by Mr. Bedichek, as well as the many advantages of the City Conference and opportunities for extracurricular program enrichment. Then he called for suggestions from the floor for ways and means of improving and expanding the City Conference plan of competition.

P. C. Cobb, athletic director of Dallas Public Schools, opened the discussion by bringing up the question of spring training and the eight-semester rule. He recommended that the age rule be amended so as to read September 1 instead of May 1.

W. J. Moyes, principal of Lamar High School, Houston, moved that volleyball, swimming, archery and bowling be added to the list of activities. W. T. White, superintendent of schools, Dallas, opposed the introduction of any sport in any instance in which the schools were required to depend upon commercial facilities in order to conduct the contest.

The addition of any athletic program for girls was opposed by Claude Kellam, director of health and physical education, San Antonio. He favored limiting girls to tennis, golf and swimming athletic contests.

E. B. Comstock, director general of the City Conference State Meet, called for suggestions on the best method for conducting the debate tournament. It was finally recommended that a straight elimination tournament be followed.

The question was raised by R. H. Williams, principal of John Reagan High School, Houston, regarding plans for journalism. Mr. Bedichek reported that City Conference

would have its own journalism meet next year with each individual school qualifying directly to the State Meet.

Mr. G. L. Ashburn, principal of Woodrow Wilson High School in Dallas, recommended that special rules be made to meet the needs of the City Conference.

"The strength of the League had been in its ability to adjust to its needs," pointed out J. O. Webb, assistant superintendent of schools at Houston. He further suggested that there was a definite need for an athletic program for girls.

A motion was made and passed recommending that a committee from the City Conference be appointed for the purpose of making a study and reporting to the Advisory Council the needs of the City Conference schools as far as literary and athletic activities are concerned.

Each superintendent was requested to appoint one athletic representative and one literary representative to serve on this special committee.

At the close of the session, Thomas B. Portwood, superintendent of school at San Antonio, paid tribute to the fine contributions that Mr. Bedichek has made to the League. There was a rising vote of thanks for his many years of service.

## No Ties in Slide Rule; C. & R. Provides Run-off

Provisions for a "run-off" test to eliminate ties in the Slide Rule Contest appears for the first time in the 1948-49 Constitution and Rules.

The rule states: "In case two or more contestants are tied for first, second or third place, an additional test containing ten problems shall be given the individuals who are tied. Not more than five minutes shall be allowed for the run-off."

## Schools to Select 9 Council Members

### City Conference Spokesmen Added

Nine new members will be elected to the Legislative Advisory Council of the League in October, including two men who will represent schools in the City Conference. The annual meeting of the Council is scheduled for October 31 and November 1 in Austin.

The introduction of the City Conference and the re-alignment of other AA regions necessitated a change in membership on the Advisory Council. There are now only five AA regions instead of eight. As the terms of AA representatives on the Council expire, new members will be elected to fill their places from the present regional membership. In Region IV-AA, the term of Superintendent E. N. Denard of Marshall has expired but that region is now represented by Principal R. B. Sparks of Goose Creek; therefore, no one will be elected until the term of Mr. Sparks expires. The Goose Creek area is now a part of Region IV. Formerly that area was in Region V.

Superintendent H. A. Moore of Kerrville formerly represented Region VI-AA. His term has expired and now the schools in that region are in the new Region V. The representative from that region is Superintendent S. V. Neely of San Benito, who will continue to represent the region until his term of office expires. Cards for nominations for new representatives were sent to schools by the State office in September. Ballots with the nominees' names are to be mailed out in October and the results will be tabulated October 12.

The following vacancies will be filled on the Council:

Region I-A, now represented by Superintendent H. T. Burton, Clarendon. Term has expired.

Region II-B, now represented by County Superintendent D. E. Lovelless, Coleman. Term has expired.

Region III-B, now represented by Superintendent Edwin Bowen, Boyd. Term has expired.

Region IV-A, now represented by Superintendent D. T. Loyd, East Mountain at Gilmer. East Mountain has been moved into Conference B.

Region V-A, now represented by Superintendent Floyd H. Burton, Humble. Humble has been assigned to Conference B.

Region VI-A, now represented by Superintendent E. T. Robbins, Alamo Heights, San Antonio. Alamo Heights has been moved into the City Conference.

Region VII-A, now represented by Superintendent H. Lee Clifton, Falfurrias. Term has expired.

Two men will be elected to represent schools in the City Conference, including schools in Fort Worth, Dallas, San Antonio and Houston.

The Advisory Council in 1948-49 will have twenty-two members, five representatives from Conference AA, seven from Conference A, eight from Conference B, and two from the City Conference.

## Cheer Leaders Perfect Style at First School

The first and only school for cheer leaders in the country wound up a highly successful five-day meeting August 13 at Sam Houston State College, Huntsville.

Seventy-two Texas high-school teen-agers studied and worked ten hours a day at the school under the direction of Professor Clint Hackney, head of the Sam Houston music department.

Instruction was given in tumbling, speech-making techniques, yell leading and the writing of cheers.

Tumbling classes in the morning were held in the college gym under the direction of Larry Herkimer, head cheer leader at S.M.U. for three years and now a teaching fellow at the University of Illinois school of physical education.

Professor Arthur Angrist of the college speech department gave students tips on addressing large audiences.

The aspiring cheer leaders were on the campus lawn at 3 P.M. for a three-hour session in yell leading. Professor Loyce Adams spent an hour each night showing the students how to write cheers for their own schools and for special occasions.



Members of the UIL band music selection committee meeting in Lubbock had their photo snapped while listening to the Texas Tech concert band read one of the numbers considered for the prescribed list. From left to right are

F. W. Savage, director of music activities, Ray Robbins of Phillips, Gurthall Gilligan of Kermit, Jack Mahan of Texarkana, chairman, Lyle Skinner of Waco, Frank Phillips of Austin, and Paul Branom of Seminole.

## Texas Music Directors Aid UIL In Preparing Prescribed Lists

Hundreds of pieces of music were considered by the music selection committees of the University Interscholastic League during the three summer sessions before the final screening to determine the 1948-49 prescribed lists of music for regional music competition festivals.

To arrive at the final lists, separate committees for band, orchestra and vocal groups met with F. W. Savage, director of music for the League, to discuss various musical selections, to hear them played by clinic bands and orchestras, and to vote yea or nay as to their desirability for high-school contestants.

"These were three industrious,

sincere, and hard-working committees," commented Mr. Savage. "The members are to be complimented on their unselfish interest in the entire music education program throughout the State of Texas."

"The vocal music committee alone sifted through more than 1,500 octavos trying to find worthwhile music for the UIL musicians. The clinic bands performed every number of recent copyright date which was sent us by the publishers in order to determine suitability for contest purposes. All in all, I would say the meetings were a great success," the music director concluded.

The orchestra selection commit-

tee, headed by P. C. Martinez of Tyler, orchestra chairman of the T.M.E.A., met on the campus of Southwest State Teachers College in San Marcos, June 17-19. Committee members were: G. Lewis Doll of Corpus Christi, Mrs. Dorothy Cooney of Freeport, H. A. Anderson of San Angelo, Howell P. Branning of Kenedy.

Anton Bek of S.T.S.T.C. acted as an ex-officio member and provided an excellent 60-piece orchestra.

Dr. Archie Jones and Roy Johnson of The University of Texas were hosts to the vocal music selection committee which met at the University, June 24-26. Donald W. Morton, chairman of the Music Department of John Tarleton Agricultural College, Stephenville, and chairman of the vocal section of the T.M.E.A., presided as chairman of the committee consisting of Miss Virginia Decherd of Austin High School, Raymond Rhea of Corpus Christi, Miss Pearl Dalchau of Allen Junior High, Austin, Kenneth Baumgardner of Taylor, Mrs. Mary Helen Brown-Winkle of Edinburg, A. E. McCormick of Corpus Christi, David Miller of Fort Arthur, Miss Cornelia Maness of Childress and Byron Walters of Beville.

Jack Mahan of Texarkana served his second term as chairman of the band music selection committee which had its session in Lubbock, July 2-3. Mr. Mahan is chairman of the band division of the T.M.E.A. D. O. Wiley, Joe L. Hadden and Nelson G. Patrick conducted two bands which performed the new and old music under consideration by the committee. Official members of this committee were Lyle Skinner of Waco, Gurthall Gilligan of Kermit, Frank Phillips of Austin, Ray Robbins of Phillips and Paul Branom of Seminole.

The completed lists of music prescribed by these committees were sent to participating schools on July 27. Additional lists will be furnished to interested schools on request, the music director announced.

## Cameron High School Goes All Out for UIL

W. T. Hanes, Superintendent of Cameron Public Schools, believes his school has established something of a record in the way of interest in activities sponsored by the League.

"Yoe High School won district honors in football, basketball, track and baseball," says Superintendent Hanes. "The baseball team won thirteen games and had no defeats."

"We are very proud of this record, but we are just as proud of the following: We won district meet in literary events; sent fourteen literary contestants to the regional meet and won a total of 82 points there against 45 points for our closest competitor."

"Our band was the only band in its class which won a Division I rating at the regional competition-festival in Waco."

"All students who won points for us in any events will have their pictures in the 'Hall of Fame' which hangs in the hall of Yoe High School. We began this practice last year and had quite a group, but this year the group picture will be twice as large."

In conclusion, Superintendent Hanes says Cameron schools do not consider League work as extracurricular. It is a vital part of their program.

## Music Director Announces Results of '47-48 Contests

Participation in this year's music competition-festivals showed a marked increase over the number of schools taking part in last year's contests, particularly in orchestra.

