



Let's Stay as We Are Urges Coaches' Ass'n

The Coaches' Association wishes to express its compliments to the University Interscholastic League for the fine job the League has and is doing for the schools of Texas. We believe that it is the best organization of its kind in the United States, and we want it to stay there.

We do not believe, however, that the Interscholastic League will be benefited by joining the National Federation, and the Association wishes to be on record that Texas can still have all the advantages by the working arrangement of the League now has with this and other national and state organizations.—L. W. McConachie, Executive Secretary, Texas High School Coaches' Association.

Interest in Baseball Picks up at Balmorhea

In the past there was absolutely no interest in baseball here. We just did not have too many boys in high school. Only one of them had played playground ball, much less baseball. I did get them to participate in playground ball which worked up some interest. We did not have any equipment.

This year we have three or four boys in high school of Latin-American descent who are really interested. The others are showing some interest. Everything must have its beginning and I believe baseball has here.

I am planning on taking both my coach and myself to the Baseball Clinic in El Paso on February 13. We both need to learn all we can as neither of us are professionals. Then, too, I thought this would help to work up more interest among the boys.

It is true that baseball is "The American Sport," but it is also true that many small towns do not have a team. This one has only a Latin-American team. I would like to see the small town teams revived.—H. F. Collins, Superintendent, Balmorhea Public Schools.

El Paso Radio Station Rebroadcasts Debate

We have just received a transcription of the Interscholastic League debate broadcast of January 21. It makes a fine program and we are grateful to Radio House for sending it to us.

Gale Adkins of Radio House of the University of Texas wrote that you would like to know if and when it might be rebroadcast in this area. I'm glad to report that the people at KTSM, El Paso's NBC station, were impressed sufficiently to schedule it. It was heard over KTSM February 4, at 11 a.m.

I notified all the high schools in El Paso, so that the speech, debate and other interested students could listen. I wrote or called the high schools in Clint, Ysleta and Fabens.

You will also be interested in a debate broadcast which will originate here in El Paso. A few of us have persuaded Station KTSM to stage a tournament here among four competitors: El Paso, Austin, Ysleta and Cathedral High Schools. The first three are members of the League; thus, the tournament will give them some practice for the state competition. The subject, of course, is on the State Severance Tax.

Though not very large in scale, we are proud of this project. We feel it will intensify interest in debate here and lead to greater things in the future.—Richard C. Franklin, Co-ordinator of Radio Education, El Paso Public Schools.

If any other schools are planning debate broadcasts or tournaments, the editor of the LEAGUER would surely appreciate hearing from the schools sponsoring them. If schools have taken part in any pre-competition debates which have been broadcast within the past month, we would like to have a report for publication in the LEAGUER.

This is the final test of a gentleman; the respect for those who are of no possible service to him.—William Lyon Phelps

Supt. Neal Praises Grade School Meets

League Program Rated 'Successful Activity'



Supt. Connally Neal

One of the most successful activities of the Bell County grade schools during 1947-48 was the Grade School Meet held April 16 and 17, the first such meet in the county since 1941.

The idea of reviving League activities was presented by Connally Neal, county superintendent, at a county-wide teachers meeting early in the year. Much interest was shown and teachers were selected to begin work in preparation for the Spring Meet.

County Superintendent Neal had this to say regarding the organization of this meet and the benefits of the League program:

"There were two divisions: A section for rural schools and one for independent district ward schools. Entries were received from nine independent ward schools and twenty of the thirty-five rural schools.

"Participation was limited in some schools because of size, but there was great evidence of co-operation and good will among all schools competing. Appropriate awards of cups and ribbons were given both in the literary events and athletic activities.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

After 40 years of it . . . Dean Shelby Terms League 'A Unique Organization'

By T. H. Shelby, Dean of the Division of Extension

Just forty years ago the Extension Division of The University of Texas had its beginning. The work consisted of teaching by correspondence and lectures by members of the faculty to communities in the State. Thirty-eight years ago last Christmas week, at the Teachers Association at Abilene, the University Debating and Declaration League, out of which the University Interscholastic League has grown, was organized.

The League is unique among similar organizations in that it provides for elimination contests in a great variety of activities both athletic and literary on the local level, the district, the region, and the State. This makes for stiff competition and the resulting stimulus for the individual to give the best he has.

It is unique in another respect in that it is sponsored and administered as an educational agency and is geared to the regular program of the school. Its sole aim is to improve the educational program and train boys and girls for better understanding of and performance in citizenship experience.

Some studies have already been made and more are under way to determine life success and leadership of those boys and girls who have been winners in the various contests in the past. Enough information is available to show a positive correlation between success in League contests and in life careers. This is as it should be. Let those of our profession of education who attempt to minimize contests remember that life at every turn of the road is a contest, and that the highest and finest type of co-operation comes from engaging in contest activities, and that the greatest stimulus to do one's best comes from excelling in some form of activity.

For many years it has been apparent to the writer that, if we would get the most from a boy or girl in school work, get him or her interested in some activity in which he or she can excel. The prestige of being the best tennis player or at least a good tennis player, of being the center on the



Dean T. H. Shelby has served as Chairman of the State Executive Committee since 1923.

football team, of being a member of a fine debating team, or president of the students association, will often cause an indifferent student to become a fine student. He will wade through difficult and uninteresting academic material because of the pride he has in his old school and in being a leader in some one activity. Thousands of teachers and principals can testify to the principle here illustrated.

The University Interscholastic League is proud of its past, but it is not looking backward but forward. We are concerned with what the League will be ten or twenty years down the road. It all depends on the use made by the school people of the State of the contest stimulus in education and how the school administrator uses the League program by gearing it into the regular program of the school. The ideal should be not how good, but how good can we be when the whole school participates.

40,000 Musicians Prepare for Meets

Regional Personnel, Centers Announced

This Spring over 40,000 Texas high-school musicians will represent their schools in orchestra, band and choral events in the Music Competition-Festivals sponsored by the University Interscholastic League, according to F. W. Savage, director of music activities.

Most of the ten regions of the state have already held their marching contests, but several will include this contest on their programs in April and May.

Times and Place

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

Region I, Vocal and Orchestra, April 8, Canyon; Band, April 29, 30, Canyon.

Region II, Solo and Ensemble, April 29, 30, San Angelo; Band, Orchestra and Vocal, April 29, 30, San Angelo; Marching, April 29, 30, San Angelo.

Region III, Solo and Ensemble Contest, April 29, 30, Waco; Band, Orchestra and Vocal, April 29, 30, Waco.

Region IV, Solo and Ensemble, March 12, Tyler; Band and Orchestra, April 22, Tyler; Vocal, May 7, Tyler.

Region V, Vocal, April 2, Huntsville; Band and Orchestra, April 8, 9, Huntsville.

Region VI, Band, April 1, San Antonio; Orchestra and Vocal, April 29, San Antonio.

Region VII, Vocal, March 26, A.&I. College, Kingsville; Instrumental Solos and Ensembles, April 8, A.&I. College, Kingsville; Band and Orchestra, April 9, A.&I. College, Kingsville.

Region VIII, Band and Orchestra, April 2, Alpine; Junior High Band, April 7, Andrews; Vocal, March 26, Alpine.

Region IX, Band, May 6, 7, Mercedes; Vocal, April 29, 30, San Benito.

Region X, Solos and Ensembles, April 29, North Texas State Teachers College, Denton; Vocal, April 29, North Texas State Teachers College, Denton; Band and Orchestra, April 30, North Texas State Teachers College, Denton.

Contest Chairmen

Chairmen of the three contests by regions are:

Region I, General, Jerry Newman, West Texas State Teachers College, Canyon; Band, Don Hays, Littlefield; Orchestra, Louise Dicken, Amarillo; Vocal, Madelyn Robinson, Amarillo.

Region II, General, Homer Anderson, San Angelo; Band, Homer Anderson; Orchestra, Robert Fielder, Abilene; Vocal, Jean Barlow, San Angelo.

Region III, General, Lyle Skinner, Waco; Band, Lyle Skinner; Orchestra, Lyle Skinner; Vocal, Leta Spearman, Waco.

Region IV, General, P. C. Martinez, Tyler; Band, P. C. Martinez; Orchestra, P. C. Martinez; Vocal, Clyde Wolford, Tyler.

Region V, General, Dr. Joseph R. Griggs, Huntsville; Band, C. R. Hackney, Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville; Orchestra, Dr. Lena Milam, Beaumont; Vocal, Rex Carnes, Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville.

Region VI, General, Irving Driehard, Brackenridge High School, San Antonio; Band, Irving Driehard; Orchestra, Kenneth C. Emory, Thomas Jefferson High School, San Antonio; Vocal, Dr. Ira Bowles, Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos.

Region VII, General, Wilbur L. Gregg, Kingsville; Band, Wilbur L. Gregg; Orchestra, G. Lewis Doll, Corpus Christi; Vocal, Mrs. Aurelia Scoggin, North Side Junior High School, Corpus Christi.

Region VIII, General, John Carrico, Sul Ross State Teachers College, Alpine; Band, John Carrico; Junior High Band, Everett B. Maxwell, Andrews; Choral, John Carrico.

Region IX, Band, Joe Bellamah, Weslaco; Orchestra, James Murphy, Brownsville; Vocal, W. E. Hatchett, San Benito.

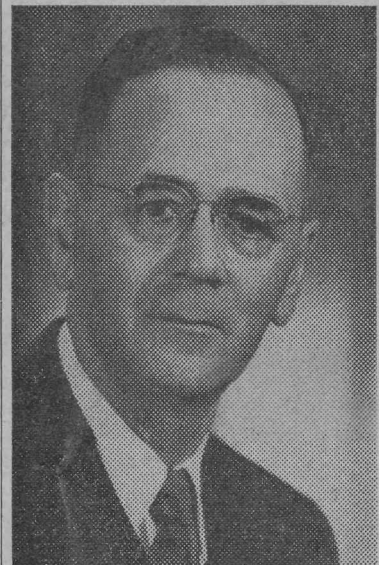
Region X, General, Floyd Graham, North Texas State Teachers College, Denton; Band, George Rucker, Bowie; Orchestra, G. H. Carson, Arlington Heights High School, Fort Worth; Vocal, John Lewis, Texas State College for Women, Denton.

