

February Play-offs Set for Basketball

February is the date set for regional play-offs for Conference A and B and bi-district play-offs for Conference AA. City Conference districts do not determine district championships until the first week in March.

Colleges are offering their facilities and staff for the play-offs in Conference B, while the Conference A schools will compete for regional honors at sites selected by the regional committees. The district winners and runners-up in the City Conference qualify directly to the City Conference State Tournament.

The set-up for Conference AA is different this year in that there are only 14 districts. The State Executive Committee at its regular meeting on December 22 conducted the drawing for AA Conference. Districts 7 and 12 drew byes.

The play-off schedule for this conference is as follows: 1 vs. 2; 3 vs. 4; 5 vs. 6; 7 bye; 8 vs. 9; 10 vs. 11; 12 bye; 13 vs. 14. Winners of districts 7 and 12 will qualify direct from the district to the State contest.

Top teams in Conferences AA, A and B, twenty-four of them, will vie for State Championships at Gregory Gymnasium March 3, 4 and 5.

The City Conference district winner and runner-up will meet at Houston on March 11 and 12 for the State title in this division.

District championship in Conferences AA, A and B must be determined by February 19; regional championships by February 26. The City Conference has until March 5th to determine the district title. For further information on League dates see page 4 of the Constitution and Rules.

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

Region I—Basketball districts 1-11, Texas Technological College, Lubbock. Mr. Morley Jennings, regional chairman.
Region II—Districts 12-25, Abilene. Superintendent Nat Williams, regional chairman.

Region III—Districts 26-41, Southern Methodist University, Dallas. Mr. Madison Bell, regional chairman.
Region IV—Districts 42-56, Kilgore College, Kilgore. Mr. James Monroe Parks, regional chairman.

Region V—Districts 57-67, Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville. Mr. Arthur Angrist, regional chairman.
Region VI—Districts 68-77, Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos. Mr. O. W. Strahan, regional chairman.

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National Athletics Problems Discussed

Chicago Plays Host To State Delegates
By Rhea Williams
Director of Athletics

The National Federation of High School Athletic Associations held its annual meeting in Chicago, Ill. from December 28-30, 1948, and it was my pleasure to attend this meeting. The Federation membership consists of all states except Texas and Rhode Island, and as Texas was present as a guest, 47 states were represented.

This meeting annually brings together the best informed people in the field of high-school athletics to discuss and review all types of pertinent problems in the area of athletics. Their one goal is to make athletics a contributing factor in the educational life of the school, the community and the student. The objectives of this group are to keep athletic activities within reasonable limits and in proper relationship to the entire educational program. Sport supervision and direction rather than sport promotion is the philosophy of the Federation.

The scene of action for this meeting was the Stevens Hotel, the largest hotel in the world, which has 3,000 guest rooms, 25 elevators, its own fire department, bakery, laundry, and serves 500 gallons of coffee daily to its guests.

The large majority of the high-school associations affiliated with the Federation are interested only in athletics, and the entire scope of problems discussed at this meeting fell in that category. As might be expected, many of the associations are vitally interested in basketball, as around 25 of them use the proceeds from this activity to finance their association. It was amusing to me to listen to several speakers give the associations which conduct state football championships "hail Columbia" while at the same time illucidating on the fine state basketball championships they sponsor.

Perhaps I am cynical, but if a championship has merit in one field it has merit in other fields as well. According to the best information I could obtain, basketball is given just as much over-emphasis in the majority of the associations as we find in the case of football in some of our schools here in the Southwest.

From my corridor conversations with other directors of high-school athletic programs, and from the viewpoints as expressed by the various speakers, the author believes that the following are trends to be looked for in the years to

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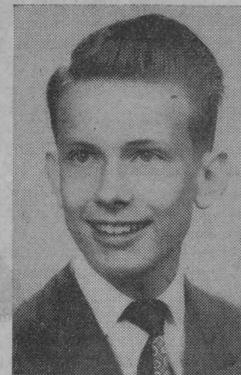
Experts to Vie in Air Debate



Patsy Cunningham



Buster Dickerson



Harold Griffin



Peggy Huse

Tax Question Pits Dallas vs. Houston

Jan. 21 Broadcast To Be State-Wide

It will be Dallas vs. Houston on the air January 21 when four outstanding debaters discuss on a state-wide radio network the League's Severance Tax question. With two speakers each from the big cities of the state, and an all-star cast at that, the League-sponsored broadcast promises to provide top-notch arguments on the 1948 question for state high-school debaters.

All participants in the broadcast have had considerable experience in debating and other speaking activities, and they have been coached by two of the state's most capable speech teachers. The broadcast will be heard over eighteen stations at 2:30 p.m., January 21.

Taking the affirmative side will be Patsy Cunningham of Reagan High School and Buster Dickerson, Lamar High School, Houston. Presenting the negative side of the question will be Harold Griffin of North Dallas High School and Peggy Huse of Adamson High School, Dallas.

The team from Houston is being coached by J. R. Holcomb, director of speech activities at Reagan High School for many years. Mr. Holcomb has coached many state winners in Extemporaneous Speech, Debate and Declamation. At the November convention of the State Speech Teachers Association he was elected president of that organization.

The students from Dallas are being coached by Carl C. Nutley, debate coach at Adamson High School. Last year Mr. Nutley was given the N.F.L. rating of Diamond Key coach. In 1947 and 1948 his boys' and girls' debate teams won the Dallas City District Meet, and in the State finals the boys' teams won first both years, while the girls' team in 1948 placed second in the City Conference State Meet. Mr. Nutley holds a B.A. degree from Baylor University, and an M.A. degree from The University of Texas. During World War II, he served with the U. S. Navy three and a half years.

Patsy Cunningham of Reagan High School is no newcomer to Interscholastic League debating. Last year she participated in seven tournaments with her teammate and won first place in all of them, and in May, 1948, she climaxed the year's work by winning the State Championship in the City Conference.

A popular and active senior, Patsy finds her greatest interests in music and speech. She is a member of numerous student groups and serves on the yearbook staff. In October she was selected to go to New York as a guest of the "Week-end with Music" program over CBS. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cunningham, 304 Cordell St., Houston.

Buster Dickerson was this year's winner at Lamar High School in the "I Speak for Democracy" contest which is sponsored on a nationwide basis by the Junior Chamber of Commerce. In a recent invitational tournament held in Dallas, Buster won first place in declamation and second in debate.

He also placed in tournaments held in Shreveport, La. and Sonora, Texas. For the past two years he has earned letters in debate and declamation and has been a member of two national societies, National Thespians and Forensic League. He is a staff writer for the school paper, *The Lamar Lancer*. Sports in which he is active are bowling and baseball.

Peggy Huse, Adamson High School's representative on the broadcast, is president of the school's National Forensic League Chapter. She placed first in oratorical declamation in a tournament in Shreveport, La., and carried away first place honors at the N.F.L. tournament at Arlington, Texas, in May of 1948.

She now serves as president of the National Thespian Society in her high school and is vice-president of the Student Council. Recently she was elected to membership in the National Honor Society.

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12 Baseball Clinics Will Be Presented By Visiting Teams

The University Interscholastic League, in collaboration with the National Association of Baseball Leagues, is sponsoring twelve baseball clinics in Texas. Texas is one of the ten states selected by the Association to co-operate in this endeavor to further the national sport of baseball, and we in Texas should feel honored to be included in this group.

Texas will have two visiting teams and they are tentatively scheduled for the following schools on the dates and with the chairmen indicated:

El Paso, February 13, L. W. McConachie.

Lubbock, February 15, E. J. Lowrey.

Abilene, February 16, P. E. Shotwell.

Austin, February 17, Tony Burger.

Corpus Christi, February 18, Grady Hester.

Edinburg, February 19, Bobby Cannon.

Sherman, February 14, Barlow Anderson.

Dallas, February 15, P. C. Cobb.

Tyler, February 16, Ed Hennig.

Waco, February 17, Carl Price.

Houston, February 18, Roy Needham.

Beaumont, February 19, Standard Lambert.

The clinics will be of one day's duration, and all teaching personnel and baseball equipment will be supplied by the co-sponsors. The school conducting the clinic will provide facilities and register the people attending. A \$1 registration fee will be charged for each person attending, and this fee will be applied toward expenses of the visiting personnel.

The National Association of Baseball Leagues will assign three major league baseball players to each team. They will be selected to insure personnel of the highest caliber as regards morals, language, education and technical ability. In addition, the teams will be given special schooling before they are assigned to the various states.

As soon as this office receives the names of the visiting teams they will be released for publication. This clinic is only for baseball coaches and not for players, as there is not enough time or space to include all who are interested.

Perryton Objects To March 15 Date
It has come to my attention that there is a proposal before the executive committee relative to a change in the football spring practice rule.

It is my understanding that there is to be a referendum in the near future on this to do away with August football training and reinstate spring training again. However, the proposal being submitted to end spring football training by March 15, definitely eliminates spring training in all of District 1A and possibly all this region. Weather conditions here will not permit outside athletic activity in February and March. A check of the weather records for this area will verify this.

I firmly believe that if the proposal to finish spring training by March 15 is made effective, District 1A football will be seriously curtailed. We have a situation here that differs from any other section of the state in that respect, due to our geographic location.

I would appreciate your checking into our situation and providing some means of taking care of us.—Gilbert Mize, Superintendent, Perryton Public Schools.

Slide Rule Training Offers Sound Career Preparation

By Leonardt F. Kreisle

In addition to being a device for performing rapid calculations, a slide rule is a storehouse of mathematical knowledge. It is to the engineer, or to any other individual interested in mathematical calculations, as the typewriter is to the secretary and reference books are to the attorney. With the exception of an accurate, rapidly thinking mind, the slide rule is the principal working tool of the engineer and frequently is found to be of great value in other professions.