Eighty-seven per cent more orchestras, twenty-three per cent more bands and thirteen per cent more vocal entered

School	Con-Sight March-Region cert	Reading	ingz
Northside (Fort Worth)	10	II	I
Arlington Heights (Fort Worth)	10	II	II
Bowham (Fort Worth)	4	IV	IV
Conciana	3	III	II
Lufkin	4	III	II
Marshall	4	III	II
Sherman	10	III	II
Temple	3	III	II

School	Con-Sight March-Region cert	Reading	ingz
Alvin	5	I	I
Caldwell	5	I	I
Floresville	6	I	I
Frederick	6	I	I
Henderson	4	I	I
Huntsville	5	I	I
Navasota	5	I	I
Nederland	5	I	I
Raymondville	9	I	I
Sweetwater	2	I	I
New London	4	I	II
Pharr-San Juan-Alamo	9	II	II
Wink	8	II	II
Balling	2	II	II
Carthage	4	II	II
Colorado City	2	II	II
Conroe	5	II	II
Levelland	2	II	II
Mission	9	III	I
New Braunfels	6	II	II
Rio Grande Columbia	5	II	II
Brenham	5	II	II
Dickinson	5	II	III
Hesford	1	II	III
Phillips	1	II	III
Seminole	8	II	II
Donna	9	II	III
French (Beaumont)	5	IV	II
Gaston	4	II	II
Littlefield	1	III	II
Mercedes	9	III	II
East Columbia	2	II	I
Texas City	5	III	II
Bowie	10	I	I
Bayou	2	I	II
Cisco	2	I	I
Marlin	3	I	I
Rio Grande City	2	I	I
Dumas	1	III	II
Edison	6	I	I
(San Antonio)	6	I	I
Seguin	6	I	I
Shamrock	1	III	III
Stephen Austin	6	II	II
(Bryan)	5	III	II
Subur Springs	4	III	II
Taylor	7	II	I
Wharton	7	I	I
Winnboro	4	III	II
Memphis	1	IV	IV
(San Antonio)	6	II	I
Cameron	3	I	II
Crockett	5	IV	III
El Campo	7	I	II
Port Neches	5	I	II
Weslaco	6	II	II
Prownfield	1	II	I
Karnes City	6	IV	IV
Kerrville	6	II	II
Livingson	5	III	IV
Mexia	3	II	II
Pease	8	IV	III
Spur	1	II	II
Teague	3	II	II
Uvalde	6	III	II
Vernon	10	III	I
Weatherford	10	III	I
Bay City	2	II	II
Boling	7	II	III
Center	4	V	III
Comstock	5	II	II
Electra	10	III	II
Garland	10	III	II
Leitch	6	III	II
Richmond	5	V	III
Winters	2	IV	IV
Avoness	2	II	II
Beville	7	III	III
Childress	1	III	III
Clarendon	6	III	II
Jasper	5	III	III
Mesquite	3	III	III
San Marcos	6	III	III
Victoria	7	III	III
Decatur	10	IV	III
Dublin	2	IV	III
Edna	7	III	IV
Gatesville	3	IV	III
Kenedy	6	IV	III
Loekhart	6	IV	III
Olney	10	IV	III
South San Antonio	6	III	IV

School	Con-Sight March-Region cert	Reading	ingz
Alamo Heights (San Antonio)	6	I	I
Brownsville	9	I	I
Galena Park	5	I	I
Gladewater	4	I	I
Harglingen	9	I	I
Pasadena	5	I	I
Plainview	1	I	I
San Benito	9	I	I
San Antonio	4	I	I
Lamesa	1	II	I
Palestine	4	II	I
Texarkana	4	II	I
McAllen	9	II	II
Nacodoches	4	III	II
Big Spring	2	III	II
Longview	4	III	II
Edinburg	9	III	III
Kingsville	7	I	I
McKinney	10	I	I
Weslaco	9	I	I
Albino	7	II	I
Denton	10	II	I
Harlandale (San Antonio)	6	II	I
Midland	8	IV	III

(Continued on p. 2, col. 3)

## New Contests Proposed At Delegates Breakfast

Girls' basketball, the amateur rule, the spring training rule and an enlarged speech program were the topics receiving the most attention during the annual University Interscholastic League meeting of delegates at the breakfast May 8 in the crystal ballroom of the Driskill Hotel.

Minutes of this meeting, reported by L. W. McConachie, who acted as secretary, follow:

Dean T. H. Shelby, chairman, called the meeting to order and introduced such special guests as Robert Warren of the Security Life and Accident Company, "Chuck" Cramer, Dr. J. G. Umstatter, professor of secondary education, The University of Texas, and members of the State Executive Committee.

The annual meeting of delegates is held in conjunction with the State Meet each year in May for the purpose of initiating legislation, engaging in discussion, hearing criticism and reports which have to do with the work of the League organization.

### Girls' Basketball

Catherine Shaw and Anne Pittman of The University of Texas, representatives of the National Section on Women's Athletics of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, spoke for the adoption by the League of girls' basketball as a League sport. Miss Shaw stated that the association believes that intramurals is still the best type of activity, but in small schools this is not possible, and this has encouraged commercial leagues throughout Texas to take the initiative in running off girls' basketball leagues. This they are doing in a commercial way, and not in the way that the schools would like for them to do.

Miss Shaw further urged that the League take over the supervision of this sport, and that competition be set up according to standards that girls can properly play under. Certain changes will have to be made in National Association rules to make possible the playing of girls' basketball in Texas, she brought out. For example, the National Association recommends that traveling should not be allowed. In Texas this would be impossible. Also, women officials should be encouraged to officiate these games. However, it was pointed out, men officials would be satisfactory if they know the rules.

It was also pointed out, that perhaps a full-time employee of the League should be hired to handle this sport so that it would develop and progress like other sports in the League.

Miss Pittman asked the group a few questions: "How many have girls' basketball teams?" The answer was 20. Only five of the twenty schools were using rules and standards set up by the National Association. It developed that two schools which did not have girls' basketball might be interested. Commercial leagues or independent leagues were discussed, and it was explained by Misses Shaw and Pittman that a commercial or non-educational league is not beneficial to a school sport.

If the school men want a commercial or non-educational agency to handle a particular sport, there is the risk that the agency will use it for its own gain and exploitation. It is better to help the schools keep their own sports and control them.

### The Amateur Rule

R. B. Norman, principal of Amarillo High School, gave a short report on the amateur rule. Mr. Norman pointed out that his committee was not ready to make a complete report because they are still studying rules of thirty-nine state organizations. The biggest stumbling block in our present amateur rule is: "What constitutes an athletic contest?" On this more data are being assembled. Mr. Norman further stated that in studying the rules of thirty-nine other states, he finds that the age rule is nineteen or more in all other states but Texas where the age limit is eighteen.

He would rather see the schools start their spring training the first of February for thirty calendar days. By starting at this time it will not interfere with other spring sports. Mr. Hinds also pointed out that many schools are having spring training and are violating the spirit of the rule, even though they are not using football equipment. Furthermore, he stated that

the purpose of the amateur rule is to protect the boy from exploitation by some promoter. Some call this commercializing upon the boy's ability and popularity as a drawing card. More publicity should be given this rule so that the general public will not misunderstand.

About 60 per cent of the group thought that the rule as now applied was too strict, and 40 per cent did not think it too strict.

Mr. Norman again urged everyone to send in their thoughts so that a thorough study by the committee may be made and recommendations made at a later date.

### Enriching the Speech Program

Principal R. B. Norman, substituting for J. H. Flathers of Amarillo who was unable to attend, submitted a new proposed plan for changes in the Interscholastic League speech contest. It has been recommended by a group studying this question that speech contests be divided into two categories:

Category 1, to be composed of debate, extemporaneous speech, original oratory and declamation.

Category 2, to be composed of one-act play, radio play, lyric poetry and newscasting.

Student participation in Category 1 would be limited to two or three contests in this group. In Category 2, a student may enter either the one-act play or the radio play. A student may enter any two of the contests with the exception of the one-act play and the radio play. No student would be eligible to enter contests in both categories.

### Nature of Events

In Category 1, debate would be held the same as at present. So would extemporaneous speech. Original oratory for both girls and boys would be limited to seven minutes, and subject should be concerned with some current problem. Declamation would be the same as at present.

In Category 2, one-act play would remain as at present. The radio play would limit the cast to six or seven characters, with a time limit of thirty minutes. They would be judged on characterization, sound effects, tempo, voice of actors, choice of lyric, etc.

The reading of lyric poetry for both girls and boys would be from selections from good authors, not over seven minutes in length, and judged on ability to capture the spirit of the poem, voice, pronunciation and articulation, interpretation, and other points to be set up.

Newscasting would be a contest where each student, boy or girl



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.

R. J. KIDD Editor
OLETTA JOHNSON 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. XXXII SEPTEMBER, 1948 No. 1

The '48 football season is on its way. Some schools have already started their victory march and others have lost their first tilt. The winning schools will have praise for the team, the coach and the officials. In some cases, not all, the losers will need someone to blame. Maybe the coach will get the criticism. But, unfortunately, in many instances it's the game officials who get the kicks. Booming, hissing, uncalculated remarks directed at the men working the games should not be tolerated. The education of the student body and local fans as to the proper treatment of visiting officials should be started now. School leaders and school publications should take the initiative in the drive for better sportsmanship on the part of the fans.

The effect of the students' attitude on adults is illustrated by this story told by a superintendent last season: "I was walking down the streets of the town where my school was to play, wearing a ribbon on which was printed 'BEAT...' I noticed that the youngsters I met were wearing ribbons also, only theirs bore the words 'WELCOME...' I was so ashamed that I hurriedly yanked my ribbon from my coat. Those kids had the right idea. And there was no trouble at the game that night."

Civic organizations should be able to get the idea of "friendly rivalry" across to the community.

It's much easier to take some precautions and prevent trouble, such as drinking, gambling, and mistreatment of officials, than it is to wait until some incident occurs and then try to prevent others from happening. Every game should be well policed. Even police officers are helpless if a big crowd goes on the rampage, but their efforts to oust drunks from the stands and control small groups of rowdies may prevent a serious mishap. Many communities have passed local laws governing gambling and drinking at games. All of these measures help to keep fan behavior under control.

From all indications football fever will soar higher than ever this fall. Larger crowds naturally mean more opportunity for trouble. Some wide-awake planning during these first weeks and a serious campaign for better crowd sportsmanship will prevent disagreeable situations which give the school and community a black eye.

