

Oct. 18 Deadline For Council Ballots

47 Men Nominated For 10 Regional Posts

October 18 is the deadline for voting on regional representatives on the Interscholastic League Advisory Council. Ballots, with names of the five men receiving the largest number of nominating cards from schools in their region, have been sent to member schools for voting.

(Except where indicated, all men are superintendents of schools.)

Region 1, Conference AA: W. E. Hancock, Quana; Floyd Honey, Principal, Lubbock; J. C. Knowles, Principal, Borger; R. B. Norman, Principal, Amarillo; G. B. Wadzeck, Lamesa.

Region 2, AA: W. C. Blankenship, Big Spring; John Bailey, Breckenridge; J. D. King, Brownwood; Frank Monroe, Midland; Nat Williams, Abilene.

Region 4, AA: E. W. Adams, Henderson; Bill Carmichael, Bryan; E. D. Cleveland, Gladewater; H. L. Foster, Longview; R. B. Sparks, Principal, Robert E. Lee High, Baytown.

Region 3, A: W. B. Alexander, Bowie; Dale Douglas, Pleasant Grove High, Dallas; L. T. Scarborough, Principal, Handley; W. W. Shelton, La Vega; H. O. Whitehurst, Groesbeck.

Region 4, A: Roy Brown, Mt. Pleasant; Gerald Chapman, Rusk; Ray Lowe, Athens; F. L. Moffett, Center; J. E. Rhodes, Van.

Region 5, A: Joseph R. Griggs, Huntsville; D. A. Mathews, Nederland; F. L. Muston, Cleveland; Harold Stevens, Principal, Boling; A. G. Welch, Alvin.

Region 7, A: C. E. Vail, La Feria; Hugh Norris, Principal, Mercedes. (Only two were nominated in this Region.)

Region 6, B: Milton J. Edds, Academy School, Temple; T. J. Dodson, Bastrop; Newton Moore, Dille; O. F. Perry, Round Rock; B. J. Stewart, Knippa.

Region 7, B: W. C. Andrews, Gregory; M. G. Blackman, Pettus; Walter C. Coers, Orange Grove; H. W. Herndon, Odem; Floyd W. Parson, Bishop.

Region 8, B: Wright Crane, Fyote; J. E. Gregg, Marfa; G. D. Kennedy, Forsan; Leland L. Martin, Crane; C. A. Reynolds, El Dorado.

Early Planning Urged To Get District Meets Set Up Well in Advance

The organization of spring meet district gets under way this month. Letters are being mailed out to last year's district chairmen requesting them to send in the names of the district contest directors as early as possible.

As soon as the State Office has the names of the contest directors, they will be placed on the mailing list to receive the Leaguer and get other circulars that should be of assistance in conducting the district meet. In several sections of the state, Student Activities Conferences are being sponsored and it would be to the benefit of all if some of the district contest directors could be in on these meetings. There would be some time on the program set aside to study a few of the problems relative to putting on a successful meet, such as the selection of judges and judging standards.

All the contest bulletins are off the press and ready to be placed in the hands of the coaches and contest directors. By starting early much of the preparation for the spring meet can be made a part of the regular classroom work. Regional directors are anxious to know the names of the people directing the contest at the district meet. An early organization of the district meet will be to the advantage of all the people that have anything to do with spring meet contest.

Texas Driver Training Wins National Award

Texas won national recognition last month for safe driving education in its high schools.

The state, Governor Allan Shivers' office was notified, was given the meritorious award of the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies in New York on its record of high-school driver education for the past year.

Broken Leg Doesn't Slow Basketball Star

The Security Life and Accident Company of Denver (which insures most Texas high-school athletes) now admits it pays for some highly unusual injuries, even including broken legs where the local blacksmith does the setting.

When a member of the Olathe, Colo., High School basketball team suffered a broken leg in a game with Montrose, Colo., it was a serious blow to the team—for one game. By next game, after an expenditure of \$30 (covered by insurance) for a bit of surgical bolting and welding on the part of the Olathe blacksmith, the Class B team's star was back in the lineup—his wooden leg as good as ever.

Rapid Registration Of Grade Schools For Contests Noted

Registration for grade school meets for the 1949-50 school term is proceeding at a much faster rate than last year.

Last year the League organized 90 districts for grade school meets. At the present registration rate for grade schools, there will be seven or eight hundred schools to be assigned to the grade school districts this spring.

League contests offered for grade schools for which rules are provided include: number sense, playground ball, choral singing, music appreciation, ready-writing, declamation, spelling, and plain writing, junior track and field, junior tennis, volleyball and story telling.

Questions on League membership and the process of organizing grade school meets follow:

1. How are grade school meets organized? (Cont. Page 2, Col. 5)

Music Director Discusses Proposed State Contests

BY F. W. SAVAGE
Director of Music

On page two of this issue of the Leaguer you will find a reprint of the proposal for a State Final Competition in Music as prepared by the Executive Committee of the Texas Music Educators Association.

This proposal is being considered by a committee authorized by the Advisory Council during its 1948 meeting and appointed jointly by the T.M.E.A. and the State Executive Committee of the University Interscholastic League. The resulting conclusions of this joint committee will be presented to the Advisory Council for consideration on November 6, 1949. If the idea is approved by the Advisory Council the recommendation will be made to the State Executive Committee that a State Final Competition be initiated.

On the surface this seems to be an involved procedure for extending music competition only one more step. After studying the implications, however, it becomes quite obvious that this is a major undertaking on the part of the member schools and the League.

Slightly over 2,000 students convene for state final competition in all phases and all conferences of League competition. This figure includes basketball, baseball, academic contests and track and field. An estimated minimum attendance at a state final music competition would be 8,500 students actually participating. The addition of this final competition means that more than four times as many students will be engaged in this "state meet" than in all the existing contests combined.

Two major questions appear immediately when considering this proposal. First and most important is "what will a state final competition in band, choral and orchestra mean to the music program of the public schools of Texas?"

THE BENEFITS

After several years of conducting a state competition, in our opinion preliminary instead of a "glorified picnic" as now frequently is the case. The same picture can apply to

Advisory Council's Meeting Nov. 6-7

Highly Controversial Issues To Be Debated

The annual meeting of the Interscholastic League Legislative Advisory Council, to be held in Austin, Nov. 6 and 7, will face some highly controversial issues.

The Council, which will convene at 2:15 p. m. in the Maximilian Room of the Driskill Hotel, will consider an agenda which is loaded with important topics, requiring careful decisions. Dean T. H. Shelby of the Division of Extension will preside.

Under the heading of "new business" the Council will consider the question of eligibility of boys accepting invitations to try out for college teams before completing their high-school eligibility; the problem of whether or not to raise the age rule to permit 19-year-olds to compete in League activities; whether to limit the number of basketball games which any school's team may play in a season; the application of League eligibility rules to so-called "B" squads or second teams; whether to increase membership dues for League schools; and what the League shall do about athletic participation on out-of-state trips.

To these controversy-laden subjects will be added special committee reports on girls' basketball competition under League aegis, and on proposals for state final contests in music. In addition, there will be suggestions from various member schools presented through their Advisory Council representative.

The meeting will run through Monday morning, closing with a luncheon. It will be attended by one representative for each region of each of the four League conferences, City, AA, A, and B. These representatives, elected by their region to the Advisory Council, provide a democratic method for determining the rules and regulations that govern the member schools in League competition.

certain phases of the moral program as well.

Interest in music among the students will grow. Schools in general will have to provide adequate teaching staff and facilities or quit teaching music altogether. There won't be any half-way mark as there is now in many places. This is a natural result of adding glamour to the program.

Half-trained or untrained teachers will gradually disappear from the scene. Choral teachers will be expected to spend as much time and energy on the job and consider the professional aspects of their positions as do many of the instrumental teachers now. (It is entirely possible that someone might devise an adequate method of teaching choral sight-reading and follow it through to a successful conclusion.)

The farce of orchestra competition as it now exists will be eliminated. In all probability every orchestra which sounds even fairly well in the Regional Competition-Festivals will be automatically awarded a Division I rating in order to qualify for the State Final Competition. At this competition most of the orchestras in the State will meet at the same time and the same place. This will afford the benefits to orchestras that bands have now in the Regional Competitions.

Interest in orchestra will grow throughout the State and in those cities and towns particularly where the orchestra qualifies for the State Contest and the band or choral groups do not. Eventually, it is assumed, that the orchestra competition in the Regional Meets will really amount to a qualifying Administrators and music educators will be able to get a more accurate appraisal of their own programs of music education. Now it is very difficult to determine just what a Division I rating really means in relation to the accomplishments or standards of the State as a whole. In spite of the very sincere efforts of our judges, a Division I rating in some areas (Cont. Page 2, Col. 4)



SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME—This may soon be a familiar sight in Texas, with the opening this month of the first two camp schools in this State. Here youngsters learn the delights of a meal in the open at a Michigan camp school, one of the models after which Texas' two camps have been patterned.

