

UIL Policies Set For Telecasting

If football play-off games are scheduled in a section of Texas in which a television station is located, some of this year's stay-at-home audience will be able to see as well as hear the games.

The special committee on television, composed of representatives of the State Office, member-schools and radio officials, recommended to the State Executive Committee that it grant an option on telecasting rights for 1948 play-off games to the company which has standard broadcasting rights for the 1948 season.

At the present time only Station WBAP of Fort Worth is operating a television station, but Houston, Dallas and San Antonio have approved applications.

Mr. Morelle Ratcliffe of the Ratcliffe Advertising Agency, Dallas, made this statement during the meeting:

"We should realize that standard broadcasts as well as the proposed telecasts are not a matter of cold-blooded business. All connected agencies have worked for years to sell the public school program to the public regardless of additional cost and trouble to the commercial interests. I believe they will continue to do so in promoting television."

Mr. Ratcliffe went on to say, "The Magnolia Petroleum Company, the present sponsor of Interscholastic League football and other broadcasts, is ready and willing to telecast play-off games if the rights are let."

Members of the committee were Superintendent S. M. Brown of Tyler; Dr. W. T. White, Superintendent of schools, Dallas; Superintendent Nat Williams, Abilene; Principal G. R. Broad, Corpus Christi; J. O. Webb, Assistant Superintendent, Houston; Morton Campbell, Station WFAA, Dallas; Roy Bacus, Station WBAP, Fort Worth; Charlie Jordan, Texas State Network, Morelle Ratcliffe, Dallas; Mr. Holmes; Dr. A. L. Chapman, Director of the Bureau of Research in Radio, The University of Texas. From the State Office were R. J. Kidd, T. H. Shelby, Rhea Williams, and F. W. Savage.

Attendance Unaffected
"Television will not hurt attendance at games," commented Mr. Campbell. Mr. Bacus, also of the opinion that attendance will not be affected, brought out these points:

"Television will be a tremendous advertising medium for the public school program. Station WBAP would like to have the opportunity to telecast the play-off games this year. At present, the satisfactory radius for television is estimated from 40 to 50 miles. We would like to film the game in order to show highlights at later telecasts."

"It takes a crew of approximately twenty technicians to stage a telecast," continued the WBAP representative. "I estimate that there are approximately one thousand television sets in our area, about 30 per cent of this number in commercial places. The minimum price per set is about \$350 installed and about \$500 for a good set. Amateur athletic events have greater appeal to television audiences than professional events."

"It would be foolish to worry about the Conferences AA, A and B broadcasts for years," Mr. Jordan stated. "Houston's station (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)



The above group has the distinction of being the first speech champions of the City Conference. Reading from left to right, back row, they are: James Farmer and Paul Jones of Adamson, Dallas, debate; Eldred Barrick of Sunset, Dallas, boys' extemp speech; Jo Russo of Reagan, Houston, boys' declamation. Front row, Doris Gardner and Patricia Cunningham of Reagan, Houston, debate; Janette King of Reagan, Houston, girls' declamation; and Patricia Ann Kissel of Reagan, Houston, girls' extemp speech.

City Conf. Group Favors Radio, Speech Events

A golf contest and four new speech contests, including original oratory, poetry interpretation, radio newscasting and radio drama were specifically recommended for City Conference schools by a committee meeting in Austin, October 17.

Representatives of the City Conference schools and of the State Office conferred to investigate the possibilities of enriching the activity programs. Attending the meeting were Dean T. H. Shelby, Division of Extension, chairman; R. J. Kidd, director; Bruce Roach, director of speech activities; Rhea Williams, director of athletics; F. W. Savage, director of music activities; W. O. Pipes, principal of North Dallas High School; P. C. Cobb, director of athletics, Dallas; J. P. Moore, superintendent of Fort Worth schools; Herman Clarke, director of athletics, Fort Worth; J. O. Webb, assistant superintendent of Houston; G. L. Fling, principal of San Antonio Vocational and Technical High School; Claude Kellam, director of athletics, San Antonio; and Roy Needham, director of athletics, Houston.

The chairman, Dean Shelby, opened the meeting with the statement that throughout the years the University Interscholastic League has striven for diversity in the activity programs in the public schools.

Mr. Kidd further stated that the meeting had been called as a result of the recommendations of the delegates at the annual State Meeting to investigate all possibilities relative to the addition or enrichment of the League program.

Mr. Roach discussed briefly the contests which are at present available to the City Conference, and presented these possible additions: Original oratory, poetry reading, radio announcing, radio newscasting, and radio drama.

After hearing the suggestions by the various representatives, the group approved the following recommendations:

1. The City Conference shall initiate a golf contest which shall continue up through and including a State Championship in both

District 7-A Reports Spring Meet Personnel
The first district to report complete organization for the Spring Meet is District 7-A.

Consisting of schools at Ballinger, Brady, Coleman, Lakeview at San Angelo and Winters, District 7-A has named W. E. Whitten, superintendent of schools at Brady, as Director General.

All contest directors have been selected for the first meet which is scheduled at Brady on April 8-9.

Nat'l Schoolboy Records Broken By Bless, Hooper

Two Texas high-school tracksters have joined the ranks of national record-holders for performances at 1948 interscholastic meets.

Billy Bless of Thomas Jefferson, San Antonio, has been officially recognized by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations as the nation's top 200-yard low hurdler with a new time of 21.7 seconds. Darrow Hooper of North Side, Fort Worth, holds the national interscholastic shot put record. Hooper's distance of 59 feet, 10 inches, has also been accepted by the National Federation.

Lack of a wind gauge at the City Conference State Meet in Dallas last May brought about a question as to the acceptance by the National Federation of the time and distance of these two athletes. Notice of the acceptance of the two applications was recently received by Rhea Williams, director of athletics.

Before the time of Bless was recognized, the low hurdles championship was given to Archie Adams of Fort Wayne, Indiana, whose time was 22.0 seconds.

The other two new high-school records turned in last spring were in the 440-yard dash—made by Gerald Cole of Lancaster, Ohio; time: 48.0 seconds; and in the 440-yard relay—made by North High School of Des Moines, Iowa; time: 42.3 seconds.

Texas now holds four out of fourteen national records, tying with California for number of championships held by one state. UIL trackmen are now on the books for these records:

1. 880-yard run—R. L. Bush, Sunset High School, Dallas, 1933; Time: 1:54.4.
2. 120-yard hurdles—Lee Miller, Burbank, San Antonio, 1947; Time: 14.0 seconds.
3. 200-yard low hurdles—Bill Bless, Thomas Jefferson, San Antonio, 1948; Time: 21.7 seconds.
4. 12-lb. shot put—Darrow Hooper, North Side, Fort Worth, 1948; Distance: 59 feet, 10 inches.

Advisory Council Recommends Schools Vote on Five Changes



Two newcomers to the Legislative Advisory Council were J. B. Smith, Superintendent of La Feria Schools, left, and Lee Johnson, Superintendent of Phillips Schools. Both administrators have taken an active part in Interscholastic League activities for years.



Recommendations passed by the Legislative Advisory Council at the annual meeting in Austin October 31 and November 1 included four new speech contests and five proposals affecting the athletic program of the University Interscholastic League.

The two-day session was held at the Driskill Hotel, beginning Sunday, October 31 at 2:15 P.M. and ending with a luncheon Monday, Dean T. H. Shelby, presided.

The council approved the addition of radio drama, radio newscasting, original oratory and interpretative reading. Athletic changes recommended to the State Executive Committee, who will submit the questions to the schools in a referendum this coming April, were:

1. For amendments to the Amateur Rule.
2. For a direct affiliation with the National Federation of High School Athletic Associations.
3. For an amendment to Article VIII, Section 14, to limit ineligibility to the sport in which a boy participated (football or basketball).
4. For a 30-day practice period following the close of football season, and to begin fall training September 1.
5. For limiting fall training period to the local campus. (The local campus to consist of school-controlled facilities within the school district.)

The referendum for the changes in the Amateur Rule will cover these points:

1. A clearer definition of the terms "athletic sports" or "game" by adding to the list of sports already recognized by the League such recognized "professional" sports in which Texas high-school pupils are likely to participate.
2. A provision for the announcement, one year in advance, of any other sports which in the judgment of the State Executive Committee have become professional. These new sports will be added to the list of already recognized "professional" sports.
3. A provision that participation in sports not included in these announced categories shall not constitute a violation of the Amateur Rule.
4. A provision that a pupil who allows his name to be used for the promotion of any item, plan or service shall be in violation of this rule.
5. A provision that the penalty for violation of the Amateur Rule shall be for one year only from the date of the violation.

A number of other matters were brought to the attention of the council. Jack Mahan of Texarkana, vice-president of the Texas Music Educators Association, asked that a separate set of eligibility rules be passed for use in music competition, and that the council appoint a committee to co-operate with a similar committee from the T.M.E.A. to study the advisability of a state contest in music. The council agreed not to take action on the recommendation for separate eligibility rules for music contestants, but will name a committee to study possibilities for a state-wide music contest.