If a poll were taken among administrators and teachers whose schools are members of the League as to the number of persons who have ever read the "Introduction" to the Constitution and Rules, we fear the results would be disappointing. This theory is based upon the numerous letters coming to the State Office asking information which is set out in this "preamble" to the Constitution of the League.

When this current Constitution and Rules arrives at your school, before you start reading the rules that govern your particular contest, if you are a teacher, or those which might affect the eligibility of some of your students, if you are a superintendent, take time to read the "Introduction." In this section you will find the purpose of the League, its history, aims and character. You will find that once the Constitution and Rules is in your hands, you have been duly notified of all rule changes to date. You will find the suggestions to pay your membership fee at the first of the school year, and if you do not receive a receipt, after a reasonable time, that you should write to the State Office about this.

The schools' obligations are set out and their agreement to accept and observe all rules.

One of the most important paragraphs is this: "It is understood that when disputes arise, they shall be settled by the committees and in the manner prescribed herein."

These are only the high-spots of the all-important "Introduction." All of this may seem an old story to those who have been active in League work for years, but there are many newcomers who are unfamiliar with the workings of the UIL. One copy of the Constitution and Rules is automatically mailed to the superintendent of a school when the membership fee is paid. But other copies will be sent to teachers and coaches, as long as the supply lasts, if requests are addressed to the State Office.

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 Bedichek, 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. E. Norman, Amarillo; H. D. Burton, Clarendon; John Morris, Claude; W. C. Blankenship, Big Spring; L. L. Lassater, Winters; D. E. Loveless, Coleman; Jack Ryan, McKinney; W. B. Alexander, Bowie; Edwin Bowen, Boyd; E. N. Denard, Marshall; D. T. Loyd, East Mountain; Gilmer; Floyd H. Burton, Humble; Vernon Madden, Sealy; E. F. Robbins, Alamo Heights, San Antonio; J. Milton Edds, Academy School, Temple; S. W. Neely, San Benito; H. Lee Clifton, Falfurrias; Walter Coers, Orange Grove; J. M. Hanks, Yales; R. D. Lee, Monahans; Leland L. Martin, Crane; Lewis Simms, Caddo Mills; R. B. Sparks, Goose Creek.
Directors: R. J. Kidd.
Director of Athletics: Rhea H. Williams.
Tennis: Dr. D. A. Penick.
Director of Speech Activities: Bruce Roach.
Director of Music: F. W. Savage.
Commercial Contacts: Miss Florence Stullken.
Director Emeritus: Roy Bedichek.
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. R. E. Masters, Kilgore Junior College, Kilgore.
Region V: Mr. M. B. Etheridge, San Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville.
Region VI: Mr. Pat H. Brinley, Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos.
Region VII: Dr. Eldon D. Enrley, Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville.
Region VIII: Superintendent Murry H. Fly, Odessa.

The attention of the State Office was called recently to the fact that some schools are paying federal excise taxes on transportation, telephone and telegraph bills, athletic and musical equipment while others are saving money by filing exemption certificates.

In looking over the list of articles taxable when sold by the manufacturer but which may be purchased tax-free by a school, we find almost 100 per cent of the items are used by schools. Form 728 covering manufacturer's excise and electrical energy taxes includes these items, tax-free to schools: pistols, revolvers, tires, tubes, auto chassis, auto parts, radio sets, phonograph records, musical instruments, refrigerators, sporting goods, cameras and photographic supplies, electric light bulbs and tubes, firearms, shells, and electrical energy.

Sales of gasoline may be made tax-free for use in busses owned and operated by schools. Transportation expenses of students and faculty are tax-exempt. Telephone and telegraph services are tax-free.

Considering that the manufacturer's taxes range from 3 1/2 per cent (on electrical energy) to 25 per cent (on cameras, lenses, etc.) the saving per year would be appreciable.

Schools are not required to pay the taxes even when checks are drawn on their "activity accounts." The principal is the bonded agent of a subdivision of the state.

For complete information and exemption certificates write Frank Scofield, Collector, Internal Revenue Service, Treasury Department, Austin 8, Texas.

Each year the official calendar of the League grows longer, which means there are additional dates and deadlines to be remembered. Unfortunately, each year some of these "last days" for filing entry in this or that contest slip by busy schoolmen. This unhappy state of affairs we are trying to head off by printing the calendar in this issue of the LEAGUER in hopes that administrators and teachers will give it a conspicuous spot on their desks for a reminder.

It has long been the policy of the League to use the "Official Notice" column of the LEAGUER to publicize any changes in the Constitution and Rules, rulings of the State Executive Committee and other important notices to the member-schools. Any announcement in this column is considered "due notice" to all League members. In view of this practice, we'd like to suggest that administrators and teachers keep a file of these "Official Notice" columns which carry everything from notice that a school has been disqualified for a rule violation to a misspelled word in the Spelling List.

Division Ratings Reported In UIL Music Competition

(Continued from p. 1)

Table with columns for School, Region, Con-Sight March, and Reading ing. Lists various schools and their performance ratings across different divisions and conferences.

UIL Adopts New Method Of Classifying Schools

League member-schools will be classified this year on the basis of "average membership" for the last four grades instead of enrollment of the preceding year.

The figure upon which the classification is based is obtained in this manner by the State Office: Line "I" of Table V of the Superintendent's Annual Report includes four columns, entitled, "First Year," "Second Year," "Third Year," and "Fourth Year." These four columns are added. The column "Post Graduates" is not included. Under this system membership in the last four high-school grades determines conference assignment.

Assignments will be made according to this schedule: City Conference, 500 and up; Conference AA, 500 and up; Conference A, 200 through 499; Conference B, through 199.

The Legislative Advisory Council recommended the change in classification procedure to the State Executive Committee at the meeting in November, 1947. The change was accepted by the State Executive Committee and incorporated in the new Constitution and Rules.

The change in classification procedure will not govern, however, assignments for the current season in football or basketball for the reason that conference membership in these contests had to be determined at least one year in advance of the playing season in order for schedules to be arranged.

Six schools, Bells, Briggs, Sanger, Lazbuddy, Loop and Peacock, which were suspended in football for 1948 have been re-instated by the State Executive Committee.

Suspended for failure to furnish the State Office with eligibility lists of boys for the 1947 season, these schools have supplied the necessary information and have been restored to the list of eligible schools for the 1948 season.

Ranger High School was disqualified from football during the 1948 season at a meeting of the State Executive Committee, January 15, 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 this season.

When his pastor cannot get to church on time, he occasionally fills the pulpit of his local church.

Table with columns for School, Region, Con-Sight March, and Reading ing. Lists various schools and their performance ratings across different divisions and conferences.

MUSIC MATTERS

By F. W. Savage
Director of Music Activities
Prescribed lists of music for organizations were mailed July 27 to directors of all organizations which participated last year. If you didn't get a list and want one, write us. Prescribed lists of solos and ensembles will be mailed about October 15. We plan to repeat the prescribed lists for organizations in this bulletin.

Acceptance Cards
Don't forget that in order to be eligible to participate in music activities sponsored by the University Interscholastic League, your superintendent or principal must execute and return a Music Acceptance Card before February 15, 1949. Don't worry about this now since cards will not be mailed before about December 1.

Classification Change
As we anticipated at the beginning of last year, the new method of determining classification will affect many organizations. You'd better check up on your classification now before you order too much music. Don't depend on anyone else to do this for you. Here's the way you do it. Borrow the duplicate copy of your superintendent's annual report for 1947-48 to the State Superintendent, turn to Table V, find Line I, go over to your right and add up the four columns entitled, "First Year," "Second Year," "Third Year" and "Fourth Year." That's your figure. Don't add the column "Post Graduates."

Marching Bands???
I guess I have the right to enter the controversy on this subject of marching bands. Everybody else has an opinion and several have been expressed in print lately. To me, the discussion of whether or not a director should "waste his time teaching a band to march" should be based on more fundamental things than whether or not Johnny Musician will suffer as a "concert artist." During my years as a band director about 2% of my students finally became professional musicians. Maybe some directors exceed that percentage, but I doubt if many do. If 2% of the students who participated in League sponsored band activities last year become band directors, by the time your Seniors in high school begin looking for a job there will be five job-seekers for every director's job who entered a band last year—you and four young applicants. This is a hypothetical situation. Actually some of this 2% will fall by the wayside and the demand for directors is increasing. The fact remains that 98% of your students aren't interested in becoming concert artists. If you design your high-school program of activities with only the concert artist in mind, you'll have principally the concert aspirant to deal with and the "98%" will join a social club, play football, sing in the choir or just plain quit.

Well all grant that few bands sound very "symphonic" on the march. Does it make too much difference? Of course it would be nice, but who cares? Only one person in a hundred on the street can tell the difference and Johnny Piccolo Player doesn't care so long as he is heard and gets to make an impression.

Let's look at another point just a minute. What can a band do that an orchestra can't do? That's right, march. Evidently an orchestra is more versatile on the stage—judging from the number of broadcasting orchestras in comparison with bands. It seems that in most

of our school systems, the band has to double for orchestra—but why give up a natural function of the band?

Larger Audiences
Band directors naturally are reluctant to share the spotlight with football teams. So was I. One high-school band last year performed before an estimated 150,000 people who paid admissions to football games. I dare say that if that director had confided his performances to concert presentations, he would have felt successful if he had performed before 1000 spectators. After all, who creates the demand for the band and who furnishes raw material for the band? The band director? The superintendent or principal? You guessed it, the public! A fundamental quality of the band has been its ability to take music to the people when the people won't come and get it. To me this is an important function of public education. Why destroy this function just to benefit the "concert performer"?

Try this idea. Concert artists would be starving to death if their paying audiences were decreased by 98%. By driving 98% of our public school students out of music activities in the public school, we are certainly decreasing their interest in listening to music. Our audiences will decrease; the Hooper rating will go down and symphony orchestras and concert performers will be "soak operas." Horrible deduction, isn't it? Would the student sign up for concert band if there was no prospect of football trips, Chamber of Commerce trips, etc? The only answer I can give is to refer the reader to the difficulties encountered in developing an orchestra in the public schools.