The advantages of the slide rule in performing mathematical, analytical, trigonometrical, and vectorial calculations are manifold, the primary advantage being the great decrease in calculating time required for slide rule work over that required for longhand work. The use of the slide rule is not without its disadvantages, the principal one being the extreme dependency of an experienced user upon his rule to do most mathematical manipulations, frequently unto doing such simple operations as multiplying two times eight.

Even though multiplication, division, squares and cubes, and square roots and cube roots or a combination of these represent by far the majority of the type of calculations made by most slide rule users, a proficient operator will be able to find logarithms of any base, any power of any number, trigonometric functions, reciprocals areas of circles, hyperbolic functions, and other more advanced operations with no more

difficulty than that required to do simple multiplication. Oddly enough, the elementary mathematical processes of addition and subtraction cannot be performed on most types of slide rules.

There are three main types of slide rules in use at the present time: straight rules, circular rules, and drum rules; the straight rules are by far the most popular, although some engineers express a preference for the circular type. Of the straight slide rules, the ten-inch length is the one used almost exclusively, with the twenty inch straight rule being used when greater accuracy is desired. A high-school student beginning to learn the use of a slide rule generally finds that an inexpensive ten-inch straight rule with multiplication and division scales (C and D), square root and cube root scales (A, B, and K), is the best on which to learn. The inclusion of logarithm and trigonometric scales are useful but generally are desirable only after the user has gained a fair degree of proficiency in the use of the rule.

An individual desirous of purchasing a rule for university engineering courses or professional use generally finds the straight ten-inch log-log-duplex-decitrug rule the most useful; electrical engineers frequently show a preference to a log-log-duplex-vector rule because of the presence of hyperbolic scales. With the exception of the fifteen to twenty dollar cost of these more advanced

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Lubbock Summer Dramatics Program Proves Very Successful During 1948

Much has been said about the need for a constructive summer recreation program which will offer students an opportunity to continue some of the projects begun the previous year and which will have a carry-over value for the following school year. Just such a program was developed in 1947 at Lubbock when the Summer Playhouse was established by D. M. Howell, Director of Speech and Dramatics at Lubbock High School. The Playhouse reached its full development in the summer of

1948 when 64 junior and senior high-school students enrolled in the project and presented four play-nights for the public. With the assistance of three adults and the co-operation of all students, seven one-act plays and two three-act plays were presented.

Production costs were cut to a minimum, royalty and scripts being the biggest items of expense. Tickets and programs for the shows were mimeographed, giving

valuable training in subjects other than dramatics. The small admission price charged did not permit the Playhouse to make money, but Mr. Howell reports that the greatest value came from selling the idea to the community.

This project was begun as an experiment in the summer of 1947 so that students who were always busy with some other phase of school work or activity during the long terms would be able to take part in the dramatics program. The plan was to make it possible for all interested students to get some training in this field, and to satisfy yearnings for dramatics that might be locked away on the closing day of school.

The students used in the Summer Playhouse project became the nucleus of a senior high-school group of players who are now actively engaged in Children's Theatre work. During the first part of the fall semester, Mr. Howell organized a special class in dramatics for twenty-two students interested in Children's Theatre. Twelve of these students had been actively engaged in the summer work and they have been able to pass on their experiences to those new in the work. The class meets at a regular class hour, the last period in the afternoon. Students are in the work for the good they get from it, for the experience, and for the pleasure of entertaining young children. The work is strictly extracurricular, no credit work being offered along this line at present.

Several of the plays which were particularly well received in the summer were repeated during the fall semester, the most successful three-act being "When I Was Green." One-acts that were used in the summer project were available for early fall assemblies when such programs usually suffer from lack of preparation and lack of interest. This has proved to be an ideal way to relieve the problem of the first two or three assemblies when most teachers have not had time to take stock of the talent and program material available.

In October two performances of "Peter, Peter, Pumpkin Eater" were presented for the elementary schools, and the young audiences were very enthusiastic about the

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Houston Athletic Director Lauds New City Conference

In an interview with Clark Nealon of the Houston Press, Roy Needham, Athletic Director of the Houston Public Schools praised the City Conference.

"I think the City Conference has proven to be a wonderful thing in the first year," Needham declared. "I thought we had a good season and we finished it in good time. We had a better average attendance per game than last year. I thought we had as much interest as ever."

"I've never been for these extended play-offs, and, for that reason, I think our City Conference elimination gave us about the right length season, ending early in December. I think, honestly, that anything beyond that is too commercial; too tough on boys to ask them to practice and train from

August through December.

"We want to continue to play the Class AA schools, as we have in the past.

"Actually the only difference now," Needham told Clark Nealon, "is that we don't meet them in the first round of the state elimination as we did under the old organization.

"Most people do not realize that our City Conference setup was one solution to an organization problem facing the Texas Interscholastic League. There were so many schools in the first bracket—called Class AA under the old setup—that the play-offs were going to become unwieldy anyhow, unless some schools were demoted back to a lower grade of competition. That never works.

"We felt that ours was a good solution, involving organization of big city schools with precisely the same type of problem.

"San Antonio is satisfied with the organization, I know. So is Dallas and so are we. I'm not in favor of a playoff with the State Class AA winner because we don't want to make the season that long."

District Reports Pour Into League

Reports continue to pour into the State Office from the newly appointed Directors General of the District Spring meets. These reports list the dates and places of the meets and the eleven individual contest Chairmen.

"In spite of the February 1 deadline as prescribed in the Constitution and Rules," stated F. W. Savage, "most of the Districts have followed our suggestion and organized their meets early.

"This early organization should prove to be a time-saver for the Directors General since our State Contest Directors have the names of the individual contest chairmen and can correspond directly with them concerning the details of the separate contests. This will relieve the Directors General of much detailed instruction."

Conference AA districts are nearest to completing their organization with only three to be heard from. When the 31 Conference A, 92 Conference B and four City Conference Districts have completed their organization, more than fifteen hundred teachers and administrators acting as contest chairmen will be engaged in running off the District Spring meets.



Leonardt F. Kreisle, the new State Director of the Slide Rule Contest for the League, is an instructor of mechanical engineering in The University of Texas, a graduate in 1944 of the University in Architectural Engineering, and a native of Austin. He graduated from Austin High School in 1939 with the scholastic rating of Highest Ranking Boy, and in the University obtained an excellent record scholastically and as a member of student organizations. At the time of his graduation, he was president of the Texas chapter of Tau Beta Pi, national engineering scholastic honorary fraternity. After doing work as an engineer and estimator for one of Texas' largest contractors, he returned to the University, where in addition to his teaching duties, he is a faculty editor of *The Journal of Architecture, Engineering, and Industry*, and working toward an MS in Mechanical Engineering.



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League members will vote in April on the question of membership in the National High School Athletic Federation. Both the State Executive Committee and the Legislative Advisory Council have recommended that Texas join the national organization.

We have been asked what was to be gained by membership in the National Federation and what was to be sacrificed in the way of "state rights."

First, let us consider the advantages of membership in the association. The National Federation is an organization composed of all the State High School Athletic Leagues in the United States except Texas and Rhode Island. It is primarily concerned with athletic problems and the setting-up of controls which will insure that athletic competitions be organized and conducted in a sensible way.

The National Federation provides the machinery whereby the policies and regulations of high school athletics may be formulated and directed by those who administer the program rather than outside pressure groups.

From the Federation Handbook we quote a statement setting forth the aims, activities and objectives of the organization:

"The growth in size and influence of the state high school associations and their National Federation insures some degree of teamwork on the part of 20,000 high schools and this teamwork has enabled them to formulate policies and plans for improving high school athletic conditions and to make these plans function. The National Federation probably represents the largest closely knit organized body of athletes in the world. The opportunities for contributing to the welfare of the high school athletic program are unlimited.

"The Federation was organized primarily to secure proper adherence to the eligibility rules of the various state associations in inter-state contests and meets.

"As the prestige of the national organization grew, a program for the sanctioning of interstate meets was worked out. This later led to definite action relative to national and sectional athletic events. At the present time, no national athletic meet or tournament is sanctioned. Meets or tournaments which involve the schools of more than one state are sanctioned in accordance with definite limitations in connection with distance to be traveled, type of sponsor, amount of school time consumed, and extent to which such event interferes with smaller meets which insure participation by greater numbers of those who need the training. The scope of the National Federation work has broadened so that all high school athletic groups profit through an exchange of experiences and a pooling of interests.

"The activities of the National Federation are based on the belief that strong state and national high school athletic organizations are necessary to protect the athletic interests of the high schools, to promote an ever increasing growth of a type of interscholastic athletics which is educational in both objective and method and which can be justified as an integral part of the high school curriculum, and to protect high school boys from exploitation for purposes having no educational implications. To accomplish these things, it is necessary for high school men to exercise teamwork in the numerous activities which the leaders in the state high school associations have, through their National Federation, inaugurated and supported.

"The object of this Federation shall be to protect and supervise the interstate athletic interests of the high schools belonging to the state associations, to assist in those activities of the state associations which can best be operated on a nationwide scale, to sponsor meetings, publications and activities which will permit each state association to profit by the experience of all other member associations, and to coordinate the work so that waste effort and unnecessary duplication will be avoided."

In becoming a member of the national association, Texas would not be required to amend or change any rule in the present Constitution and Rules. We would follow the same playing rules that we now follow in all sports. The high schools and colleges of the nation at the present time use the same rules in basketball and track but not in football. Texas follows the Intercollegiate Football Playing Rules and we

would continue to do so. Texas high schools at the present time have no say in the making or amending of any of the football playing rules since we are not members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. The Federation has representation on the basketball and track rules committees, but since we do not belong to the Federation, we have no voice in the construction of these rules.