First Two 'School Camps' in Texas Begin Operation at Tyler, Austin

Texas education is entering a new era this month with the opening in Travis and Smith counties of the first two "camp schools" in modern Texas history. October 10 saw the opening of the Austin Public Schools' experimental camp school. October 17 was the opening day of the Smith County Public Schools' Camp Tyler.

Texas thus is following a new trend in education toward teaching through direct experience in outdoor and camping education. For several years other states, notably Michigan, New York and California, have been using camp schools.

Now two Texas schools are introducing a teaching method which helps to breathe life into a vast part of the curriculum which is otherwise covered only by books. The program being begun is one which the League has advocated for several years.

The Austin experiment will be conducted during the three months which offer most ideal camping conditions, October, April and May. The months between October and April will be spent by supervisors of the program in evaluation and making such changes as the first month's trial indicates are needed.

Sixth grade students, a home room at a time, are being taken to camp for a week's stay. Of 40 sixth-grade home rooms in Austin, only 12 will have the opportunity of going during the first year of operation, so those rooms whose students and teachers are most interested in the program are being chosen.

The Austin program is under

the immediate supervision of Johnny Keel, camp school curriculum and activities supervisor, and Lee Wilborn, curriculum director of the Austin Public Schools. The Tyler or Smith County program is under the direction of Dr. George W. Donaldson, a man highly experi-

enced in camp school techniques through his work with New Jersey and Michigan schools.

The Austin supervisors will work through a permanent staff consisting of the camp school director, Bradley Davis, and two counselors, and a rotating staff which will

(Cont. Page 3, Col. 3)

Seven School Administrators To Preside at Conference

Seven East Texas high-school administrators will act as chairmen of sections at the East Texas Student Activities Conference at Kilgore College, October 29.

The conference, under the joint sponsorship of the Interscholastic League, Kilgore College, and the high schools of East Texas, will begin at 8:45 with a general assembly, and will be under the direction of Dr. B. E. Masters, President of Kilgore College.

The program, with the administrators who will be chairmen, is as follows:

9:00-12:00 Debate—Supt. E. D. Cleveland, Gladewater, Chairman; Demonstration Debate: Athens, Aff., Longview, Neg.; Discussion Leader: Bruce Roach, University Interscholastic League.

Drama—Principal C. L. Newsome Kilgore, Chairman; Demonstration Plays: Palestine, Marshall; Discussion Leader and Critic: Loren Winship, Chairman of Department of Drama, The University of Texas.

Journalism—Supt. H. L. Foster, Longview, Chairman; Discussion Leader: Bluford Hestir, Univer-

sity Interscholastic League.

Ready Writers—Supt. E. W. Adams, Henderson, Chairman; Discussion Leader: Dr. Powell Stewart, Vice-Chairman, English Department, The University of Texas.

Student Councils—Supt. LaRue Cox, Jacksonville, Chairman; Discussion Leader: T. H. Shelby, Dean, Division of Extension, The University of Texas.

12:00—Luncheon.
1:00-3:30—Journalism, Student Councils and Ready Writers will continue program under chairmen and leaders indicated.

1:00-2:00 Declamation—Supt. Dana Williams, White Oak, Chairman; Discussion Leader: Loren Winship; Demonstrations: Atlanta, Kilgore, Tyler, Gladewater, White Oak and Lone Oak.

2:00-3:00 Extemp Speech—Supt. B. H. Hudspeth, Atlanta, Chairman; Discussion Leader: Bruce Roach; Demonstrations: Kilgore, Carthage, Queen City.

3:00-3:30 Speech Question and Answer Period—Bruce Roach and Loren Winship.

At Fort Worth

TSP Convention Opens Nov. 25

The 1949 Texas Speech Association Convention will be held in the Fine Arts Building, TCU, Fort Worth, Nov. 25-26. The program for the meeting has nearly all been completed, but must still be classed in the "tentative" stage.

Some meetings of the convention will be held in places in Fort Worth other than the TCU building, as indicated on the following program:

Friday, Nov. 25:
7:30 Interscholastic League Breakfast—Texas Hotel.

8:30 Registration, Blackstone Hotel Lobby and Fine Arts Building. Registration will continue all day in the Fine Arts Building.

9:00 Section Meetings:
Auditorium and Elementary—Second floor, TSTA Administration Building, 409 E. Weatherford Street. Mrs. Rix Ridley, Houston, Chairman. Program Committee: Mrs. L. Merritt, and Mrs. G. Yost, Fort Worth.

Junior and Senior High School—Fine Arts Building. Mrs. N. N.

Whitworth, Amarillo, Chairman. Program numbers: Junior High—Miss Margaret Breedlove and Mrs. T. E. Elkins, Austin; Miss Evelyn Hubbard, Waco; and Mrs. Alma C. Barnett, Fort Worth. Senior High—Miss Elizabeth Geer, Wichita Falls, Miss Crystal Canon, Beaumont, J. H. Flathers, Amarillo, Miss Wilhelmina Hedde, Dallas.

College and University—Fine Arts Building. Dr. Elton Abernathy, San Marcos, Chairman. Program members: Glenn Capp, Waco; Fred Barton, Abilene; Dr. Harold Weiss, Dallas; James G. Barton, San Marcos.

11:15 General Session—Fine Arts Building, Rayford Holcomb, President TSA, presiding.

12:15 Convention Luncheon—TCU Dining Hall. Speaker: Robert Gould, Production Manager, WBAP-TV.

2:00 Area Meetings—Fine Arts Building. Drama: R. L. Slaughter, Arlington, Chairman. Radio: Bill Baxter, Austin, Chairman. Debate:

Miss Jessie Mercer, Amarillo, Chairman. Interpretation: Lew D. Falls, Fort Worth, Chairman. Speech Correction: Mrs. Maurine Amis, Austin, Chairman.

6:30 Tour of WBAP-TV.
8:30 Preview of an Original Play—Major Production by TCU Players.

Saturday, Nov. 26:
Work Shop Section—At the present time all workshops are scheduled for Fine Arts Building. Dr. Harold Weiss, Dallas, is Coordinator for the Workshop Sections.

9:00 Interpretative Reading—Miss Edythe Renshaw, Dallas, Chairman. Speech Correction—Miss Margaret Gattke, Dallas, Chairman.

10:30 Drama-Television—Dr. E. L. Pross, Fort Worth, Chairman. Note: The Executive Council will meet at the Blackstone Hotel, Thursday, Nov. 24, at 8 p. m. and at the Fine Arts Building, TCU, Saturday, Nov. 26 at 12:30 p. m.

Extension Division Observes Birthday

Interscholastic League's Parent Organization To Celebrate 40th Anniversary of its Founding

Just 40 years ago this fall The University of Texas "Department of Extension" began operation, after having been set up in June, 1909, by the Board of Regents. Their purpose was "to extend, as far as means permit, the advantages of the University to persons who desire to do university work while living away from the University."

Next month, beginning on November 3, The University of Texas Division of Extension will celebrate this fortieth anniversary. The birthday celebration will be held in connection with the seventh annual Southwest Regional Conference on Adult Education, the program for which is described in a separate story on this page.

Your Interscholastic League functions through the Bureau of Public School Service, one of five units which now carry on the work of the Division of Extension in Texas. This portion of the Division's work is that which is most familiar to public school educators throughout the state, but it is by no means the largest, nor is it more active, than the other units in the Division.

The other bureaus are the Extension Teaching Bureau, The Package Loan Library Service, the Visual Instruction Bureau, and the Industrial and Business Extension Training Bureau.

These five units grew out of three "divisions" (as bureaus were called until 1925) created in the Department (now Division) of Extension by the Board of Regents 40 years ago. One of those early units, the Correspondence Division, bore much resemblance to the present bureaus, for the development of the entire Department has resulted in gradual changes in functions and services within the organization. The Correspondence Division, in the course of years, became the Extension Teaching Bureau, after having gone through many changes of name and some change in function.

The other two early units of the Department of Extension were the Public Discussion and Information Division and the Lecture Division. The first of these worked to educate the public through the use of traveling libraries, through providing specific references to books and articles, through special exhibits at fairs, conventions, etc., and through the promotion of public debate and discussion.

It was under this unit that the first state debate championships were decided. Out of these services grew the Package Loan Library, the exhibits and information services of the Industrial and Visual Instruction Bureaus, and the contests, including debate, sponsored by the Public School Service Bureau.