The question of League sponsorship for girls' basketball came before the council. Mrs. Ruth Motley of Houston, national representative of National Section Women's Athletics, asked that the League sponsor competition for girls' basketball, adopt the playing rules of N.S.W.A., and that the council appoint a special committee to study the whole field of women's athletics.

A special committee will be appointed to study the whole question of girls' athletics and report to the Advisory Council in 1949.

The council accepted the recommendations of the Special Television Committee for a referendum to be submitted to member-schools authorizing the State Executive Committee to negotiate contracts for 1949 on the same basis as is now prescribed for standard broadcasts. The action of the Television Committee on television rights for 1948 was approved also.

Special Committees
Dr. Rhea Williams recommended that a special committee be appointed to study the effectiveness of the present Athletic Insurance (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Smith Represents VII-A Membership

Also Serving on Music Committee

Superintendent J. B. Smith at La Feria was named to represent Conference A in Region VII on the Legislative Advisory Council of the League. He attended his first meeting at the two day session October 31-November 1.

For twenty-one years he has been teacher, principal and superintendent in Texas schools. He was principal at La Feria from 1931 to 1936, and has been superintendent since 1936.

He is a past president of the Valley Education Association, and president of District III, Texas State Teachers Association. He received his bachelor of arts degree from Southwestern University and his master of education degree from The University of Texas. He is a member of Phi Delta Kappa.

For four years he has been district director of basketball and for the past six years has served as district director of declamation. He is now treasurer of Region IX for the Interscholastic League music committee.

I-A Schools Elect Supt. Lee Johnson

Begins 4 Year Term On UIL Council

A man well-informed on League rules and policies was elected to represent Region I, Conference A, on the Legislative Advisory Council. Lee Johnson, superintendent of schools at Phillips, made his first appearance on the council at the meeting in Austin, October 31-November 1.

Superintendent Johnson has served three years as chairman of his football district, two years as chairman of his basketball district, and is serving now as chairman of the music division of Region I for his third year. He will serve a four year term on the council.

He holds a bachelor of arts degree from Hardin-Simmons University and a master of science degree from the University of Southern California.

For the past twenty years he has been athletic coach, high-school principal and superintendent in Texas schools. Prior to becoming superintendent at Phillips, in 1946, he was in Wink for eighteen continuous years.

Southeast Texas Student Conference Dated Dec. 4

The University of Houston will be host to administrators, teachers and students attending the Southeast Texas Student Conference in Houston, December 4. On the program will be specialists in the fields of speech, journalism, radio and student council work.

J. O. Webb, assistant superintendent of Houston public schools, will be general chairman. Assisting Mr. Webb will be faculty member from The University of Texas, the University of Houston, high schools of that region and League officials.

The program has been divided into sections on debate, drama, declamation, journalism, radio, extemporaneous speech and student council work. Demonstrations and discussions are scheduled in such a way that teachers and students wishing to attend more than one sectional meeting may do so.

"Sample" Debates Presented
Miss Ruth Vogel of Port Arthur will be chairman of the debate section, where a debate will be given by teams from Freepport and San Jacinto high schools. Critic will be Professor Thomas Rousse of The University of Texas.

Discussions and demonstrations of the drama section will be on production with limited facilities, make-up, lighting, set-building and painting techniques, and costuming. Chairman will be Glenn Eason, superintendent of Grapeland High School. Ralph Meade, director of the Houston Little Theatre, Mrs. Nina Vance of the Alley Theatre of Houston, Bruce Roach of the League, Miss Margaret Lenart and Miss Lela Blount of the University of Houston will appear on the program. Miss Jean Haberle, of Alvin, will lead the declamation section. Demonstrations will be given by students of Galena Park, Rosenberg, Webster and Pasadena. J. R. Holcomb, Reagan High School speech teacher will be critic.

Students from Galveston, Orange and Port Arthur will be featured on the extemporaneous speech section. Chairman will be Miss Haberle.

After the luncheon, another demonstration will be presented for drama coaches and students by Grapeland, Beaumont, Milby and Port Arthur. Chairman will be Glenn Eason, superintendent of Grapeland High School. Critics will be Miss Lenart, Miss Blount, Mrs. B. R. Hennes, Mr. Meade and Mrs. Vance.

The radio section opens at 1:30 P.M. with Dr. W. W. Cook of the University of Houston as chairman. Radio drama, announcing and newscasting will be discussed. Thomas Rishworth, director of Radio House, The University of Texas, will address the group and act as critic for demonstrations.

Journalism Sectional Meeting
DeWitt Reddick and Norris Davis of The University of Texas will lead the journalism section of the (Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

El Paso Slide Rule Coach Lists Pre-Contest Aids

Two consecutive Slide Rule State Champions have come from Austin High School, El Paso. It is quite obvious that Austin High has a slide rule coach who knows how to train boys and girls in this contest and should be able to hand along some first-class advice to other coaches.

Mrs. Willie Ingels is the slide rule coach at Austin High School, and when asked to make some suggestions, was good enough to furnish the following information:

"In preparing for the Slide Rule Contest of the League, begin not later than the September preceding the contest in April. Spend two days teaching how to read the slide rule and the names of its parts. Teach multiplying with

easy two digit numbers until the process becomes automatic.

"Follow with division, squares, square roots, cubes, and cube roots. Point off decimals by estimating answers. Estimating is a valuable practice which can be used months or years later. Follow with teaching the use of the digit count to point off decimals. The use of the digit count makes for speed.

Speed Isn't Essential
"Point out that one need not be exceptionally fast to gain much from using the slide rule. One who attains only a moderate rate of speed saves much time and energy over that required for the long (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

PROGRAM

of the
Twenty-sixth Annual

Interscholastic League Breakfast
and Section Meeting

Ballroom, The Adolphus Hotel
Dallas, Texas

November 26, 1948, 7:30 a.m.

T. H. SHELBY, Dean, Division of Extension,
The University of Texas, Presiding
J. O. WEBB, Houston, Secretary

League Section Motto:

Better Citizenship Through Contests

Invocation

Introduction of Speaker—Dean T. H. Shelby

Address—"School Contests as Training for Citizenship," Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout, Boy Scouts of America, New York City

Discussion

MENU

Orange Juice
Scrambled Eggs Sausage
Toast Marmalade
Coffee

Reservations, \$1.25 per plate. Make sure of a place by forwarding \$1.25 to Miss Willie Thompson, Secretary of the League, Box H, University Station, Austin, Texas, at once. Tickets will be forwarded on receipt of price.



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 NOVEMBER, 1948 No. 3

Starting with the assumption that there should be more participation in the District Meet and assuming that some of the District Meets may not be worthwhile experiences within themselves as they now operate, League officials are putting into effect a plan designed to remedy the situation.

District organization in all conferences is already under way. Chairmen have been appointed and District Committees have already begun to select and appoint their individual contest chairmen. All these contest chairmen (2,482 in all) will be listed in the State Office. State Directors of Speech, Music, Athletics and Academic contests will begin to work directly with these chairmen at a very early date advising them of the suggested techniques and procedures which will make their contest efficient and interesting. In this way, contest directors will not be operating in the dark. They will know just how every other director in the State is operating.

In addition to this, State Directors will act as liaison agents in correlating the efforts of the District Chairmen with those of the Regional contest chairmen. It is hoped that this will provide a closer social and professional tie between these two groups and result in the stimulated interest of both groups.

An interested and efficient contest director in the District Meet will, without a doubt, make the District Meet an educational and motivating experience for the student even though that student does not progress to a higher meet.—F.W.S.

Is the Spring Meet in your District a waste of time for the teachers and students who do not qualify for the Regional Meet? Would the District Meet be an educational and motivating experience to students and teachers if contests advanced no further? After asking these questions and making a short survey of participation in various meets, League officials have decided that something is wrong in the first instance of League competition, namely the District Meet. Maximum participation is achieved in the Regional Meets—about 12,000 students; but only approximately 66,000 out of a possible 255,000 students are participating in District Meets.

Is one student representing his school in four different types of activity? If so, three-fourths of the students are not receiving opportunities which are offered in interscholastic competition and are proven by 35 years of League history. Is your school entering athletic competition only? If so, then two-thirds of your students are receiving no motivation or recognition of their abilities in other fields. This statement is based on the assumption that you are participating in all athletic events from tennis to football. If you participate in only football and basketball, then your percentage falls even lower.

Every student in your school is entitled to some recognition of his peculiar abilities. If you do not afford him an outlet or opportunity for this recognition, then your activity program is not well-balanced.

An opportunity to hear a man who is nationally recognized as an authority on extracurricular activities is being offered this month to Texas school people attending the annual League Breakfast during the Texas State Teachers Convention in Dallas. Months ago, the State Office Officials were determined to secure a man for this occasion who would have something interesting and informative to say to all members of the League family—not just to the speech, or journalism or music teachers... not just to the coaches... and not just to the administrators. This is no small job and no average speaker could handle it. We feel that the man who will make this address, Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell of New York City, the man who holds the title of Chief Scout of Boy Scouts of America, can turn the trick. If a leader in educational circles was indicated (he's a former professor of education at Columbia University), Dr. Fretwell is that. If a knowledge of extracurricular activities was needed (he's written a textbook on the subject), he has that. If a close relationship with young people was a prerequisite (he's been Scout Leader for 30 years), he certainly has experienced that. Only 200 tickets will be on sale. Make a date during the T.S.T.A. convention to hear and talk with Dr. Fretwell at the 26th annual Interscholastic League Breakfast in Dallas, Friday, November 26, at 7:30 A.M., in the ballroom of the Adolphus Hotel.