The reason we have not seriously considered membership earlier has been the fact that the Federation is an athletic organization.

The University Interscholastic League sponsors dramatic, literary and music contests along with the athletic events. Our organization believes in a broader program offering the same opportunities for inter-school competition to the pupils skilled in dramatic, literary and music activities that we offer to the contestant with muscular skills.

With airplane travel, television and radio affecting high-school sports as never before we feel the need of closer contact with other states that are having similar problems.

Before the member schools are called upon to vote on the question of membership we will furnish to each school a copy of the Federation Handbook for study.

Joe Coleman, President of the Texas High School Coaches Association, has announced that Standard Lambert, former Austin High School coach and now Athletic Director at Lamar Junior College, Beaumont, has been named as publicity director for the Coaches Association. In our opinion the Association could not have made a wiser choice for this important position.

Several years ago the LEAGUER offered the Coaches a regular section of the paper devoted to news and notes on matters of athletic interest. Mr. W. C. O. Harris of Plainview was the editor. We have offered this same space to Mr. Lambert and he has accepted. His first article will appear in the February issue. We hope the coaches will co-operate with Mr. Lambert and make this section of the LEAGUER one of the best.

The question of spring training will be up for balloting this spring. Judging from the calibre of football played this fall and the injury reports filed this season, the elimination of spring football did not hurt the game nor the boy. When spring football was first instituted many years ago there was very little football played in grade schools or junior high schools. Today the boy gets a rather heavy football "diet" before he gets to high school. He sees a number of games each season and hears a detailed description of football over the radio every week. It might be a little refreshing to the boy to get away from football and enter some other activities during the spring season. In making a decision on the question of spring training let us keep in mind the boys and what will be the best for them. If it is more football—let them have it, if it is a chance to learn to play other sports—let them have that chance.

Other questions up for balloting are: limiting fall football training to the local school campus; an amendment to the amateur rule as recommended by the Advisory Council (See November issue of the LEAGUER) and incorporating a rule in the football plan regulating telecasting rights for bi-district football games.

MUSIC MATTERS

By F. W. Savage
Director of Music Activities

This will have to be the last reminder to schools that February 15 is the last day for filing Music Acceptance Cards for the 1949 season. These cards are necessary if your school intends to participate in any of the Regional Music Competition-Festivals during 1949. To date we have received cards from 511 school units. There are 803 old cards in the file which need renewing. Individual reminders will be sent to these schools about January 20. After that, nothing more can be done.

Marching Contest Changes

Now that most of the 1948 Regional Marching contests are over, the State Office is receiving numerous suggestions concerning a complete over-hauling of these contest procedures. Consensus of opinion seems to be that the requirements for the marching contest are somewhat foreign to the marching habits of the present day school band. Most of the required movements seem to be incidental to the fundamental purpose of the band while on parade or on the football field. This purpose seems to be that of staging a clever and spectacular formation or show with appropriate background music. The success of this performance implies that the band will execute all movements with dispatch and precision and that the background music will be pleasing to the ear. Likewise, that the appearance of the band, its uniforms and instruments, will either add or detract from the over-all impression of the performance.

It seems that the pre-marching inspection has turned out to be a useless time-consumer—often taking much more time than the actual marching performance. The four items on the adjudication sheets: dress, instruments (condition), stationary commands and alertness can just as easily be determined from the finished product of marching.

Practically all of the required movements will be executed as natural parts of the special formation and any weakness will certainly show up quickly.

As a suggestion, let's say that each band is to put on a marching performance of seven minutes duration. This would be the total marching requirement. The adjudication blank would be set up under the following major headings: Originality and Suitability; Exe-

cution; Appearance; Playing; and General Effect.

What do you think of this idea? Be sure and write a card or letter and let us know. Any changes which are to be made must be done before June 1, 1949.

Needless to say, some directors will object on the grounds that it puts too much pressure on the creative ability of the director. One answer to this is that he has already staged six or seven shows during the previous football season. Why not convert one of those performances for use during the marching contest? In fact, it might save him time and trouble in the long run.

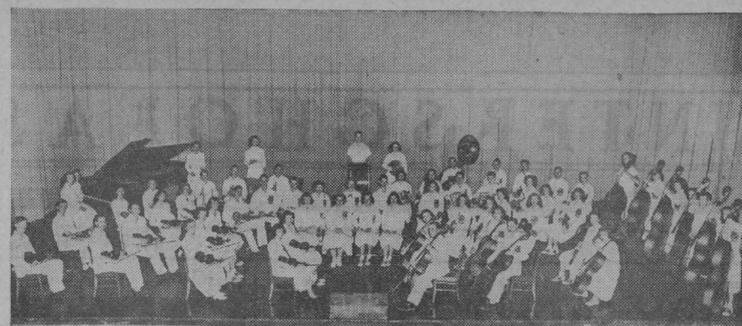
More Marching

The writer has never been particularly impressed with school drum and bugle corps until he saw a performance of the girls from Port Arthur. With all respects to some fine performances by college, university and high-school organizations this year, I have yet to see a performance which was so well executed and which pleased the crowd more than theirs. I wish I knew to whom the credit should be given for this group. After this is written someone will surely inform us.

You can rest assured that I was not impressed by a pretty face either. A seat on the 71st row of Memorial Stadium in Austin during a foggy day isn't conducive to the detailed study of an individual performing on the football field below.

The great doer must also be a great dreamer. Of course, if the dream is not followed by action, then it is a bubble; it has merely served to divert the man from doing something. But great action cannot take place if the man has it not in his brain to think great thoughts, to dream great dreams.—Theodore Roosevelt.

The worst thing about history is that every time it repeats itself the price goes up.



A consistent winner of high ratings in University Interscholastic League Music Competition Festivals is the Amarillo High School Orchestra pictured above. Miss Louise Dicken is director of this organization. Charles M. Rogers,

Superintendent of Schools and R. E. Norman, Principal of the High School are enthusiastic backers of this and other Amarillo musical organizations.

Amarillo Schools' Orchestra Program Highly Integrated

By Louise Dicken, Director, Amarillo High School Orchestra

Bread-and-butter education for the children of Amarillo has not been enough to satisfy the administration and school board of this Panhandle city. Now they are providing wider opportunities by offering free instruction in stringed and other orchestral instruments. The orchestra program in Amarillo schools is considered a vital part of their program of education for life.

Children may have free string class instruction beginning in the third grade; when sufficiently advanced, the students may play in one of the eight elementary school orchestras. Thus, they are eligible for selection in the seventy piece All City Elementary Orchestra.

When in junior high, they play in a large, well-balanced orchestra; and while in senior high school, play in a sixty-five piece orchestra of symphonic instrumentation which plays standard orchestral music.

The senior high orchestra is the nucleus of the Youth Symphony and in this capacity enjoys the direction of the Amarillo Philharmonic Symphony director, Clyde Roller. Further, it performs formal concerts with outstanding youth soloists from over the Panhandle. The Youth Symphony is the training orchestra for the Philharmonic.

While in high school, a few exceptional players are admitted to the adult Philharmonic Symphony. Thus, the beginning class instruction carries over into adult life, equipping pupils with a medium of esthetic and emotional expression. At all levels of this program music is selected on the pupil's level of understanding and technical ability.

School orchestras and classes are so popular that patrons in newly opened schools have petitioned for this type of instruction, making it impossible for the four orchestra and string class teachers to handle the demand.

Beginning and Intermediate string classes are taught by specially trained string teachers who are on the regular teaching staff. Instruction is free and classes are scheduled during public school music periods, the string players exchanging public school music for string class instruction. Schools furnish violas, cellos (some small sizes), and string basses. A few violins are furnished to talented students unable to buy their own, but in the majority of cases students own their violins. These classes perform for school assemblies and P.T.A. meetings.

When children are sufficiently advanced to play easy orchestra music they are recommended to the school orchestra director. Elementary school orchestras are usually

directed by the public school music teacher but in some cases by the special string class teacher. Orchestras are organized instead of bands because orchestras embrace all instruments, whereas bands leave no place for the string players.

As a further incentive, seventy players are selected from these elementary school orchestras for the All City Elementary Orchestra. This organization is a joint project of all the music teachers. The same music is chosen and rehearsed in all schools. The selected group meets once a month on Saturday mornings at senior high so that it is merely a matter of co-ordination and polishing to prepare a program.

The junior high orchestras enjoy a wider variety of activities. These organizations rehearse daily during school hours, are separate organizations from the bands, and can perform on very short notice. They play for assemblies, for P.T.A. meetings, for programs at various other schools over the city, night concerts, clinics, and an out-of-town regional contest.

A few outstanding junior high players are invited to play in the Youth Symphony and for senior high graduation when an enlarged senior orchestra is used.

After several years of building, the Senior High School Orchestra now has symphonic instrumentation, can play the easier symphonic works, and keeps a program of selections ready to play at all times. The organization is complete in itself and does not "borrow" players from the band.

If students have an average of 85 they may enroll for two musical organizations. Each organization offers a different type of musical education and performing in two groups enlarges a student's musical understanding. Students may major in music if they have as much as three full credits from the offerings in that curriculum.

Variety is the keynote of music played by the Senior Orchestra. Several novelty numbers appear on each program for the audience's enjoyment, but the players themselves prefer the classics. The senior orchestra plays programs in each of the three junior high schools and "sells itself" to the younger students as well as playing in it's own high school.

It is planning a trip to Dallas in April to participate in the Highland Music Festival. Proceeds from the Youth Symphony concerts (mentioned in the first part of this article) will finance this trip. The orchestra always participates in the regional contest sponsored by the Interscholastic League as a part of the year's activities.