Maybe you'll say, "We must teach the student and the public what's good for them and what they should learn." That's a beautiful thought and a perfect ideal. The only trouble is that you have to corral either group long enough to teach them anything. If you can't pull them in to a concert performance, you'd better take your music to them. Marching is one way to do it. Those 150,000 spectators who heard one of our outstanding high-school bands last year most certainly have a better appreciation now of what a good band can do. They will be a more appreciative audience from now on. Incidentally, that band director got a raise in salary this year.

What Is Our Goal?
The situation seems to be resolved into an application of a philosophy of music education in the public schools. Shall we concentrate solely on producing a perfect performer at the high-school level or shall we use every device possible to give every child an opportunity to participate in the performance and appreciation of music? Shall we give every child the opportunity to develop his aptitudes insofar as they exist or shall we develop only those who show a marked aptitude? Shall we teach music for music's sake or shall we teach music for the child's sake.

If you have opinions on this subject which you would like to see in print, write them out and send them in. I may not agree with you, but we'll print them as long as space lasts.

Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves and under a just God, cannot retain it.—Lincoln.

INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE CALENDAR
1948-1949
September 1.—Fees for 1948-1949 accepted.—Constitution and Rules available for distribution. Keep membership receipt on file.
NOTE.—Grade schools need only register and are not required to pay a fee.
September 15.—Last day for filing acceptance of Football Plan.
September 18.—Last day for meeting of District Football Committee, to be called by Temporary Chairman.
November 15.—Last day for filing acceptance of Basketball Plan and district organization.
November 20.—Last day for certifying Conference A District Football Champion.
November 27.—Last day for certifying District Football Champions, Conferences AA, City, B, and 6-Man.
January 15.—Last day for paying membership fee.
January 15.—Last day for filing entry in Journalism Contest.
February 1.—Last day for organizing District Meets.
February 15.—Last day for filing entry in One-Act Play Contest.
February 15.—Last day for filing acceptance cards in Music Contests.
February 19.—Last day for certifying Conferences AA, A, and B District Basketball Champions.
February 26.—Regional Basketball play-offs for Conferences A and B, and Bi-district Basketball play-offs for Conference AA.
March 1.—Last day for filing acceptance of Baseball Plan.
March 3, 4, 5.—State Basketball Tournament. Last date for certifying City Conference District Champions and runners-up.
March 11 and 12.—City Conference State Basketball Championship.
March 11 and 12.—First week-end for holding District Meets.
March 15.—Last day for organizing baseball districts.
April 16.—Last week-end for holding District Meets.
April 23.—Regional Meets.
May 5, 6, 7.—State Meet.
May 13 and 14.—City Conference State Meet.



**TEACHERS' GUIDE TO GOOD PLAYS**  
By Bruce Roach

We have received a number of new plays from the various publishers during the summer months. In order that you may have the complete listing of these plays, we are publishing the titles, the publishers, the number of acts, and whether the plays are royalty or non-royalty.

In general, the three-act plays have been better than the one-act plays. Each summer we are particularly anxious to find new ones worthy of being added to our Prescribed List of One-Act Plays. We are unhappy to report that only about three new one-act plays received this summer have measured up to the standards set for good contest plays. If you are interested in finding a contest play, however, you might be able to change some of the new one-acts listed below and adapt them admirably to your own particular group.

Should you care to read any or all of the plays listed below, simply send your request to the Interscholastic League Drama Service, Box H, University Station, Austin, Texas. We shall be glad to send you up to ten plays on each request. The only charge to you is the book rate postage both ways.

Incidentally, the Drama Service Library totals about 30,000 titles—the most complete drama library in the country. We are pleased to state that we have recently made comprehensive additions of many of George Bernard Shaw's plays, Ibsen's works, and the plays of Sudermann, Pinero, Rostand, O'Neill, Wedekind, Galsworthy, and others. Many of these books are out of print, but we feel that the availability of these plays from our library will be invaluable to those who are interested in drama history and research.

In the following listing of new plays, R indicates royalty, N, non-royalty.

- Walter H. Baker Co., Boston, Mass.**  
1 Acts  
The Builders—N.  
"Call Me Mac"—R.  
Charge It, Galilee—N.  
Easter at Galilee—N.  
The Eternal Bride—R.  
The Happy Man—R.  
Hold the Line, Please—N.  
The Holy City—N.  
In Christmas Carol Land—N.  
"Judge Not"—R.  
The Keeper of the Clock—N.  
The New Look—R.  
The People vs. The Pharisee—N.  
Pot Luck—N.  
Ridiculous and Sublime—R.  
Stick Happy—N.  
They Came Bearing Gifts—N.
- Heuer Publishing Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa**  
3 Acts  
The Boarding House Reach—R.  
People are Talking—N.  
**Samuel French, New York**  
1 Acts  
Mr. Bell's Creation—R.  
Sunday Costs Five Pesos—R.
- 3 Acts**  
A Broom for the Bride—R.  
The False Alarm—R.  
Hang on to Love—R.  
Live and Let Live—R.  
Madam Ada—R.  
Mrs. January and Mr. Ex—R.  
Mrs. Merkle's Muddle—R.  
My Favorite Girl Friend—R.  
Off a Pewter Platter—R.  
The Servant in the House—R.  
The Strawhatters' Case—R.
- The Play Club, New York**  
1 Acts  
In-Laws Out—R.  
The Moon Keeps Shining—R.  
The Underground River—R.  
The Voyage of the Ark—R.
- 3 Acts**  
Hollywood, Here I Come—R.  
Story of Nancy—R.
- Miscellaneous**  
How to Write a Play—book, price \$2.50 — Greenberg Pub., New York.  
So You Are Directing Debating—price \$1.50 — Bates Debating League, Bates College, Lewiston, Maine.  
So You Want to Debate—price \$1.50—Bates Debating League, Bates College, Lewiston, Me.

## Southwest Conference Passes New Rules on Financial Aid

High-school administrators, coaches and athletes are urged to take notice of the new by-laws of the Southwest Athletic Conference which go into effect this year. The Conference is a member of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which has taken a leading part in the movement to make athletics an educational feature of the school program.

Co-operating with the Conference, the University Interscholastic League is informing its member schools of these new policies, which, if violated, might affect the eligibility of future college athletes.

The complete text of the rules of the Southwest Athletic Conference, furnished the League by James H. Stewart, executive secretary, follow:

To prospective students of Southwest Athletic Conference Schools: The by-laws of the Southwest Athletic Conference allow member institutions to aid athletes to this extent:

1. Award a scholarship to the extent of tuition and fees.
2. Award employment by which the recipient may earn board, room and laundry.

Any other financial aid given to an athlete, or prospective athlete, is a violation of Conference rules, and both the member institution and the athlete involved in such violations will be subject to severe penalties.

The following are violations of Conference rules:

1. Any financial aid to an athlete from any source except the institution and parents.
2. Any financial aid to any member of an athlete's family.
3. Promise of financial aid beyond normal period of eligibility.

## Pioneer UIL Coach Keeps Enthusiasm

Teacher Has 100% Record in Contest



Mrs. Lela Dunn

Mrs. Lela Dunn, for more than a score of years a member of the faculty of the Marlin Elementary schools, has found Interscholastic League work throughout her career an effective incentive for stimulating interest among her pupils in their work.

As the originator of a series of arithmetic tests used in League activities, Mrs. Dunn has contributed materially to the growth and development of the nation's largest interscholastic organization.

This pioneer and current League enthusiast is the widow of the late Honorable Andrew C. Dunn, former member of the Texas Legislature from Falls County and for many years thereafter until his death the Reading Clerk of the House of Representatives.

During her long connection with interscholastic endeavors, Mrs. Dunn has never lost a contest in which her team entered the Number Sense Contest. She is also interested in speech work, dramatics and other contests. She has coached many winners in the county and district meets. For thirty-two years she has taught arithmetic, twenty-five years at Marlin and seven at Rosebud.



**Books and Magazines**  
Night Football (Status, Principles and Standards of Lighting)—Ralph A. Piper, Burgess Publishing Company, 426 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota. \$2.00.

Here is the book that school administrators, athletic directors and coaches have been looking for. There has been a definite need for research in the field of night football facilities and at long last it is available. Such typical questions as intensity of light needed, cost of various lighting systems, operating costs, number of poles, distance from sidelines of poles, height of poles, steel versus wooden poles, open versus closed projectors, number and location of transformers, and a discussion of administrative problems connected with night sports are answered in detail.

The data are presented in an objective fashion and are well documented. Both college and high-school lighting systems were surveyed and the conclusions reached were further validated by a jury consisting of outstanding illuminating engineers. A most valuable contribution is made by the listing of minimum standards for lighting football fields.

For the school seeking to improve or to install a lighting system for their football field this should be their "Bible." For persons in the field of health and physical education here is an interesting, informative, well-written and stimulating treatise which should be required reading for all, and which would be excellent reading for anyone.—R.W.

### Capitol Facts

The figure atop the nation's Capitol is popularly believed to represent an Indian in a war bonnet. Actually it is a classical figure called "Freedom."

Once a President of the United States described the figure on the dome as the Statue of Liberty. The original design called for the wearing of a liberty cap, but Jefferson Davis, who was Secretary of War at the time, disliked this because it was the symbol of freed slaves and ordered a change to the crested helmet that many people take to be a feathered headdress.

The rotunda used to be a no man's land between the Senate and the House some 125 years ago. As neither would make any rules for it, it became a merchandise mart for hawkers of small stoves, stews, pianos, mousetraps, and watch-fob ribbons, while in the crypt below the rotunda some old upplewomen peddled liquor.



## Dramatization Adds Spark to Teaching

UT Summer Students Observe Experiment

Dramatization as an effective teaching method was demonstrated before a number of teachers attending the summer session of The University of Texas who were spectators at an experiment conducted by the Drama Department and the College of Education.

"The University is a pioneer in this field," said F. Loren Winship, Drama Department chairman, "as no other university or college has attempted dramatization in teaching except for play production."