Current news and problems are again the basis for the Extemporaneous Speech Contests for 1948-49. The day-to-day news on state, national and world affairs is breathtaking and should be most challenging to the energetic and intelligent pupil.

To assist current events teachers in the problem of directing the research necessary for this contest, the Package Loan Library of the Division of Extension has packages of source material. The Director of Speech Activities will be glad to help all that he can.

Why not make 1948-49 the best year in the League history in speech contests?

Council Recommends 5-Point Referendum

(Continued from Page 1)

Program in relation to rates and coverage. Two coaches and three administrators will be named to study the program.

Other committees to be appointed included one to study the One Year Rule in relation to Class B schools and one to write a letter of appreciation to Roy Bedichek, for his services with the League. J. O. Webb, W. C. Blankenship and R. J. Kidd were named for this committee.

All members of the Advisory Council were present. Conference B was represented by Superintendent John Morris, Claude; County Superintendent D. E. Loveless, Coleman; Superintendent Edwin Bowen, Boyd; Superintendent Lewis Simms, Caddo Mills; Superintendent Vernon Madden, Sealy; Superintendent J. Milton Eads, Academy School, Temple; Superintendent Walter Coers, Orange Grove; Superintendent Leland L. Martin, Crane.

Conference A representatives were Superintendent Lee Johnson, Phillips; Superintendent I. L. Latsater, Winters; Superintendent F. L. Moffett, Center; Superintendent J. T. Ferguson, Navasota; Superintendent T. H. Johnson, Taylor; Superintendent J. B. Smith, La Feria.

Representing Conference AA were Principal R. B. Norman, Amarillo; Superintendent W. C. Blankenship, Big Spring; Superintendent Jack Ryan, McKinney; Principal R. B. Sparks, Baytown; Superintendent S. V. Neely, San Benito; Superintendent J. M. Hanks, Ysleta.

City Conference school councilmembers were Assistant Superintendent W. A. Meacham, Fort Worth, and Assistant Superintendent J. O. Webb, Houston.

State Office officials attending the two-day session included Dean T. H. Shelby, who presided; R. J. Kidd, director of the University Interscholastic League; Rhea Williams, director of athletics; F. W. Savage, director of music activities, who acted as secretary; Bruce Roach, director of speech activities.

Speakers at the meeting were Jack Mahan of Texarkana, Weldon Covington and Sanford Eskridge of Austin, Mrs. Ruth Motley of Houston, Miss Betty Spears of Austin, Joe Coleman of Odessa, president of the Texas High School Coaches Association, Rayford Holcomb of the Houston Public Schools, representative of the Texas Speech Association.

Music Contest Committees Appointed for This Year

Members of the ten regional executive committees for the Music Competition-Festivals have been appointed, announces F. W. Savage, director of music activities. These committees, named by the State Executive Committee, have charge of the organization and management of the competitions in which orchestras, bands and chorus groups of the state take part.

Each committee, consisting of a chairman and four members, has the responsibility of naming band, vocal and orchestra contest chairmen in the regions. This group makes arrangements as to time, place, judges, entries and finances of the competition-festivals. They enforce the rules, settle all disputes and certify to the State Office all of the ratings awarded.

Personnel of each of the ten committees follow:

Region I—Superintendent Lee Johnson, Phillips, chairman; Superintendent C. M. Rogers, Amarillo; Superintendent Knox Kinard, Pampa; Superintendent G. L. Graham, Hereford; Superintendent H. P. Clemmons, Whiteface.

Region II—Superintendent Bryan Dickson, San Angelo, chairman; Superintendent E. E. Williams, Colorado City; Superintendent Ernest Caskey, Ballinger; Superintendent John Bailey, Breckenridge; Superintendent Nat Williams, Abilene.

Region III—Superintendent W. T. Hanes, Cameron, chairman; Superintendent I. B. Carruth, Waco; Superintendent L. A. Roberts, Grand Prairie; Superintendent B. E. Dunagan, Irving; Superintendent W. H. Norwood, Corsicana.

Region IV—Superintendent E. D. Cleveland, Gladewater, chairman; Superintendent S. M. Brown, Tyler; Superintendent Troy Duran, New London; Superintendent J. A. Anderson, Greenville; Superintendent F. L. Moffett, Center.

Region V—Superintendent Joseph R. Griggs, Huntsville, chairman; Superintendent W. B. Wilkerson, Bryan; Superintendent F. H. Burton, Humble; Superintendent V. W. Miller, Pasadena; Superintendent R. L. Williams, Beaumont.

Region VI—Superintendent A. O. Bird, Gonzales, chairman; Superintendent Floyd Schiewitz, Floresville; Principal T. P. Baker, Aus-

Entire School System Profits From Radio Workshop Activity

By Thomas D. Rishworth

Director, Radio House, The University of Texas

Radio contests in drama and newscasting which have been recently recommended for the speech program of the City Conference schools should prove to be one of the most popular forms of competition ever sponsored by the University Interscholastic League.

Texas is lagging woefully behind in the field of school participation in educational broadcasting in comparison to the work being done in schools of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Indiana.

While Texas schools are using more radio each year in the classroom, most of the stress has been placed upon listening rather than using the classroom as a medium for the study of radio production. The tie is very close between the two activities, listening and producing. Any school taking an all-out interest in either drama or newscasting will find the students are becoming better listeners.

Acts as Motivating Force

The radio workshop in the high school at its best is an actual producing unit which acts as a motivating force in the development of interest in the several arts associated with radio. If we are to teach the best in journalism, we lead our students to the best in newspapers. If we are to develop discrimination in listening, we must have radio production as a science and as an art.

A radio workshop can take any form dependent on the size and character of the school. There are schools in the country equipped with the most expensive type of intraschool broadcasting; for example, with a loudspeaker in every room, a central control board, and an actual studio within the school. There are schools conducting their own radio stations, either on the regular or long wave bands or on the short wave bands. There are thousands of schools equipped with only a single radio receiver—or none at all.

The smallest rural school can, with some imagination, equip its own "studio," using a tin can on a broomstick, if necessary, as a microphone.

The first function of a radio workshop is to develop familiarity with the radio offerings of local and network broadcasts. The next function is the development of further analytical powers through the study of transcriptions of recordings of outstanding programs of the past. If schools have the

necessary recording equipment, they can tap the resources of the United States Office of Education, the networks, many college radio stations, local programs and make better use of the Texas School of the Air programs as the problem of schedules would be eliminated. This phase of the program can be used to train scriptwriters, actors, announcers, producers, as well as supplementing the work of the creative-writing class, history class and a score of others.

Use P.A. System

If the school is properly equipped, the workshop may well produce a daily program of announcements, news and other features. If the school lacks a centrally controlled system, perhaps the public address equipment in the assembly hall may provide a substitute.

The co-ordinated activities of an entire school can be utilized by the workshop. The choice of music and its presentation becomes the responsibility of the music department. The preparation of the script is the task of the workshop or the English classes. The planning of sound effects may well be the work of the manual training department. The typing of the scripts is assigned to the business classes. The choice of an announcer may come from the speech department and the actors may be selected from the drama classes. Research work involves the school library. Material if not the participants in a round-table discussion may be drawn from the civics, economics or history classes. The journalism class is concerned with the publicity and promotion of the program. The vocational guidance, athletic and art departments at sometime will play a part in the program.

May Reveal Talent

It is assumed, of course, that the workshop is not intended to develop professional broadcasters. This is the function of the college curriculum in radio, plus long and arduous experience in the radio studio. The workshop does, however, discover talent which may later find its outlet in professional radio.

There is nothing in a radio contest that should prove difficult for the average speech teacher. Radio speech and plain "good speech" is all the same. I believe speech teachers of Texas will find their public speaking students enthusiastic over the prospect of competing for honors for their dramatic performances and their newscasts "on the air."

Slide Rule Coach Lists Teaching Aids

(Continued from Page 1)

method. In a group of students, the teacher will notice a few who are gifted with fine co-ordination, a sense of rhythm, and quick thinking. Encourage these to practice for contest work.

"One of our best students, Maurice Evans, appeared to regard his practice as a game. He would plunge into a test with shining eyes and try to beat his previous record.

"I believe a student should practice not more than thirty minutes in any half day as slide rule work involves too much eyestrain. It is important that each problem missed be worked over. In this way, the student will see his mistake whether in reading the rule, setting the rule, or placing the decimal, and will be able to avoid such a mistake in the future.

"If there is time, teach the use of the CI scale, and then make its use optional with each student.

"Allow students to use the slide rule often in mathematics and science and ask other teachers to allow them to do so. A teacher in our high school, Roger Wheally, insisted that students use the slide rule in chemistry, and taught them its use. When a higher degree of accuracy than a three digit one is needed, the slide rule is still useful for checking."