The Lecture Division provided skilled lecturers for any group in the state which wanted a talk on a specific subject. Lecturers were University faculty members whose expenses were borne by the group to which they lectured. The interests of the times were reflected by the list of subjects offered for lecture topics. These included "Vacuum Tube Phenomena," "The Planets as Abodes of Life," "Principles of Greek Architecture," and "The Holy Grail." Famous names were on the lecture list, including Professor H. Y. Benedict, later to become president of the University; Professor Simonds, author of geology text books; Professor Reginald Griffith, renowned authority on Alexander Pope; and Professor W. J. Battle, another future president of the University.

Changing needs and the shock of the first World War resulted in the abandonment of the Lecture Division. But by the time that it disappeared, the Department of Extension listed Division of Extension Teaching, Information and Exhibits, Public Discussion, School Interests and Home Welfare. In later years, Divisions of Home Economics, Visual Instruction, Extension Loan Library, Government Research, Trades and Industries, Nutrition and Health Education, Child Welfare, Human Conservation, and Photographic Laboratory were added. Not all of these existed at any one time; many lasted only a short period; and some grew out of earlier divisions as already indicated.

But always, regardless of the names or the organization in (Cont. Page 3, Col. 7)

Conference Slated On Adult Education

Attorney General, 2 Educators To Speak

The seventh annual Southwest Regional Conference on Adult Education, sponsored by the Division of Extension of The University of Texas, will be held in the Driskill Hotel, Austin, on November 3 and 4. It will begin at 9 a. m. on Tuesday and close at noon on Friday.

This meeting, which will be attended by administrators and staff personnel from college extension programs, junior college officials, public school superintendents, and directors of adult education, will also mark, in part, the fortieth anniversary of the University Extension Division. In celebration of this birthday, representatives from universities in other states have been invited to attend the conference.

Three outstanding speakers will address the conference. J. M. Nolte, Dean of University Extension, University of Minnesota, will speak on the general topic: "A University Continuation Center Serves the State."

J. O. Keller, the Assistant to the President in charge of Extension Program, Pennsylvania State College, will speak on the general topic: "The Place and Function of the Extension Service in a Modern University."

Price Daniel, Attorney General of Texas and a member of the National Advisory Committee for Community Development, will speak on "The Community Development Program of the American Legion."

The program includes two sectional meetings each for four groups, College and University Extension, Junior College, Public Evening Schools, and Child Growth and Development.

Keller will serve as chairman for one panel discussion at one session of the College group; Nolte will lead a second.

The Junior College group will hear discussions led by J. W. Reynolds, Professor of Junior College Education at the University, and by L. D. Haskew, Dean of the College of Education, The University of Texas. Hugo Leipziger-Pearce, Associate Professor of Architecture and Planning at the University will lead Haskew. The Public Evening School group will devote both sessions to the general topic of "Community Participation in Program Planning."

The section meetings for the Child Development group will be under the supervision of James Knight, Director of the Extension Teaching Bureau, Division of Extension.

League's 'Breakfast' Tickets Now Available

The 27th Annual Interscholastic League Breakfast and Section Meeting will be held November 25 at 7:30 a. m. in Hotel Texas, Fort Worth. T. H. Shelby, Dean of the Division of Extension, will preside with J. O. Webb, Houston, as Secretary of the Breakfast.

Dr. Karl E. Leib, President of the National Intercollegiate Athletic Association, University of Iowa, will be the guest speaker for the occasion.

Reservations for the Breakfast will be \$1.25 per plate, and may be obtained by forwarding the \$1.25 to Miss Willie Thompson, Secretary of the League, Box H, University Station, Austin, Texas. If you want to be sure of a place at the Breakfast, make your reservation at once. Tickets will be forwarded promptly upon receipt of the money and request for reservation.



Published eight times a year, each month, from September to April, inclusive, by the Bureau of Public School Service, Division of Extension, The University of Texas.

R. J. KIDD Editor
BLUFORD HESTER Assistant Editor

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

Vol. XXXIII OCTOBER, 1949 No. 2

It is a matter worthy of consideration that we have some of the best high-school football teams in Texas this year that have ever been fielded in the 29 years of the League's existence. This statement is true not only of Conference AA, but is true as well of other conferences. It should be noted that these fine teams were developed in spite of the fact that spring training has been eliminated for the past two years.

In my opinion last year's teams which were not quite up to par, were due more to the effects of the eight-semester rule which eliminated hold-overs than to the lack of spring training. Many people believe that beginning the training season a month or three weeks prior to the first game is worth more to a team's development than the same amount of time utilized in the spring.

Commencing in 1950 Conferences AA, B and City will start practice on September 1st, which will give them only two weeks at the most until the first game is played. In the opinion of this writer the caliber of football in 1950 will not improve as a result of adding spring practice. The evaluation of one year's team being better than any other given year's teams is a delicate matter, and one which I do not believe could be proven on a scientific basis. It is usually a matter of opinion, and the opinion given is usually warped in the direction of the writer's desire to make a point. Regardless of this fact, we sure do have some fine high-school football teams in Texas this year.—(R.H.W.)

Current news and present day national and international problems are the topics in the extemporaneous speech contest.

Television discoveries, the development of the atom bomb, jet airplanes and recent political and social developments on the world fronts, point out the need for a well-informed public. A new world is being created. Peace has never been made since the last war. The day to day news is breath-taking and accompanying problems are so vast that only energetic, intelligent and organized research can keep pace with the events.

The Extension Loan Library research workers are assembling packages from the best informed sources for use by the schools. The League is supplying additional incentive by offering a plan of competition in public speaking, either inside the school or on an interscholastic basis. As an additional help and a guide to the speech teachers and coaches a series of speech conferences are being sponsored in several sections of the state this fall. Teachers and pupils are invited to take part in these meetings.

Ready writers got some valuable tips and suggestions first hand from Dr. Powell Stewart, State Director of Ready Writers, as he opened the first pupil-teacher work shop on this activity at Houston Conference on Student Activities on October 15.

The pupils and teachers of English studied first hand what qualities in writing are most prized by the judges in this contest. Winning papers in last years state meet were the text for the conference.

Dr. Stewart will participate in the conference at Kilgore on October 29. He is Vice-chairman of the English Department at the University. He extends a hearty welcome to the English teachers and the students in the areas of these conferences to attend and participate in the meetings.

Over a thousand students, teachers, and administrators from about 40 Southeast Texas high schools attended the annual Student Activities Conference in Houston, October 15.

The conference, the first of several which will be held during this year, was entirely successful, thanks to the co-operation of University of Houston, Houston Public School and League officials. The highly diversified program which was presented covered 10 fields of student interests, and through the united efforts of staff members from the co-operating agencies, hundreds of students went back to their schools with renewed enthusiasm, valuable information to help them improve their efforts throughout the year, and a broader understanding of the values which may be obtained through activities programs.

Also aiding in making the conference a success were principals and superintendents of schools in the area, each acting as chairman of a section and adding vitally important drive to keep the programs moving and interest high. The students themselves contributed tremendously with demonstration debates, plays and speeches, with questions and suggestions during discussion periods, and with a probing curiosity and desire for information that brought out the best in each speaker and panel leader.

The success of the Houston conference is a challenge to other groups which will be putting on and attending conferences sponsored by the League during the remainder of the year. But it even more is a challenge to the League and to educators throughout the state, for the results through a number of years of the Houston conference have been decisive in terms of aroused student interest and increased student participation in character- and skill-building activities. It remains for the League and for the administrators throughout the state to take full advantage of the values offered.

LIGHTNING KILLS 500

Lightning kills about 500 persons annually in the United States, but approximately 100 of these deaths occur in the months of August.

SMALLEST HUMMINGBIRD

The tiniest hummingbird is known as Helena's Hummingbird of Cuba and is between two and one-quarter and two and one-half inches in length.

White Oak's Band Wins Wide Fame

98 of 177 in School Play in Organization

White Oak School's Roughneck Band is renowned from New York City to Monterey, Mexico. And in its own home state, the rural oil field school's band is unique, to say the least.

The only trouble with the band is that when it puts on an assembly program, there are more students on the stage than off. Which is just one way of saying that students of the school, located between Longview and Gladewater, are giving the band tremendous support. Of 177 enrolled in high school this year, 98 are in the band.

Quality is not the only attribute of the widely-traveled unit however, for during the last four years the Roughneck Band has not finished out of first division in any meet.

Even though White Oak is a Class B school the band played Class AA in 1948-49 and won Interscholastic League Sweepstakes awards for first in Concert, Sight Reading and Marching.

In 1947 and 1948, the band won all events in their class at the Enid Tri-State Band Festival.