In his comments on the course taught by Ernest Sublett, visiting instructor from Abilene High School, Professor Winship pointed out the simplicity of the dramatization method, which he has been using as a teacher in all grade levels.

"Any subject can be dramatized—history, literature, social sciences, even arithmetic. No script writing is necessary on the part of the teacher nor is any specialized drama training indicated. The idea is to make any problem live for the students... both the group putting on the dramatization and the group in the audience," Professor Winship explained.

"For instance," he continued, "if you are teaching Shakespearean plays, instead of having pupils memorize passages, let a group present a portion of the drama in play form. Or in a history class, when a difficult problem comes along, like the tariff wall, let a group do research on the question and dramatize it before the class. That way the tariff wall becomes a living thing. In their research for their dramatization, students will uncover interesting situations and personalities which they might have bypassed in a routine approach."

"High-school pupils enjoy courses taught in this manner," concluded Professor Winship, "because they are out of the ordinary. Teachers enjoy them because they have such a broad range of possibilities through the dramatic approach."

## Speech in Texas Schools

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

The third annual University of Texas special education workshop held this summer was the largest in the history of the Speech Department's program. Fifty to sixty teachers from all over the state were enrolled each term for courses in the diagnosis and treatment of speech disorders. Many of them were working for permanent certificates as speech correctionists.

In addition to class sessions, the teachers heard addresses by local specialists in fields of speech and hearing, and observed cases of sixty children enrolled in the Speech Clinic. Two guest staff members were Miss Catherine Casey from the Georgia School for the Deaf, and Dr. Richard Silverman, director of the Central Institute for the Deaf in St. Louis.

A directory of facilities for treatment of speech disorders in Texas will be revised in the Speech Clinic. The directory, which will include names of the state's speech correctionists, was last published in 1945 when there were only thirty persons listed.

Dr. Jesse Villarreal of the Clinic staff will supervise the directory's editing, and the Texas Speech Association and the Hogg Foundation for Mental Hygiene will assist the Clinic in the project. Tentative publication date is sometime in November.

Evelyn Hubbard of North Junior High School, Waco, attended the Children's Theatre Conference held in Denver, June 28-July 2. Miss Hubbard is a member of the National Children's Theatre Committee and serves on three sub-committees. She spoke on two panels at the Denver Conference. Plans for the Waco Children's Theatre during the coming year will probably include productions of "Mr. Popper's Penguins," "Young David and the Giant," "Lee Bob, Chinatown Detective," and "The Elves and the Shoemaker."

The Speech Department at East Texas State Teachers College reports good enrollment for the summer session, with advanced courses in Speech Re-Education, Speech Methods in Elementary and High School, and Coaching Speech Activities, with special emphasis on League activities. Incidentally, the

## Bibliography on Debate Question

Books and Pamphlets

Capp, Glenn R., "Debate Manual and Handbook on Natural Resource Taxation," 1940. (A few copies are available from Glenn Capp, Baylor University, Waco, Texas, for 50 cents each.)  
Ragsdale, Paul G., "Natural Resource Tax," No. 4038, University of Texas, Austin, Texas, Oct. 8, 1940. (This bulletin is available from the Bureau of Public School Service, University of Texas, for 25 cents.)  
Texas Almanac and State Industrial Guide, 1947-48, pp. 252-253, 270, 263-265, 182, 168, 178.

### Magazines

Devoto, Bernard, "The West Against Itself," Harper's Magazine, January, 1947, pp. 1-13.  
Rukeyer, M. S., "Let's Encourage Wildcats," Nations Business, June, 1943.  
Lutz, H. L., and Carr, W. G., "Types of Taxes," NUEA Journal, April, 1934, p. 110.  
Palmer, E. L., "Civilizations Backbone; the Minerals," NUEA Journal, February, 1948, pp. 94-5.  
"Increasing the Natural Resources Tax," Debaters' Digest, 364 Main St., East Orange, N.J., September, 1940, 64 pp.  
"Should Texas Increase Its Natural Resource Tax?" Debaters' Digest, September, 1940, pp. 41-64; December, 1940, p. 110; January, 1941, pp. 7-8; April, 1941, p. 32.

## Tulia Principal Thinks 3-Conference Plan Fine

In the matter of the rearrangement in the track and field, I feel that I can speak as a representative of this section.

We like the new set-up. It makes for a better program for us all. I speak as one who has taken part in your program for a number of years, beginning in the early twenties. My first trip as a contestant in the League was in 1926 when I was a freshman in Ralls High School. We like the University Interscholastic League. Lots of luck to you. Sam T. Bryan, Principal, High School, Tulia, Texas.

## Speech Director Previews Current Debate Question

By Bruce Roach

**Director of Speech Activities**  
The debate topic for the 1948-49 season is: Resolved, That the State of Texas Should Increase the Severance Tax on Its Natural Resources.

This question for the 39th year of debating in Texas high schools under the sponsorship of the Interscholastic League was chosen, as are all League debate questions, on the basis of a ballot sent to all the high schools of the state. A similar question was debated in 1940, but a great deal has happened in the meantime to make the severance tax question a live issue in Texas today. Last year the Legislature seriously considered a very stiff increase in the severance tax on natural gas. In the coming Legislature there are many bills being brought up which have to do with taxation, particularly natural resource taxation. Our neighbor state of Louisiana has just passed tax measures which will bring in an additional \$70 million a year. A good portion of this additional revenue will be derived from an increase in the severance tax on natural resources.

But Texas is in the best financial shape in its history, and many advocates of government economy say that an increase in the tax program, particularly the severance tax on natural resources, is wholly unnecessary. The surplus in the general fund stands today at approximately \$75 million. Even with rising governmental costs, this surplus has been growing for the last several years.

Persons interested in a conservation program say that our resources on gas and oil are limited to about one more generation. After that, what? This great source of wealth in the state will be gone, and an important natural heritage will be forever lost. It is the contention of these people who are looking to the future that Texas should put some money aside in the fat years of today for the lean years that are inevitable when the natural resources play out. They point out that a stiff increase in the severance tax, particularly on gas and oil, would help Texas inherit a part of her natural wealth for future as well as for present use.

### Interpretation of Terms

State of Texas indicates that the revenue derived by an increase in the severance tax should be used for State purposes.

Debaters will remember that they are not debating the legality of the question. Should any specific plan violate the Texas Constitution, it is assumed that other forces will be put into play so that the constitution will be amended to take care of any discrepancies. However, it must be remembered that this is a State and not a National question. No plan advocated either by the affirmative or negative should violate the Federal Constitution, particularly the principle which prevents a direct tax on interstate commerce.

Should Increase: The proposition by this term takes a definite stand for immediate action on an increase in an already existing tax system. On those natural resources now taxed with a severance tax (or production, or regulatory) the proposition calls for an increase. On those natural resources not now having a severance tax, the proposition clears the way for levying a severance tax on such resources commensurate with the increased severance tax on other resources. The increase of the severance tax on only one or two of the major natural resources would fulfill the spirit of the proposition; but regardless of the number of natural resources on which there is an advocated tax increase, the increase should be substantial. A proposed little amount in increase would defeat the purpose of the question and would be a misinterpretation of the terms.

Severance Tax: The severance tax is usually defined as a levy laid on the privilege of severing natural resources from the land or water. The word *sever* in our proposition means natural resources cut, mined, dredged, taken or removed for commercial purposes from the soil or water. Texas does not call any particular tax by the name "severance tax," but the term includes, in the main, the gross production tax and the regulatory tax on natural resources. In some states the severance tax is referred to as an occupational tax, a gathering tax, and a privilege tax.

Natural Resources: All of the natural products of the soil and water found in the State of Texas. Thus, the term in its broadest sense includes all the natural wealth of the State. Usually, the term when used in connection with taxation refers to the timber and mineral resources. Until recently, timber has not been considered a major natural resource; but because of the enormous increase in

value of timber recently, the lumber industry and affiliated activities may very well be considered in a natural resource program.

In regard to minerals, it is significant that Texas leads all the states in the production of mineral resources. According to the Texas Almanac for 1947-48 (p. 252) Texas is first, Pennsylvania is second, and California is third. Some eighty-five to ninety per cent of the annual mineral value in Texas comes from oil, gas and sulphur. Since oil, gas and sulphur are the three major natural resources, the debater may choose to limit the discussion to an increased severance tax on these three resources. The affirmative team has the right to state the major natural resources which are to be taxed.

### Analysis of the Question

In our debate question this year, we are concerned with this particular phase of the tax problem: the severance tax on natural resources, and the results of an increase in this tax. Even though the question is limited to the severance tax on natural resources, we should be interested in the whole tax structure. Every debater who wants to be well informed will avail himself of the opportunity to read a good book on economics and on our current tax systems (for instance, W. P. Webb's *Divided We Stand*, and Alfred Buehler's *Public Finance*).

As you proceed with your study of the severance tax, you will find yourself asking a number of questions pertaining to the feasibility of an increase in the tax. Among these you will want to know: 1. Is there a genuine and permanent need for additional State revenue? 2. Is increasing the severance tax on natural resources the most practical and desirable method of securing additional revenue? 3. Will an increase in the severance tax fulfill the natural heritage rights concerning natural resources?

The affirmative will be faced with the job of justifying an increase in the tax revenue in general. Then it must justify the increase in the natural resources severance tax to take care of the needed additional revenue. In order to justify the proposed increase in taxation, the purposes for which the additional money will be used, must be clear and sound. Such uses must have a permanency if the arguments are to be most effective. The affirmative will doubtless use any or all of the present pressing State needs: 1. Farm-to-Market Roads. 2. Prison System. 3. Eleemosynary Institutions. 4. Education (General, Pre-school, Handicapped, Trades and Technical, Physical Plants, County Libraries). 5. Public Welfare (Old-age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to Needy Blind). 6. Natural Resources Conservation Program (Texas Forest Service, etc.). 7. Permanent Endowment Fund for Future Use. Bills concerning many of these are to be brought before the next session of the Texas Legislature. The Legislature is faced with the problem of finding ways for financing the increasing cost of the State Government. Here are figures for typical years taken from the Texas Comptroller's Report with the cost of the State Government beside the appropriate year:

1920: \$ 33,498,724.83  
1930: \$103,672,473.30  
1939: \$164,323,499.81  
1947: \$319,998,100.69  
1948: \$416,400,000.00 (estimate)

We, however, are interested primarily in the State Government in our question this year. Tax levies by the National Government and by the local government are not included. Our proposition says that the State shall be the agent to assess, collect and spend any revenue which an increased severance tax on natural resources brings in.