Students of Austin High School who have won in state contests are: Mary Laub, first place, 1945; Margaret Ann Cone, third place, 1946; Manuel Gomez, first place, 1947; Robert Goodman, first place, 1948. They have all practiced on their own responsibility a few minutes a day over a period of months, reports Mrs. Ingels.

Reading Aids

This slide rule coach recommends the tests sent out by the state department. There is a shortage of good material, she says. Charles O. Harris' Slide Rule Simplified (American Technical Society, Chicago, 1946) is excellent so far as it goes. Manuals put out by the makers of slide rules contain a few problems involving powers and roots along with other operations. Slide rule coaches over the state might each make such a test for practice and a key for it and exchange with one another.

"I should like to ask the other slide rule coaches in the state to join me in asking that the district, regional and state tests consist of 50 problems of graduated difficulty, the easier problems being placed first with the problems slowly growing more difficult. Only in the last ten problems should all the operations appear in the same problem. Tests which are not of graduated difficulty violate psychological principles and are discouraging to students," Mrs. Ingels says in conclusion.

MUSIC MATTERS

By F. W. Savage

Director of Music Activities

It is now definitely established that at least one person in the State reads this column. Several issues ago we published a column relative to marching bands. At that time we promised to give our attention to other opinions. Our good friend and former co-worker, Estill Foster, Music Director at Bishop, finally got around to "straightening out" this columnist. We appreciate his letter and quote parts of it herein.

"... I don't think that I, or the majority of other directors, prepare our football shows with the educational value to the child in mind. We do it primarily to keep from deflating our ego and to keep from being outdone by the neighboring schools... I feel that next to the athletic set-up of the band program is most guilty of exploiting the student. I mean by exploitation, putting the wishes of the fans above the welfare of the student and the good that he will realize in his preparation for adult citizenship. Most of this exploitation in band centers around marching activities, football season and civic parades. I'm not against either, but I would hate to defend the time they require on the basis of their educational value.

"... I think it does make a difference if we encourage Johnny to play the piccolo loudly, just because the majority of our patrons don't know much about the fine points of piccolo playing.

"I love to hear a good orchestra, but for schools, I'm a band man. I sincerely doubt that the average school orchestra is more versatile on the stage than the average school band.

"... Would the students sign up for concert band if there were no prospects of football trips? The thing that did more to develop more bands, better bands and bigger bands in Texas than any one thing wasn't football... The thing that did more to develop the band movement in Texas than any other

Movies Suggested as Aid To Journalism Teachers

By Norris Davis

Assistant Professor of Journalism The University of Texas

Editor's Note: After many years of writing the High School Press column in the LEAGUER, Dr. DeWitt Reddick has turned over this monthly assignment to Professor Davis, former Corpus Christi newspaperman, who has been on the University's staff for the past two years. The new columnist will continue to pass along helpful advice to I.L.P.C. sponsors and contestants.

With the school year now well under way, many of us are feeling again the difficulty of the task of indoctrinating beginners into the huge field that is journalism.

How can we stimulate their interest? How overcome the criticisms and talk of low pay that many of them have heard? How give them a picture of what journalism is without wasting too much time before getting down to the business of writing news stories and putting out a paper?

One of the answers that many have found effective in answering these questions is movies, especially sound movies. There are now available several excellent movies which definitely add to the effectiveness of the teacher's work in acquainting the students with journalism and in creating enthusiasm.

Send for V.I.B. Catalog

These movies are available from a number of sources at varying charges. One of the best of these sources for Texas teachers is undoubtedly the Visual Instruction Bureau of The University of Texas. They'll send you their catalog if you simply write them at Austin 12, Texas.

Among the movies dealing directly with journalism which the Bureau lists are So (Sound Film) 1279, the Chicago Tribune; So 1936, Journalism; So 3168, Printing; So 3193, Textbook of Democracy (The Dallas Morning News film).

Other films which might be of value to journalism students include So 3266, the Story of Communication; So 2074, Making a Book; So 3179, Gift of Ts'ai Lun—Paper; So 3160, Radio and Television; So 2016, the Modern Lithographer.

Still other films might be made applicable to journalism work though not actually dealing with journalistic subject matter. For example, So 3298, Pattern for Peace, a 15-minute explanation of the United Nations, could be used as a theoretical lab assignment. Students could be told to watch the film and then write a news story as if the movie had been an actual program put on in the school auditorium. Students in this way could learn to take notes quickly and efficiently and to write a story. At the same time they would be learning valuable background information about the U.N.

Many of these films might also be useful outside the classroom. They might be used to enliven Journalism or Press Club meetings and perhaps to arouse the interest of some students not now participating in your club.

Films on Special Headaches

For special problems also, movies might help to provide part of the answer. If you are having to teach your students typing as well as Journalism, there are several movies to help with that.

One other film listed by the Bureau is worth noting here. It is a silent film, No. 6009, Interscholastic League, Academic Events. This film shows participation in debating, declamation, typing, shorthand, speech, and ready writing and journalism.

Costs of getting the films from the Bureau are low. Rental charges range from nothing to \$1.50, with schools getting a discount from even that low price. Transportation charges, however, must be paid by the borrower.

The films can be shown in any normal classroom, but acoustics are usually better if they can be shown in the auditorium or a room especially prepared for showing films.

Organization of the Interscholastic League Press Conference is moving along quickly. As this is written 67 membership blanks have already been received—eight from schools which were not members of the Conference last year. Membership blanks continue to come in each day, and a number of schools are already sending in copies of their papers for the Headquarters files and for individual criticisms.

If you have not received your membership blank, won't you please let us know? Just write The Interscholastic League Press Conference, School of Journalism, The University of Texas, Austin 12, Texas. Also, please let us know if you have sent in your membership blank and haven't received a receipt for it.

it. Tips on Make-up

The membership blanks called for your suggestions on topics that you would like to have discussed in this column, and many of you did pose questions on a variety of subjects. One of the most popular subjects at this time appears to be that of make-up, so here are a few thoughts along that line.

Make-up, of course, is a mighty big subject, and yet it remains to a great extent one of those subjects that can't be discussed very effectively in general. You need to sit down with an individual paper, consider the facilities available, and then talk about make-up for that particular paper.

Two thoughts, however, may be of value to anyone who is having make-up worries right now. First, take the problem up with your printer—ask his advice about possible changes and about other type faces that he has available. Second, spend a lot of time with the paste-pot and scissors. Take several old copies of your paper and cut all but one of them to pieces. Then, using the one whole one as your dummy, try laying out different kinds of pages by sticking the cut-up parts in whatever sort of arrangement you think will make a good page. Have your students do the same thing. Your eye will quickly tell you when you have a better make-up—or when you have made it worse. It's a lot cheaper and a lot easier on your readers to do your experimenting in make-up this way rather than in each actual issue of the paper.

One other thing might be watched especially in connection with make-up. The high-school paper frequently tends toward a great number and variety of columns, each with its own fancy and standing head. Such heads as these, when there are too many of them, make it impossible to do much with the make-up of the inside pages. Often, of course, it's desirable to discourage these columns; but it might be possible to continue them as columns but with a different, news-type head each issue.

Those of you who feel that you have solved some of the problems of make-up, or who have some advice to those still having troubles, why not drop us a line at the School of Journalism? We'll be glad to hear from you and to pass your advice on to others through this column.



Lyford Disqualified for District Honors

Lyford High School has been disqualified for district honors in basketball for 1948-49 for failure to furnish the State Office with eligibility blanks and season reports. This action was taken by the State Executive Committee, November 3.

Monahans on Probation

Monahans High School has been placed on probation by a ruling of the District Executive Committee for failure to observe the fall practice rule, Rule 30, of the Football Plan.

Ranger Disqualified

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.

Brownwood Wins 34 Points

In the current Constitution and Rules, in Appendix VI, the section giving results of the 1948 Track and Field Meet, Brownwood was omitted from the list of schools rated as to number of points. Brownwood was fourth with a total of 34 points.

A conductor was driven crazy at rehearsals because at least one member of the orchestra was always missing. After the last rehearsal he tapped his baton for attention and said, bitingly: "I want to thank the first violin publicly for being the only man in the orchestra who had the decency to attend every rehearsal."

The first violin hung his head and looked sheepish. "It seemed the least I could do," he said in a deprecating tone. "You see, I don't expect to show up for the concert tonight."

School Activities.



One of the most interesting theatres in the United States is located at Baylor University, Waco. Architecturally it breaks away from usual stage convention. Although the theatre has the usual four walls, what is contained inside those walls makes the theatre unique. The theatre is designed so that the audience may surround the play, the play may surround the audience, or the play may flow through the audience.

There are six stages surrounding the audience. Swivel chairs are placed so that the audience can turn easily to any of the stages. Or the chairs may be moved and placed around the sides so that the audience area becomes an arena for theatre-in-the-round staging.

Lighting is handled from a platform suspended in the center of the theatre. The light artist knows how the lights look "out front" because he is there.