With Roy Swicegood as director, the band has received honors other than in contests. Among those of which the band members are most proud are Texas Senate and House resolutions honoring the band, and a command performance given for the late Governor Beauford Jester in Austin on June 1, 1949. The White Oak Band was also the official band for Penn State College in the Cotton Bowl game January 1, 1948, and appeared again in 1949 at half time when Oregon University played SMU.

In July 1948, the Roughneck Band attended the Lions International Convention in New York and appeared at Yankee Stadium for a 20-minute show which was broadcast and televised. The group also opened the Convention in Madison Square Garden and won second place in the Lions International Parade, competing with 50 top-notch bands.

In the summer of 1949 the Roughneck crew carried the fame of their organization all the way to Monterey, Mexico, on a week's good-will tour.

The activities of the band have been given complete support by Superintendent of Schools Dana Williams, and Principals C. C. Simmons and E. B. Carrington.

To back up the high-school group, White Oak has also developed a large junior band program. Swicegood had, in 1948-49, 65 members in this unit, which also won first division each of the last four years in the Junior Band division.



Official Basketball
The official basketball for the State basketball tournament in Austin and the City Conference basketball tournament in Fort Worth for the 1949-50 season will be the Goldsmith Lasblit ball No. X10L.

Arp High Suspended
Arp High School was suspended in football for the 1949 season by the State Executive Committee for failure to submit to the State Office a correct and complete list of football contestants. Arp filed five game reports and certified on the game reports certain ineligible contestants as being eligible.

Glen Rose Suspended
Glen Rose High School was suspended in football for the 1949 season because of mistreatment of game officials in the Glen Rose-Valley Mills football game on November 19, 1948.

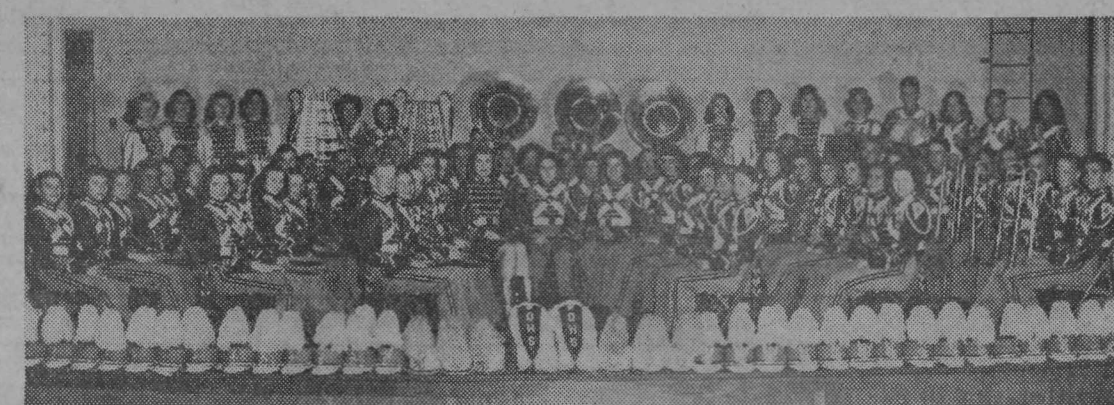
Paschal, Arlington Heights
Paschal and Arlington Heights High Schools of Fort Worth have been placed on probation for the school year of 1949-50 for violating certain provisions of the Awards Rule.

Maypearl High Suspended
Maypearl High School was suspended in basketball for the 1949-50 school term for failure to pay league membership fees and failure to file a season report giving the names of the basketball players for the 1948-49 season.

Use NCAA Rules
Member football schools shall use the 1949 NCAA football rules with interpretations and mechanics as practiced by the Southwest Conference. Member schools should note that in case of disputes concerning the color of jerseys the home team has the choice of color and it is the visiting team which must change jerseys. In disputes over the type of football to be used, the game referee shall make the choice prior to the game.

100 BIRDS EXTINCT
More than a hundred kinds of birds have become extinct in the last 200 years.

OYSTER SEASON HELPS
The oyster season offers employment to approximately 40,000 men.



WHITE OAK HIGH SCHOOL'S 'ROUGHNECK' BAND

For Music Championships

Resolution Urges State Contests

The Texas Music Educators Association has proposed to the Interscholastic League Advisory Council that the League sponsor a state final contest in music. This proposal is now being studied by an Advisory Council committee. The proposal by the TMEA is as follows:

Whereas, the Music Educators of Texas who have been participating in the League music competition festivals the past three years find that it is desirable that a more highly specialized competition be established; and

Whereas, there has developed a need for the encouragement of both the advanced and less ad-

vanced organizations who enter the Regional competition festivals—the advanced organizations to be encouraged by permitting them to go into a higher bracket of competition—the less advanced to be encouraged by moving the more advanced groups out of their regions where possible; thus giving them an opportunity to compete with groups of about their own age and maturity.

We hereby respectfully request that the University Interscholastic League establish a State Music Competition Festival, and submit the following suggestions and recommendations pertaining thereto:

Music Director Discusses Proposed State Contests

(Continued from Page One) compares favorably with a Division III rating in other areas. Some band rooms now are literally "papered" with first division certificates allegedly won at a "state contest." High standards of adjudication at a State Final Competition will tend to make a Division I award something which the whole school will cherish.

It is highly probable that attitudes and conduct of students engaged in music organization work will be improved. The University Interscholastic League cannot afford to conduct a contest where the standards of conduct are not the highest. Very strict and rigid standards will be established and enforced. Violations of these standards can only result in the most severe penalties. It is assumed that the carry-over possibilities of these standards to any given local situation will be easy and extremely feasible.

It seems to be a fact which cannot be denied that under the present conditions, certain organizations will monopolize the State Final Competition for a few years. It is to be assumed that other groups will gradually assert themselves and take their deserved places as quickly as possible. Candidly speaking, there are certain schools now, being blessed with either directors with a flair for showmanship, administrators taking a special interest in music instruction, or districts with more than adequate financial resources, which are receiving a lion's share of the musical publicity of the State. The tremendous publicity facilities of the League through a State Final Competition will give belated recognition to certain schools which are now doing excellent music teaching.

Because of the tremendous distances and the large number of students involved as well as the character of the awards, "cut-throat" competition is improbable. Proselyting of students, violation of certain eligibility rules, etc., are not expected to develop. Since there will actually be no "winner," betting becomes nigh impossible.

Academic standards can be improved. With an added incentive, it is possible to impose more rigid requirements relative to actual classroom instruction in music. As it now stands, it is frequently not worth the trouble to meet certain standards. Many music teachers, now hiding behind the "iron curtain" of a general criticism of music competition, will be forced to pull aside that curtain and prove that their program is as satisfactory without competition as many are with it. This, in itself, will improve music instruction even in those schools not participating in the program.

These then, are some of the benefits which can reasonably be expected.

THE COST
A program boasting so many probable benefits cannot be free. There will be a cost, and this cost will naturally vary in relation to the location of the school.

The State Final Competition must be self-supporting, either through sufficient fees from the participating schools or through a general assessment of the regional organizations plus the entrance fees.

In addition to the financial burden of a State Final Competition,

there is bound to be a disruption of the local school serenity. Administrators must be prepared for the resulting confusion of sending the large groups across the State for a minimum of three days, in some cases. In spite of the proposal which suggests that all events for a given organization be scheduled during one day, some schools must spend two days in transit.

It will be mandatory that these large traveling groups be adequately supervised. This will indicate that administrators will have to provide trained and capable teachers in adequate numbers.

The expenses of transportation, lodging and miscellaneous preparation as well as the initial investment are fairly obvious and vary with the local situation.

Here are both sides of the ledger. Study these points and suggestions and convey your opinions to your elected representatives on the Advisory Council. Is the "status quo" providing your school with the motivation you desire or does the program need some added "zip"? This question must be answered on November 6, 1949. Your representative cannot intelligently discuss the problem unless he knows your opinion. Tell him!

Elementary Schools Sign for Contests

(Continued from Page One) Grade school meets may be set up on a county or bi-county plan. If there are enough schools in a county for a meet, the county organization should be chosen. If, however, there are two or three schools in one county and two or three schools in an adjoining county interested in a meet, a grade school district may be set up for these schools.

2. Who organizes the Meet?
The principals of the participating schools form their own District Executive Committee. This committee will have the authority under the University Interscholastic League rules to organize and conduct the meet.

A district chairman will call a meeting of the Executive Committee early in the school year and name a Director General for the meet. The name of the Director General must be filed in the League office.

3. What are the requirements for membership?

Grade schools are not required to pay a League fee, but must register with the League. A registration card must be secured from the State Office in Austin.

4. What is the deadline for registration?

January 15 is the closing date for becoming a member of the League.

5. When may grade school meets be scheduled?

Since these meets are local and do not qualify to higher meets, they may be held on any date convenient for the participating schools.