As has been said, the affirmative must justify an increase in the severance tax on natural resources. The fact that many of the governmental sponsored systems and institutions require additional revenue is not sufficient proof that the severance tax is the part of the tax system that should be increased. One might just as well say that the real-estate, luxury, or income tax should be increased. The need for additional revenue is but one of the many necessary issues to be proved by the affirmative. The affirmative must also show that this proposal meets the requirements of good taxation: productivity, equity, economy, certainty, elasticity (these fundamentals are discussed by A. E. Buehler in *Public Finance*, and by Adam Smith in *Wealth of the Nations*).

There are two insults which no human will endure: the assertion that he hasn't a sense of humor and the doubly impertinent assertion that he has never known trouble.—Sinclair Lewis.

# Conf. A Football Teams Compete for State Title

Conference A football teams will play for a state championship this year with the finals set for the last week-end in December.

The new rule for a state championship play-off for Conference A schools, voted by schools in May, 1947, goes into effect this school year. The state will be divided into thirty-two districts within the ten regions of the conference. Quarter-finals are slated for December 11 and semi-finals play-offs are set for December 18. December 11 and 18 are also the dates for play-offs for Conference AA teams.

Conference A as it exists today is beginning its tenth year. In 1939 conferences were changed from an A, B, and C set-up to AA, A, and B divisions. Before this year competition in Conference A ended with regional championships.

This year's tentative football list for Conference A has 198 schools. In 1947, 268 schools were in this conference. The difference in totals for the two seasons is due to the number of schools which were dropped from the A list to the B list.

Some research in the records of regional champions of Conference A brings out that Phillips of Region I, in the Panhandle, holds the record for the most regional wins with six championships. White Oak at Longview has four regional titles to its credit, as does Ballinger, with three in Region III and one in Region II, and Taylor, with three in Region VIII and one in Region IX.

Statistics for Conference A football reveal the following list of regional winners, arranged by regions with the year or years each school won top honors in its division:

- Region I**  
Perryton, 1947.  
Phillips, 1940, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46.  
Hereford, 1942.
- Region II**  
Pecos, 1939.  
Colorado, 1940.  
Ballinger, 1941.  
Wink, 1942.  
Seminole, 1943.  
Merkel, 1944.  
Littlefield, 1945.  
Monahans, 1946.  
Levelland, 1947.
- Region III**  
Burkburnett, 1939.  
Chillicothe, 1940.  
Stamford, 1941.  
Ballinger, 1942, 43, 45.  
Seymour, 1944.  
Coleman, 1946.  
Eastland, 1947.
- Region IV**  
McGregor, 1939.  
Mart, 1940.  
La Vega, 1941.  
Nocena, 1942, 45.  
Garland, 1943, 44.  
Bowie, 1946.  
Irving, 1947.
- Region V**  
Mincola, 1939.  
Mt. Pleasant, 1940.  
Gilmer, 1941.  
Van (Gilmer forfeited to Van), 1942, 43.  
Mt. Vernon, 1944, 47.  
Edgewood, 1945, 46.
- Region VI**  
Gaston, 1939, 40.  
Gaston, 1941.  
White Oak (Longview), 1942, 43, 46, 47.  
London, 1944, 45.
- Region VII**  
Elkhart, 1939.  
French, 1940.  
Gaston, 1941.  
Nederland, 1942, 45.  
Austin (Port Arthur), 1943.

- Pasadena and Nederland tied, 1944.  
Port Neches, 1946, 47.
- Region VIII**  
Caldwell, 1939.  
Smithville, 1940.  
Navasota, 1941.  
Taylor, 1942, 43, 45.  
Killeen, 1944.  
Mart, 1946.  
Mexia, 1947.
- Region IX**  
Taylor, 1939.  
Fredericksburg, 1940.  
Harlandale, 1941, 44, 45.  
Brenham, 1942.  
Bay City, 1943.  
El Campo, 1946.  
Lockhart and El Campo tied, 1947.
- Region X**  
Alice and Victoria tied; declared co-champions, 1939.  
Pearsall, 1940.  
Mission, 1941.  
Hondo, 1942, 45.  
Benavides, 1943.  
Edna, 1944.  
Weslaco, 1946.  
Weslaco and Carrizo Springs tied, 1947.

## League Baseball Entries Increase

### 389 Schools Field Teams This Spring

Greater interest in baseball was shown this year, according to reports received in the State Office. Over half of the high schools in the League, 599 out of 1,095, registered for baseball, but only 389 reported they actually fielded a team and carried out a schedule.

Last year 469 schools signed up and reports were received from only thirty schools as to the outcome of their season.

Competition was within conference boundaries. In the City Conference, Dallas, Fort Worth, and Houston completed their schedules. San Antonio schools did not enter. District champions of Conference B: (2) Vega; (4) Estelle; (6) Shallowater; (7) Sparenberg; (9) Sonora; (10) Dickens; (11) Lawn; (12) Bronte; (13) Richland Springs; (17) Cranfills Gap and Valley Mills; (20) Ferris; (22) Duncanville and Keller; (23) Wolfe City; (24) Alla (Celina); (25) Boyd; (27) Enloe; (28) Maud; (30) Beckville; (32) Big Sandy; (35) A. & M. Consolidated; (37) Rogers; (38) Florence and Liberty Hill; (39) Schulenburg; (41) Deer Park; (42) Lolita; (44) Edgewood (San Antonio); (45) La Coste; (47) Three Rivers; (48) San Diego.

District champions of Conference A: (2) Shamrock; (3) Crosbyton; (4) Soudown; (5) Roscoe; (6) Ballinger; (7) Comanche; (8) Crowley; (9) Decatur; (10) Irving; (11) Plano; (13) Van; (15) Hallsville; (16) Leverett's Chapel; (17) Jasper and Center; (18) Crockett; (20) Alvin; (21) Itasca; (22) Hearne; (23) Cameron; (24) Fredericksburg; (26) El Campo; (27) South San Antonio; (28) Hondo; (29) Cuero; (30) Benavides and Freer; (31) Mission.

District champions of Conference AA: (1) Amarillo; (2) Wichita Falls; (3) San Angelo; (4) Austin (El Paso); (6) Highland Park (Dallas); (7) Mineral Wells; (8) Longview; (10) Bryan; (12) Galveston; (13) Austin.

City Conference district champions: Dallas, W. H. Adamson; Fort Worth, Polytechnic; Houston, John H. Reagan.

## Postscripts on Athletics

By Dr. Rhea H. Williams  
Director of Athletics

Practically all school people have been introduced to the *Evaluative Criteria* for secondary schools at some time or other in the past eight years. Most of us have served on a visiting evaluation committee, have gotten ready for evaluation of our own school, or have studied how it is applied in some college course. It seems to me that the phase of this criteria relating to health and physical education and inter-school athletics is meager and incomplete.

Nowhere have I seen or heard of a philosophy of inter-school athletics and a set of principles which have been democratically and co-operatively arrived at by the members of the school faculty, the administrators, and the local school board. If this has been done by some Texas high school, I am wondering if the statements as drawn up have been publicized and orientated to the student body and the lay public.

To have a philosophy of inter-school athletics democratically drawn up by the above-mentioned groups, and to have this information properly dispensed to the student body and the lay public, would assist greatly in making our athletic programs a more integral part of our educational system. No one is foolish enough to think that the mere stating of an athletic philosophy will automatically insure such results. However, it would be an excellent beginning place to start from and would avoid any misunderstanding on the part of anyone as to how the school and community view the question of inter-school athletics. Future personnel should be employed only on the condition that they accept and agree to abide by the stated philosophy of the school.

The author would like to submit several basic minimum principles which, in his humble opinion, should be included in any statement of athletic philosophy or principles. These principles are not suggested as all-wise or all-inclusive.

1. The school should furnish opportunities and provide equipment and facilities for inter-school athletics. This is the primary responsibility of the school and not the community agencies.

2. The pupil is the center around which and for which all inter-school activity is organized. The welfare of the individual participant is of paramount importance.

3. All activities conducted by the school should make a definite contribution to the fundamental purposes of education in a democracy; hence, activities on the inter-school program should be selected on the basis of their potential contribution to the purposes of education.

4. Mere participation in the inter-school sports program is no guarantee that educational outcomes will accrue. The same is true here for athletics as it is true for any other activity in the high-school program. If a sport is to make its proper contribution to the purposes of education, it must be conducted by a high quality of leadership which clearly understands its goals and seeks intelligently to attain them.

5. Education should make provision for the individual differences in youth. On one end of the physical scale this means, among other things, special classes for the handicapped; on the other, interscholastic athletics of a broad and varied nature for the youth with superior ability.

6. Any practice which subordinates the educational function of interscholastic athletics to the winning of a contest is to be condemned.

7. Classifying sports as "Major" and "Minor" can be justified only in terms of their relative contributions to the purposes of education. Such classifications based upon gate receipts and spectator interest are educationally unsound and indefensible.

8. All interscholastic activities should be made to yield as large an educational return as possible. The range should be wide in activities offered and in the number of youths participating.

9. Interscholastic athletics are an integral part of the total program of health and physical education.

10. Emphasis should be placed on sports supervision and direction rather than sports promotion.

This office will be interested in learning of and seeing any written or stated philosophy or principles on high-school athletics which have been co-operatively drawn up by a Texas high-school faculty, its school board and its administrators.

## Football Injuries Hit All-Time High

### 2 Fatalities Occur During 1947 Season

By Rodney J. Kidd, Director, University Interscholastic League  
This football season will begin the tenth year of the League's study of athletic injuries in Texas high schools. Hundreds of schools and thousands of boys are covered in this study. During 1947, 437 schools participated in the injury study covering 13,374 boys out of the total of 24,278 taking part in League football.