Regional Directors, Centers Listed for '49 Spring Meets

Veteran Regional Director Gives Formula for Success

The man responsible for the success of the Region III Meet for the past six years is Dr. C. L. Wiseman, director of the School of Education at Southern Methodist University in Dallas.

The campus of Southern Methodist University was named as the center. Last year, under the new League plan of three separate conferences, approximately 1200



Dr. C. L. Wiseman

Topics Suggested For '50 Debaters

Conservation Query Has Strong Appeal

By Bruce Roach
Director of Speech Activities

A topic proposed for the League's debate question in 1949-50 which has been receiving a great deal of attention throughout the country, one involving the future welfare of Texas, is that of water and soil conservation. Since there is no question as to the need for this conservation program, the query would be worded as to the desirability of the State or the Federal Government as the administrator.

A look at the agricultural yield in Texas gives an alarming picture. In yield per acre, Texas is near the bottom of every list, even though gross production may be great. Thousands of acres of topsoil are completely gone. Thousands of more acres are badly eroded. With this erosion have gone millions of tons of chemicals essential to plant growth—all this within a little over a hundred years of Texas crop cultivation.

Prompt Action Needed

Coupled with this gloomy picture is the declining available water supply in Texas. The work of building a system of conservation dams, and other conservation practices, has barely been started. Public minded citizens say that steps must be taken at once to insure the proper drainage, proper crops, and judicious use of our greatest resources—water and land. The future of Texas depends on the future status of her soil and water. Who will be responsible for saving our resources—the State or the Federal Government? And what about States' Rights if the National Government steps in? Will Texas become merely a territory subject to the dictates of Washington? Will national bureaucracy move in and destroy the state government structure? Would national supervision bring confusion or serious curtailment of states' rights? These and many other questions would have to be answered in a discussion of the proposed large-scale conservation program.

National Question Proposed

Another topic proposed by the N.U.E.A. Committee on Debate as a debate question for next season is the elimination of the present system of electing a president by the electoral college and a proposal, instead, of presidential election by direct vote of the people. The electoral college, begun in 1787, is believed by many to be outmoded now.

As a subject of national interest, this topic on the electoral college seems to have all of the elements of a good debate question, and should prove of interest to debaters if it is chosen.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Ohio Considers Ban Of High School Frats

The Board of Education in Cleveland, Ohio, is studying a recent report of the faculty committee, and is considering its recommendations that high-school fraternities be definitely banned.

The faculty committee's report on fraternities in Cleveland high schools condemned these organizations as "inciters of prejudice in matters of race, religion, and economic status" and called them "sources of heart aches among students."

Further, it was stated that "school authorities have been reduced to the absurd position of having to court the support of these exclusive groups to assure the success of a school-wide social event."

A number of changes have been made in the Regional Meet set-up this spring, which will mean some schools winning district honors will attend a different center for their regional competition on April 23.

Two new directors general have been named this year. In Region I, Sam Leifeste of Texas Technological College, Lubbock, succeeds Dr. Ernest Wallace, and in Region V, Arthur W. Angrist of Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville, succeeds M. R. Etheridge.

Names of the directors general, who will make all arrangements for the literary contests and track and field events, and the various regional centers follow:

Region I: Director General, Sam Leifeste. Center: Texas Technological College, Lubbock.

Region II: Director General, Nat Williams. Center: Abilene.

Region III: Director General, Dr. C. L. Wiseman. Center: Southern Methodist University, Dallas.

Region IV: Conferences A and B: Director General, B. E. Masters. Center: Kilgore Junior College, Kilgore.

Region V: Conference AA: Director General, Lawrence Franks. Center: Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College, Nacogdoches.

Region VI: Conferences A and B: Director General, Arthur W. Angrist. Center: Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville.

Region VII: Conference AA: Director General, Dr. Eldon D. Brinley. Center: Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville.

Region VIII: Conferences A and B only: Director General, Pat H. Norwood. Center: Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos.

Region IX: Director General, Dr. Eldon D. Brinley. Center: Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville.

Region X: Conference B only: Director General, W. A. Miller. Center: Odessa.

AA Regional Centers

Conference AA Regional Meets will be held at the following centers:

Districts 1-3, Region I, Texas Technological College, Lubbock.

Districts 4-6, Region II, Abilene.

Districts 7-9, Region III, Southern Methodist University, Dallas.

Districts 10-13, Region IV, Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College, Nacogdoches.

Districts 14-15, Region VII, Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville.

A Regional Centers

Conference A Regional Meets will be held at these centers:

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Driving Contest Proposed For League Co-Sponsorship

A proposal has been made that the University Interscholastic League inaugurate a safe driving contest. Co-sponsors of this competition would be the Department of Public Safety, the Department of Education and the Texas Safety Association.

Directors of the contest would be Capt. J. O. Musick of the Department of Public Safety, C. E. Sanderson, director of the Safety Division, and George Clarke, managing director of the Texas Safety Association.

To be eligible to compete, schools must be accredited schools in Driver and Safety Education. Individual eligibility rules would be these:

1. The student must have completed or be taking an approved course in Driver Education and Driver Training during the current year.

2. The student must be the holder of a valid Texas Operator's License (and be at least fourteen years old).

3. The student must never have been involved (as a driver) in a reportable traffic accident.

4. The student must not have been arrested for a traffic violation. This will include arrests for a moving violation, all hazardous violations and violations of the Driver's License Law. Tickets for overtime parking violation would be accepted.

5. A student must be eligible under Article VIII of the League's Constitution and Rules.

A girl champion and a boy champion of the State would be selected and these two would represent Texas in the National Contest, with all expenses paid.

The safe driving contest would follow the usual pattern for League competition, beginning with the local school and continuing through district, regional and state competition.

Rules for the suggested contest provide for a written examination and a driving test.

The written material would cover physical laws, highway laws and driving procedures. The behind-the-wheel tests would be these: The weaving tests; angle parking; parallel parking; driving forward and reverse on line; stopping on lines.

The final examination would be in the form of an actual driving trip over a prearranged route of about 30 miles and return.

Cars would be furnished schools for the driving tests, which would be scheduled separately from other League meets.

Representatives of the Department of Public Safety, the Department of Education and the Texas Safety Association will appear at the State Meeting of Delegates in May to present the safe driving contest before representatives of schools. The plan will later be submitted to the Legislative Advisory Council next fall.

Study of League Booklets Will Aid Math Contestants

By W. E. S. Dickerson, University Junior High School, Austin

(Mr. Dickerson was manager of the Number Sense Contest at the 1948 State Meet in Austin and will serve in that capacity this year. He has taught in the public schools of Texas and Oklahoma for the past 26 years.)

The Number Sense Contest sponsored by the University Interscholastic League is one of the most important of all the literary contests open to the public school children of Texas.



W. E. S. Dickerson

The handbook available for study in preparation for this contest is The University of Texas Publication No. 4526, entitled *Developing Number Sense*, by Dr. J. W. Calhoun. Copies are available by application to the University Interscholastic League State Office.

The best method to follow in preparation for the contest in Number Sense is to study Dr. Calhoun's booklet carefully, particularly pages 4-17, in which he gives excellent suggestions for rapid calculation in the fundamental processes covered by the contest. Following this study, a careful drill on the 1,000 type problems on pages 17-39 will prove of great benefit. The contest problems have been chosen so as to represent all the various general types given in the booklet.

Grade School Meet Roster Completed

98 Districts Set up For '49 Competition

As a result of the interest in organizing grade-school meets indicated from the returns of the questionnaire sent member grade schools, the State Office has announced the creation of ninety-eight separate districts for grade school competition.

Districts were limited to county boundaries where possible in order to limit excessive travel among these young groups. Where only one elementary school in a county showed interest in the special grade-school meet, that school was assigned to a neighboring county if distance permitted. In case this transfer did not seem feasible, it was suggested that single schools incorporate League activities in their intramural program until such time as other schools in the same county became interested.

Notices have been sent to 338 schools assigning each to a district and asking one principal to act as organizing chairman. Principals of all schools will meet together and set up this framework for each contest according to their needs and wishes.

Rules and materials are provided by the State Office for contests in Number Sense, Playground Ball, Choral Singing, Music Appreciation, Ready Writers, Declaration, Spelling and Plain Writing, Junior Track and Field, Junior Tennis, Volleyball and Story Telling.

Requisitions are being sent to organizing chairmen, which may be used to request free materials from the State Office for conducting each contest.

An elementary school which is a member of the University Interscholastic League but which was not assigned to a district may participate in a local grade-school meet by notifying the organizing chairman of the district of its intention.

Students welcome this old-fashioned idea of "mental arithmetic" and in these days when our educational philosophy sometimes flounders about in seeking its own definition, the study of this fundamental method in arithmetical calculation provides a sure unit for progress.



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In a few weeks the limelight will shift from football and basketball to the boys and girls competing in debate, declamation, journalism, tennis, mathematics and other League contests.

These contestants, whether they debate, declaim, write headlines or type, are spending lots of time preparing for the competition they will face during the various meets. They deserve the support and recognition that we give to those who have been outstanding in football and basketball. School publications can help with the publicity. High-school editors should see to it that the boys and girls in the literary, dramatics, and spring athletic program are properly recognized.

The major responsibility rests, however, with the school administrators to see that the local newspapers get full information on the schools' entries, and district, regional and state winners.

We have been agreeably surprised and pleased at the interest of the grade schools in the grade-school meets. The grade-school meet assignments are being set up and will be mailed out to those schools that have requested these assignments. One principal in the district will be asked to serve as the organizing chairman.

Many of the schools have asked about the Picture Memory Contest. This contest was discontinued during the war, but plans are now underway to revive it for next year. Schools not taking part in a grade-school meet can use the Music Appreciation and Picture Memory contests in their regular classroom work.

The statement has been made quite often that attendance and interest were greatly reduced during the 1948 football season. This statement we seriously challenge. Interest and attendance in football last season increased in practically all areas of the state. The only exceptions to this trend were in Dallas and Fort Worth, where certain intangible factors were involved. Interest and attendance were very high in district competition, where the real interest should be. The paid attendance records for championship games did not decrease, as was often stated by various sports writers. Around 11,000 people attended the City Conference game (the press reported 9,000). Around 16,000 tickets were sold for the AA championship game, and over 10,000 tickets were sold for the A championship game, for a total of 37,000 people who saw the championship games. These figures are based on actual financial reports filed in the State Office and not on press releases. As you can see, the total attendance of 37,000 for the three championship games is an average figure for attendance at past AA championship games. It then reverts to the matter of your philosophy of athletics as to whether it is better to have one AA championship game for the whole state, or whether it is better to have three championship games with more boys participating (and the game is for the boy), with more sectional and geographical interest, and with more sections of the state having an opportunity to see a championship game. It is logical to assume that attendance would have been much higher for the AA and the A championship games if weather conditions had not been so unfavorable. Therefore, in our opinion, attendance and interest did not increase during the 1948 football season, but was merely divided up among the three conferences, rather than being concentrated in one conference. This, we contend, is a healthy trend. R. H. W.