6. What services are available to grade schools once they have become members of the League?

Copies of the Constitution and Rules and eight issues of the Interscholastic Leaguer are mailed free of charge to all League members.

1. That, the State competition be limited to band, orchestra, and choral events, but not to include solos and small ensembles.

2. That, to qualify for the State competition festival, an organization should first win the special award in its Regional contest the year preceding its entry into the State-wide competition festival.

3. That, that organization which receives a Special Award in the State competition automatically qualify for the State event the following year.

4. That it be optional with the qualified organization whether or not it enter the State or its Regional contest, but that it may not enter both the same school year.

5. That organizations which first win the Special Award in their Regions may continue to enter the State competition festival each successive year so long as they qualify for the Special Award.

6. That the State competition festival be scheduled so as to be completed within one day, if possible.

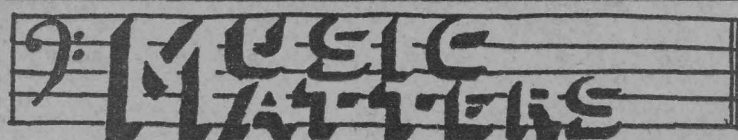
7. That it might be desirable for the band, orchestra, and choral events to be held in different cities, and possibly at different times.

8. That awards should be in keeping with the Regional awards.

9. That an administrative body should be provided in accord with the administrative plan of the Regions.

10. That the State competition festival should be financed in the same manner as the Regional festivals.

11. That a rebate of excessive funds from the State contest be made to participating organizations on the same basis as the Regional contests.



By F. W. SAVAGE
Director of Music Activities

While reading a publication of the Illinois High School Activities Association last week, we noticed a special column advertising surplus music for sale. This music was used in the sight-reading contest last year. We have essentially the same music for sale and refuse to be undersold in price. There is always a deficit on our ledger caused by the purchase and distribution of this sight-reading music so naturally we would like to sell as much of it as we can. The arrangements are all complete and some of the music appears to be brand new.

If you desire some of this music, send a check and specify just which arrangements you want.

Yeoman of the Guard Overture, Sullivan; Symphonic Band, \$5.00.

Forest Echoes, Symphonic Poem, Johnson; Symphonic Band, \$4.00.

Rocky Heights Overture, Johnson; Symphonic Band, \$3.00.

Enchanted Lake Overture, Johnson; Symphonic Band, \$2.00.

March Premier, Leonard; Full Band, 50c.

"Trombones Tribunal," March, Keller; Full Band, 50c.

Junior Warden March, Lee; Full Band, 50c.

State Centennial March, Keller; Full Band, 50c.

Keltic Lament, Foulds-Woodhouse; Full Orchestra, 80c; extra strings at 5c per part.

Canzonette, Hollaender - Herfurth; Full Orchestra, with Full Score, \$1.00; extra strings at 5c per copy.

The Curtsy Minuet, Perry; Full Orchestra and Score, \$1.00; extra strings at 5c per copy.

Minuet and Trio, Woodhouse; Full Orchestra and Score, \$1.00; extra strings at 5c per copy.

PROPOSED STATE CONTEST

We were asked to write our opinions of the proposed State Contest. Many of the advantages and disadvantages are obvious to anyone connected with the public school music program. We chose to "lay the facts on the line" on both sides as we saw them and you will find that opinion on page one in this issue of the Leaguer. Naturally some of you will disagree with me on a number of these items, but there will be

HIGH SCHOOL PRESS

Finances are worrying sponsors and staffs again. This is apparent from the number of requests made on Interscholastic League Press Conference enrollment blanks for information on ad and subscription selling techniques.

The ILPC has published during the past years several bulletins on advertising problems and suggested solutions for them. Perhaps many papers have these pamphlets on file for reference. In general they advocate similar steps.

First of all, the staff must sell, not beg ads. Merchants will give "complimentary" ads in many cases, but neither the merchant nor the paper benefits in the end, for no real return for his money comes to the merchant, and the paper's ad appeal among its readers is lowered and its ad sales hopes for the future take a black eye.

To sell ads, then, the paper's staff must concentrate on the two things which it has to sell: a market, highly concentrated and made up of people who do spend money and who influence the spending of more money; and good-will which will open up a potential market for the future among people who will soon be the men and women of the community on whom the merchants must depend for sales.

To sell these two-commodities, market and good-will, the staff must prepare genuine sales talks and train salesmen to use them.

In the ideal situation, the paper will make three advance surveys on which to build the sales talks. The first of these can be made with the telephone directory, and is nothing but a simple listing of the businesses which might have something to sell to the students, either goods and services for the present, or good-will for the future when the students will be in need of the goods or services which the business has to sell.

The second is a survey, with the approval of the school authorities, of the students and teachers of the school. On a mimeographed sheet, list the goods and services which your prospective advertisers have to sell, and then have each student check which of these items he buys during the course of a year, plus the estimated amount

he spends annually for each type of item. You may also ask the student to estimate the amount he persuades his parents to spend. The sheet need not be signed. Tabulation of the amount spent will be highly revealing to the staff as well as to the advertisers themselves.

The third survey should be made shortly before the actual sales talk, and should consist of a check of the stock in a store to see what items in stock could be made "leaders" for advertising. The paper's representative should wander through the store looking for items which high-school students would want.

After prospective advertisers are selected from Survey No. 1, train the salesmen. Give them background information on the merchants they are to visit; convince them, so that they may convince their prospects, that in a group which spends the amount of money Survey No. 2 indicated, a merchant has a rich potential field from which to attract buyers. Help the salesman to see how a student's wishes influence his parents and friends in spending money. Be sure that he understands that surveys have proven that 65 per cent of the parents of school children read the school paper, too, and that therefore the actual market is the total number of students in school plus 65 per cent. Teach the salesman that his talk will go best if he can tell the merchant, after Survey No. 3, what two or three items or services will appeal most to the students, and that he should emphasize the fact that the students are now forming buying habits, perhaps for a life-time. Finally, have him primed to show that only the school paper effectively reaches the school market.

Now, when your salesman is ready to go, carefully prepared to sell, not beg, give him one final tool: a dummy layout of an ad, or several ads, advertising the chosen items from the merchant's stock in such a way as to attract the attention of students. Sales talks go better when based on concrete proposals for ads.

It is best to sell advertising on an annual basis, having a contract prepared between the merchant and the paper, binding the merchant to use a stipulated number of column inches during the year, and in return binding the paper to use the ads at a rate considerably lower than the normal rate. If a merchant cannot be sold on annual contract, each visit to his establishment should be fortified by dummy ads and up-to-date information on his stock.

Trained salesmen, careful sales-talk data, and dummy ads designed to sell certain specific items for the merchant to the student market your paper reaches, are the normal means of keeping the advertising revenue rolling in. To back up these tools, the staff can vary the procedure very widely.

Special issues and events are always good for advertising. If ads are slanted toward homecoming games, Thanksgiving, Christmas, Valentines day, graduation, or spring styles issues, etc., the prospects of selling the ads are improved. Remember that from an almanac you can learn of a "special day" for almost any week in the year and build an advertising campaign around it.

Special arrangements can be made with advertisers, either for a solid page of small ads, grouped around a central theme, as for backing a team, wishing readers Merry Christmas, etc., or for special promotional stunts. Stunts can be worked out to boost both the sale of ads and the merchants' sales through prizes, discounts to students, or contests among the students with the winner to be awarded by the merchant. Limerick contests are always good.

Whatever the preparation and ideas behind the selling campaign, there will still be a lot of work to it. Stimulate your salesmen by competition—perhaps a week-by-week listing of column inches sold, with a reward waiting at the end of the school year, or a position as business manager for the following year going to the best salesman. Remember that financial success through advertising comes only through sticking to the job of selling ads, and working hard at the job.

If your paper is not enrolled in the Interscholastic League Press Conference, see that it is at an early date, so that you may have full advantage of services offered through the ILPC. For enrollment material, write Director of Journalism, Interscholastic League, Box H, University Station, Austin, Texas.



Novels and short stories have long been used as the basis for some of the best plays written. This month in answer to many requests for plays taken from novels, we are reviewing briefly a number of plays suited particularly for children's theatre and high-school production which are based on novels and stories. The plays listed here by no means exhaust the group; teachers and directors will find many others of interest if they will check carefully the catalogues of the various play publishers. In the realm of children's theatre, the Children's Theatre Press of Anchorage, Ky., has perhaps published the greatest number of dramatized children's stories and books. For high-school and civic theatre productions, Samuel French, Walter Baker Company, and Dramatic Publishing Company have published acting versions of a number of books, both classic and modern.