There were 1,421 boys injured in the 437 reporting schools or 10.6 per cent of the ones covered in the survey. Last year the percentage injured among reporting schools was 9.6.

The parts of the body injured most frequently in football are: knee, ankle, leg, shoulder, head, and arm, and in that order.

Head injuries involve the eye, lip, tongue, neck, nose and teeth. Any injury to this part of the body should have immediate attention by the team physician.

### Two Boys Killed

During the 1947 season there were two deaths reported; one occurring in spring practice and the other during the regular season. The death during spring practice resulted from kidney injury while the one occurring during the regular season was caused by a neck and spine injury.

A player from Three Rivers High School received a neck injury that completely paralyzed him from the neck down except for a little use of his arms. The injury occurred while the player was tackling an opponent in the open field.

One basketball player died apparently of a heart attack about one and a half minutes after the basketball game had started.

These instances are all mentioned in order to place the coaches on notice that serious accidents do happen each year in athletic events. Coaches should exercise every precaution that can be taken to protect the health of the contestant.

No boy should be permitted to take part in any athletic event as strenuous as football and basketball without a medical examination. Coaches in all sports should see that every player has been given a medical examination either by the team or home physician.

The second precaution is well-fitting equipment, especially shoes, helmets, kidney pads and shoulder pads. Equipment that is too large or too small for the boy will interfere with his muscular movement, resulting in poor timing and coordination.

### Watch for Fatigue

A third factor in injury rate is fatigue. Long seasons and practice sessions tire out the boy. The coach should watch the boy for any signs of fatigue and staleness. The injury rate is twice as high in games as in practice sessions even though there are four practice sessions to one game session.

The injury rate usually hits the peak about the fourth or fifth game and then drops off until the beginning of the play-off series. The tension and nervousness of the play-off games plus the long season results in another rise in the injury rate.

This last increase is especially harmful since it is now getting the more rugged boys who have weathered the normal season in fine shape. The weaklings and boys in poor condition are usually weeded out during the first four or five games and that accounts for the decline in the injury rate after the fourth or fifth game.

The last round of injuries occur among the more rugged boys who have fared pretty well during the regular season. As the season lengthens, the daily grind begins to tire the player and he is not as sharp nor as responsive as he has been during the season.

So as another football season gets underway, every safety device and precaution should be exercised to the fullest.

## 2 AA Districts Draw Byes in First Round

Under the new football plan of competition in Conference AA, winners of the title in districts 1 and 8 will have a "bye" this season, which will take them into bi-district play-off.

Since Conference AA teams in San Antonio, Fort Worth, Dallas, and Houston are now in the City Conference, there are only fourteen districts in Conference AA. This necessitated two "byes" in the first round. The State Executive Committee at the meeting on June 2 was asked to draw the "byes."

In the second round, the district winner of district 1 will meet the bi-district champion of districts 2 and 3. District 8, the other winner of the "bye" draw will play the bi-district winner in the play-off between districts 9 and 10.

## State Meet Delegates Discuss Rules, Make Suggestions at Annual Breakfast

(Continued from p. 1)

spring training, if started early, does not interfere with the school program in the spring. His school has basketball, track and baseball and when they were allowed to have spring training it was worked without interfering with his program.

B. A. Copass, superintendent at Nacogdoches, asked Mr. Hinds if he had any proof of his statements. If so, he would like to see them, but he believed from his experience as a coach that coaches should give this new rule a trial before wanting to change.

Mr. Hinds answered Mr. Copass by saying that he knew that injuries would be cut down if spring training were allowed, because spring training is the time for the teaching of fundamentals to prevent injuries in the fall.

Mr. Frank Hubert of Orange stated that his school in the Gulf coast area would be handicapped by starting its training in August because at that time of the year along the Gulf coast it is too hot, and the humidity is very high. He believes it will be harmful to his boys to go out for training at this time.

R. W. Parker of Laredo stated that he had the same problem as the gentleman from Orange, but that he will work out in the morning and at night under the lights. He believes that the spring training should not be restored.

Dan Stallworth of Goose Creek stated that spring football training can be carried on and other sports carried on at the same time. He knows that this can be done because they have been doing it at Robert E. Lee High School for many years and it has not interfered with the program. He emphasized the fact that spring training is the place where boys receive training in fundamentals. Here is the time and the place, he said, where a coach can take his time to teach a boy the fundamentals of the game so that he can take care of himself in the fall. This will result in less injuries.

Superintendent Duncan, Class A High School, stated that a lot of boys will not get early training in August as the rule now stands because of the gathering of corn and the picking of cotton which will be necessary for them at that time.

Mr. Thomason of Port Arthur believes that spring football training is a local problem, and the solution might be that schools choose the time of the year they wish to have the four weeks of spring training.

Mr. Litter of Corpus Christi entered his objection for changing the spring training rule because it will be against the small schools, and will not allow them to carry on a full program.

Mr. Miller of Pasadena stated that baseball should be a summer sport instead of a spring sport. This would allow time for spring activities and would not interfere with the small school. (However, most schoolboards do not favor the plan of paying coaches for the extra time involved.)

Mr. Griggs of Huntsville stated that an early start in football, as we will have it this year, disrupts the beginning of school and adds an extra burden to the small school system. He also wanted to know if the superintendents and principals could be allowed to vote on this question again soon.

Superintendent Bonner Frizzell of Palestine was called on by Dean Shelby to make a report as he saw the situation. Superintendent Frizzell stated that he had been in League work for thirty-eight years, as long as the League has been in existence, and he had seen many rules come and go. Since football, basketball, and other sports were a part of the school program, he felt that football should start when school starts—when English and math and typing started. To him they were all equally important.

If we have two training periods, the spring training period in the spring and another training period before the opening game, we have more chances to hurt more boys. Since fundamentals are started in the grade schools by most coaches, he saw no reason why, by the time they reached high school, they would not know these fundamentals as they did in arithmetic and reading. This football training, furthermore, sometimes messes up the whole school program in grade school right on through high school. If we would observe the spirit of the rules, instead of trying to figure out a way to get around the rules, we would have a better program.

In regard to the eight semester rule, he said, "We better stay with it and give it a trial."

Football is overemphasized in many schools, and there is too much difference between the teacher and the coach. This may act as a boomerang to the coaching profession if they continue to try to overemphasize it.

R. A. Armistead of Corsicana stated that we should not kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. What would we do without football money? How would we carry on the rest of our athletic program if we did not have the football funds to operate on?

Johnny Kitchen of Austin stated that perhaps football was not emphasized enough. Perhaps we were overemphasizing track and basketball, because lots of schools are starting basketball in September and running on through until March, and starting track early in the fall and ending the middle of May. Football does not get this kind of a break.

Principal Norman of Amarillo stated that at Amarillo they were continuing to have all sports the year round, and that the discussion was getting nowhere at the present time. It would be better for the coaches to enlist the help of their superintendents, and sell them on how they feel about this problem, and see if they can get them to vote the way they would like for them. Superintendents and principals do the voting and the discussion should be carried to them individually.

Bob Warren of Denver, representing the Security Life and Accident Company, stated that his company had 70,000 boys insured during the last school year, and that the company would be glad to submit their findings on the injuries as to spring training and regular football season. Dean Shelby accepted this help and asked him to send it to him as soon as possible.

Harold Dement of Galena Park moved that the spring training rule be resubmitted to the schools to be voted on by classes, and given to the Advisory Council. This was seconded and the motion carried. Also a standing vote of those present was taken on this motion with these results: 40 AA schools were for resubmission of the rule; 4 AA's were against; 26 A schools were for resubmission; 3 A's were against; 6 B schools were for resubmission, and 4 B's were against.

The meeting was closed by Dean Shelby, as many of those present had other meetings demanding their attention.

Delegates were asked to submit suggestions in regard to rules, contests, and anything else they wished to propose. Lack of space prohibits the printing of all of the suggestions which were made. Since a number of ideas followed the same line of thought, representative ones were selected to cover as many fields of League activity as possible.

Suggestions made by delegates included these: Johnny Kitchen, Football Coach, Austin High School: "I feel that we need to stay with the strict interpretation of the amateur rule. This is the only way we can keep outside school professional interest from creeping into our school athletics. As for the spring training rule in football—if there is no spring training, why should there be a fall training in basketball or track?"

W. M. Duncan, Athletic Director, Belton High School: "I recommend that first and second place relay teams in regional meets be qualified for the Conference A State Meet."

R. E. Mattingly, Coach, Bowie High School: "I believe we should have spring training in football—to take care of the boys that have nothing else to do. It is too warm in Texas to practice in August (without pay). The League should move our age rule up one year soon, to take care of 12 grades. The eight-semester rule is forcing our kids out of school to compete in college at 17. Some are too young to compete until their senior year, then only one year prevents further activity."

Russ Holland, Coach, Brady High School: "Keep the semester rule. Raise age limit six months. Qualify two relay teams from each region in Class A and B."

R. A. Armistead, Principal, Corsicana High School: "Eliminate those 'disqualifications for honors' penalties as in the case of Temple and Belton. These rulings cause nothing but hard feelings. School ought to be 'in' or 'out'."

"Schools ought to receive their bulletins and printed eligibility forms by August 15, not September 15."

Mrs. G. S. Applewhite, Principal, Cotton Center High School: "A more detailed and organized declamation schedule should be presented. Critic judges, as are used in one-act plays, should be secured."

Ernest Sutherland, Coach, Valley View High School, Iowa Park: "The amateur rule as we have now is a good rule. Spring training in football should not have been outlawed."

Emmett F. Cambron, Director of Health and Physical Education, Kingsville: "Qualify three contestants from regional track meet to State Meet."

"August 15 is too early to start football in South Texas, due to the extreme heat."

Mrs. G. L. Jones, Instructor in Speech, Marble Falls: "I'm in favor of the proposed changes in speech contests. The original oratory contest will be valuable."