A summer orchestra program is carried out on a tuition basis. In

two orchestras are maintained of intermediate and advanced levels. Thus, many beginning students are prepared in classes to play in winter orchestras.

Credit for this far-reaching orchestra program goes first to the administration and school board who want Amarillo students to have a well-rounded education musically as well as in the three "R's"; to the director of music, Miss Gertrude Elliker; to the public school music teachers who handle the elementary orchestras; and to the full-time orchestra and string teachers, Miss Barbara Koesan, Mrs. Georgia Daniels, and Miss Ann Jackson.

School Papers Use Fresh Editorial Campaign Ideas

By Norris Davis

Assistant Professor of Journalism, The University of Texas

The question of "what to discuss on the editorial page" has been answered by a number of high-school papers with interesting campaigns giving full and varied discussions of whether 18-year-olds should be given the right to vote.

Apparently started as a crusade by the Austin Maroon of

Austin High School, it has been discussed also in the El Paso Tattler, the Mercedes Tiger, the Gladewater Bear Facts, the Bonham Bonni, the Sunset Stampede of Sunset High in Dallas, and the Jacket Journal of Arlington Heights in Fort Worth.

The Bonni ran a front-page editorial analyzing the arguments pro and con, finally coming out strongly for the change in age requirements. This paper also ran a three-column news story on the front page and a column of random interviews with students on the editorial page. Student opinion as indicated by these interviews was evenly divided on the question.

The Bear Facts gave a large portion of its editorial page of December 10 to the question. It ran a cartoon and two signed editorials, one for and one against letting 18-year-olds vote.

The Tattler tried a regular Gallup poll covering approximately one-third of their entire student body. Their over-all figures showed 52.5 in favor of giving the vote to 18-year-olds. In the 14-15 age group, their poll revealed 61 per cent opposed the change, while those 16-17 went 56 per cent for the change. The 18-year-olds themselves were 58 per cent in favor of the change. Those 19 and above favored the change by 53 per cent.

These papers not only have picked an editorial subject that is certain to be timely and interesting to their readers, but they have made this subject news as well by going out and gathering the facts on which to base their editorial opinions.

Widening News Coverage

The question of where to dig up some interesting feature stories, particularly when the run of spot news is a little weak, is always with us. The Cardinal of Harlingen gave an interesting answer in its November 19 issue with a story headed "Wanna Hear a Dirty Story?" The story dealt with the dirt swept out of the school buildings every year by the janitors. The story told all about the 4,375 miles of floors swept each year, the 7,200 pounds of floor-sweep compound used each year, the 25 gallons of furniture polish, etc. Such subjects as this can be repeated every few years and, if well written, will prove interesting each time.

Another old stand-by for features was illustrated by Tech Talk of Dallas in its December 10 issue—pictures and a story on the twins enrolled in the school. Tech boasted of more sets of twins—10 in all—than any other Dallas High School. The Trojan of Beville got out an interesting paper with a lot of extra feature material when they dedicated an issue to the football team of 1948. The regular news was still there, but a number of

Cuero School-City Chorus Performs

'Messiah' Program Is Object Lesson

E. B. Morrison, Superintendent of Cuero Schools, reports that a musical Christmas gift and an object lesson in school and community relations was presented to the citizens of Cuero on December 12 when a chorus of 100 voices presented Handel's "Messiah" in the school auditorium.

The chorus, composed of school students and adult members of the city, was directed in the performance by C. A. Buehning and accompanied by Mrs. Fritz Koehler, Mrs. LeRoy Hamilton, Renvia Jernigan and Mrs. C. A. Buehning. Evidence of the impact of this presentation on the community is shown by the editor of "The Cuero Record" in his column, "Town Talk."

"The Yuletide presentation of Handel's 'Messiah,'" he says, "is a good object lesson for all of us in Cuero."

"It shows what a community really can accomplish by unity—by forgetting all petty jealousies and by casting aside all social and religious barriers. This joint school-community program is concrete evidence of the rapidly spreading philosophy of the school becoming a community center rather than just a place where children are sent for so many hours a day to have knowledge drilled into them."

"And because of the co-operation of the school, the community and the churches," the editor concluded, "the entire population of Cuero received a musical Christmas gift which will be long remembered."

extra pages were added to tell the story of the football season. Short sketches of each of the players, resumes of the games, comments from the coaches, a story on the players who will graduate this year, and other features made it a worthwhile tribute to the team and all those who worked closely with them.

In glancing over the sports pages of numerous high-school papers, one is struck by the interesting news of girls' sports being presented by a few of these papers. Even if your school has few girls' sports other than the regular physical training classes, there is a lot of news there that many papers are overlooking. Why not appoint an editor to try for three or four months to develop this field and see how it works out?

Make-Up Greets Santa

Christmas and Santa Claus were greeted by most of the high-school papers in one way or another. Methods ranged from news stories and editorials to all-green printed papers with red over-prints of Santa or other Christmas scenes. Editorial cartoons, either on the editorial or the front page, were numerous.

Among those papers received by ILPC Headquarters with holiday make-up which was particularly outstanding in appearance were the Aegis of Sam Houston with all-red printing, a cartoon on the front page, and several serious editorials; the Hippo Live Wire of Hutto, a stencil duplicated paper with a colorful drawing of Santa on the cover; the Argus of Carrizo Springs, a mimeographed paper with a green cover page and a drawing of Santa; the Milby Plainsman of Houston with a red Santa covered with autographs printed over the regular black front page; the Wacoan with a green front page and a red Christmas scene over-printed; the Jacket Journal of Arlington Heights in Fort Worth, a green front page with a red banner headline and a red Santa over-printed; the Bear Facts of Gladewater with green body type and red headlines; the Pony Express of Sweetwater with Santa and his deer over-printed in red; the Shorthorn of Schulenburg, a mimeographed paper with a three-color reproduction of angels, candles, and the music of "Silent Night;" the Tiger Tips of Commerce with a green "Season's Greetings" scene printed above the name plate; the Pow-Wow of Ysleta with a front page cartoon with actual photographs of students inserted into the drawn Christmas stockings, and the Trojan of Beville, a mimeographed paper with a green cover sheet and with red and green ink on alternate pages.

The University Interscholastic League Directory

Organizing Agency: Extension Division, The University of Texas, Bureau of Public School Service.

State Executive Committee: T. H. Shelby, Chairman; Rhea Williams, R. J. Kidd, Thomas A. Rouse, Emmette Bedford, B. C. Tharp, C. A. Wiley, Dr. A. L. Chapman, H. A. Calkins.

Legislative Advisory Council: R. E. Norman, Amarillo; Lee Johnson, Phillips; John Morris, Claude; W. C. Blankenship, Big Spring; I. L. Lasater, Winters; D. E. Lovelace, Coleman; Jack Ryan, McKinney; W. E. Alexander, Bowie; Edwin Bowen, Boyd; R. B. Sparks, Baytown; F. L. Moffett, Center; Lewis Simms, Caddo Mills; J. T. Ferguson, Navasota; Vernon Madden, Sealy; T. H. Johnson, Taylor; J. Milton Editt, Academy School, Temple; S. V. Noels, San Benito; J. B. Smith, La Feria; Walter C. Coers, Orange Grove; J. M. Hanks, Ysleta; Leland L. Martin, Crane; W. A. Meacham, Fort Worth; J. O. Webb, Houston.

Director: R. J. Kidd.

Director Emeritus: Roy Bedichek.

Director of Athletics: Rhea H. Williams.

Tennis: Dr. D. A. Penick.

Director of Speech Activities: Bruce Roach.

Director of Music: F. W. Savage.

Commercial Contests: Miss Florence Stullken.

Regional Directors

- Region I: Sam Leifeste, Texas Technological College, Lubbock.
Region II: Superintendent Nat Williams, Abilene.
Region III: Dr. C. L. Wiseman, Southern Methodist University, Dallas.
Region IV: Dr. B. E. Masters, Kilgore Junior College, Kilgore; and Lawrence T. Franks, Stephen F. Austin Teachers College, Nacogdoches.
Region V: Arthur Angrist, Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville.
Region VI: Mr. Pat H. Brinlow, Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos.
Region VII: Dr. Eldon D. Norwood, Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville.
Region VIII: Superintendent Murry H. Fly, Odessa.



TEACHERS' GUIDE TO GOOD PLAYS
By Bruce Roach

The large number of plays received from the publishers each month makes it impossible to review more than a small portion of them. We are eager to bring all these plays to your attention as soon after receipt as possible, and we are, therefore, listing this month all new titles with the most vital information concerning each. In most cases the director will want to order reading copies from our library before purchasing copies, but we have given the addresses of the publishers for those who wish to order directly from the publishing houses or who wish to secure copies of the latest play catalogues.

It is wise to have all the catalogues on hand in order that full descriptions may be read about both old and new plays. Many of the older plays that are really superior are neglected by directors because no mention is made of them in columns such as this. May we suggest, therefore, that you write the publishers for their catalogues, and remember we have most of the plays of the major publishing companies in our library for reading purposes, on a nine days' loan basis. Address requests to the editor of this column, Box H, University Station, Austin.

Art Craft Play Co., Marion, Iowa
Wilbur Takes His Medicine, by Donald Payton. Non-roy., 2m3w, 1 act, comedy.

His Mama's Boy, by M. K. Phillips. Non-roy., 2m4w, 1 act, comedy.

The Headless Ghost, by Vincent E. Dailey. Roy. & Bks. \$12. 5m5w, 3 act, mystery-comedy.

Parents Are Like That, by Albert Johnson. Roy. \$10. 4m7w, 3 act, comedy.

Father's Wife, by Earl J. Dias. Roy. & Bks. \$12. 5m8w, 3 act-comedy.

Out On A Limb, by Albert Johnson. Roy. \$10. 5m6w, 3 act, comedy-drama.