In discussing League trends at a schoolmen's club meeting recently, some time was devoted to the question of classification of schools for equal and fair competition. We pointed out that the population trend in Texas indicated that in a few years there would be a large increase in high-school enrollment. This condition will necessitate further changes in League classification.

The high-school enrollment increase in certain sections of the state forced a number of A high schools into AA competition. This situation overcrowded a few districts and eliminated the round-robin district schedule. If we had not created the City Conference a number of AA districts would have been forced to have determined zone championships first and then a district champion. Such a plan would have forced all schools in the district to hold one open date the last of the season.

Ten years ago the population in many of our small towns was around 2,500 while today these same towns have 5,000 to 6,000 people. High-school conferences are not like college conferences for the reason that new industries, oil discoveries and consolidations in an area can bring about new schools and new conferences within a few years.

It is the responsibility of the League's State Office to watch enrollment trends and plan for the possible adjustments in districts all over the state. As we see it, the large high schools with 1,000 or more students will remain that size or even get larger.

There are more boys out for football in some of the large AA high schools than there are boys in some of the smaller AA high schools. For example, in one AA district there is a high school with 3,200 pupils in the last four grades. In this high-school system there are 255 boys out for football. In the same district there is another high school that has 525 in the last four grades. Such a condition makes unfair competition and for that reason we believe that our present classification procedure for AA must undergo a change.

Marching Contests Results Reported

70 Schools Compete In Regions V, VII

Regions V and VII here reported results of the Marching Contest to the Director of Music Activities. Schools in Region V competed for ratings in this event December 4 at Sam-Houston State Teachers College at Huntsville. The contest for Region VII schools was held in Alice, December 10.

Fifty-seven schools, from elementary to large high schools, entered the Region V competition. Results, as reported by Joseph R. Griggs, chairman of Region V executive committee, and C. R. Hackney, general chairman, were as follows:

Class E: Crockett Elementary, Division II.

Class D: Woodland Acres Junior, Division I; Galena Park Junior, Division II.

Class C: Horace Mann Junior (Baytown), Texas City Junior, Division I; Baytown Junior, Freepport Junior, Jackson Junior (Pasadena), Lake Jackson Junior (Freepport), South Houston Junior (Pasadena), Travis Junior (Conroe), Velasco Junior (Freepport), Division II.

Class B: Katy, Division I; Anahuac, Dayton, Humble, Liberty, Missouri City, Mont Belvieu, Sugar Land, Sweeny, Trinity, Webster, Woodville, Division II; Angleton, Division III; Hull-Daisetta, Division IV; Groveton, Hempstead, Lovelady, Division V.

Class A: Alvin, Huntsville, Nederland, Division I; Aldine, Brenham, Caldwell, Cedar Bayou, Crockett, Dickinson, La Porte, Livingston, Navasota, Lamar (Rosenberg-Richmond), Silsbee, West Columbia, Division II; La Marque, Division III.

Class AA: Bryan, Freepport, Galena Park, Pasadena, Division I; Conroe, Port Neches, South Park (Beaumont), Division II; Texas City, Division III.

Class AA-I: Reagan (Houston), Division I; Beaumont, Robert E. Lee (Baytown), Port Arthur, Division II.

Thirteen schools entered their bands in the Marching Contest in Region VII. C. E. Wade, chairman of the executive committee, reported the following results:

Class B: Hebronville, San Diego, Division II; Refugio, Division III; George West, Division IV; Goliad, Division V.

Class A: Sinton, Beeville, Division III; Aransas Pass, Division IV.

Class AA: Kingsville, Division I; Alice, Victoria, Division III. Class AA-I: Corpus Christi, Laredo, Division II.



Correction in Spelling Lists
On page 14, line 7, of the Word Lists for Interscholastic League Spelling Contest, the word "incident" is misspelled.
The State Office asks that persons finding any misspelled word in the Word List to report this at once so that attention may be called to the error in the Official Notice Column.

Baseball Plan Deadlines

- 1. May 14—last date for certifying district baseball champions in Conferences B, A, and AA.
2. May 28—last date for certifying district baseball champions in City Conference.
3. June 4—last date for regional and bi-district baseball play-offs.
4. June 7, 8, 9—State Baseball Tournament for AA Conference.
5. June 10 and 11—State Baseball Tournament for City Conference.

Glen Rose Suspended

Glen Rose High School has been suspended in football during the 1949 season for mistreatment of football officials. This action was taken by the State Executive Committee, on January 19.

Arp Suspended

Arp High School has been suspended from League football for one year and until the State Committee is convinced the rules and regulations of the League will be strictly enforced. The suspension was brought about by two rule violations: Use of an ineligible player and failure to include the player's name on the football eligibility blank furnished the State Office. This action was taken by the State Executive Committee on January 12.

Now that is the wisdom of a man, in every instance of his labour, to hitch his wagon to a star, and see his chore done by the gods themselves.—R. W. Emerson.

MUSIC MATTERS

By F. W. Savage, Director of Music Activities

At last we struck a hornet's nest. Response has been most gratifying concerning the proposition which was made in last month's column. In case you've forgotten, we proposed the idea that the requirements for the marching contest be liberalized. A few letters which were received com-

at that particular time. If these conditions continue to exist, the inequality of the organizations and regions will be so apparent that a standard of performance in one section of the State cannot possibly be a basis for another region. . . . Certainly you will find plenty of band directors who don't want to include marching as we now have it. I believe we might as well do away with sight-reading as take the fundamentals out of marching. The whole picture has reverted to a group of band directors drilling their students to play well enough to get a Division I rating in concert playing. If that's all it is going to amount to, then we should change the concert requirements, say as the State of New York, give a list of 8 selections to be played and let the judges pick the numbers the band can execute on the day of the contest. . . .

"I wish that you, or whoever has the authority to do so, would outline a set of rules so clear and definite that anyone anywhere could understand them, then make the entire state live up to them. We have work to do, and it is part of the job of every director to drill his band in the three separate divisions of his work. If we are going to exclude any portion of it, we are starting to admit that we are a group of incompetent teachers, and that we are not able to do our work. I think a good, firm hand, a do it or else attitude on the part of the Interscholastic League is now needed."

Should any more be said? Have you thought through this idea like those whose letters are quoted above? Why do we always originate a controversial matter just before the Convention at Galveston? What will happen at Galveston when we introduce the idea again of discarding the prescribed lists for solos and ensembles? Is it a mistake to assume that all directors are interested in raising the standards of playing and performance and will do so without being "made" to do it by having prescribed lists? Speaking of "educational objectives in music education," just where does music education leave off and community service begin, or does it?

- 1. Inspection be kept as part of the marching contest.
2. Five minutes to be the maximum time for the inspection.
3. Do not over-do the inspection and have the band ready to march at all times.
4. Require maneuvers be maintained but in the grading, percentages for inspection be reduced and the balance added to the heading entitled "Special Maneuvers."

Colonel E. V. Adams, Director of Texas A&M Bands says:

"I feel that the marching contest is an entirely different matter from the football show. I have seen football shows that involve none of the requirements of a marching band. As for the inspection, I feel that the main trouble there lies in the fact that the bands are not properly instructed as to how to stand an inspection. . . . The points involved in inspection are important and cannot be judged from the press box. With-out the required part of the marching contest, the judges would really be on the spot for it would all become just a matter of opinion as to whether the band put on a good show. . . ."

"I take the stand that a band that does not know how to dress, stand at attention, execute simple facings properly, and do the required movements as we now have them, is not a marching band regardless of how good a football show they may put on. . . . I am for leaving the (adjudication) sheet as we now have it but think the values should be printed on the sheet for each item to be judged."

Jack Mahan of Texarkana, who watches me pretty closely both from a personal and official position, writes, "I was quite surprised at such an agitation appearing in your column. . . . If the basic principles of marching should be excluded from our contests, we would have haphazard results without a definite pattern. This would mean that we no longer would have a basis for judging marching, but would rather have only grounds for judging effect. It would be only a short time until there would be no means for judging precision, hence discipline would deteriorate taking with it all chances of developing well-drilled organizational work from our growth and replace it with glamorized appeal. . . ."

"To assume that an individual or individuals (judges) are capable of picking out the use of basic maneuvers during a glamorized show is no more sensible than to say that we are all capable of seeing through a magician's tricks. If originality, suitability, execution, appearance, playing and general effect were the only items considered, the plan of judging would be more personalized than ever. This is what we are trying to overcome. Who is the authority who is expert enough to decide just what is clever or spectacular? Differences of opinion would most certainly ride high!" And then, from my friend Pat Arers of Alamo Heights in San Antonio, we hear, "To my mind, this is in direct opposition to good educational practices, and further relegates the band to the category of a sideshow attraction. . . . With the war, we found various regions of the State going away with "sight-reading," or "marching" or whichever suited their convenience."

Grade School Meets Important, Says Neal

(Continued from Page 1)

"Although the Grade School Meet might seem very insignificant to many, it was an occasion of great importance to the participants of small schools. The fact that these young children were given recognition for their achievements for school officials to plan such an activity. . . ."

"Contests included in our meet were: Number Sense, Playground Ball, Choral Singing, Ready Writers, Declamation, Spelling, Junior Track and Field, and Story-Telling. Each event was well attended and competition was keen. . . ."

"Our meet fostered good will among our schools, gave students an opportunity to compete against others of their age and grade (many entered such a contest for the first time), provided a worthy activity for schools to major in during the year, and last but not least, served as a training ground for extracurricular activities."

In conclusion, County Superintendent Neal said, "The Interscholastic League is serving its intended purpose in providing an organization for youth participation in the public schools of Texas. Bell County believes in League activities and the League program."



Journalism and the School Paper.

By DeWitt C. Reddick. Boston: D. C. Heath and Co., 1949 (Third Edition). viii plus 419 pp. Illustrated. \$2.40.