Paul Baker, director of the Baylor Theatre, is responsible for this revolutionary design in theatre. He has expanded his department to take full advantage of all the opportunities offered by his unique plant. A natural outgrowth of the creativeness cultivated at this theatre is an interest in playwriting.

Recently, there has come to our desk a book entitled "New One-Act Plays" published by the Drama Department, Baylor University. The book is the outgrowth of the plays written at the Baylor Theatre. There are eleven one-act plays in the book which sell for one dollar. As one might expect, some of the plays are not very good, but we are considerably pleased to note that a number of the plays are excellent and one or two are even superior.

The Baylor Theatre is to be congratulated on making this splendid contribution to the one-act play field. Young playwrights need to be given a chance. It is hoped that other institutions will compile the works of their playwrights and make such works available to the high schools and colleges of the state.

In this column this month we have reviewed a cross section of the plays found in "New One-act Plays" in addition to a number of new plays that have come to us from various publishers.

"A Tilt of Stein," by Joe Byers. Permission on application to Baylor Theatre, 6m2w, comedy, 1 act.

A university student gets the love-bug and finds that woman trouble incorporates all of the other ills that beset man. The author tries a little hard to get the "Joe College" spirit into his play through his obvious slangy approach, but if the director sees to it that the play moves fast, it should go very well. Plenty of action assures the director variety in movement. Characters are stock.

Reviewer's opinion: Good.
Uses: High-school and college assembly and workshop.

"Hearts, Inc.," by Michelle Condre. Permission on application to Baylor Theatre, 1m3w, comedy, 1 act.

Two old maids fall prey to a destitute poet they meet through a matrimonial bureau. Unfortunately, he is more interested in the money his prospective wife has than he is in the wife. The older sister pulls the chestnuts out of the fire by showing the poet in his true colors. The play gives excellent opportunity for character acting, as all of the persons in the play are between fifty-five and sixty-five years of age. The play is well written though it does appear to be a little loose in places, and though the theme is somewhat trite. The lines are put together with a good element of sincerity. This play should prove to be an interesting one for drama classes to try.

Reviewer's opinion: Excellent.
Uses: Assembly, workshop, contest.

"The Color-Conscious Conscience," by Irene Lockridge. Permission on application to the Baylor Theatre, 4m, fantasy, 1 act.

This is one of the most delightful plays in the collection. An angelite who likes the color green gets into all sorts of trouble over this weakness. He is commissioned to be the conscience of an Earth Boy, but almost fumbles his job when he becomes fascinated by the green horns of a devillette. As a matter of fact, the angelite exchanges his halo for the devillette's horns. But angelite has learned in earlier sequences how to deal with devil-ettes and so finally beats the devil-

Full Weekend Ahead for TSA

Dr. Hance to be Main Speaker

"The Place of Speech in a Changing World" is the theme of this year's Texas Speech Association convention in Dallas, November 26 and 27. Headquarters will be at the Baker Hotel.

Members of the Association will attend the joint meeting with the Texas State Teachers Association at the general session in the Fair Park Auditorium, Thursday at 8 P.M. An executive council meeting has been scheduled for 8:30 in Room 4 of the Baker Hotel.

Friday morning all members are invited to hear Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell of New York City who will deliver the main address at the Interscholastic League Breakfast in the ballroom of the Adolphus Hotel at 7:30 A.M. A coffee for elementary speech teachers and auditorium teachers will be given from 8:30 to 9 A.M., in the Dallas Power and Light Company auditorium. Registration for T.S.A. members opens at 8:30 and continues until noon in lobbies of the Baker and Adolphus hotels.

Sectional meetings begin at 9 A.M. The meeting for elementary speech teachers will be held in the Dallas Power and Light Company auditorium featuring demonstrations on choral speaking, emotional behavior patterns through the arts, and radio education. On the program will be Miss Leta Parks, Mrs. Merrill Bishop, Miss Sylvia Ostrow and Harold E. Wigren. Chairman of this section will be Miss Sylvia Ostrow, who will be assisted by Mrs. Rix Ridley. Miss Jewett Curtis is program chairman.

The college sectional meeting begins at 10 A.M., in Room 5 of the Baker Hotel. Dr. Harold Weiss, S.M.U., will be chairman. Also scheduled for 10 A.M., is the high school sectional meeting in the lounge-room, mezzanine floor, of the Baker Hotel. Miss Crystal Cannon, Beaumont, is chairman.

The general session opens at 1:45 in Room 6 of the Baker Hotel where the main speaker of the convention, Dr. K. G. Hance, Northwestern University will discuss an aspect of the place of speech in a changing world. This will be followed by a business session where Miss Annah Jo Pendleton, president, will preside, and after committee reports have been made, new officers will be elected.

A meeting of the High School Speech Course of Study Committee is scheduled Friday at 4 p.m. in Room 4 of the Baker Hotel.

From 4 to 5 P.M., there will be an informal coffee hour for a general get-together of all T.S.A. members in Room 5 of the Baker Hotel.

Friday night, members will attend the T.S.A. general session. The T.S.A. Breakfast in Room 1, Baker Hotel, will be the final feature of the 1948 program. Dr. Hance will be the speaker. The breakfast will begin at 8 A.M., Saturday.

Committee Studies Telecasting Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

should be in operation sometime after the first of the year.

"Let's co-operate in performing this experiment and help each other get out of the mud" during the experimental years of television," continued the Texas State Network representative. "Do not expect the Texas State Network to be interested in network broadcasts for four or five years."

Supt. White in Favor
Superintendent White said he did not believe the advertising afforded by telecasts would materially hurt sports. In his opinion, the group present would be short-sighted if it worried whether or not television would hurt attendance.

"Research shows that television will not hurt attendance," Dr. Chapman said. "I suggest that the committee spend its time working with the techniques of the telecasting broadcast, itemizing the problems as to sponsors, mechanics and re-broadcasts."

Dr. White made the following motion, which was seconded by Mr. Broad: "This special committee, appointed to study television, hereby recommends that the State Executive Committee submit a referendum to the member-schools authorizing the State Executive to negotiate telecast contracts for 1949 on the same basis as is now prescribed for standard broadcasts in the Football Plan." This was followed by the recommendation that the State Executive Committee grant an option on telecasting rights for 1948 play-off games to the Magnolia Petroleum Company,



Jack Gray and Barbara Wadley, above, won the best actor and best actress awards for their performances in "Mooncalf Mugford" which won top honors in the Conference AA One-Act Play Contest last May for Denton High School. Director of the winning production was Mrs. Venson Hall.

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 Texas Speech Association headquarters for the annual convention, November 26-27, in Dallas will be the Baker Hotel. The registration desk and most of the meetings will be in the Baker. However, since some advance publicity has given the Adolphus Hotel desk will be set up there also on the morning of November 26. This will not cause any inconvenience to members, since the Baker is right across the street from the Adolphus.

It is hoped that both registration desks will be kept thoroughly busy, and they will if the advance notices of attendance come through. See you at the convention!

The Southeast Texas Student Conference is featured elsewhere in the LEAGUER this month. This conference is to be held on the campus of the University of Houston and should attract all of the schools in Southeast Texas. However, attendance at this conference on December 4 is not limited to Southeast Texas students and directors. If you are interested in coming to the conference from anywhere in Texas, you will be very welcome. A splendid program for the entire day has been planned, and directors and students will find the time well spent and the ideas valuable.

Professor E. L. Pross, head of the combined Speech, Drama and Radio Departments at Texas Christian University, has sent an interesting report on activities and staff members.

Major dramatic productions scheduled are as follows: "First Lady," November 9-12; "The Male Animal," January 11-14; "Antigone" (in connection with the Annual Fine Arts Festival) sometime in February; "Ghosts," March 22-25; "The Glass Menagerie," May 10-13. High-school teachers of drama and their students may be admitted free if request is received sufficiently early.

A student Speakers Bureau is being sponsored, and descriptive brochures are being sent to churches, schools, and organizations in the vicinity of Fort Worth. This service is offered without charge other than the payment of incidental expenses of the speakers. Available are sixteen thirty-minute speeches, four one-act plays, four reading programs, and debate or discussion by variety teams.

On November 15, the T.C.U. chapter of the honorary debate fraternity, Pi Kappa Delta, will initiate a national recorded debate tournament. Participating will be the sixteen ranking teams in the United States as determined by the National West Point Tournament of April, 1948. This is the first time that a recorded tournament on a nation-wide scale has been conducted.

A wired-wireless campus radio station will be in operation at T.C.U. on or about October 20. This station will be managed by the radio division of the Speech-Drama-Radio Department and will be broadcasting about three hours daily.

Dean T. S. McCorkle of the School of Fine Arts has announced the appointment of Fred Folks to head the radio division. Mr. Folks is a veteran of thirteen years of commercial radio experience in the Midwest and was formerly director of radio at Bradley University, Peoria, Ill. A greatly expanded program of radio courses and commercial participation is planned for 1948-49.

"Teen Topics," a new radio show featuring news from the El Paso schools, hit songs of the week, and discussion on current problems, made its appearance on Radio Station KSET, El Paso, early in October.