Let Me Talk, by Robert St. Clair. Roy. \$10. 6m6w, 3 act, comedy.

Walter H. Baker Co., 178 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
The Nursery-Maid of Heaven by Thomas Wood Stevens. Roy. \$5-\$10. 3m8w and extras, 1 act-3 scenes, a miracle play.

Pardon My Millions, by John Nash. Roy. \$10. 4m7w, 3 act, comedy.

Bright Dummy, by Karen Asbrand. Non-roy., 5m6w, 3 act, mystery-comedy.

Counting the Calories, by J. C. McMullen. Non-roy., 7w, 1 act, comedy.

Easy Juvenile Plays, by Anne C. Martens. Non-roy., book of one acts.

The Overnight Ghost, by Kurtz Gordon. Roy. \$25. 6m6w, 3 act, mystery-farce.

Children's Theatre Press, Cloverlot, Anchorage, Ky.
The Elves and the Shoemaker, by Nora Tully and Charlotte Chorprenning. Roy. \$15. 4m9w, 3 act, fantasy.

The Sleeping Beauty, by Charlotte Chorprenning. Roy. \$15. 4m8w, 3 act, fantasy.

Marco Polo, by Geraldine Brain Silks. Roy. \$15. 11m4w, 3 act, comedy.

Lee Bobo, Detective for Chinatown, by Rose H. Lee and Charlotte Chorprenning. Roy. \$15. 8m7w, 3 act, mystery.

Prince Fairyfoot, by Geraldine Brain. Roy. \$15. 11m3w and extras, 3 act, fantasy.

The Land of the Dragon, by Midge Miller. Roy. \$15. 6m5w, 3 act, fantasy.

All Baba and the Forty Thieves, by Lillian and Robert Masters. Roy. \$15. 40m11w (more or less characters), 3 act, fantasy.

Dramatic Publishing Co., 1706 So. Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Sense and Sensibility, by Jane Kendall. Roy. \$10-\$25. 5m9w, 3 act, comedy.

The Happier We'll Be, by Clark Willard. Roy. \$10. 4m6w, 3 act, comedy.

Tattletales, by Anne C. Martens. Roy. \$10-\$25. 9m11w and extras, 3 act, comedy.

Don't Tell the World, by Rilla Carlisle. Non-roy., 11w, 3 act, comedy.

Speech Programs Benefit Students

Character-Building Values Are Cited
By J. Fred McCaughey, Chairman, Texas-Louisiana District, National Forensic League, and Director, Central Texas School of Oratory, Brownwood.

No other extracurricular activity of the school provides a greater benefit to the students now and in after years than the various speech contests. It is the responsibility of the school to build its program so as to encourage and foster leadership training through speech. Teachers should be chosen for sponsors of such activities who have had special training in speech, if possible, and especially should teachers be chosen who consider working with the speech program a privilege rather than just another extra school duty. Only under such conditions will the program succeed.

Speech contests such as debate, extemporaneous speaking, declamation, original oratory, story telling, poetry reading, radio speaking, and the one-act play, furnish stimulation for research, self-expression, originality, team-work, good sportsmanship, loyalty to school and country, friendliness, dynamic personality, poise, self-confidence, love for the beautiful, and courage. All of these lift the student out of the sordid into the field of artistic service to self and others. The contests and speech activities give the student a knowledge of his abilities in building a successful life.

Even the smaller schools can hold inter-squad contests and encourage all the students to take part, rather than follow the practice of arbitrarily choosing a certain student for each contest. Speech contest activities should be carried on as a year-round program rather than for just a few weeks in the spring.

Schools in each locality should hold invitation speech tournaments during the school year to give practice to the students and to encourage and develop interest in speech contest activities.

A certain sum should be set aside in each school budget for contest tournaments, trips, sweaters, letters, prizes or awards because this is just as important as any other activity of the school. In some cases this program might be worked out with the Parent-Teachers organization, dinner clubs, or other civic groups.

America's leaders have always been great speakers. If America is to survive as a self-ruled country, we must train our boys and girls in leadership through speech.



Last Day for Paying Fees
January 15 is the last day for paying membership fees. The schedule for fees this year is this: City Conference and Conference AA, \$15.00; Conference A, \$10.00; Conference B, \$4.00; Junior High Schools, \$3.00; Two-year High Schools, \$2.00. Grade schools pay no membership but must register by January 15.

New Contests Added
Radio newscasting, original oratory and interpretative reading have been added to the speech contests of the City Conference this Spring. These three contests will be open for participation in Conferences AA, A and B in 1949-50.

Last Day for Organizing Meets
February 1 is the last day for organizing District meets. District Director Generals should have reported the complete organization to the State Office by this time.

One-Act Play Deadline
February 15 is the last day for filing entry in the One-Act Play Contest.

Acceptance Cards Deadline
February 15 is the last day for filing Acceptance Cards designating your intention of participating in Regional Music Competition-Festivals. No acceptance card is necessary for elementary schools which will enter music appreciation and choral singing during the District Spring Meets.

Basketball Deadline
February 19 is the last day for certifying Conference AA, A and B District Basketball Champions.

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.

Shorthand Champ Scores 100 at Meet

Martin Graduate To Be Secretary



Yolanda Chaires
Martin High School

At the 1948 Shorthand Contest in Austin, three girls made perfect scores. One of these was Yolanda Chaires of Martin High School, Laredo. The judges gave her the State Championship in Conference AA for her remarkable record of no errors, a time of 29:30 and a grade of 100.

She was a member of the Student Forum, the Courtesy Service Club, the Library Service Club and the French Club at Martin. Graduating third in her class last spring, Yolanda selected secretarial work for her future career.

Hondo Girl Wins In Extemp Speech

Determination Pays After Three Years



Glenda May Newell
Rio Hondo High School

Determination paid off when Glenda May Newell of Rio Hondo High School won first place in Extemporaneous Speech at the Conference B State Meet in Austin last May. In 1946 she placed third in the Regional Meet and in 1947 she placed second in the same event, and first place in the Region in 1948 entitled her to entry in the finals. Other League contests in which she took part in previous years included typing and spelling.

At present she is attending Brownsville Junior College where she is majoring in accounting and secretarial work. She is the daughter of F. E. Newell, Rio Hondo.

Marble Falls Girl Wins State Crown

Paula LaForge Tops In Numbers Sense



Paula LaForge
Marble Falls High School

State winner of Number Sense for Conference A in 1948 was 16-year-old Paula LaForge of Marble Falls High School, and in the earlier district meet she also placed first in Shorthand. She graduated with highest honors in the spring of 1948 and was given the Doug Michel Achievement Award, a local award presented annually to the student who is designated by student body and faculty as having best served the school.

While in high school, Miss LaForge was a member of the band and baseball team, president of the Curtain Club, and editor of the high-school annual.

This fall Miss LaForge entered Southwest Texas State Teachers College at San Marcos where she is majoring in mathematics and minoring in music. As a hobby, she lists music, having taken piano lessons for ten years. School and community events called on her musical talents, and she also served as pianist for the First Baptist Church. Parents are Mr. and Mrs. S. N. LaForge, Marble Falls.

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.

Speech activities are at their height at this time of year when contest time is drawing near, programs are being presented at the end of the first semester, and many teachers have recently returned from national and state conventions with new ideas to use in strengthening the speech program. As this goes to press, we have not compiled a full report of the national meetings in Washington of the Speech Association of America and the American Educational Theatre Association, but all sessions were well attended and much worthwhile work was accomplished. Next month we hope to give you some of the highlights of the convention.

The series of radio programs being presented over Station KTEM by the Temple High School is proving very informative to the other schools of the city, the townspeople, and the high-school students themselves. The Student Council is sponsoring the programs. The subjects covered in recent broadcasts included a report of a trip by a student to the Kansas City convention of the F.F.A., a presentation of the presidents of five school clubs who discussed the aims of their clubs and their activities, a program by the Boys' Glee Club, and a discussion of school spirit and student-teacher relationships. Because of the variety of subjects covered a large number of pupils are given an opportunity to appear on the air, and there is a greater understanding of each other's activities.

Elementary, junior and senior high schools, and professional groups of Houston have been invited to submit entries in the "Puppet Fair" sponsored by the Houston Civic Theatre, March 19 and 20. Prizes will be presented to individual and group winners in the various classifications that have been set up. Children's books will be displayed by some of America's leading publishing houses in conjunction with the puppet show, and music and refreshments will add to the general atmosphere of the "Fair."

Early in December the one-act plays featured in the annual directing contest were presented at San Antonio Vocational and Technical High School. The plays were judged in groups and the finalists from each group appeared in a special program. Some of the plays presented were "Sugar and Spice," "The Man of the House," "The Warrior's Husband," "Uncle Petey," "Their First Anniversary," and "Ghost a la Mode."

Debaters from Austin High School who entered The University of Texas tournament on December 10 and 11 won all debates in which they participated. The two teams entered by debate coach Guy Bizzell were composed of Bill Wright and Dolph Simon, and Ed Rightor and George Rowe.

One hundred and twelve students from nine colleges participated in the Speech Festival at Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos, on December 3 and 4. Twenty students were given certificates of excellence for their work in the speech events. Contests were held in oratory, lyric poetry reading, extemp speaking, after-dinner speaking, declamation, humorous reading, book reviewing, and discussion. Judges for the occasion were from the colleges and junior colleges of Texas.

Speech classes of Giddings High School recently set a record when they produced nine plays in 27 days. Best actors were chosen from each of the plays by class members. All plays were from the League prescribed list and most of them have been highly successful in contest. Mrs. G. L. Kelly is director of dramatics in Giddings.