Since his first edition of "Journalism and the School Paper" came out in 1938, Dr. DeWitt Reddick's book has gone through four printings and two editions. Thousands of high-school students and their teachers have found in it the practical answers to questions in their minds.

Now the third edition is out with six new chapters plus a section on a model staff organization for a high-school paper and another on putting agreements with printers into writing. Many illustrations are new and the remaining chapters have been revised.

When the second edition of this text came out in 1941, a reviewer at Wayne University, writing in "Journalism Quarterly," had the following to say about it.

"Professor Reddick's style is never uninteresting. The exercise materials at the end of each chapter are realistic and stimulating. An appendix includes a valuable reading list and a usable style sheet. There is a thorough index. This book, on the whole, fares better than do most books of its kind."

Certainly what that reviewer said about Dr. Reddick's second edition is true of the third. His style is interesting, easy, and clear—for the student, the teacher, or the professional journalist. He not only tells how something is done, but why—something that too many other textbooks fail to do.

The new chapters in the book grew directly out of problems which Dr. Reddick has met in recent years in his work with high-school papers as director of the Interscholastic League Press Conference. They deal with the evolution of the American newspaper; getting reader interest into news stories; pictures—their use and abuse; public opinion and the school paper; and problems in make-up. What was formerly one chapter on circulation and advertising has been expanded to a chapter on each of these subjects.

An excellent new section in the chapter on headlines deals with getting key words into the heads. Each point is illustrated with examples such as "Faculty Announces New NHS Members" can be made more meaningful when revised to read "Fourteen Chosen for Honor Society."

Another of the new chapters, "Problems in Make-Up," presents new and practical developments in achieving contrast, type devices, make-up below the fold, and make-up of inside pages. "Studies in Make-Up" at the end of this chapter analyzes the strong points of some of the best examples of good page make-up to be found.

The new chapter on reader interest offers specific suggestions for meeting the ever-present problem of how to write the story which everybody in school already knows about. Dr. Reddick also shows how to avoid the common failing of writing stories, such as club meetings, in such a way that only those who participated are interested.

Those who know him well will agree that he is a wonderful teacher, one who not only teaches but inspires, one who makes life-long friends of his students. Those same qualities show in his book as well as in his classroom.—N.D.

ILPC Members to Compete At Regional Meets April 23

By Norris G. Davis, Assistant Professor of Journalism The University of Texas

It's about time for some dates for those of us who are interested in high-school journalism. The dates are April 23 and May 6 and 7 for the Lone Star Division, and May 13 and 14 for the Four-City Division.

April 23 is of particular importance for members of the Lone Star Division of the ILPC

because on that date the nine regional contests of the Interscholastic League will be held. For the first time members of the ILPC will be entering these contests. Instead of entering their papers in the State-wide judging contest at ILPC headquarters, Lone Star papers this year will enter their two chosen staff members in the regional meet. Winners in the AA, A, and B divisions at these regional contests then will be the official contestants at the State Convention for the Lone Star group in Austin, May 6 and 7.

To members of the Four-City Division of the ILPC, May 13 and 14 are important. On these days contestants from the papers of schools in Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston, and San Antonio will enter directly into their division of the state contest without any preliminary eliminations. A convention program will also be held in connection with the contests.

But April 23 should be a date for the Four-City group to observe also—a date which it is hoped will serve as a deadline for the formation of voluntary city press associations through which students and teachers in each city can share experiences and prepare more fully for their own state meeting. More about this later.

Schools outside the four cities are eligible to enter the regional journalism contests if they meet four requirements. The school must publish a school paper, the paper must be a member of the Interscholastic League Press Conference, the school and the contestants must meet the general requirements of eligibility for all Interscholastic League events as set forth in the Constitution and Rules, and the school must fill out a special enrollment blank not later than March 23.

If there is any question in your mind about your membership in the ILPC, please write to me immediately at the School of Journalism, The University of Texas, Austin 12, Texas. If you don't have a copy of the League Constitution and Rules, either check with your principal or superintendent or write to the Bureau of Public School Service, The University of Texas.

Regional directors will send instructions to your school. Since this is the first time that journalism has been included in these contests, however, there may be some slip-ups. Watch the news columns of this paper for announcements and check with your principal or superintendent to make sure that your contestants are properly entered. Journalism contests will not be held at the district level. All those participating will enter directly into the regional meets April 23. Contests and rules will be similar to those held at the state level. There will be five events—news writing, copyreading, headline writing, feature story writing, and editorial writing. Each contestant must engage in each of the five events. The two highest-scoring

Members of both divisions, the Four-City and Lone Star, should remember that papers are not to be judged this year as the basis for entrance in the state contests. That doesn't mean, however, that we don't want you to send your papers to ILPC headquarters. Judging is out, but criticism is not. Individual criticisms of papers are being continued, and we are trying now to speed up those criticisms and at the same time answer all of the specific questions which you send in to us. In addition to the criticisms mailed to you individually on your papers, the ILPC has held two regional conferences this year, one at Houston and one at Odessa, at which the problems of the papers whose staffs were present were discussed. It is hoped that several more such meetings can be held next year.

Speech Director Surveys Merits of Debate Topics

(Continued from Page 1)

A third topic that has been proposed is that of the tidelands situation. This topic is another one of vital interest to Texans. Here again we face the question of what is to be done in this problem of Federal Government vs. states' rights. Perhaps there is a way of co-operation. A discussion of this topic would bring that to light.

This question will call for a detailed review and re-study of the basic Federal-State relationships. It will call for a close study of the U. S. Constitution and the State Constitution. The balanced structure of rights and jurisdictions which the Constitution sets up between the National Government, the states and people is a problem that every clear-thinking Texan might well examine. A good deal of material has been written on the subject, and our present State Administration is keenly interested in the topic. The tidelands problem might well be a profitable and interesting question for debate next year.

These topics are but a few of the suggested topics for 1949-50. Others include: A Two-Party System of Government for Texas; Unicameral Legislation for Texas; Canadian-American Relations; Federal Aid to Higher Education.

In general, debaters seem to have taken a greater interest in the questions when they were on state topics. This is understandable since these questions deal with problems at home. All the topics, both state and national, will be submitted to all University Interscholastic League member-schools for a vote. Before the topics are placed on the ballot, the State Office would appreciate some expression from any interested person on the various topics, particularly the three discussed in this article.

Each speech teacher or contest coach can aid in the selection as well as the wording of the question by sending suggestions to the Director of Speech Activities, Box H, University Station, Austin, Texas.

Regional Meet Centers Revealed

(Continued from Page 1)

Districts 1-5, Region I, Texas Technological College, Lubbock.

Districts 6-9, Region II, Abilene.

Districts 10-14, Region III, Southern Methodist University, Dallas.

Districts 15-19, Region IV, Kilgore Junior College, Kilgore.

Districts 20-23, Region V, Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville.

Districts 24-28, Region VI, Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos.

Districts 29-31, Region VII, Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville.

Conference B Meets

Conference B schools will have their regional centers at the following places:

Districts 1-10, Region I, Texas Technological College, Lubbock.

Districts 11-22, Region II, Abilene.

Districts 23-39, Region III, Southern Methodist University, Dallas.

Districts 40-54, Region IV, Kilgore Junior College, Kilgore.

Districts 55-65, Region V, Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville.

Districts 66-77, Region VI, Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos.

Districts 78-84, Region VII, Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville.

Districts 85-91, Region VIII, Odessa.

City Conference Meets

1. Dallas: Crozier Technical, Forest Avenue, North Dallas, Sunset, W. H. Adamson, Woodrow Wilson; Director General, Supt. E. B. Comstock.

2. Fort Worth: Arlington Heights, Carter Riverside, Fort Worth Technical, North Side, Paschal, Polytechnic; Director General, Herman Clark.

3. Houston: Charles H. Milby, Jefferson Davis, John H. Reagan, M. B. Lamar, Sam Houston, San Jacinto, Stephen F. Austin; Director General, E. C. Gates.

4. San Antonio: Alamo Heights, Brackenridge, Burbank, Harlandale, San Antonio Technical, Sidney Lanier, Thomas Jefferson; Director General, Thomas B. Portwood.

The State Meet for Conference AA, A, and B is scheduled for May 5, 6, and 7 in Austin. The City Conference State Meet will be held in San Antonio, May 13 and 14.



In the January LEAGUER we began a listing of all the new plays received by our library during the fall semester. Since space did not permit publication of the entire list, we are continuing the list this month in order that all new plays may be brought to the attention of drama producing groups.

If you wish to read any of the plays listed in either the January or February column (or any other plays from the major publishing companies), we shall be happy to send them to you for examination purposes. The only cost to you is the postage both ways. Address requests to the Interscholastic League Drama Service, Box H, University Station, Austin, Texas.

Walter H. Baker Co., 178 Tremont, Boston, Mass.:

Goodbye Miss Lizzie Borden, by Lillian De La Torre. Roy. \$5, 1m4w, 1 act, drama.
Sandals and Golden Heels, by Maxine Finsterwald. Non-roy., 1m2w, 1 act, fantasy for children.
High Adventure, by Ruth L. Koehler. Non-roy., 8m9w, 1 act, religious play.
The Sweetheart of U Baka Pi, by John Nash. Non-roy., 8m8w, 3 act, comedy.
This Changing World and The Story of Our Flag, by Lucille Sylvester. Non-roy., pageants in one act.

Dramatic Publishing Co., 1706 So. Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.:

The Professor's Circus, by William Davidson. Roy. \$25., 9m12w, 3 act, comedy.
One Foot in Heaven, dramatized by Irving Phillips. Roy. \$25., 8m9w, 3 act, comedy.
Beware of Termites, by Rilla Carlisle. Non-roy., 6w, 1 act, comedy.
Lilies Are Blooming, by Joseph Bachelor. Non-roy., 3w, 1 act, comedy-drama.
Out from New Bedford, by Frederick G. Walsh. Roy. \$5., 2m2w, 1 act, comedy-drama.
Grace for Vincent, by Herman Miller. Roy. \$5., 2m2w, 1 act, drama.
Never Knew It to Fail, by Margaret Landsman. Non-roy., 8w, 1 act, comedy.
The Perfect Date, by Rilla Carlisle. Non-roy., 4m7w, 1 act, comedy.
It's Whom You Know, by Kenneth N. Wallace. Non-roy., 4m2w, 1 act, comedy.
That's the Spirit, by Bill Friend. Non-roy., 2m5w, 1 act, comedy.
Meet Me in St. Louis, dramatized by Perry Clark. Roy. \$25., 7m9w, 3 act, comedy.
Here We Go Again, by Roland Fernand. Roy. \$10-\$25., 4m10w, 3 act, comedy.
Three to Get Married, by William Davidson. Roy. \$25., 8m6w and extras, 3 act, comedy.
Great Expectations, dramatized by Marian Jackson. Roy. \$10-\$25., 8m6w, 3 act, comedy-drama.
Susie the Siren, by Anne C. Martens. Roy. \$10-\$25., 7m9w and extras, 3 act, comedy.
Now and Forever, dramatized by Myra-Lockwood. Roy. \$25., 6m5w, 3 act, comedy.