Houston Conference Program Outlined

(Continued from Page 1)

conference. Mrs. Louise Fuller, journalism instructor at Lamar High School, has been asked to be the local chairman.

The opening discussion period, starting at 9:30 A.M., will be centered around these topics: The Four-City Press Conference and the Texas Press Conference, regional meets and state convention plans.

A talk on "Better pictures for your paper," a criticism by Truman Pouncey of the University of Houston of photos used in high-school papers will follow. A critical study of news writing and a discussion of problems facing the high-school paper will conclude the morning session.

Guest speaker at the luncheon will be Lloyd Gregory, vice-president of the Houston Post.

After the luncheon, criticisms will be made of high-school papers. The Journalism group will meet with the radio group at 3 P.M., and hear facsimile, broadcasting and other aspects of newsbroadcasting discussed.

The student council section will be under the director of Mrs. O. A. Brown, dean of Robert E. Lee High School, Baytown.

Bread with a Bang

An explosive that looked, smelled, and tasted like flour was supplied by the United States to Japan during the last war. Through neutral countries this explosive, packed in flour bags, was shipped to Japan where most of it was captured by uniformed Chinese saboteurs. The remainder was never used against the Chinese; it was baked and eaten by the Japs.

Start Preparing Now, Says Director

By Bruce Roach

Director of Speech Activities

During this season of the year, we receive many requests from teachers asking what sort of preparation they should be making for the various speech activities which go into competition in the spring.

How splendid it would be if some of the new teachers could talk with some of the more experienced contest coaches along these lines. Since this is not always possible, we have jotted down ideas that have been handed to us by some of the successful speech people in the state. We hope that not only new teachers or teachers who are coaching contests for the first time but the experienced coaches will benefit by the survey of the suggestions given here. Of course, every situation is individual and different. No set pattern will fit all problems. The suggestions given here are to be used with discretion - though the teacher might do well to try them and see if they work before discarding them altogether.

Fall Preparation for Extemp Speech

An extemp speech is a short address, prepared in advance, and delivered with or without notes. Although it is informal in nature, a great deal of preparation must be made if the speech is to be effective. Generally, the chief purpose of the extemp speech is to inform an audience on some topic or persuade an audience to accept a given opinion. The most effective extemp speeches "sell" the audience on some idea.

With that in mind, the sponsor of the League's Extemp Speech Contest should allow the student to get a thorough grounding in the speech of persuasion, or the "selling" speech. In the League contest, the subject matter will be limited to the major national and international events taking place mainly from January through March of 1949. But the speaker will certainly not be very effective if he waits until January to start his preparation.

The teacher should provide as many audience situations as possible for the student contestant. At Civic clubs, women's clubs, organizations of all kinds, church groups, other school classes, and radio talks are but a few of the situations an enterprising teacher can provide. Many schools set up Speakers' Bureaus where these organizations know they can come and get speakers for almost any occasion. It is a mistake to limit the prospective extemp students to major current events. Let them get a background in all sorts of subjects. The Red Cross drives, Community Chest drives and other campaigns afford excellent opportunities for students to speak. In nearly all of these situations, the basic reason for the speech is to "sell an idea to an audience."

The first thing the speaker should ask himself after every speech is: "Did it get over to the audience?"

Speech Problems

By Thomas A. Rousse Professor of Speech The University of Texas

The speech teachers are people who spend a great deal of time worrying and wondering about the problems of teaching speech, and it isn't very often that we see or hear teachers of speech discuss their own personal and professional problems. Of course this doesn't mean that most

of us are not worried about our professional advancement and the problems we face as teachers of speech. It means only that most of us talk about our personal affairs and do very little, if anything, about them. For example, one of the most difficult problems for speech teachers of Texas is the problem of the Speech Association of America as well as the regional associations of speech.

Dr. Elton Abernathy, Chairman of the Department of Speech, Southwest Texas State Teachers College, has voiced a complaint about, "The increasing tendency for the Speech Association of America to become a northern and eastern association." And as he says further, "The top offices in the association are almost the exclusive monopoly of members from the North and East. Of twenty-nine executive-council members, only two are from the South. I believe only once or twice in history has the presidency come from our section. Are there none capable or worthy of honor?"

Our Teachers at Disadvantage

He goes further to suggest that this situation results in great disadvantages to the teachers of speech in Texas and the South

because professional pride and professional interest is, if not destroyed, certainly lowered and dissipated.

Apparently, the crux of the problem is non-recognition for the Texas Speech teacher and his colleague in the South. What can we do about it? What is the remedy? What steps can we take to improve our professional lot?

Although the suggestions submitted herein are not startling, or necessarily new and different, it is believed that if we follow them greater recognition will come to us as a section.

The first and foremost step that we should take would be to maintain a strong state organization. All of us, for instance, if we can should attend the November meeting, in Dallas, of our state organization and assist our officers in presenting an attractive and beneficial program. Miss Anna Jo Pendleton of Texas Technological College is our president, and Mr. Holcomb of Reagan High School is vice-president, in charge of the program. A good meeting is essential and necessary, and all of us should attempt to be there and help promote the professional quality of these meetings.

A second step should concern a regional attempt on our part, which means, of course, that we should join the Southern Speech Association. Fortunately, for all of us in Texas, the Southern Speech Association is meeting in Waco in April, 1949, and Mr. Capp of Baylor University and other speech teachers of Texas are doing everything within their power to make this meeting not only pleasant but very beneficial to all of us. Of course, we are a long ways from the Southern Speech Association, and we are even a greater distance from the Western and the Midwestern Speech Associations. It appears more logical, however, that our best bet would be to combine with the Southern Speech Association and use our influence through that body.

Attend National Convention

It goes without saying, of course, that we should attempt, although the distance to the National Convention is great, to go to the national meetings and participate in the programs there. In view of the distance and the expense, only a few speech teachers will be able to attend the national convention. These fortunate few should make every effort to make themselves known in the professional world of speech, and should strive to sell the National Association on the advisability of a national convention in this part of the world, at least once every five or six years.

To recapitulate then, it is suggested that our most immediate step should be to support and help the present officers of the Texas Speech Association in order that we may secure the best possible and the strongest possible speech organization for our state. In the second place, we should join the Southern Speech Association and use our influence with them for a possible national meeting in the South. Obviously, until we can, to be a bit trite here, set our own house in order, we cannot expect the national organization to pay a great deal of attention to us. We need the co-operation, we need the help of every teacher in the state. Let's talk about this problem at our November 26 meeting in Dallas.

S.A. Yearbook Wins Two National Awards

Thomas Jefferson's yearbook, "The Monticello," is winner of two national contests, the Medalist award, highest award given by the Columbia Scholastic Press Assn., sponsored by the Journalism Department of Columbia University, and the All-American award.

The All-American award is the top honor given by the National High School Press Association, sponsored by the University of Minnesota. Mrs. Ethel West Weaver is sponsor of "The Monticello." Editors-in-chief are Gerald E. Stegors and Carl Meitzen.

Correction on Credit Lines

Due to a typographical miscue, credit was given to the Texas Rangers instead of *The Texas Ranger*, magazine published by the Texas Student Publications, for the photograph of Roy Bedichek, which appeared in the October LEAGUER.

The director should do his best

UIL Needs State Baseball Championship Tournament

By Toney Burger
Austin High School Coach

Along with several hundred other coaches over the state of Texas, I am wondering what the League is doing in regard to holding a state baseball tournament. For the past ten years the Dallas Public Schools under the directorship of P. C. Cobb have shouldered the responsibility of giving the interested schools at least a mythical championship. Now with the formation of the City Conference, the A.A., A and B schools will be excluded from championship play in this sport unless the League steps in and conducts a play-off.

It is only right that the League include a baseball championship play in its program. Such a move would place the 5,000 odd baseball aspirants who will represent their schools on the diamond this spring on an equal basis with their more favored schoolmates, the footballers, the basketballers, the tracksters, and the tennis players. Such a move would give our "great national sport" the same recognition as the other major high-school sports.

Give Average Boy a Break

Baseball is a game which the boy with just average or less than average physical make-up can play. Virtually any boy who can move around is a potential baseball player, whether he is large or small, tall or short. Even boys with impaired limbs have been known to earn starting positions on the team. Usually these boys make up in spirit and determination what they lack in physical make-up.

Schools need a bigger and better baseball program so as to give these boys who are unable to compete in the other sports an opportunity to derive the benefits from being a member of a sport squad.

Baseball has a great carry-over value in the summer months. It is well adapted to Texas' hot climate. It is probable that more emphasis on high-school baseball will result in wider participation by teen-agers in baseball as a summer recreational activity. Recreational supervisors have found that a boy spending his spare time in summer in competitive athletics is less liable to become a juvenile delinquent.

High-school baseball has a great carry over value into the post

high-school days. Besides furnishing recreation for the high-school graduate it sometimes becomes the means to a college education. Many firms furnish college boys with lucrative jobs during the summer because of their baseball abilities. This money made in summer is, in many instances, then used to defray expenses of going to school the next fall. In many cases, these summer jobs turn into permanent positions after the boy has finished his college work.