The music and speech departments at Highland Park High School, Dallas, collaborated in the production of the musical drama, "The Holy Grail" prior to the Christmas holidays. Twenty members of the cast were chosen from the departments and the play was presented on three days under the direction of Mrs. Edith Steed.

The public speaking class at Newman High School, Sweetwater, has organized a "Friendship Club" which will devote its time to promoting friendliness among the students. For the December club project, the members furnished a Christmas dinner, decorated a tree, and made toys for one of the city's needy families. Mrs. J. C. Lambdin is sponsor of the club and Pat Terrell is president.

Region IV Reports Marching Contest Ratings at Tyler

E. D. Cleveland, Superintendent of Schools at Gladewater, Chairman of the Region IV Executive Committee and P. C. Martinez of Tyler, Chairman of the regional Marching Contest filed a report on the marching contest for Region IV which was held in Tyler on December 9, 1948. Thirty-six bands marched and received ratings in spite of the bad weather.

Judges for this contest were Lyle Skinner of Waco High School, Irving Dreibrödt of Brackenridge High School at San Antonio, Pat Arsen of Alamo Heights High School at San Antonio and E. Vergne Adams, Director of Texas A&M Bands at College Station.

Bands receiving First Division Ratings were: Conference AA-1, Tyler; Conference AA, Texarkana, Longview, Palestine, White Oak, Gladewater and Nacogdoches; Conference A, Carthage, Gilmer, Henderson and New London; Conference B, Jefferson, Hawkins and Leveretts Chapel; Conference C, New London Junior High School.

Second Division ratings were received by Lufkin (AA); Gaston, Winnboro and Grand Saline (A); Union Grove, East Mountain, Cooper, Spring Hill, Pine Tree and Overton (B); Hogg and Roberts Junior High Schools of Tyler (C); and Hughes Springs in Conference D.

Third Division ratings were awarded to Center, Commerce, Pittsburg, and Jacksonville in Conference A; Talco in Conference B and to Timpson in Conference D. Arp in Conference B and Brownboro in Conference D were given Division Four Ratings.

Championship Games Movies Ready Soon

The Visual Instruction Bureau, Division of Extension, The University of Texas, announces that the state championship football films for the Monahans vs. New Braunfels, Amarillo vs. Waco, and Lamar vs. Arlington Heights will be available for bookings beginning January 27.

These films represent a joint project of the Texas State High School Coaches' Association and the Visual Instruction Bureau. For information concerning the films write to the Visual Instruction Bureau, The University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

"A Midsummer Night's Dream" was produced by the Speech and Drama classes of Lanier High School, San Antonio, on December 8. Director of the play was Mrs. Midge O. Finney.

Speech Problems

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

One of the most difficult and annual problems facing the League office is the selection of a debate proposition. Should we have a Texas question or accept the national topic for our debate subject for the coming year? The Interscholastic League has on many occasions picked its own topic and at other times the National University Extension Association question has been debated by the Texas schools. In either instance the school superintendents, aided by their debate directors, vote on the several questions submitted to them, add other subjects if they desire, and the debate topic receiving the highest vote is declared the winner.

There are two major steps involved in the selection of the subject for debate and its ultimate statement as a debate proposition. In the first place, the people who submit a subject for debate must remember that the subject itself must be timely. We say timely because if the subject is not current very little, if any, interest or value can be derived in debating that topic. Furthermore, a debate subject must be within the grasp of the student's general and special knowledge.

Fortunately, almost any political, social, or economic question of the day is certainly within the general sphere of the average intelligent student. In addition to the timeliness and general interest, the subject itself must be a debatable topic. In other words, in order to have a good debate, the question has to allow both the affirmative and the negative to present a reasonable and an acceptable solution to a given problem.

Stating the subject in the form of a proposition involves the second major step and major problem for the people in charge of this activity. Textbooks tell us that a debate proposition must be affirmatively stated in order to permit the proponents of the idea to assume the burden of proof. Furthermore, in addition to the affirmative statement, a proposition must be clear in its meaning. Clearness again is involved in the warning that a debate proposition must discuss one and only one solution rather than alternate propositions. In other words, when a subject has reached the point of a proposition, the issue is the acceptance or rejection of this proposition or resolution. Therefore, a great deal of care must be exercised in stating the proposition in the simplest and clearest language possible. Usually the job of stating the problem in terms of a definite and concise proposition is left to the so-called experts—the debate directors.

With the foregoing prerequisites in mind, it may be interesting to note how the NUEA Conference on debate topics proceeds in the selection of a subject and how it proposes to proceed in having that

subject stated in good proposition form. At a meeting in Washington, D. C., the NUEA Conference on Debate Topics discussed and heard the questions, "Federal Subsidies to Higher Education," "The Canadian-American Relationship," "Uniform Marriage and Divorce Laws," and "The Electoral College System" as a possible debate topic.

The relative merits of these four subjects or four problems and one or two other topics were presented and discussed. At the end of the conference the Wording Committee, composed of Professors E. R. Rankin, University of North Carolina, Arthur Secord, Brooklyn College, T. A. Rouse, The University of Texas, and Floyd W. Walden, Sr., University of West Virginia, submitted the following tentative statements on these three questions:

1. Topic: Canadian-American Relations.
Proposition: RESOLVED, That the admission of Canada into the United States of America would be beneficial to both nations.
2. Topic: The Electoral College System.
Proposition: RESOLVED, That the President of the United States should be elected by direct vote of the people.
3. Topic: Federal Aid to Higher Education.
Proposition: RESOLVED, That the Federal Government should adopt a policy of granting financial aid to college students.

When the NUEA topics reach the Interscholastic League office, they will be submitted to the superintendents for their consideration and vote. As stated above, the League also always requests submission of topics from its own member schools. These topics, in turn, are combined with the topics submitted by NUEA and the entire list is sent to the member schools for a final balloting.

It will be noted from the above rather detailed description that the selection of a subject and the problem of stating that subject in good proposition form involves a good deal of effort and time. However, the time and effort is truly well spent and the League as well as the NUEA group are to be congratulated in giving us, in a majority of instances, topics that have been very beneficial both from the point of view of information and from the point of view of debatability.

You can assist in the selection as well as in the wording of the question by sending your suggestions to the League office. This office is always very glad to receive suggestions and help in the problem of selecting and stating the debate proposition.

Lubbock Develops Summer Program

(Continued from Page 1.)

used in the choral scene. Since much construction work and costume designing is done in the Summer Playhouse, the director finds many production problems already solved by the experienced students.

The Parent-Teachers City Council sponsors the plays presented by the group during the school year. For a number of years the Clare-Tree Major Players were brought to Lubbock, but with the formation of the Children's Theatre Group, it was no longer considered necessary to import professional talent at considerable expense, and the enthusiastic audiences testify to the fact that the substitution has been entirely satisfactory.

The last Children's Theatre play will be "The Elves and the Shoemaker," to be presented for two performances the second week in February.

A second carry-over value of the summer program comes from the fact that most of the students will work in the next summer's Playhouse project, taking part in the plays and assisting in the instruction of newcomers to the group. Mr. Howell is sure that the program will grow from year to year and that it will serve as a stimulus to regular speech classes and extracurricular speech work.

In December more than one hundred try-outs were held at North Side High School, Fort Worth, for the roles in two major productions that are scheduled for early in 1949. Plays selected for production were "Great Caesar's Ghost" and "Musical Madhouse," both directed by Mrs. Snow J. Weathered.

There is no adequate defense, except stupidity, against the impact of a new idea.



State Champions of the A Conference for 1948, the Lobos of Monahans High School, as pictured, are: front row, left to right, Waldo Young, Pete Walters, Howard Greenlee, Mickie Hubbard, Charley Robinson, Lloyd Walsh, David Uechi, Curtis Elam; second row, Head Coach F. O. Scroggins, Tommy Longbotham, Doyle

Farmer, Carl Chumney, Pat Tone, Charles McGill, Sam Parks, Frank Fielding, Leonard Perryman, Asst. Coach Joe England; third row, Ben Parrish, Bill Elam, Ray Cathey, Eddie Sampson, Weldon Boggus, David Pitzer, Alton Linne, Jr., Vernon George.



State Champions of the AA Conference for 1948, the Waco High School Tigers, as pictured here, are: front row, left to right, Mgr. Pierce, Luke Scarmardo, Bill Grusendorf, Guy King, Edward Travis, Varnell Neese, Mike Ross, Gene DeVeney, Jackie Hinson, Mike Sewell, Bobby Brown, Raymond Marlow, Tommy Harrell, and Mgr. Nemmer; second row, Mgr. Henderson, Richard Cawthon, Arleen Jumper, Miller, Jack

Chambers, Wm. Garner, Walter Trim, Lloyd Swenson, Bobby Sherman, Danny Tandy, Gene McCutchen, John Chiles, Asst. Coach Riola, Coach Carl Price; top row, Joe Don Dickson, Charles Laine, John Ryals, Robert Knowles, Richard Fadal, Roland King, Richard Parma, Bobby Patton, Tommy Burt, Bill Athey, Joe Mac Gresham, Claud Kincannon, Asst. Coach Johnson.

Monahans, Waco, Arlington Heights Win Football Titles

The 1948 football season is now history, with the crowning of the various state, regional and district champions in their respective conferences. Attendance and interest in football throughout the state increased greatly during the 1948 season, with most areas of the state having the greatest attendance ever. There were 840 schools which fielded football teams in 1948, as compared with 835 in 1947.

The total number of boys participating in 1948 was 23,931, which was 297 fewer than participated in 1947.

The reclassifying of conferences for 1948 gave the City Conference 26 schools, Conference AA 84 schools, Conference A 228 schools, Conference B 324 schools, and six-man football 178 schools. Incidentally, Texas fielded more high-school football teams than any other state in the nation, and there were more six-man teams in Texas than in any other state.