Dramatists Play Service, 6 E. 39th St., N. Y.:

Voice of the Turtle, by John Van Druten. Roy. \$50, 1m2w, 3 act, comedy.
All My Sons, by Arthur Miller. Roy. \$50, 6m4w, 3 act, comedy.
Another Part of the Forest, by Lillian Hellman. Roy. \$50., 8m5w, 3 act, drama.
Henrietta the Eighth, by Kurtz Gordon. Roy. \$15., 6m9w, 3 act, comedy.
A Streetcar Named Desire, by Tennessee Williams. Roy. on app., 7m6w, 3 act, drama.
The Survivors, by Peter Viertel and Irwin Shaw. Roy. \$35-\$25., 13m 2w, 3 act, melodrama.
Lamp at Midnight, by Barrie Stavis. Roy. \$35-\$25., 50m2w, 3 act, drama (A play about Galileo).
Deep Are the Roots, by Arnaud D'Usseau and James Gow. Roy. \$50-\$25., 7m4w, 3 act, drama.
The Whole World Over, by Konstantin Simonov. Roy. \$50-\$25., 7m4w, 3 act, comedy.
Woman Bites Dog, by Bella and Samuel Spewack. Roy. \$35-\$25., 17m3w, 3 act, satirical comedy.
Fozhale in the Parlor, by Elsa Shelley. Roy. \$50-\$25., 4m3w, 3 act, drama.
For Keeps, by F. Hugh Herbert. Roy. \$25., 6m6w, 3 act, comedy.

Eldridge Entertainment House, Franklin, Ohio:

Tobacco Road—With Detours, by Vanita Sutton. Non-roy., 3m3w, 1 act, burlesque melodrama.
Groom's Biscuits, by Jack Steele. Non-roy., 3m3w, 1 act, farce.
Cinder, My Eye! by Jack Steele.

Listeners Choose Affirmative Side

Debate Broadcast Enjoyed by Public

The first state-wide radio broadcast January 21 by four outstanding Interscholastic League debaters was well received, judging by comments from listeners. The affirmative side received the most votes from the radio audience.

Made possible by the Texas State Network, the current debate topic, "Resolved, that the State of Texas Should Increase the Severance Tax on its Natural Resources" was argued by teams from Dallas and Houston. The affirmative side was presented by Patsy Cunningham of Reagan High School, Houston, and Buster Dickerson of Lamar High School, Houston. The negative case was given by Peggy Huse of Adamson High School, Dallas, and Harold Griffin of North Dallas High School.

Although the votes were not all in at the time the LEAGUER went to press, the general opinion seemed to favor the affirmative over the negative by two to one. Isolated schools went heavily in favor of one side or the other. Houston schools, Lamar High School particularly, went almost unanimously affirmative, while the Dallas schools, particularly Adamson High School, were almost unanimously negative. Such votes, of course, were partisan.

In addition to the school audience's response on the ballots furnished by the State Office, housewives, and businessmen took time to drop cards to the State Office with their votes for the affirmative or negative plus remarks about the broadcast.

An expression from all those who heard the broadcast will be appreciated. Only through such a response can the broadcasts of League debates be continued and made a permanent feature of the League program in the future.

The January 21 broadcast was on a non-commercial basis and carried by eighteen stations of the State.

A few of the comments received by the League showing the public's reaction to the broadcast follow:

"Having heard the wonderful debate on the radio this afternoon, I would like to congratulate you on the fine work you are doing to make excellent speakers of the students of our state."

"I would like to cast my vote for the affirmative side."

E. E. Leach
Houston, Texas

"I really enjoyed your radio debating broadcast yesterday, and certainly hope you'll have more programs like it!"

"In my opinion, the negative debaters gave the more convincing arguments and delivered their talks better."

Mrs. John Geicler
Beville, Texas

"Having heard the high-school debate over the radio, I take this means of congratulating all four of the young students, as well as their coaches and schools for the fine work they are doing."

"I would like to cast my vote on merits of the individual speakers for Patsy Cunningham and Buster Dickerson, the Houston team, as they surely made a nice presentation of the subject."

Frances Davis
Humble, Texas

"My choice is the affirmative. They apparently had the best coach for they did not lose their tempers."

Mrs. John W. Brown
Houston, Texas

"I listened to the Interscholastic League debate contest today, and, as an interested layman, I would like to cast a vote for the team debating the negative side of the question."

Carol Raymond
Abilene, Texas

"My husband and I have just heard the debate and it was wonderful. Here are two votes for the affirmative. I hope you have more of these debates over the air."

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Franklin
Jourdan, Texas

"After hearing the debate of whether there should be an increase in the severance tax on natural resources, we wish to report: The affirmative team soundly defeated the negative team, in my opinion, as the affirmative clearly showed the need for such a tax and the ability of the natural resource corporations to pay more taxes."

"The negative, it seems, depended upon psychology to try to influence a decision, and not on facts. Therefore, we vote in favor of the affirmative, although we are in business and resist any new tax."

J. D. Elliott
San Antonio, Texas

Speech In Texas Schools

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

Word comes from the various chairmen responsible for the program that the Southern Speech Association and the Regional American Educational Theatre Association Convention to be held at Baylor University, Waco, Texas, April 4-9, will have a splendid line-up of sections. Speech and

play for Temple High School this year will be "Brain Storm." Try-outs have been held and rehearsals are under way for the production which will be presented February 17.

Miss Jessie Mercer of Amarillo High School has planned a completely new course in speech for the training of extemp speakers and debaters. The course is called Forensics and will finally bring into one class all of the speakers who heretofore have had to practice in empty classrooms and halls for their forensic competition. One-half credit will be received for a year's work.

While we are talking about Associations, a new year has started for the Texas Speech Association. Membership extends from January 1 to January 1, and dues for 1949 are now being received. If you have not renewed your membership, or if you do not yet belong to the Texas Speech Association, now is a good time to send in your dues: \$5.00 for sustaining membership; \$1.50 for regular membership. Send your check to Executive Secretary, T.S.A., Box H, University Station, Austin.

Now that the holidays are over, schools are busy working on class plays and getting down to training in earnest for the Interscholastic League contests. As of February 1 there were already approximately 350 entries in One-act Play and the deadline for entry is not until February 15.

Abilene High School Theatre, directed by Ernest Sublett, gave Shakespeare's "The Tempest" on February 3 and 4. All of the sets, props and costumes were student-made.

The project of the dramatics department of Corpus Christi High School this semester will be a drive to obtain furniture to use on the high-school stage. The dramatics department is also raising money to buy records of speeches for dictation study and recorded albums of plays. Mrs. Ruby Nell Galdonik is director of the department.

Mrs. Bernice McKenney, director, reports that the senior class

Speech In Texas Schools

Speech In Texas Schools

By Bruce Roach, Director of Speech Activities

Qualified judges are necessary if speech contests are to be successful. A poor judge or a sorry critic can do much to ruin contest speaking in the eyes of the contestants and the public. Much harm can be done a young contestant by careless judgment or ill-advised criticism. On the other hand, a great deal of good can be accomplished by a judge who knows what he is doing and is responsive to the needs of the contestants.

Since the judge, then, is an important part of every speech contest, let us examine some of the basic principles which should guide the judge in performing his job effectively.

First, the judge should be a person with speech training. Regardless of how prominent an individual, he is not asked to repair a watch unless he is a jeweler who has had training in watch repairing. In like manner, regardless of how outstanding a citizen may be, he or she should not be asked to judge a speech contest unless he has had training to qualify him to do so.

Second, the judge must understand the objectives of the contest. In the University Interscholastic League's Constitution and Rules, the purposes of each contest are set forth at the beginning of the rules for each activity. It is imperative, therefore, that the judge study the rules of the contest he is to judge, and in particular, he should study the aims and objectives.

Third, the judge should be capable of delivering his judgment with an impartial and unprejudiced evaluation of all the elements entering into the contest. Certainly his own personality and training will enter into his decision. But if the judge has a knowledge of the objectives and an understanding of the elements which make these objectives attainable, this injection of subjective judgment will be an asset, since it is just such judgment that the contestant will meet in later life.

Fourth, the judge should be capable of analytical criticism. Such criticism brings out the comparative good points and bad points of the contestants and clarifies these so that the contestants may receive both encouragement and correction. Perhaps the best criticism compares each contestant with the others and also with an established set of judging standards.

Fifth, the judge should be able to justify his decision. This point is in reality a part of good analytical criticism. But it is so important in the contest pattern that it deserves a separate place. Qualified judges generally make wise decisions, but often contestants go away dissatisfied and disgruntled at the judge because he was unable to explain his decision in clear, understandable terms to the audience. And a judge can ruin an otherwise excellent piece of work on his part by being arbitrary and short with members of the audience who try to question points of his criticism. The judge must realize that rigid conformity to technique is not nearly so important as a contestant's effectiveness in audience relationship.

Sixth, the judge must recognize that he is merely a part of a total audience, not a special person set apart. If possible, the judge's place in the audience should be unidentified by any special desk or seats, so that the speakers will not "point" for the judge. And the judge must take into consideration the purpose of the speech in relation to the audience. The judge will then base his decision on the success of the speaker in achieving that purpose.

Seventh, the judge must be skillful in analyzing the techniques of the speaker in order to learn the reasons for that person's effectiveness or lack of it. The judging standards for each contest furnish a basis for such evaluation.

Turning to another aspect of the subject, let us examine some of the points on which the judge's evaluation are to be made.

1. Audience contact. Reference has already been made to the fact that the judge should consider himself one of the audience and evaluate the contestant on the success of his relation to the audience.