League Lags Behind
There is evident everywhere in the United States, and especially in Texas, a trend toward greater interest in baseball. Professional and semi-professional leagues have been organized and are flourishing throughout the state. Social, religious, and recreational agencies trying to solve their teen-age problems have sponsored thousands of teams the past summer. Twenty-five of the other 48 states have already installed the state baseball play-off.

Last summer the American Legion sponsored a national junior baseball program which touched approximately 1,250,000 boys in the United States. Texas fielded approximately 500 teams, giving approximately 8,000 boys an opportunity to play ball. With these boys back in school this year there will be a greater demand for schools to put on a bigger and better baseball program. With this increased interest in baseball in schools there will be a real need for a state championship play-off.

Postscripts on Athletics

By Dr. Rhea H. Williams
Director of Athletics

The strenuous nature of football requires top physical condition and each player is responsible to himself and also to each of his teammates to keep in the best physical condition possible. Every boy who participates in athletics should have an annual medical examination and this record should be made a part of his cumulative guidance file. Unfortunately, not every boy who engages in athletics in Texas high schools has medical examinations but over 80 per cent do, and we hope to work toward a 100 per cent coverage in the years to come.

The school has the responsibility of securing medical examinations, adequate equipment, adequate facilities and trained educational leadership for the boys who participate in the athletic program.

Who's Responsible
The responsibility for health includes an appreciation of the need for protection against unnecessary exposure to infection and against awkward movements which make a player vulnerable to injury.

The player who stumbles in the locker room or who falls over a bench or water bucket is just as much a team casualty as if he had deserted the squad. The player who gets a bad cold because of carelessness in sitting on the bench without adequate cover or who gets an infection because of failure to report and disinfect a cut or blister is just as much a team liability as if he had lost his eligibility.

Many of these ailments can be prevented and each individual must study his own powers of resistance and constantly keep up his guard against them. Early cleaning, disinfecting and bandaging of a cut, bruise or blister contributes to the strength of a team. If an injury is received during a game, the long range welfare of both the individual and the team demands that it receive attention. The rules have been made liberal with respect to re-entry. A short rest period and an examination of an injury to determine its seriousness will often permit early preventive treatment which will insure continued maximum efficiency.

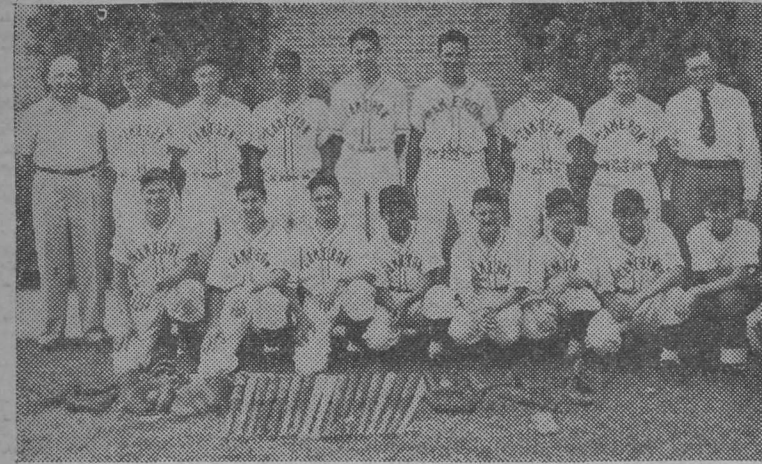
Good health practices often have an influence on spectator's support of school contests and also school activities. Those who have learned the value of proper care of the human mechanisms will not be favorably impressed when there is no evidence of reasonable health practices on the field.

The coach and the administrator should be vigilant in trying to secure desirable patterns of health behavior on the part of the athletes. They should keep in mind that a healthful environment trains for healthful living.

This cannot be secured by using towels for a week at a time, by having a dark, damp, dirty dressing room, by using the same equipment for both practice sessions and games, and by coaches and administrators using athletic fields and dressing rooms to advertise their favorite cigarettes or cigars. One of the best ways to develop good health habits in your players is to be a living example yourself of what you expect in your players.

Note: Basketball Coaches

It was just the kind of an idea a mathematics teacher would think up. *Clearing House*, a magazine for teachers, reported a proposal guaranteed to make every United States schoolboy master of mixed fractions within six weeks. The proposal: To revise the rules of basketball so that a field goal counts 2 7/8 points and a free throw 1 1/5 points.



Yoe High School at Cameron finished the 1948 baseball season with a record of thirteen victories and no losses, taking the District 21 championship. On the ball club were: (Front row, left to right) Howard Beale, J. D. Matula, Alton Fuchs, John Garcia, Ed Mass, James Thompson, Maurillo Garcia, and B. Adams, manager; (Back row, left to right) S. M. Layfield, principal, Yoe High School, Coach Harrison McLerran, Louis Absnaider, Gordon Gibson, Clifton Mitcham, Robert Wilkinson, Billy Hanes, Emil Pfardrescher, and W. T. Hanes, superintendent, Cameron Schools and former baseball coach.

Yoe's 2-Year Old Baseball Club Wins Dist. 21-A Title

Yoe High School at Cameron captured the District 21-A baseball championship last Spring, winning 13 games and losing none.

In the Spring of 1946 an effort was made to revive baseball at Yoe High School in its all-round athletic program.

Working on the theory that some boys do not like track nor spring training, Superintendent W. T. Hanes felt that baseball was the sport to appeal to this group.

At this time spring training was still on the calendar, and the biggest problem was getting someone to coach the team. Mr. Hanes, who was serving his first term as head of the Cameron schools, a semi-pro player in his playing day,

took time from his other duties to organize the sport and to coach it for two seasons.

Harrison McLerran was added to the coaching staff at Yoe in 1947 and was assigned the job of baseball coach. Fielding a veteran team, McLerran was able to close his first baseball season with a perfect record and the district championship.

Safety, Sanitation Rules Quoted

Several years ago the Michigan High School Athletic Association appointed a committee to make recommendations regarding football safety and sanitation of dressing rooms. These suggestions are being reproduced below in the hope that Texas coaches and school administrators will check them and strive to eliminate unsatisfactory conditions that may exist in their own dressing rooms, equipment, and athletic fields.

1. Use slaked lime for field marking.—If the field is marked with lime be sure it is thoroughly slaked. Unslaked lime may cause serious flesh burns.

2. Require physical examinations prior to practice.—Practice examinations should be given team candidates before they are allowed out for practice. Additional examinations should follow illnesses.

3. Insist on proper fitting equipment.—Shoes, shoulder pads, headgear should fit properly. Improper fits may cause injuries and infections.

4. Sterilize personal equipment prior to any interchange.—Headgear and other personal playing equipment should not be interchanged between players without it first being properly sterilized.

5. Keep field in good condition.—The playing field should be sodded, level and free from stones, glass or holes. The latter items are serious injury hazards.

6. Provide sanitary drinking facilities.—Individual, sanitary drinking facilities should be available on the field. The day of the common water bucket, towel and sponge is gone.

7. Have a physician present.—A physician should be available at all contests.

8. Have a first-aid kit on hand.—A well equipped first-aid kit should be on hand at all practice sessions and games. Be sure the trainer and coach know how to use its contents.

9. Keep equipment aired and dry.—All personal playing equipment should be aired and dried between practices for sanitary reasons.

10. Be sure players are cooled off before leaving locker rooms.—On cold days players should not be perspiring when they leave the locker room after games or practice sessions. There is much less danger of colds if this policy is rigidly enforced.

11. Inspect shoes for nails.—Shoes should be inspected regularly to be certain there are no nails to cause infections. Schools may well own a shoe cobbler's outfit.

12. Inspect and adjust showers frequently.—Showers should be adjusted properly at frequent intervals to insure against possible scalding.

13. Allow no running in shower or locker rooms.—Players should not be allowed to run on slippery shower or locker room floors. Unnecessary, serious injuries may occur unless this is followed.

14. Insist on one towel being used only by one boy.—A towel never should be used by more than

one boy. Provide a serious penalty rule if this sanitary rule is violated. If boys furnish their own towels, inspect them regularly.

15. Warm up substitutes before they enter games.—Be sure substitutes are thoroughly warmed up before they are sent into games. Proper warming up relaxes muscles and nerves.

16. Keep substitutes seated on benches.—Substitutes and coaches should be seated on benches at least five yards from the side lines.

17. Keep chairs and band instruments away from side lines.—There should be no chairs, benches, or band instruments within five yards of the side lines.

Michigan High School Athletic Association Bulletin.

First Gridiron Fatality Declared 'Unavoidable'

The first fatality from football for the 1948 season in Texas forcefully brings into focus the great responsibility the coach, the administrator and the school trustees have in providing the correct equipment, training, medical facilities, insurance, adequate facilities and leadership for those boys who participate in this great American game. Parents should demand, and administrators should leave no stone unturned to provide the safest and most educational environment which is humanly possible to maintain. Football is a hard, rough game, and one in which accidents are bound to occur, even under the best conditions.