Arlington Heights of Fort Worth won the first City Conference championship by defeating Lamar of Houston in Fort Worth December 11th by a score of 20 to 0. The AA Conference was decided Christmas Day in Fort Worth with Waco defeating Amarillo by a score of 21 to 0, to finish the year with a perfect season. Monahans completed a perfect season by winning the first Class A championship in Interscholastic League history by subduing New Braunfels in Odessa by a score of 14 to 0.

City Conference
The four City Conference district winners were: Woodrow Wilson (Dallas), Arlington Heights (Fort Worth), M. B. Lamar (Houston), Thomas Jefferson (San Antonio).

Semi-final scores were as follows: Arlington Heights 7, Woodrow Wilson 0; Lamar 13, Thomas Jefferson 12.

In the final match which was played at Fort Worth, December 11th, Arlington Heights won over Lamar 20 to 0.

Conference AA Winners
In Conference AA, District win-

ners were: Amarillo, Wichita Falls, Odessa, Austin (El Paso), Denison, Highland Park (Dallas), Breckenridge, Texarkana, Waco, Palestine, Port Arthur, Robert E. Lee (Baytown), Austin, San Benito.

Bi-district winners: Amarillo (Bye); Odessa 12, Wichita Falls 6; Denison 35, Austin (El Paso) 21; Breckenridge 35, Highland Park 7; Texarkana (Bye); Waco 41, Palestine 6; Port Arthur 9, Baytown 0; Austin 27, San Benito 7.

Quarter-final results were: Amarillo 12, Odessa 6; Denison 7, Breckenridge 6; Waco 20, Texarkana 7; Port Arthur 35, Austin 0.

Results of the semi-finals: Amarillo 20, Denison 8; Waco 13, Port Arthur 6.

In the final game which was played in Fort Worth, December 25th, Waco won over Amarillo 21-0.

Conference A Winners
Winners in the 32 Conference A districts were: Phillips, Lefors, Lockney, Post, Monahans, Rotan, Ballinger (3-way tie: Ballinger, Brady, Coleman), Dublin, Holliday, Bowie, Handley, Irving, Farmersville, De Kalb (3-way tie: Atlanta, Clarksville, De Kalb), Mt. Vernon, New London, Athens, Van, La Vega, Huntsville, Cameron, San Saba, Navasota, New Braunfels, Aldine (Houston), Jasper (tie: French and Jasper), El Campo, Edna, Falfurrias, Weslaco, Devine, Carrizo Springs.

Bi-district winners were: Phillips 14, Lefors 0; Post 7, Lockney 6; Monahans 13, Rotan 0; Ballinger 41, Dublin 6; Bowie 14, Holliday 13; Irving 19, Handley 6; De Kalb 41, Farmersville 0; New London 27, Mt. Vernon 0; Van 14, Athens 0; La Vega 13, Huntsville 6; Cameron 27, San Saba 13; New Braunfels 27, Navasota 7; Aldine 25, Jasper 7; El Campo 26, Edna 6; Falfurrias 19, Weslaco 7; Carrizo Springs 13, Devine 0.

Regional results were: Phillips 41, Post 0; Monahans 33, Ballinger 28; Bowie 20, Irving 7; New London 27, De Kalb 0; Van 26, La

Vega 25; New Braunfels 19, Cameron 13; Aldine 20, El Campo 0; Falfurrias 31, Carrizo Springs 13.

Quarter-final results: Monahans 13, Phillips 7; New London 38, Bowie 12; New Braunfels 23, Van 18; Falfurrias 14, Aldine 13.

Semi-finals: Monahans 12, New London 0; New Braunfels 41, Falfurrias 6.

In the final game played at Odessa on December 25th Monahans won over New Braunfels 14 to 0.

Conference B Winners
Conference B winners in the 44 districts were: Panhandle, Happy, Hale Center, Idalou, Marfa, Iraan, Menard, and Big Lake (co-champions, Menard to represent the district), Eden, Hermleigh, Woodson, Rising Star, Valley Mills, Bridgeport, Princeton, White-

wright, Ladonia, Masonic Home, Richardson, State Orphans Home (Corsicana), Brownsboro, Talco, Union Grove (Gladewater), Judson Grove (Longview), Beckville, Elkhart, Groveton, A. & M. Consolidated, Midway (Hewitt), Anahuac, Crosby, Tom Ball, Sweeney, Katy, Hallettsville, Granger, Leander, and Lometa (co-champions, Leander to represent district), San Felipe (Del Rio), Edgewood (San Antonio), Floresville, Port Lavaca, Ingleside, Mathis, Benavides, Edouch-Elsa.

Bi-district scores for Conference B follow: Happy 12, Panhandle 6; Idalou 25, Hale Center 24; Iraan 20, Marfa 6; Menard 40, Eden 19; Hermleigh 33, Woodson 13; Rising Star 12, Valley Mills 10; Bridgeport 19, Princeton 13; White-wright 27, Ladonia 7; Masonic Home 13, Richardson 6; State Orphans' Home 6, Brownsboro 0; Talco 25, Union Grove 12; Judson Grove 32, Beckville 7; Elkhart 6 (penetrations), Groveton 6; Midway (Hewitt) 20, A. & M. Consolidated 0; Anahuac 13, Crosby 6; Tom Ball 33, Sweeney 6; Hallettsville 21, Katy 0; Granger 27, Leander 6; San Felipe 7, Edgewood (San Antonio) 6; Floresville 33, Port Lavaca 0; Ingleside 19, Mathis 0; Benavides 18, Edouch-Elsa 6.

Scores of the Regional championship tilts were: Idalou 34, Happy 14; Iraan 40, Menard 13; Rising Star 32, Hermleigh 14; White-wright 20, Bridgeport 0; State Orphans' Home 13, Masonic Home 12; Judson Grove 39, Talco 0; Elkhart 14, Midway 2; Tom Ball 30, Anahuac 7; Hallettsville 7, Granger 6; San Felipe 14, Floresville 12; Ingleside 47, Benavides 20.

Six-Man Results
Schools finishing first in their district in the Six-Man Conference included Darrouzett, Pettit, Grandfalls, Van Horn, Union (Lamesa), Forsan, Patton Springs (Afton), Knox City, Novice, Oklaunion, Allen, Waskom, Mount Calm, Copperas Cove, Blanco, New Caney, Kountze, High Island, Pearlland, Crescent (Wharton), Poth, Yancey, Los Fresnos, Harper. District 10 did not carry out a schedule.

Scores in the bi-district play-offs were: Darrouzett 47, Pettit 7; Grandfalls 26, Van Horn 24; Forsan 47, Union (Lamesa) 6; Knox City 32, Patton Springs 8; Novice of District 9 played Harper of District 25 in a bi-district match, since District 10 did not carry out a schedule. Harper won over Novice 70 to 0; Allen 27, Oklaunion 20; Waskom 45, Mount Calm 0; Copperas Cove 51, Blanco 18; New Caney 26, Kountze 20; Pearlland 13, High Island 7; Crescent (Wharton) 47, Poth 0; Yancey 30, Los Fresnos 12.



State Champions of the City Conference for 1948, the Yellow Jackets of Arlington Heights High School, Fort Worth, as pictured here, are: front row (left to right), James Avery, Bert Weeman, Charles Lanter, John Ginn, Allen Short, Charles Sitton, Barvo Walker (Mgr.); second row, N. J. Hogan (Asst. Coach), Karl Alexander, Bill Bourland, Billy Sitton, Dwight Dudley, Phil Hardt, Tommy Crouch, H. J. Pegram (Asst. Coach); third row, Nick Ruggieri (Asst. Coach), Dennis Williams, Tommy May, Weldon

Kirby, Teddy Keller, Joe Trickey, Ernest Neumann, Gene Doss, Truett Owen (Head Coach), Bill Miner (Mgr.); fourth row, Eugene Smith, Pat Egan, Ollie Sumrall, Kenneth Meier, Dick Womack, Robert Snow, Gene Mays; fifth row, Bob Thomas, Cecil Ray, Robert Carson, Ernest Camp, Richard Duke, John Reeves, Charles Kennedy; sixth row, Bill Georges, David Mays, Robert Voss, Marland Ribble, Robert Darney, Jeremiah Collier, Joe Baldrige.

National Athletic Leaders Meet

(Continued from Page 1.)

come in high-school athletics:

(1) A growing tendency to extend the athletic program of the high school to an all-year-round basis. If we believe education is a continuous growth; if we believe the school staff and facilities should be used to their maximum; if we believe in a well-rounded basis for education; if we believe in meeting community needs and social demands, then we cannot ignore the opportunity to make this contribution of a well-rounded program to our students, our schools and our community.

(2) The need for a spectator sportsmanship code which would be effective was constantly voiced at this meeting. There is a growing recognition that the misconduct of spectators is causing most of our trouble at our athletic events. A growing trend is to develop these sportsmanship codes jointly between the citizens, the teachers and the students, and then to make a joint attack on the problem. This is one item that we in Texas need to give special attention to.

(3) The problem of television and broadcasting was discussed rather thoroughly, and most people were of the opinion that television is going to be a major problem in the near future. Texas has had more high-school contests televised than any other state. In fact, Michigan is the only other state reporting the televising of high-school football games.

Several states are experimenting with television by having their state basketball tournament videotaped this year. It may be coincidental, but in all towns where high-school football games have been televised attendance has fallen off. This was true in Texas and Michigan, the only two states reporting any television of high-school football games.

The television people tell us quite frankly that amateur sports have more appeal to the public than professional athletics. In regard to television, it is significant that the minor baseball leagues requested the major leagues to concur with them in an agreement to limit radio and television to prevent inroads upon attendance necessary to defray the expenses of maintenance and operation. The

custom of exclusive contracts for radio broadcasting has been found to be the most satisfactory type as far as high-school associations are concerned.