'Sample' Extemp Topics Furnished

No Exact Subjects Will be Published

Many requests arrive from Extemp sponsors asking for the topics to be used in this year's Extemp contest. The exact topics will not be published this year before contest time. All of the topics will be taken from the general national and international news events occurring between January and March, 1949. The basic sources for these news stories will be January through March issues of these magazines: *Time*, *Newsweek*, *Vital Speeches*, *Our Times*, *Scholastic*, *United States News*, *United Nations World*, *Current History*.

Although the LEAGUER will not publish the exact topics to be used in the contest, here are some sample subjects which the Extemp sponsors can use to help train their speakers:

Congress:

1. The meaning of the conference of liberals in the Senate and House.
2. A "New Look" in the 81st Congress.
3. The new Congress and the labor laws.
4. Major problems that face the Congress.
5. Republican status in the new Congress.

International Affairs:

1. Communist plans for China.
2. Bevin's Far East plan.
3. Soviet problems in Austria.
4. Latin-American Politics: Bullets for Ballots.
5. Is there hope of a French-German Alliance?

Domestic Affairs:

1. Status of the Communist Part in the United States.
2. Does the State Department need an overhaul?
3. The outlook for future economy: President Truman's fiscal program.
4. Government spending: Are we getting our money's worth?
5. President Truman's Domestic Policy.

Foreign Relations:

1. The U.S. Policy on Nanking and the Chiang government.
2. What has happened to the "cold war" with Russia?
3. The meaning of a North Atlantic Alliance.

Men in the News:

1. President Truman: Unchallenged leader of the Democrats.
2. Secretary of State Dean Acheson: The man and the job.

Opinion Divided on Three Possible Debate Questions

A group of school administrators and debate coaches were asked to express their opinion on the desirability of these three topics for debate next year: Water and Soil Conservation; Tidelands Ownership; The Elimination of the Electoral College.

Here is what they had to say: W. T. White, Superintendent of Schools, Dallas:

"Since it is of great interest to the people of Texas at the present time, I think 'Tidelands Ownership' would be the most interesting debate topic. More than ever before the people of Texas are conscious of the tidelands problem."

E. N. Denard, Superintendent of Schools, Marshall:

"I am particularly interested in the Water and Soil Conservation as a topic for the debate in the Interscholastic League next year. In recent years I have become quite concerned with the over-all picture of conservation of natural resources, of which water and soil are most important factors. The two most go hand in hand, since lack of water control has wrought devastation of our soil.

"With the discovery of other natural resources, the value of soil has been woefully neglected. If something is not done to prevent our soil from being washed from the hills and valleys into the streams and wasted away, it is going to have a tremendous bearing on the economic condition of America as a nation in not too many years in the future.

"I should like very much to see this topic and its importance brought to the attention of every boy and girl in Texas."

Angus Springer, Department of Speech and Drama, Southwestern University, Georgetown, writes:

"Each of these questions has something to recommend it. 'The Tidelands Ownership' would probably be the most lively (and bitter). 'Water and Soil Conservation,' it seems to me would be the most important to Texas. Of what good is oil, if the land is wasted! Nationally, 'The Elimination of the Electoral College' is most important, but it might be a better question later. Since this is a Texas question, for Texas students, I vote for 'Soil and Water Conservation.'"

Floyd Daugherty, Speech Department, Lamar High School, Houston, made this selection:

"My first choice is 'Tidelands Ownership.' Second and third choices are 'Elimination of the Electoral College' and 'Water and Soil Conservation.'"

Elton Abernathy, Chairman of the Department of Speech, Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos, wrote these comments:

"I would like to see the debate question on the topic of 'Water and Soil Conservation,' but the topic seems more discussable than debatable. As to the 'Tidelands Ownership,' could high-school students of Texas afford to take a side so completely contrary to the position taken by state officials, newspapers, public leaders and school teachers?"

"I like the electoral college question except that it is still hard for me to see a negative to it other than the standard States' Rights argument. And even Texans seemed to discredit this argument in the last election."

Professor Thomas Rousse, Speech Department, The University of Texas, says:

"The Elimination of the Electoral College' is the best topic since there are excellent arguments for both sides. The 'Tidelands Ownership' is 'fair' unless the question is settled too soon."

Edgar Shelton, Speech Department, The University of Texas, casts his ballot for the tidelands issue.

Roger Busfield, Speech Department, Southwestern University, Georgetown, was partial to the "Elimination of the Electoral College" topic, and backed his judgment with these pertinent points:

"When you use history for arguments, debate is at its zenith. Judges will like it, too. Arguments will have a definite color obtained from the pages of American History."

Two of Texas' outstanding debate coaches are fervent believers in national debate topics instead of state questions.

Writes Jessie Mercer of Amarillo:

"I am interested in one question only and that is the national question whatever it is; otherwise I do not care what Texas has. I would like to have the national question for three reasons: (1) We are closer to tournaments in Colorado and Oklahoma, (2) There is more material available on the national question, and (3) Students can attend institutes in Colorado and Northwestern in the summer.

"I do not believe that the situation has ever been made clear to the people of Texas about the selection of a national question by the NUEA that is used by the majority of the people of the nation. I think that the Texas League should have a clear definition of this and give the pros and cons of both situations and then let the debate coaches decide. If the debate coaches want a Texas question, then that is O.K. We shall make our own adjustments as to what we shall do."

Good Judges Vital to Speech Program

Good Judges Vital to Speech Program

Every person has a definite "vibration" which strikes sympathy in other persons. And this sympathy, this "human interest" often has a powerful effect on the decision. When the contestant strikes the "human interest" factor of both audience and judges, we have a happy situation. When the contestant strikes the "human interest" factor of the judge and not the audience, then the situation is more difficult. If the judge has been honest in his opinion, then he recognizes this factor and can justify his decision to the satisfaction of all. No greater argument can be advanced for securing competent judges than that of the demand for complete understanding of the decision.

Competent judges for almost any kind of contest can be located in several ways. Nearly all colleges or universities which have speech departments can supply trained judges. Often advanced students prove to be better and more conscientious judges than faculty members. Teachers of speech in many of the larger high schools are increasingly well qualified. The annual Director of the Speech Association of America lists scores of professionally minded teachers of speech who can well act as judges or will assist in locating good ones.

The University Interscholastic League office issues a listing of competent persons brought to its attention who have served as critics in League contests before. This pamphlet by no means lists all the competent judges in the State, but it is a good start for directors needing judges.

If you know persons who will make competent judges for League speech contests, or if you would like to have the listing now available from the State Office, please communicate with the Director of Speech Activities, Box H, University Station, Austin, Texas.

This house, where once a lawyer dwelt,
 Is now a smith's, Alas:
 How rapidly the iron age
 Succeeds the age of brass!—
 William Erskine

"At the present, I cannot see anything to debate about 'Soil and Water Conservation' except whether the program is to be administered by the state or by the federal government. Though the problem is an important one, this is not enough."

News and Views of the Coaches

By Stan Lambert, Publicity Director, Texas High School Coaches Association

This column will be a regular feature of the LEAGUER for an indefinite period as a part of this writer's chores as publicity director for the Texas High School Coaches Association. The broad over-all objectives of this newly created office in general and this column in particular might be set down as follows: (1) to familiarize the interested parties with the activities of the Association, (2) to interpret its actions, ideas and philosophies, (3) to promote a better understanding between the administrators, League officials and the coaches, (4) to furnish research facts, data and opinions that might influence legislation for the general betterment of the athletic program in Texas high schools.

This writer accepted the post when it was proffered him because of a genuine desire to utilize his 16 years experience working with and in both the League and the association along with any ability he might have as a writer to be of any assistance possible to the high-school coaches.

The writer's journalistic background is probably responsible for his appreciation for the value of favorable publicity; and he has discussed the idea of the League's employing a full-time public relations man with Mr. Kidd on several occasions—but you know the conservative Cap'n. He allowed as how there was a need for one, but it was something that they could do without.

The League has been on the receiving end of some bad news breaks and even more unfavorable editorial comment that could have been avoided had the original facts been properly presented and interpreted to John Q. Public. As a result it has been thrown on the defensive from the very beginning—and that ain't good. The old football maxim, "A good offense is the best defense" is probably more nearly true in public relations than in football.

For example, the last one carried headlines all over the state that read something like this: "League Refuses to Hear Rotan's Protest Against Monahans." The slant given the story had those prone to criticize the League anyway saying, "Why those dictators up in Austin won't even listen to a protest now." What else could they think after such a story? Of course the truth of the matter was that the case had already been heard and a penalty assessed—but the public did not know that—and still doesn't. The celebrated "Houston Bat Boy Case" that inspired so much comment in the state's sports columns never was a "case" in the League's files. I could name others—but we had better not use too much of this valuable space suggesting how to run the League; so much for that.

Our No. 1 Objective
Of all the objectives mentioned in introductory paragraph the primary one of this column in the LEAGUER is No. 3—"To promote a better understanding between the administrators, League officials and the coaches." Most of the thoughts along that line will be based on the theory that the ones we don't like are generally those we don't know. That boils the problem down to getting the three groups better acquainted with each other. If that one big objective can be achieved, this column will not have been written in vain.

I feel confident that these relations can be improved because of my familiarity with each group and the conviction that a large majority of all three are honestly on the up-and-up. Maybe the reason that I have no quarrel with the administrators is that I had the pleasure of working with exceptional men in this field both in Austin High School and "old District 15AA"; but I can't over-subscribe to the theory that they were any better or any worse than most of the other schools and districts.

Maybe the reason that I have no suspicion of the League's having ulterior motives is because of our thirteen years of close association with it. Why Rodney Kidd and I have knocked coffee cups all over the place arguing about some of the League policies and regulations, but I still consider him one of my best friends—and I have every right to believe the feeling is mutual. And as for the coaches—it goes without saying that I feel that they're on the ball too—else I could not justify staying in the profession. Those three groups are Mr. Extra-Curricular Education in Texas and can best accomplish their common objectives through co-operation.

The Tipoff
Several coaches unconsciously tipped their hands at how they actually felt toward the League at the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Association held in Fort Worth during the Christmas holidays. The incident that prompted this self-betrayal was the discussion about whether or not Texas should affiliate with the National Federation. Most of them were skeptical about the wisdom of such a move—but here's the payoff: Their main argument went something like this, "We have the best league in the world now, so why should we tie ourselves down with them?" And the guys meant it, too!