"Vanity Fair," adapted by Jevan Brandon-Thomas from the novel by William Makepeace Thackeray. French, 13m10w, comedy, Roy. \$25, 3 acts (9 scenes). The ruthlessness of the immortal Becky Sharp is coherently and faithfully told in this excellent adaptation of the famous Thackeray novel. Although there are six separate sets, they can be done very simply, and the play should not prove too difficult for any interested group to produce. Another point to be considered when a director chooses this play—make sure the audience will be sympathetic to the motivating force of the play: namely, Becky advances up the social scale by flying from one husband to the next (Becky is the peerless prototype of Amber). This is a brand new dramatization of the novel, and probably the best to date.

Uses: Dramatic Club, Little Theatre
 Reviewer's opinion: Excellent.
 "Great Expectations" by Marian Johnson, from the novel by Charles Dickens. Dramatic, 8m6w, extras, comedy, Roy. \$10-25, 3 acts (8 scenes) Pip as a young boy helped an escaped convict. After he grows up, this event influences his whole life. He is called to London to be reared as a 'gentleman'. As the play goes along there are all sorts of plots and counter-plots. Many of the scenes are filled with a sense of danger and suspense. Although this version of the novel tries to encompass too much of the original story, the author has kept an excellent flavor of Dickens, and a producing group looking for a great classic might find that this is just the one they want. The adaptor has written the play so that one basic set can be used; full instructions for prop changes are given. This is another new version of a classic that has recently been released for general production.

Uses: Class play, Dramatic Club.
 Reviewer's opinion: good.
 Other standard works and classics that have been dramatized:
 "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court" by John G. Fuller, from the novel by Mark Twain. 6m6w, comedy, Roy. \$25, 3 acts (also a Prologue and Epilogue). Story of the young engineer who is knocked out cold and wakes up to find himself in King Arthur's court. Mark Twain's delightful whimsy in comparing the old and the new is fairly faithfully told in this version of his novel dramatized in 1941.

"Lena Rivers" by Ned Albert, from the novel by Mary J. Holmes. 6m7w, melodrama, non-roy, 3 acts

Debate Materials On First Come Basis

The Debate material is being sold this year on a first come, first serve, basis. Since the amount of material is limited, debate coaches are urged to get in orders for their debate needs now if they wish to receive material from the League. Coaches and schools ordering any of the publications should enclose a check or money order in the amount of the order. Make the check to: University Interscholastic League, and mail to the League, Box H, University Station, Austin, Texas. Here are the publications (with prices) still available:
 NUEA Handbook, Vol. I—Price 75c.
 NUEA Handbook, Vol. II—Price 75c.
 Direct Election Brief—Price 15c.

Use of Radio Programs In Classrooms Spreads

Radio is finding an important place in the classrooms of today. More and more Texas high schools are inaugurating regular classes in radio. If there is not a regular radio class, then many schools are planning extracurricular programs or are planning radio programs as part of the regular speech and drama course. For a well-rounded education in speech and dramatics, radio is an essential. Radio has come to play an active part in all of our lives. If our schools are to prepare students for life situations, they must provide the students with training and radio—both broadcasting and appreciation.

There are many educational broadcasts which teachers are bringing into the classrooms to supplement the textbooks. Many excellent broadcasts are being made by both state and national groups for school use. One such program is that sponsored by the State Department of Education and various colleges and universities which goes under the title of "Texas School of the Air." Hugh Proctor, State Department of Education, Austin, is in charge of the program and can send you details concerning the various phases of the broadcasts.

Your local station will have transcriptions of the programs available for broadcast at a convenient time. Recordings and special pressings are being planned for classroom use. Music, social studies, art, science and literature are all used as bases for the broadcasts.
 "David Copperfield" by William Linda, from the novel by Charles Dickens. Northwestern, 6m7w, comedy, Roy. \$25 or less, 3 acts (5 scenes). This is an acceptable version of a portion of the Copperfield story. The play deals with the early teens of David Copperfield's life. Peggotty, Mr. Murdstone, Wilkins Micawber, Aunt Betsy, and Uriah Heep all go trooping through the play. The play calls for two sets.

Dramatizations of more recent books:
 "Chicken Every Sunday" by Julius and Philip Epstein, from the novel by Rosemary Taylor. French, 12m9w, comedy, Roy. on application, 3 acts. The main section of the plot has to do with the father of an interesting brood trying to find a sucker for one of his many enterprises. The action all takes place in a boarding house with the usual assortment of strange boarders. This is a well-written and fast moving play. The authors have done an excellent job of adapting the book to the stage. The play may be a little too advanced for some high-school groups.
 "Mr. and Mrs. North" by Owen Davis, from the stories by Frances and Richard Lockridge. French, 16m4w, mystery-comedy, Roy. \$35 and less, 3 acts. By now the movies and radio have made the North couple familiar to nearly everybody. This is the first (and best) dramatization of their zany antics in turning up dead bodies. This is one of the best and most entertaining mysteries to be released in a long time. Staging is simple and the cast of characters is well within the scope of most producing groups. As a matter of fact, this is one of the best plays for high-school groups listed this month.

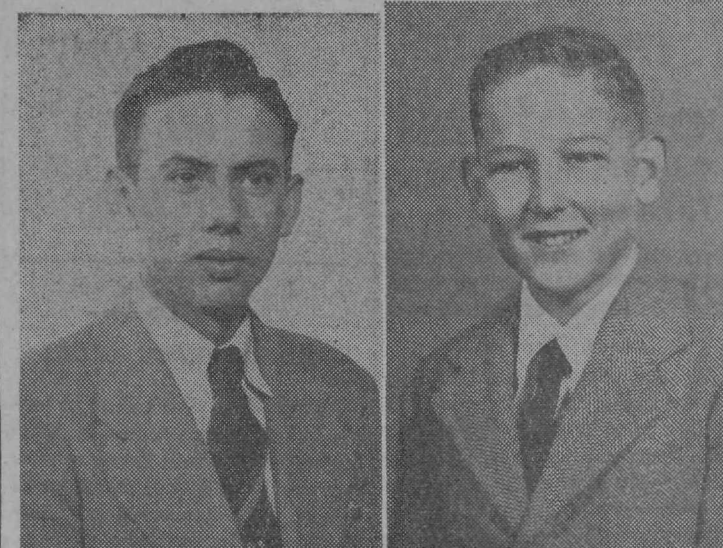
"Life With Father" by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse, from the book by Clarence Day. Dramatic, 8m8w, comedy, Roy. \$50-\$25 3 acts (6 scenes). There is hardly any point in reviewing this play made from Clarence Day's vastly amusing sketches. The success of the play in New York and throughout the country attests to the superb audience appeal of the play. A number of high schools in Texas have already given performances of "Life With Father" and have found it to be excellent for high school production. 1880 costumes and a Victorian morning room may present something of a problem to groups who have difficulty getting adequate costumes and props. Entire action takes place in one set, however.

"Uncle Fred Flits By" by Perry Clark, from the story by P. G. Wodehouse. Dramatic, 7m7w, comedy, Roy. \$25, 3 acts. Uncle Fred drags his befuddled nephew into a strange house and proceeds to take over the place. The typical flighty Wodehouse style is kept in this excellent retelling of the story in play form. Although the play looks easy to do, it is really quite difficult, since the director must get just the right delicate touch or the most appealing quality of the play—the tongue-in-cheek humor—will be buried under heavy-handed farce, and the play will then demoralize into not-very-good slapstick.

TURKEYS ARE PLENTIFUL
 Nearly one-half of the wild turkeys in the United States are to be found in Texas, and some persons, for this reason, have suggested that the "state bird" be changed from the mocking bird to the wild turkey. Fossil evidence has been found to prove that this bird is one of the oldest inhabitants of Texas.

problem that faces most directors. One of the best sources for scripts within the production range of your student is: The Educational Radio Script and Transcription, Exchange, Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D. C.
Detroit Schools' Scripts
 Another source is Miss Dorothy Lewis, Radio Division, The United Nations, Lake Success, New York. Three series of scripts are KNOW YOUR U. N., U. N. CALLING, and FLASHES FROM LAKE SUCCESS. Merely write Miss Lewis a letter stating how and where the scripts will be used and you will receive copies of the material.
 Over a period of years the Detroit Public Schools have broadcast about 600 scripts. As a result of the many broadcasts, teachers asked that copies of the scripts be made available for classroom use. To satisfy this need Detroit set up the Script Exchange. Requests for scripts on many areas such as art, etiquette, exact sciences, health education, literature, safety education, etc., may be made to the Script Exchange, Department of Radio Education, Detroit Public Schools, Detroit, Michigan.
 A similar group of scripts may be obtained from these sources:
 Radio Department, Minneapolis Public Schools, Minneapolis 15, Minn.
 E. Marguerite Fleming, Radio Consultant, St. Louis Public Schools, 4466 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
 Radio Council, Chicago Public Schools, 228 North La Salle Street, Chicago 1, Ill.
 An excellent book of scripts is "100 Non-Royalty Radio Plays," by William Kozlenko, published by Greenberg, New York, and priced at \$4.25. Write the publisher direct for information about the book: Radio Department, Greenberg Publisher, 201 East 57th Street, New York.