(4) There is a growing trend for metropolitan areas to compete in their own classification, yet at the same time retaining their association affiliations and abiding by the same eligibility rules as do all other schools in the state.

(5) A steady growth in the use of visual aids as an additional educational tool in teaching athletic sports was reported by all states. The Athletic Institute, 209 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.,

February Play-off Set for Basketball

(Continued from Page 1.)

Region VII—Districts 78-85, Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville. Coach D. A. Mayhew, regional chairman.

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

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

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

Region III—Districts 9-12, Principal Luther Scarborough, Handley.

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

Region V—Districts 17-20, Superintendent J. E. Rhodes, Van.

the National Federation, and our own Visual Instruction Bureau of the Extension Division, The University of Texas, offer many aids in this respect.

(6) Baseball on a local and national basis is having a steady and rapid growth. It was interesting to note that thirty states now offer a baseball program, while prior to the war only ten states conducted baseball.

(7) There is a growing national trend to eliminate spring football practice. Twenty-one states now have prohibited it, and three other will prohibit it starting next year in order to insure a well-balanced athletic program.

(8) Girls' athletics are still on the increase in most states, with particular emphasis on basketball, and with an increasing interest being shown in girls' softball. Whether we agree or disagree relative to girls' athletics is of no importance; it is one problem which we must face sooner or later. Representatives from National Section on Women's Athletics were present and presented what I personally think is an ideal program for girls, but it is just not practical under our present circumstances. What is happening is that most states conducting girls' basketball are ignoring the NSWA recommendations and making their own rules. Girls' softball professional leagues are having their influence on the high-school programs and softball for girls is getting a great play in the Midwest. To anyone interested in a further discussion of girls' basketball, I refer you to the article by Mr. Bedichek in the January, 1947, issue of the INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUER. He covers this subject thoroughly.

(9) A growing tendency to eliminate all interstate games which involve a total round trip of 600 miles. The elimination of all-star games and the refusal to sanction promotional schemes of any type is now generally accepted by all state associations.

(10) A growing inclination based on research studies of injuries in five states to eliminate plastic football helmets. Research studies have shown that although the plastic helmets are safe for the wearer, they are the cause of many injuries to the opponents, and even to his own teammates.

League Approves Baseball Play-offs

City and AA Loops To Determine Champs

The State Executive Committee of the League at its last regular meeting approved a state baseball championship for AA and the City Conference schools.

At the same time Conference A schools were granted a regional championship in baseball, with Conference B schools going to a bi-district championship. The Advisory Council of the League recommended two years ago that baseball be restored as a League activity, and that when feasible the program should move on to the various state and regional championships.

Tentative plans call for the AA state championship series to be played off in Austin among the eight bi-district winners on June 2, 3, and 4 of this year. The City championship is tentatively assigned for Dallas on June 9, 10, and 11. The regional play-offs for Conference A schools will follow the same general format as has been used in the past for playing off regional football championships.

The tentative date for deciding district baseball champions for Conferences AA, A, and B will be May 14, and the respective state, regional and bi-district champions for all conferences except the City must be completed by June 4.

The tentative date for deciding the City Conference district winners will be May 21, and the state championship must be completed by June 11.

Athletic Contest Officiating Is Now Big, Exacting Job

By Gordon Bailey
Assistant Principal, University Junior High, Austin

Officiating in athletic contests has become a profession, and all those designated as officials should treat it as such.

The duties which officials perform are common to all sports or contests. These duties may fall into three categories: duty to contestants, duty to the game, and duty to maintain high ideals of the profession.

Officials must adopt a friendly but impersonal attitude toward the players. It is not the duty of the officials to instill fear into the players, as this may not only hinder their playing but antagonize them as well. It is inadvisable for an official to assert his authority too strongly. Players are willing to co-operate with all officials, as a general rule. Of course, now and then there will be a "flare-up," even then, the official must still remain tactful and diplomatic in his use of the authority vested in him.

A prime responsibility of all officials is the enforcement of measures for the safeguard of all players. No one ever knows what "lax" officiating will cause. The following statement is made from the position of a coach and official: "I feel that no coach should criticize an official for calling any roughing or unsportsmanship foul, because I feel that this may be for his own players' protection as well as for the opponents' protection."

Each official must be able to distinguish between ill-temper directed at him, the official—which must be penalized—and the conduct of the player when he is annoyed with himself.

The games of our era travel at a tremendous pace; the lightning-like shifts from the offense to the defense, the complexity of the rules, and the continued pressure from the outside makes the official's job a most arduous one. The official finds no time to deliberate over a decision; the official must think and act in practically the same instant. The situation can make or break the authority given the official by the rules. This means that the duty of every official is to know thoroughly two things: the official rules and the manual of officiating.

Each official has a duty to the officials' organization — whether large or small — to build and maintain high ideals along with good, sound ethics for officiating. Any official who enters the profession of officiating as a hobby, a leisure time activity, or as a means of getting rich will do the game little good. Officiating is a serious and exacting task, requiring special training and plenty of study.

The developing of skills in officiating is not done overnight; it is a long, slow process which pays big dividends in the long-run to the officials and the game.

Postscripts on Athletics

By Dr. Rhea H. Williams
Director of Athletics

Baseball is growing by leaps and bounds in Texas, and after only two years of League sponsorship 660 schools fielded teams during 1948. It is the only major sport which can be played for any great number of years after graduation from high school or college, and it is not uncommon to find men in their forties and fifties playing baseball.

Recent surveys in Texas have shown that baseball is a favorite sport of high-school boys. It is the one game in which it is just as much fun to practice as to play a game, and this cannot be truthfully said of football or basketball.

In fact, five months of football or basketball becomes more work than fun, more drudgery than sport, and this can be attested to by anyone who participates in a five-months' football or basketball program. You cannot justify devoting five months of the school year to any one sport from an educational angle or from the welfare of the boy.

We have some of the finest high-school baseball coaches in Texas to be found anywhere, but taken as a whole, our high-school baseball coaching leaves much to be desired. This, in my opinion, is due to several reasons:

(1) It is the newest addition to the athletic program in Texas high schools.

(2) The lack of emphasis placed on baseball by many of our high-school athletic directors and administrators.

(3) The fact that most of our colleges do not provide or allow their athletes opportunities to participate in baseball.

(4) Too few and inadequate baseball coaching clinics in Texas. The only baseball clinic offered, to my knowledge, has been by the Texas High School Football Coaches Association, and in all frankness and fairness, their efforts in this direction have been lackadaisical and not too energetic.

The League is offering to the high schools of Texas, in collaboration with the National Association of Baseball Leagues, twelve baseball clinics this spring. They will be conducted by outstanding professional baseball players selected and trained for this purpose. They will be gentlemen, college graduates, and skilled in the technical aspects of baseball. The people who are afraid of the word "professional" would do well to visit these clinics and form their own opinions relative to the character and training of these men.

To further increase interest in this sport, the League is inaugurating this year state baseball championships in City and AA Conferences, with a regional championship in Conference A, and a bi-district championship in Conference B.

We should all get behind baseball and provide a well-balanced program of athletics for our students and not give them the same sport for two-thirds of the school year.

The League would like to congratulate the Texas High School Coaches Association for the excellent work they are doing in providing medical care and educational and vocational guidance for the boys who have been unfortunately enough to be injured in high-school football contests. The Executive Committee of this fine Association at its Ft. Worth meeting voted to investigate further the case of Juan Diaz, the Three Rivers boy who was injured in a football game during the 1947 season. The Committee voted unanimously to purchase for Juan some type of locomotive apparatus—the type to depend upon his specific need.

Mr. Hester of Corpus Christi High School was appointed to investigate into the case further and to report back to the Association as to whether there was a need for the Association to provide funds for future medical examinations, doctor's expenses, and if permanent disability aid was to be required.

Districts 7, 12 Given Byes in Basketball

The State Executive Committee at its last meeting drew the byes for the Conference AA basketball districts, and Districts Nos. 7 and 12 were selected for byes.

This means that the winners of basketball Districts 7 and 12 will qualify directly to the State Tournament merely by winning their respective districts and will not have to play a bi-district series in order to qualify for the state play-offs. This will bring eight AA teams to the Tournament and will permit a perfect bracket in that division.

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 interpretation.

Q. Does participation by a B squad in a basketball tournament count as one of the three a team is allowed to enter?

A. This interpretation involves Rule 11 of the Basketball Plan and the new Team Rule definition, Article VII, Section 23. Schools may maintain an A squad which is competing for League honors, and a B squad which is not competing for League honors. Each of these squads may enter three tournaments but they must be kept definite and distinct from each other, and if a boy plays in three tournaments on the B squad and is then transferred to the A squad, if the A squad has played in one tournament the A squad has then violated the tournament rule. The important thing to keep in mind is this: any person who plays on the A team at any time who has competed in more than three tournaments, regardless of which team he competed on, will cause the A team to violate the tournament rule.

Q. Does the eight-semester rule remain in effect when a boy is not officially registered in a school?

A. Yes. Semesters are counted

tations 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.

from the time a student first enrolls in high school for as much as three half credit courses. These semesters are counted regardless of whether he is in school or not.

Six-Man Teams Get Regional Play-offs

Six-man football schools next fall will play to the first regional championship in the history of the Interscholastic League. This is a fitting climax to this fine athletic activity started in Texas in 1938 by the present Director of the League, R. J. Kidd.

It is interesting to note that in the first year only twenty schools participated, while in 1948, 178 six-man football teams were included on the official list, which is the largest number of teams participating in any state in the union.

In 1948 the six-man coaches formed their own professional organization, and thus indicated to all, their sincere interest in this activity for small high schools.