How true it is that so often we don't know how dear something is to us until it is taken away from us! Or in this case—just threatened to be even jeopardized. And therein lies proof of our original premise. Anyone who did not really know them and who had heard some of those same boys "bleed" about League policies would not have thought that those statements could have come from the same tongue.

From there the discussion went to the more specific objectionable aspects of the proposal. In presenting the coaches' opinions here I am making my first attempt to bring three collective minds to a common meeting ground. Anyway, the coaches objections were:

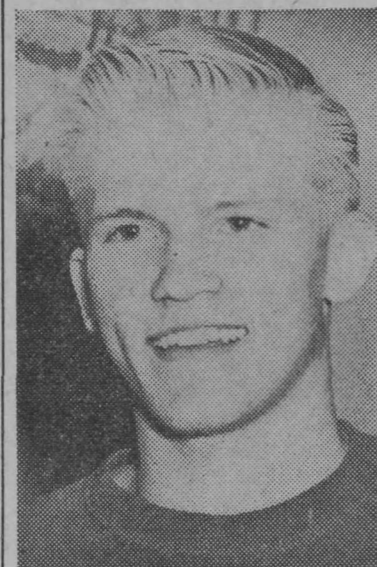
1. Fear of losing state sovereignty: They did not want anybody from outside our borders telling us how we should operate our athletic program. This writer has investigated that objection from every angle by reading all their publications and in correspondences with southern coaches under the Federation's jurisdiction and can find no evidence to support that fear. The Federation, despite the great number of Yankee states in it, recognizes the "states' rights" theory of government. So that one can pass.

2. The Sanction Rule: The interstate portion of this rule states that a school "may not have any interstate game involving a round trip of more than 600 miles unless it has been sanctioned by the National Federation." Texas has enough teams that the rule probably would not be objectionable were it not for the last nine words. "Why," the coaches ask, "should a rule be set up and then give somebody in Chicago the authority to give permission to break it?" There may be an answer to that one but the coaches have not found it. It's like saying, "It's okay to sin if I give you permission." If such practice is bad, it is bad regardless of who might give permission and the coaches feel that their own administrators don't need any outside help on making decisions of that nature.

3. The Commercial Aspect: This caused considerable arching of the eyebrows. On inspecting the several publications they noticed that all of them except the Handbook carried advertising. Of course the sporting goods dealers were the chief contributors. Then in looking over the Federation's financial report they noticed that \$12,754.39 was realized from this advertising and that the Federation realized a total of \$44,948.86 from the sale of these publications. Consequently \$57,703.25 or 56 per cent of the \$101,481.75 total receipts came from these two sources. That it is a money-making proposition is further indicated by the sale of \$23,306.75 worth of securities and the purchase of a similar amount. Maybe the League has spoiled its patrons but they feel that it has acted wisely in keeping itself free of all taints of commercialism. Even the money taken in from the broadcasts of the playoff games is prorated to participating schools. There is not a single ad in the LEAGUER and no charge is assessed for either it or the "Constitution and Rules." By keeping free the League has never had to listen to advertisers on any of its policies. Had the League authorities so chosen they could have really "gone to town" on advertising because not only would the sporting goods houses be interested but also the music instrument and publishing houses, the slide rule manufacturers, etc.—but Texas has not chosen to go that route and the coaches wonder if the Federation is as free of "entangling alliances" as the UIL.

5. The Almighty Dollar: Many of the state organizations in the Federation have other money-making ideas that the coaches don't want to see too widely spread in Texas. For instance many of the state athletic associations take all the profits from the various

Garner's Talents Not Confined to World of Sports



James Garner
Amarillo High School

That James Garner is a high-school athletic wonder is no news to sports authorities and followers in Texas and the Southwest. The fact that the versatile Amarillo Golden Sandie Captain and right end maintains a 97-plus scholastic average and is equally all-round in other activities besides sports is not so generally known.

James has received statewide and even nationwide acclaim for his football accomplishments this season, having won virtually every football honor offered to a high-school player. Among these honors is his placement on the All-American first team (the first from Amarillo High School and second in Texas to obtain such an outstanding post), and Texas All-State right end position.

Adding still more glories to his record, James received the first string berth on his own district eleven and was selected Most Valuable Sandie of '48 by his own teammates. According to some, his highest honor was the receipt of the Texas Most Outstanding High School Football Player award, presented at the University of Houston. James was also a guest of honor with All-American Doak Walker at a Lubbock banquet recently.

Paralleling his unsurpassed football career, James also is a basketball, track and tennis letterman. Sports is not the only interest of Amarillo High School's all-round athlete, however. A member of the National Honor Society and Ken Klub and National Athletic Honor Society, James is one of the highest contenders for the Class of '49 Valedictorian. He was also named the first Varsity Vic, monthly AHS honor awarded on a basis of service and citizenship.

30-Station Network to Carry Basketball Tournament Finals

A network of thirty stations will carry the broadcast of Conferences AA, A, and B finals from Gregory Gymnasium in Austin Saturday afternoon and night at the conclusion of the twenty-ninth annual State Championship Basketball Tournament, March 3, 4, and 5.

The opening game of the tournament begins Thursday, March 3, at 8:45 a.m. Conference A and B games are scheduled until 3:10 Friday, when the first AA teams meet. On Saturday's program are the Conference B championship game at 2:05 p.m., the Conference A championship game at 3:35 p.m., and the Conference AA finals at 9:20 p.m., plus the AA semi-finals and consolation matches for Conferences A and B.

A play-by-play broadcast of the finals in the City Conference State Basketball Tournament will be carried by four stations from the Public School Gymnasium in Houston Saturday night, March 12. The four-station network consists of Station WRR, Dallas, Station KFJZ, Ft. Worth, Station KTHH, Houston, and Station KMAC, San Antonio.

A tentative list of stations carrying the broadcasts, which are sponsored by the Magnolia Petroleum Company, are:

City	Station	KC
Abilene	KRBC	1470
Austin	KNOW	1490
Austin	KTBC	590
Amarillo	KGNC	710
Beaumont	KFDM	560
Big Spring	KBST	1490
Brownwood	KBWD	1380
Corpus Christi	KEYS	1440

Admittedly there would be some advantages to affiliation—and the coach can see those too, but he just feels that we're in pretty good shape as it is and wants to retain the status quo.

Texas Girl Tennis Team Wins Trophy at Eastern Tourney

By Dr. D. A. Penick, The University of Texas Tennis Coach and Manager of the League State Meet Tennis Tournaments
High-school tennis players of Texas should be very proud of a fine national honor which came to them the past summer.

In an inter-sectional tournament held in Philadelphia last summer, just before the National Girls'

Supervised Girls' Sports Advocated

Reports Indicate Rules Disregarded

By Betty Spears, Instructor in P. T. Training for Women, The University of Texas

At the time of the Texas State Teachers Association conference in Dallas, the Texas Committee of the National Section on Women's Athletics met to discuss problems relating to the athletic program for girls in Texas' high schools. The committee agreed that girls have a right to broader participation in sports, and that sports are beneficial and enjoyable when properly established and supervised.

The concern of the committee was for the individual girl and what happened to her as a participant in the athletic program. Official rules and standards for girls' competition have been developed by various state committees and the national organization over a period of years, based on practical experience and extensive study. Reports were made concerning Texas' high-school practices which indicated that in a number of instances these official rules are not being used, and that official standards for competition are not being met.

Following a general discussion and exchange of information and experiences, the Texas Committee unanimously recommended:

1. That a committee to study girls' athletics in the high schools of Texas be formed by the Interscholastic League.
 2. That a qualified woman be placed on such a committee to study the girl's athletics in the high schools of Texas.
 3. That encouragement be given to all schools through the Interscholastic League to use Official Rules for girls and to encourage member schools to meet NSWA standards for competition for girls.
- The National Section on Women's Athletics is an official body of the American Association of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation. Outstanding women in Texas in girls' physical education have participated in the work of this organization.

Event, the team from Texas won, receiving the Sears bowl, which goes to the best sectional team in the United States annually. This is the first time Texas has won in that tournament. The team consisted of five girls, who played five singles and two doubles, winning the final round—four matches to three.

Those who participated were Nancy Armor of Dallas, No. 1; Ruth Pate of Fort Worth, No. 2; Sharon Caldwell of Tyler, No. 3; Mary Hamer of Austin, No. 4; and Shirley Caldwell of Tyler, No. 5. Misses Armor and Hamer played No. 1 doubles and the Caldwell twins played No. 2 doubles.

Only one of the five, Ruth Pate, will be eligible to play on that team the coming season. There is room for four new contestants, if they were under 18 on January 1, 1949, and are good enough to make the grade. (Get busy, girls, and practice hard!)

These five girls and two others, Nancy Sellers of Dallas and Norma Lawrence of Paris entered the Girls' National Event and did quite well, as their rankings indicate: Nancy Armor is now ranked nationally No. 6, Ruth Pate No. 10, Sharon Caldwell, Mary Hamer, and Shirley Caldwell are ranked 16, 17, and 18, respectively; Norma Lawrence is No. 29. Nancy Sellers is ranked in Class A. Misses Armor and Hamer are No. 5 in doubles, the Caldwell twins are No. 9, Misses Lawrence and Sellers are No. 18.

Nancy Armor won the City Conference Girls' Singles Championship last year, and Norma Lawrence won the state crown in Conference AA Girls' Singles.

We are all very proud of all of these girls and hope that they will go on to greater honors in women's tennis.

Junior boys did not do quite so well, but they, too, represented Texas with honor.

Jack Turpin was hindered by sickness from participating in the National, which kept him off the ranking list. Dixon Osburn of Dallas is ranked No. 7, Julian Oates of Waco is No. 20, and R. G. DeBerry of Waco is No. 21.

All four are ex-League winners. Osburn won the 1947 Singles at the State Meet. Oates won the first Class AA title in 1948, and DeBerry won the Regional championship and competed in the State finals. Turpin won second place in Singles at the 1946 State Meet.

In doubles, Osburn with an outside partner is ranked No. 5, Oates and Alexander of Waco are No. 14, Marland Mayer of Dallas, with an outside partner, is No. 16. No boys under 15 were ranked from the Texas section. Alexander is an ex-League tennis champion, too, winning the 1947 doubles title with Oates.