Why not bring more radio into your classroom, either through listening or through producing your own shows? If you can, use your public address system or a wire recorder. Broadcast your programs over your local radio station. Use radio as a part of your speech curriculum or as a method of teaching any subject.
 Finding suitable scripts is the



Sonora Debating Team Wins Conference B Championship

Max Murray and Jack Ratliff, the Sonora debaters who won the state championship in Conference B at the 1949 State Meet, are a pair of highly versatile young men. Jack, who was a freshman in high school last year, is a two-year letter-man from junior high football and won a letter on the high school basketball B squad last year. He was also active in the Speech Club, as a member of the annual staff, and as an actor in Sonora High dramatic productions. Max, a junior last year, was winner not only in debate, but carried home Interscholastic League honors for first place clarinet solo, second place student conductor, member of first place clarinet quartet, and member of Sonora's one-act play cast which won second place in Conference B State Meet. Max played the part of Dr. Gibbs in "Our Town," Act II. He served as concert master of the Bronco Band. Max is now attending Ball High School, Galveston, and is a member of the Ball High band.
 Baseball and tennis are Jack's favorite hobbies. Though he is still somewhat undecided, he thinks that he will probably study law. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Ratliff of Sonora.
 By contrast, Max's hobby is study, and he thinks that the medical profession will be his choice. He already is planning to enter The University of Texas. His hobby paid off by winning him scholastic honors as top student of his class during his sophomore and junior years, and second place during his freshman year. In Sonora Max made his home with his grandmother, Mrs. B. C. McGilvray; in Galveston he is living with Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wendt. Mr. Wendt was coach for the two boys in preparing them to win the state crown.

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.

Elsewhere in the League this month you will see the detailed program of the Texas Speech Association Convention to be held in the Fine Arts Building, T C U Fort Worth, Nov. 25-26. The attendance at the Conventions has been increasing every year, and Speech Teachers look forward to the Ft. Worth Convention as a banner year. Dr. E. L. Pross of the T C U Speech Staff sends along information about the new building where the Convention will be held and states that the entire facilities of the Speech and Theatre Departments will be available for use by the visiting Speech people. The building cost \$1,500,000, and is the largest building of its kind in the South. It is completely soundproofed and air conditioned. The auditorium seats 1,258 persons and the Little Theatre seats 224.

If you have not yet sent in your dues for the Texas Speech Association, do so today. Regular membership is \$150 and sustaining membership is \$5. Send your check to Executive Secretary, Box H, University Station, Austin, Texas. Your membership admits you to all of the Convention sessions without further fees.
 One of the important items on the Texas Speech Association business agenda for this year is the adoption of a revised Constitution. Copies of the proposed new constitution have been sent to all members. If you plan to attend the convention and have not received a copy, write the Executive Secretary and a copy will be sent you.
 If you are new in Speech work in Texas, the old members of the Speech Association want to get to know you. Come to the Convention and take part in the demonstrations and discussions covering every phase of speech work and conducted by outstanding authorities in the Speech Field.
 Reports from schools all over the state indicate that speech work is off to a flying start in the new school year. Dramatics Clubs, in particular, are getting organized for another year's work. The Red Dragons of Austin High School in starting the new year are emphasizing every phase of the theatre. Mrs. David Norton is the director of the Red Dragons.

Ernest Sublett, Director of the Abilene High School National Thespian Society Chapter, announces that the first production this fall will be "She Stoops to Conquer." By the way, Thornton Wilder, author of "Skin of Our Teeth" (Abilene won AA State One Act Play Championship with Act II of this play last year) has written a tremendously encouraging letter to the Abilene cast and states he was delighted to hear

Extension Division Observes Birthday

(Continued from Page One)
 the Division of Extension, the directors strove to make the services fit the needs of the citizens of Texas.

The Department of Extension's first director was Dr. H. Y. Benedict, 1909 to 1911. Following Dr. Benedict as director in 1911 was Dr. A. Caswell Ellis, who served until 1913. He was followed by F. M. Bralley, but returned for two more years in 1914 when Bralley resigned. In 1916, E. D. Shurter became director. The present director, Dean T. H. Shelby, was named in 1920 to succeed Shurter, but took a year's scholastic leave before beginning his duties. During that year 1920 to 21, Dr. D. A. Penick was acting director.

Many well-known names appear in the list of chiefs of the divisions, or bureaus. John A. Lomax, compiler of folk songs, became assistant director of the Division and head of Public Lectures and Publicity in 1910. L. W. Payne, Jr., famous as an English teacher and authority on Texas literature, was from 1912 through 1916 head of the Division of Correspondence Instruction. For many years Miss Mary E. Gearing was chief of Home Welfare, and later from 1921 until 1925, of the Division of Home Economics.

Directors of the Extension Teaching Division, after Dr. Payne, have been Thomas Fletcher, 1916-1920; Dr. Penick, beloved coach of tennis stars and a professor of Greek and Latin in the University, 1920-1928; Dr. J. O. Marberry, 1928-1944; R. C. Hammock, 1945-1946; and James Knight, 1946 to the present.

Much of the success of the Extension Teaching program during most of these years, however, was due to the efforts of the Registrars of the bureau, who bore the burden of the detail work. From February, 1918, when she succeeded W. K. Hall, through August, 1943, Miss Julia Vance was the Registrar, and her work was vital to the functioning of her organization. Mrs. Myrtle Gillum Goetz, now Registrar, also had a long record of outstanding service. She served as assistant registrar from November, 1919, until her resignation in 1922; returned for a brief period in 1924; and has been with the Teaching Bureau uninterruptedly since 1929. She was assistant registrar for a time, and became Registrar in 1945.

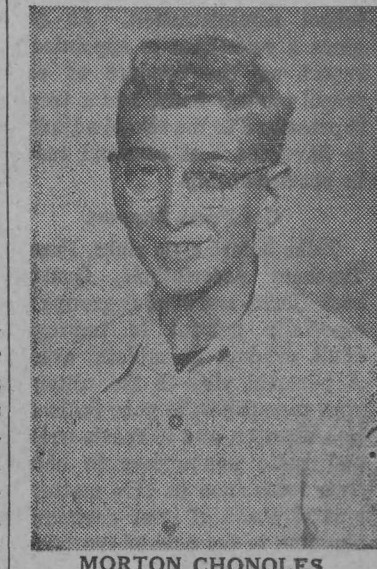
The origin of the Bureau of Public School Service lay in the Division of Public Discussion and Information. During Christmas week, 1910, at the meeting of the Texas State Teachers Association in Abilene, E. B. Shurter called together superintendents and principals interested in setting up state-wide debate and declamation contests. The following May, 1911, 128 schools participated in the first contests.

This was the real beginning of the Interscholastic League, though it and the Division of Public School Service were not separate entities until 1917. In that year, Roy Bedichek began work as athletic director, head of the League, and assistant director of the division. By 1919 he was director of the division and retained the post until his retirement in 1948, when he was succeeded by Rodney J. Kidd. Bedichek is now Director Emeritus of the Bureau.
 Heads of the Visual Education Bureau have been W. R. Duffey, 1919-1922; Joseph J. Webber, 1922-1924; Mrs. Charles Joe Moore, 1924-1945; and Donald W. McCavick, 1945 to the present.
 Miss Le Noir Dimmitt has headed the Extension Loan Library since its origin as a unit in 1917. She has been ably assisted since 1916 by Miss Jean Douglas Campbell, now Librarian I (Reference) in the library.
 Miss Laura Murray headed the Trades and Industries Bureau from 1922 until 1944, when James R. D. Eddy became its chief. He continues to direct the activities of this bureau under its changed name.
 During the entire period of the existence of the Bureau of Nutrition and Health Education, 1925 to 1945, it was headed by Miss Jeanie Pinckney.
 R. C. Hammock was the first to hold the title of Assistant to the Dean of the Division. He worked in this capacity in 1946 and 1947 until his resignation that latter year. He was succeeded by Norris A. Hiett, who is the present assistant. Secretary to the Dean for over 10 years has been Miss Irma Deane Fowler.

An important factor in the development of the Bureau of Public School Service's work has

been the loyal service given to the Interscholastic League by Miss Willie Thompson, Secretary of the League. She began her work in September, 1915 and continues her painstaking supervision of finance and records.
 The many and varied activities of the Division's bureaus cannot be included in this story, for each is a story in itself. Nor can any attempt be made to recognize the host of persons whose services in positions of lesser importance than those named here have made possible the growth of the Division of Extension.