In order to clear up several incorrect press notices which were distributed over the state, the true version of this unfortunate accident as given by Superintendent John B. Sullivan of Thomas A. Edison High School in San Antonio seems to be in order:

"The boy's name was Norman Priest, 15 years old, 11th grade. He weighed about 150 pounds and was second-string fullback on our squad. He was given a physical examination by our club physician, Dr. Christian, just prior to August 15, 1948, and was found sound in every respect.

"The accident happened Monday afternoon, October 11, 1948, in a scrimmage session. He was being worked into the first-string backfield to replace a boy who sprained an ankle the week before. He was in full uniform, including a practically new headgear. He was carrying the ball around his own right end when he was hit by a 135-pound second-string defensive halfback. Nobody else hit him in the entire play. Nobody piled on. The defensive half hit him, not especially hard, about hip-high, and carried him to the ground, falling on top of him. He hit Priest on his left hip.

"If Priest's head bumped the ground, nobody noticed it. Priest sat up under his own power. Two boys lifted him to his feet. He made the remark, 'I feel weak all over. You had better take me to Coach.'

18. Place yard line markers a safe distance from side lines.—Yard line markers should be placed at least five yards from the side lines.

19. Use flexible staff goal line flags.—If goal line flags are placed at the intersections of side lines and goal lines they should be attached to flexible supports.

20. Keep spectators and substitutes back of barriers.—Wire or rope barriers should be placed parallel to and at least five yards from the side lines. No object or person, other than game officials and assistants, should be allowed within these areas.

Michigan High School Athletic Association Bulletin.

"In the meantime, Coach Roy E. White and the rest of the players were approaching the spot where the ball was downed to start the next play. White saw the boy's head sag forward and his knees buckle and he called to the boys holding him: 'Lay him down.' White walked on up to him, saw that he was unconscious, and examined his eyes. Seeing immediately that the boy was badly injured, he immediately sent an assistant coach to the telephone to call an ambulance and a doctor, and sent a boy across the street to the Priest home to tell his mother. The mother and an older son were there in a few minutes.

"In the meantime White cut the jersey and shoulder pads from the boy and applied smelling salts. He did not regain consciousness.

"The ambulance took the boy to Baptist Memorial Hospital where he died at 8:25 a.m. on Wednesday, October 13, 1948. He never regained consciousness. Three physicians attended him and a special nurse was on duty at all times. One of the physicians was reputedly the best brain specialist in San Antonio. The doctors said the boy died with a cerebral hemorrhage at the base of his brain."

Norman Priest was covered by an athletic insurance policy which paid for most of the hospital and doctors' bills, and in addition paid \$1,000 to the parents of the deceased. The administration and coaches of Thomas A. Edison are to be commended on the excellent fashion in which they handled this unpreventable accident. All possible precaution had been taken to insure the safety and welfare of the boys.



Brackenridge's 440-yard relay team won first place in the 1948 City Meet in May with a time of 42.9 seconds, which was close to the State Record of 43.1 seconds made by Thomas Jefferson

son teams in 1942 and in 1944. Brackenridge's championship relay squad, reading from left to right, consisted of Dick Weinert, Jack Schleuninger, Dick Shaw and Gary Anderson.

P.A. "Voice" Should Inform Fans

By C. J. Alderson
Instructor in Physical and Health Education
The University of Texas

*Professor (or better known as "Shorty") Alderson is well known to Texas football coaches and spectators as an official and as an announcer over the public address systems of the State.

The public address system may be a boon or a boomerang. It may be an instrumentality for conveying timely and valuable information and/or establishing proper public relations between school administrations and communities. The primary function of the public address system is to convey pertinent information primarily concerned with the on going athletic contest. Since this is football season, this discussion will be limited to that sport.

Information conveyed over the public address system should include the following items: (1) the records of the two competing teams in previous contests and their records of wins and losses during the current season, (2) the line-ups with the names and numbers of the two teams; the officials of the game, their names and positions. If programs are furnished at the game, the above information is not imperative but is usually considered desirable.

Information for Fans

When the game starts, the following information should be given for both the offensive and defensive teams. On the offensive teams such items as who: (1) holds the ball on kickoff, (2) kicks the ball, (3) goes down under the ball on the kickoff and makes the tackle, (4) receives the ball from center on scrimmage play, (5) is back in deep punt formation, (6) does the punting, (7) handles the ball in the backfield, (8) does the passing, (9) receives the pass or for whom the pass was intended, (10) runs with the ball, (11) executes goal blocks, (12) fumbles the ball, (13) holds the ball, (14) kicks on try for point.

These are some of the most pertinent bits of information in which the spectators are interested.

Questions and Answers

The answers in this column are in no sense "official interpretations." Only the State Executive Committee is competent under the rules to make official interpretations, and the State Committee's interpretations appear in the Official Notice column of THE LEAGUER. These are answers to inquiries which are made in the course of routine correspondence with the State Office of the Interscholastic League.

Q. What is the rule governing football contests between a member school and a non-member school?

A. According to Rule 12, Football Plan, a defeat by a non-participating Texas high school, except by a junior high or dormitory school, shall eliminate a school from the district, regional and state races. A defeat by a school not eligible to membership in the League does not affect League standing.

Q. Can a person playing with the "B" team play in more than ten games?

A. As long as a boy participates only in "B" team competition the League does not attempt to enforce eligibility rules.

Q. Will a player be eligible to play with the "A" team on Friday if he has played with the "B" team on Wednesday?

A. No. See Rule 11, Football Plan.

Q. We are planning to give a trophy to the "best-all-round" player of 1948, as selected by the squad. Is this a violation of League Rules?

A. Yes, this would be considered a violation of the Awards Rule.

Q. Is a boy in the eighth grade of a 12-grade system eligible to play football on the high-school team if he is otherwise eligible?

On the defensive team it is well to announce who: (1) receives the kickoff, (2) makes tackles, (3) intercepts or breaks up forward passes, (4) smears the interference, (5) blocks kicks, (6) plays safety when the offense is in deep punt formation, (7) receives punts, (8) recovers fumbles. These are some of the most relevant points of information of interest to spectators concerning the defensive team.

Name Subs

It is well to announce substitutes their names and numbers and the names and numbers of players whom they replace. This is particularly advisable in the early stages of the game and perhaps during the entire game if programs are not provided. The announcer can render a very fine bit of service by interpreting the signals of the officials for fouls as they are given on the playing field. Incidentally, announcers should be thoroughly familiar with these signals, a condition that is by no means universally prevalent. In fact, the interpretation of signals by announcers is a standing joke among football officials. These signals are to be found on pages 76-78 of the official football guide. Announcers should consider familiarity with these signals an indispensable part of their qualifications to announce ball games.

The downs and yardage should be announced regularly if the score board does not reveal this information. If the score board is in view of all spectators this need be done only on occasion. It is well for the position of the ball on the field to be announced from time to time due to the fact that many spectators cannot get this information from their positions in the stands. The approximate time left in the periods is of interest if the score board does not provide this information.

What About Spot Announcements

One of the most delicate problems confronting an announcer is the so-called spot announcements.

All such announcements should be authorized by someone in the administrative department of the institution with authority and responsibility to pass upon the merits of each request. The announcer does not have time to read and evaluate announcements and perhaps argue with various individuals who want to hear their names or the names of some of their friends announced over the public address system. In fact, no one except those officially connected with the broadcasting itself or with some administrative aspect of the game should be admitted to the presence of the announcer.

In addition to these more or less routine items of information, the announcer has a golden opportunity from time to time to make remarks or pass out suggestions that will be of mutual benefit to all concerned. A bit of timely humor is very desirable if judiciously used. And from time to time some unusual situation will arise during the process of the game that will afford an opportunity to convey valuable information and/or to establish more friendly relations between the contesting institutions themselves or between the institutions and the general public. Again such efforts should be limited and well-timed.

(To be continued in the December LEAGUER.)

Joint Football Code Runs into Trouble

N.C.A.A. Committee Rejects Proposals

The adoption of a joint football code by the National Federation of High School Athletic Associations and the N.C.A.A. was not a reality for the 1948 season.

The successful completion of a satisfactory joint code was jeopardized when some insisted upon the completion of the project for the 1948 season. This necessitated the delegation of a great amount of authority to small committees and did not give opportunity for suggestions and approval from the full committees as the work progressed. Difficulty in getting widely scattered committeemen together caused delay, and unfortunately, conflict in personalities among some representatives from the two committees was as great a deterrent as unresolved differences in rule fundamentals.

Announcement Premature

At the time of the announcement in March that a joint code would be used by both the high schools and colleges, the board general principles of the new code had been agreed upon, but these and many related details had not been translated into written rules. Because of the short time remaining to complete the work, this task was delegated to a small committee.

Time for the publication of the football rules was near at hand, and there was not any opportunity to get the full committees to study and approve the code as it was developed. The N.C.A.A. committee decided not to adopt the proposed code for the 1948 season.

There's Still a Chance

At the present time negotiations are at a standstill, but it is hoped that work will be renewed in time to perfect a joint code that will be acceptable to the members of both committees for the 1949 season.

The University Interscholastic League of Texas still is functioning under the National Collegiate Athletic Association football rules.

All men want to succeed. Some want to succeed so badly they're willing to work for it.—The *Welchman*.