E. B. Lawson, Jr., Coach, New Boston High School: "We advocate the restoration of spring training for football."

"We advocate the beginning of interscholastic competition for girls' basketball."

O. J. Laas, Superintendent, Plainview: "Change present football spring training rule for AA schools."

"Open girls' basketball for all schools who may desire to sponsor such sport."

"Expand volleyball and softball for boys and girls."

C. H. Kellam, Director of Health and Physical Education, San Antonio: "1. Drop the discuss from track program."

"2. Consider applying amateur rule only to sport involved when amateur rule is violated."

"3. Delete all reference to officials' fees in football section of rules."

"4. Restrict football practice to the normal place of practice—no football camps away from home."

Roy E. White, Coach, Thomas A. Edison High School: "Keep the semester rule. Raise the age limit. Qualify two relay teams from regions in Conference A and B."

Elvin Mathis, Principal and Coach, Water Valley High School: "I agree with the spring training ban, your interpretations of the amateur rule, the eight-semester limit, the division of spring meet into classes. I do not favor the increased speech programs because Conference B schools do not have time to do it justice."

"Girls' basketball should be a League sport."

Delegates attending the annual state meeting were:

- J. Ablett, Joe C. Humphrey, Principal; West, Track Coach and Assistant; Football Coach, Amarillo; R. B. Norman, Principal, Aransas Pass; C. A. Ehrdrige, Principal, Arlington; W. P. Sheffield, Athletic Director, Athens; Lee Mitchell, Coach, Austin-University; T. H. Shelby, Director, Extension Division of Medicine, Director, Bureau of Public School Service; B. C. Tharp, Professor of Botany; J. G. Umstead, Professor of Secondary Education; Miss Anne Pittman, Instructor Physical Training, Austin High School; T. P. Baker, Principal; John K. Keel, Coach; Johnny Kitchen, Football Coach, Avery; Frank C. Bean, Superintendent; R. L. Williams, Superintendent; Fred W. Himecher, Assistant Superintendent; O. E. Bailey, Principal; Raymond Moyer, Director of Physical Education; L. B. Griffith, Athletic Director and Coach; Raymond Alford, Basketball Coach, Beville; J. J. Cramer, Superintendent; J. H. Bowles, Superintendent; W. M. Duncan, Athletic Director; Big Spring; W. C. Hankins, Superintendent; Bowie; Raymond E. Mattingly, Coach, Brady; Russ Holland, Coach; Cameron; Joe Jackson, Coach, Yoe High School; Carthage; Q. M. Martin, Superintendent; Frank G. Dillard, Principal, Colmesneer; Dean Biggers, Coach, Connersville; J. L. McCullough, Superintendent of Athletics; E. V. Steakley, Coach, Corsicana; R. A. Armistead, Principal; G. E. Matthews, Coach, Cotton Center; Mrs. G. Applewhite, Principal; M. C. Greenwood, Coach, Buckner Orphans Home; Billie Joy Stanley, Student, Buckner Academy; David Ward, Student, Buckner Academy; Cyrus LaMaster, Co-ordinator of Athletics; Highland Park High School; S. Stanley Knapp, Principal, Hootch High School; W. O. Pipes, Principal, North Dallas High School; H. G. Dunagan, Principal, Pleasant Grove High School; Harold L. Smith, Principal, Pleasant Grove Elementary School; H. H. Harvey, Sports Editor, The Associated Press; Denver, Colorado; Robert E. Warren, Security Life Insurance Company, Athletic Insurance.

- E. L. Brown, Superintendent; El Paso; C. W. McGonachie, Athletic Director, El Paso Public Schools and Secretary-Treasurer, Texas High School Coaches' Association; J. S. Jones, Principal, Floydada; I. T. Graves, Superintendent; Mrs. M. T. Graves, Fort Worth; Harvey S. Williams, Superintendent, Masonic Home and School; Morris S. Roach, Coach, Ball High School; Gardner, Kansas; Chuck Cramer, Cramer Chemical Company, Gateville; Lloyd Mitchell, Coach, Gregory; Hiale Center; L. G. Greenlee, Athletic Director, Harold Hedges, Coach, Hawkins; W. C. Westerfield, Coach, Hereford; Don T. Martin, Principal, Houston; J. M. Moore, Principal, Lamar High School; W. I. Stevenson, Principal, Milby High School; W. H. Johnson, Principal, Moore; J. J. Deady, Junior High School, Huntville; Joseph R. Griggs, Superintendent; L. K. Westmoreland, Principal; Mandeville; Coach; Jim Keithan, Assistant Coach; Iowa Park; R. V. Wood, Coach; Ernest Sutherland, Coach, Valley View High School; Junction; Bob Short, Coach; Karnes City; J. W. (Pops) Johnson, Coach; Wilmer Meredith, Coach, Spring Hill High School; Lubbock; Marlin R. Haghurst, Track Coach; Mrs. Dick Cosby, Publications Director.

- McCamy; Wesley Ply, Coach; Harold R. Green, Tennis Coach; McGregor; C. T. Warrington, Coach; McGehee; Frank J. Nichols, Principal, Marble Falls; Mrs. G. L. Jones, Instructor in Speech; Mrs. G. W. Harrison, Principal, Marble Falls; Edwin E. Reed, Principal, Midland; John Mashburn, Coach, Moulton; Malvin K. Merzmer, Principal.

- Nacogdoches: B. A. Copass, Superintendent; R. M. Erwin, Coach, Neches; John E. Martin, One-Act Play Director; Mrs. Mary N. Hamill, Coach; Harry Teacher, Girls' Sponsor, One-Act Play Cast, One-Act Play Contestants—Henry Hassell, Joe Marlene Stirling, Lowell School; Donnie Marza, C. L. Douthit, Billie Nell Todd, New Boston; B. B. Lawson, Jr., Coach; Odessa; Gail Smith, Track Coach, Odessa; Frank Hubert, Principal; R. R. Seely, Junior High Director; A. W. "Duke" Drane, Assistant Coach, Overton; Glenn H. Fluker, Principal.

- Paris: Thomas L. Echols, Tennis Coach; Pharr; G. H. Andrews, Principal; Seely, Junior High Director; A. W. "Duke" Drane, Assistant Coach, Overton; Glenn H. Fluker, Principal.
- Port Arthur: W. B. Killshaw, Principal; Thomas Jefferson School; John E. Tomlin, Director of Athletics, Port Neches; James E. Swann, Principal, Potomac; M. D. Stroble, Superintendent, Price; Bill DeFeo, Coach, Carlisle School.
- Robert Lee; A. Jiggs Hudson, Coach; La Verne Darter, Teacher; John E. Rameau, Coach, Roseberg; John E. Janca, Coach.
- San Diego: Pete Q. Rodriguez, Coach; Basilio Morin, Jr., Athletic, Shamrock; Coach; Anne Covey, Coach of Debate and Physical Education, South San Antonio; Coy I. Keasby, Principal, Water Valley; Elvin Mathis, Principal and Coach; Warron; Hualu Mangum, Athletic Director and Coach; Winterville; L. L. Lanster, Superintendent, Woodville; Howard L. Eschl, Principal.

## Give Track a Break Urges A&M Coach

### Anderson Approves New League Set-up

By Frank G. Anderson, Track Coach, Texas A. & M. College  
May I use the columns of your publication, THE INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUER, to make a plea for the growth of Track and Field athletics in Texas? Without a doubt the great impetus in track interest and performance in the Texas high schools this spring is due to the absence of spring football. This is a plea to all coaches and administrators to keep the present program.

During the spring there were a number of invitation meets sponsored in Texas, and each meet has been flooded with entries. For example, we had the Southwestern Exposition Meet in Fort Worth with over 800 high-school contestants; Cameron Relays, 300; Robstown Relays, 400; Donna Relays, 400; Brownwood Relays, 500; San Angelo Relays, 300; Odessa Relays, 300; Alamo Relays, 300; Texas Relays, 700. There are other relays at Goose Creek, Port Arthur, Laredo, Jacksonville and several other points.

In addition to all of these invitation meets, the hundred or more district and regional meets attracted many more fine performers than ever before. If we can get the best boys out for track in Texas, we will soon be at the top of the track ladder.

### Don't Overdo Football

As a former football player, I feel sure that I probably had too much football. It got to be drudgery in the last year, that is, the practice did. Football, to be played best, has to be played with a passion. No appetite is kept after saturation. Let the boys go out for track or baseball in the spring and they will have more drive for football in the fall of the year. The boy, after being taught to block or tackle, can do it if he means to do it. I contend that he will want to do it more if he does not get too much out of season training.

A successful football coach in one of our Texas colleges recently told me that he preferred to have his football men go out for track in the spring rather than for spring football practice. He felt that they improved in general athletic ability more through making the track team in the spring. He encouraged his boys to go out for track as he felt it made better football players out of them.

We have a fine rule here at Texas A. & M. College. A freshman goes out for spring football, but not thereafter if he is a member of one of the spring sports teams.

Since the junior high schools have football training, it seems to me that the administrators of athletics in high school might very well curb the desires of those who would add more out of season training to football. Many of your football players will go to college or to junior college after they get through high school. Any boy who has to go through spring football during his high-school and college years will appreciate it if he can be given a chance to go out for some other sport in the springtime.

### Track a Good Conditioner

If we can keep the present set-up, we will have within a few years among the high schools of Texas one of the greatest track and field programs in the nation.

Nacogdoches: B. A. Copass, Superintendent; R. M. Erwin, Coach, Neches; John E. Martin, One-Act Play Director; Mrs. Mary N. Hamill, Coach; Harry Teacher, Girls' Sponsor, One-Act Play Cast, One-Act Play Contestants—Henry Hassell, Joe Marlene Stirling, Lowell School; Donnie Marza, C. L. Douthit, Billie Nell Todd, New Boston; B. B. Lawson, Jr., Coach; Odessa; Gail Smith, Track Coach, Odessa; Frank Hubert, Principal; R. R. Seely, Junior High Director; A. W. "Duke" Drane, Assistant Coach, Overton; Glenn H. Fluker, Principal.