Coaches should encourage their players to take advantage of every opportunity to play in tournaments, especially sanctioned ones. Alamo Heights High School Tennis Club is holding a sanctioned tournament March 18 and 19 in San Antonio; the 19th Annual Hearts Delight Tennis Tournament will be held in Falfurrias, February 24 to 26, all on hard courts.

Texas tennis has received unusual recognition this year in having the National Intercollegiate Tournament awarded to The University of Texas on June 20. As many coaches and student-players who possibly can should make plans to be present, for all the best college players in the United States will participate, many of whom now rank in the national first 20 and at least three of them are in the first 10.

All high-school tennis players should clamor for tennis clinics in their own school and in neighboring larger towns and cities. Never lose an opportunity to attend one.

Also insist on tennis center tournaments in every city in Texas that is a tennis center. The centers are located in Austin, Beaumont, Corpus Christi, Dallas, Fort Worth, Galveston, Houston, San Antonio, Tyler, and Waco. Other cities can become tennis centers if they wish. Such cities as Amarillo, Abilene, San Angelo and many others should be designated, provided they will work at the job.

Tennis coaches should see that their players have available each month a copy of the official Bulletin of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. It costs only \$1 per year. Another good publication for both coaches and players is the American Lawn Tennis Magazine. Juniors (boys and girls) can get it for half price—\$3 per year. It is a good investment if you read it and get inspiration!

Are you coaches and players who read the LEAGUER interested in more articles on tennis? If so, say so!

New Glass Blackboards Allow 100% Visibility

The State Basketball Tournament in Austin on March 3, 4, and 5 will introduce to many players, coaches, and fans, the new glass blackboards which are now being used in Gregory Gymnasium for the first time this year. They are rectangular in shape, of crystal clear glass, and have a silver square outlined behind the basket to aid in the placement of shots.

This type of blackboard allows for perfect visibility from all parts of the gymnasium and eliminates any blind spots for the spectators.

The rims of the basket are painted orange, and not because orange is the University of Texas color, but because research has shown that orange presents a better target to shoot at than any other color.

The glass blackboards and orange rimmed baskets are found in Madison Square Garden, New York City; the Chicago Stadium; Centennial Hall, Philadelphia, and at practically all nationally known basketball centers.

The official ball to be used in both the State and the City Conference Tournament will be the Goldsmith X9L.

This year for the first time the assignment of colors for jerseys to be worn by individual teams will be based upon the bracket system, which is in use in most of the large tournaments. It works this way: the top team in the bracket always wears white, with the team in the lower half of that bracket always wearing colors.

The coach can very easily check his program and ascertain whether his team should be suited in white or colored jerseys. This is a fair procedure, as the draw determines the team's spot on the bracket. This rule will be rigidly enforced and no exception will be made from it.

Dr. Williams Heads State Health Group

Council to Serve As Advisory Body
By Lewis Spears

Director of Health Education, State Department of Education
A State Health Education Council was organized on January 7 in Austin for the purpose of coordinating information on the services of 70 agencies in Texas interested in health.

In a four-hour session, representatives of over twenty-five agencies in Texas heard talks by health education co-ordinators in five Texas colleges, two members of the Fifty-first Legislature, Governor Beauford Jester, and two professors from The University of Texas.

Dr. Rhea H. Williams, director of athletics for the Interscholastic League, was elected president of the group for the next year. Other officers are Miss Elizabeth McGuire, Child Health Education Consultant, State Department of Public Welfare, vice-president, and Lewis Spears, Director of Health Education for the State Department of Education, secretary.

This Council will serve as an advisory body to the Texas Health Education Program, an experimental program designed to improve pre-service and in-service training in health and to encourage the formation of health education councils in all of our Texas schools.

The Council voted to assist in a state-wide radio program similar to the new experimental radio program being developed in Travis County through the co-operation of 21 agencies' coordinated by Dr. A. L. Chapman, Director of Research in Education by Radio, The University of Texas, and produced by T. D. Rishworth, Director of Radio House, The University of Texas.

The State Health Education Council will meet April 6, 1949, in Austin.

Insist on Higher Accuracy Score, Urges Miss Stullken

To make sure that only top-flight contestants in the Shorthand Contest of the League are selected as winners, Miss Florence Stullken, state manager of the contest, advises graders in District and Regional Meets to insist upon a higher degree of accuracy in determining the winners.

"To be considered a winner at the District level," Miss Stullken says, "contestants should have a score of 90 per cent accuracy before they are qualified to enter Regional competition. At the Regional Meets, a score of 95 per cent accuracy should be the standard. A score of 98 per cent accuracy will be considered eligible for an award at the State Meets."

In the many years that Miss Stullken has served as manager of the Shorthand Contest of the League, and has graded papers at the State Meet in Austin, she has found many, many students who were "dead timber" as far as their chances of winning a State title was concerned, and who should have been eliminated in the other meets.

"Graders have been far too lenient in the past in grading transcriptions," points out Miss Stullken, who is assistant professor of business administration at The University of Texas.

Miss Stullken has made a number of suggestions which should be carefully considered by teachers coaching shorthand contestants and by teachers who will serve as judges.

The following rules should be followed in judging the best transcriptions:

1. The student should double-space all typed copy.
2. A good black ribbon should be used. (This should be taken care of by the directors of the contest at the meets.)
3. Students should write on one side only of the paper. (Grading is much more difficult and the copy is messier if both sides are used.)
4. In grading, use single strokes (about 1/2 inch) to indicate errors of omission. Use circles only for words that are incorrect.
5. If the transcription makes sense, and if no fragmentary sentences occur, no punctuation errors are counted. That means all capitals, also.
6. Spacing irregularities are not to be considered errors in the transcript.

These rules will be announced by the directors of all meets. A check-list for directors in the Shorthand Contest containing these and other suggestions by Miss Stullken will be mailed to all contest directors.

Q. What is the rule regarding using a university student to assist with the "B" baseball team? Should he be assigned to assist with the "B" team and a boy be moved from the "B" team to the "A" team, would this jeopardize the eligibility of the "A" team, as they have accepted the Baseball Plan. See the high-school team rule, Article VII, Section 23.

A. It would not be a violation of the Baseball Plan, Rule 2, for you to have a university student assist in coaching the "B" baseball team, as they do not accept the Baseball Plan. However, if the boy moves from the "B" team to the "A" team, this would jeopardize the eligibility of the "A" team, as they have accepted the Baseball Plan. See the high-school team rule, Article VII, Section 23.

Postscripts on Athletics

By Dr. Rhea H. Williams
Director of Athletics

There are 17 AA high schools in Texas having an enrollment of over 1,000 students, as based on their 1947-48 Superintendent's Annual Report. This leaves 69 AA schools with under 1,000 students, and of these 69, 24 or 34 per cent of the total AA schools, have under 500 students and have to be admitted by vote to this higher classification. In the past ten years (which certainly covers most population trends) there has not been a single state AA champion from a high school with under 1,000 high-school students.

Let us pursue this subject a little further, and look at the high schools with over 1,000 enrollment who have won district championships during the past ten years. Please keep in mind that we are listing only schools with over 1,000 enrollment as district champions. In the Panhandle, District 1 AA, Amarillo has won the district championship seven times, and Lubbock twice; in District 2 AA, Wichita Falls has won eight district championships; in District 3 AA, Odessa has won four and San Angelo three; in 5 AA, Paris has won four, Denison three and Sherman two; in 6 AA, Highland Park has won nine; in 8 AA, Tyler has won four, Texarkana one; in 9 AA, Waco has won seven; in 11 AA, Port Arthur four, Beaumont one; in 12 AA, Baytown has won six; in 13 AA, Austin has won five, and Corpus Christi three.

We realize that district alignments have changed many times during the past ten years, and the City Conference schools were then members of this Conference and won their respective districts, but nevertheless, this gives us a fair picture of how completely the schools with over 1,000 high-school students dominate the AA football program.

The only AA districts which did not have any schools of over 1,000 high-school students were Districts 7, 10, and 14, as based on the 1948 assignments.

The present AA football enrollment classifications do not provide fair and equal competition. Let us compare the college football program in Texas for just a moment to illustrate our point. If we use the 500-student enrollment as our basis for organizing colleges into districts for a state play-off, we would have in the central district Trinity University, Southwest Texas State Teachers College, The University of Texas, Southwestern University, and St. Edwards University. You could hardly call the above college district set-up fair competition, yet we have this identical situation in several of our AA districts. The colleges realize that they cannot have an official state college championship play-off, as it would be impracticable and would not be feasible from an educational viewpoint.

Everyone is perfectly satisfied, apparently, with a Southwest Conference champion, a Texas Conference champion, a Lone Star Conference champion, and a Border Conference champion. We would generally agree that the Southwest Conference champion is the real champion (however, in reality we never know), but I can cite you yearly many college football teams in Texas who think they can beat the Southwest Conference champion. Yet this Texas college state play-off is never carried out, and we have four conference champions. To my knowledge neither the press nor the college administrators have ever advocated a play-off to determine a state college championship.

The next portion of this column is released to Talmadge Canant, Sports Editor of the Corsicana Sun.

"The most frequent complaint we have heard during the past year in criticism of the City Conference, is that it produces no clear-cut state champ. The City loop and AA both had champs, and who was to say who was the best? The addition of an AAA loop would contribute still another state champion, and the question of who is best would still be unanswered.

"But does that question necessarily have to be answered? A middle-weight boxing champ is not expected to fight a heavy-weight champ to determine which is the best man.

"So let's have the new conference. We don't think it will hurt the present gate receipts in AA, AAA or City Conference too much. And the members of all three loops can still play non-conference games between them for added attraction."



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

Q. Can a school accept an additional amount from the student to add to the maximum amount allowed under Article XIII, Section 5, in order to buy a more expensive award?

A. No. It will be a violation of Article XIII, Section 5, the Awards Rule, for the school to buy an award for an athlete with the minimum amount being furnished by the school and the boy contributing the additional sum. For example: The high school cannot pay \$15 on a senior boy's award, with the boy paying \$5, and order a \$20 sweater. The high school can only issue a sweater for the amount stated in the above rule, and cannot accept additional sums from outside sources. However, if the parents of the boy buy him a sweater, not through the school but through some local store, that, of course, is a matter in which the school has no jurisdiction.

Q. What is the rule regarding using a university student to assist with the "B" baseball team? Should he be assigned to assist with the "B" team and a boy be moved from the "B" team to the "A" team, would this jeopardize the eligibility of the "A" squad?

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