This survey of the development of the Division, however, may help to show the way in which the Division of Extension has striven to fit its services to the broadening needs of the citizens of Texas. From its inception, the Division has devoted itself to the concept that it was the agency of the University which would enable the University to "do that for which it is the best fitted instrument—serving the people as a whole, developing their highest capabilities, raising standards of community or state as measured by the quality of its citizens."
 The Division has endeavored to live up to its slogan, "The State of Texas Is Our Campus."



El Paso's Chonoles Is Slide Rule Victor

A whiz with a "slip-stick," Morton Chonoles, won the AA Conference state championship in 1949 after two unsuccessful attempts. The El Paso High School contestant had placed high as a slide rule expert in 1947 and 1948 (when he was second in the state), but it was not until his senior year that he carried off the state crown.

Morton, however, didn't let his interest in slide rules keep him from taking part in many phases of his high school's activities. He played the lead in the January, 1949 senior play, "A Credit to the Family," was Albert in the May senior play, "Dear Ruth," and had parts in other plays during his years at El Paso High. He was a member of the Slide Rule Club, serving as its vice-president in 1947, and as its president in 1948 and 1949. He was in ROTC and a member of the Library and Latin Clubs.

Morton's hobbies include stamp collecting, swimming and tennis. In the latter he was good enough to make the junior varsity squad.

Sample Topics For Extemp Are Listed

- Sample Extemp topics, which will not necessarily be used in Extemp Contest, are here given as examples:
1. The Significance of the Devaluation of the Pound.
 2. Who Will Pay for the Steel Pensions?
 3. The Atom Bomb and Its Latest Effects on International Relations.
 4. What is the Basis for the Labor Strikes?
 5. Yugoslavia: Its Relations with the Rest of the World.
- Magazines which shall furnish the basis for Extemp study this year are:
- Time, Time and Life Bldg., 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.
 - Newsweek, 152 W. 42nd, New York 18, N. Y.
 - Vital Speeches, 33 W. 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y.
 - Our Times, 400 S. Front St., Columbus, Ohio.
 - Scholastic, 220 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.
 - U. S. News, 24th and N. Sts., N. W., Washington 7, D. C.
 - United Nations World, 385 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
 - Current History, 108 Walnut St., Philadelphia 6, Pa.

Efforts to Improve Sportsmanship, Crowd Control Essential to Football

Director of Athletics Proffers Suggestions
DR. RHEA H. WILLIAMS
Athletic Director

As district competition in football will be under way in practically all conferences by the time this issue of the Leaguer reaches you, a few suggestions for improving sportsmanship and crowd control seem appropriate at this time.

Since one of the most common violations which comes before the State Executive Committee is failure on the part of the school administrators to control spectators and protect officials from verbal and physical attacks, this discussion seems to be in order.

Most of our school administrators are working diligently on the task of improving sportsmanship at athletic contests. Football District No. 13 AA consisting of Cleburne, Corsicana, Ennis, Hillsboro, Temple, Waco, and Waxahachie, has done an outstanding job through the Student Councils in improving sportsmanship conduct on the part of the students. In football District No. 2 AA, consisting of Childress, Electra, Graham, Quanah, Vernon, and Wichita Falls, local civic clubs have sponsored sportsmanship principles through the co-operation of the school administration. At each game a committee is appointed to report on the conduct of each school student body, and a trophy is presented to the school adjudged to have the best seasonal record in sportsmanship.

Get Press Support

Talks before civic clubs, Parent-Teachers Associations, Quarter-back Clubs, and similar groups are especially helpful in improving adult conduct at athletic events. A personal visit to the editor of your newspaper, to your radio station director, and to sports writers and radio announcers to obtain their assistance in this matter is a vital phase of your community planning in the field of sportsmanship. Sports articles and editorials attacking officials, visiting teams and fans, can only result in improper conduct at athletic contests. Don't neglect to get the support of your press and radio on this vital phase of school athletic sportsmanship.

In most cases where trouble develops at athletic contests, it is fans, not players, who are at the root of the disturbance. The following suggestions are made for the specific purpose of preventing spectator disorder at athletic events:

(1) See that officers of the law are present at all home athletic contests, the number depending on the estimated size of the crowd and the rivalry involved. The law officers, in order to be effective, should be seen—hiding away in the crowd does not have the same effect as when officers are obviously present. Small schools have difficulty in securing adequate peace officers, but sheriffs can deputize local citizens or civic clubs can assist in performing this function. Many cases of disorder can be prevented by removing obvious trouble makers before the individual has an opportunity to cause an incident. Arrests should

be made of all trouble makers and warrants should be sworn out promptly in cases of disturbance of the peace, assault and battery, and disturbances of a similar nature. The State Executive Committee is of the opinion that unless the school insists on a warrant being issued against trouble makers, they are not fulfilling the obligation they accepted when they signed the football or basketball code.

(2) See that drinking and gambling are definitely not allowed at any high-school contest. Public address announcements to this effect, alert ticket sellers, ticket



ROD WILLIAMS

Rod Williams Best In Class A Tennis

Father Coached Youth To 5 Major Victories

Winning tennis tournaments was nothing exactly new for Rod Williams of Garland when he captured the State Class A singles title at the State Meet in May, 1949. By the time the sharp-shooting racket swinger entered The University of Texas this fall, he had four other tournament titles neatly tucked away.

Among these were the Dallas Open Tennis Tournament singles (under 15) and doubles; the Dallas Country Club Invitational Tournament singles; the Texas Amateur Athletic Association Tournament singles and doubles; and the Gulf Coast Tennis Tournament runner-up singles. To add to these and the Interscholastic League victory last spring Rod had a 1948 victory in singles District 14-A and runner-up in Region 3-A.

Tennis, however, didn't take up all Rod's time in Garland High School. He was a member of Hi-Y, and of the National Honor Society, of which he was vice-president. He was also captain of the Garland basketball team during his senior year, and was a cheerleader in both junior and senior years. To top off the list, he was the youngest graduate in the 1949 graduating class, and finished his public school work as an honor student.

Rod varies his hobbies almost as widely as his activities in school by enjoying painting, badminton and classical music.

One major element in Rod's sensational record as a tennis star is the fact that he was coached by his teacher-father Alton Williams of 508 James Drive, Garland.

Good Planning Helps To Forestall Trouble

Fence Them In

(3) See that the football field is fenced in so that it is impossible for fans to walk out on the playing field. Gymnasiums should have a barrier around the playing courts to keep crowds back. Adequate police should be available to see that people stay behind the enclosures. Stands on the sidelines are more liable to cause trouble than people who are seated. One of the worst obstacles in officiating and crowd-control is to have the spectators crowd the sidelines.

(4) See that your coaches and players conduct themselves in such a fashion as not to incite the crowd. A coach who goes on the field constantly to consult the officials, who pulls his hair and stomps his hat on each decision which goes against him, is setting a scene for a possible riot and perhaps the ultimate suspension of his school from athletics.

Watch Announcers

(5) See that officials for all games are mutually agreed upon, and that their services are secured early in the season. Once a game is begun the coaches and administrators of both schools have a moral and legal obligation to support and abide by the decisions of the officials. Unfortunately many of our coaches and administrators wait until the last minute to secure officials, and as a result trouble arises. There is no excuse, whatsoever, for removing a team from the field once the game has started, as beginning the game denotes approval of the officials.

(6) See that the announcers at athletic contests are efficient and capable. Official baiting and personal remarks from this source can incite a crowd to improper conduct.

(7) School administrators should be alert and on the job at all athletic contests. It is a part of the school curriculum, a school event, and deserves their supervision the same as a study hall or the classroom. Many troublesome incidents would never occur if the school authorities were mingling among the crowd and detecting possible trouble areas, rather than sitting comfortably in a reserved seat.

Escort Officials

(8) See that peace officers meet the game officials on the field after each game and escort them to the dressing room. Prior to the game the officials should be notified to gather around the referee at the end of the game and accept this protection, not from fear, but as a courtesy offered them by the local school. This protection for officials should continue until the officials are safely away from the local community if spectator conduct warrants.

The State Executive Committee holds the superintendent of schools responsible for the proper conduct of football. After all precautions are taken that are humanly possible, if the trouble makers are arrested and the case actively prosecuted, then in my opinion the school administration has done everything that could be expected of them. However, where adequate preparation is not made before the game, where no arrests are made, and where no active prosecution is carried out, then in my opinion the school has utterly neglected its obligation as stated in their acceptance of the football code.

High Schools Fielding 845 Football Teams

845 high schools have signed the football acceptance card and are now duly registered for the twenty-ninth football season of the University Interscholastic League.

The City Conference this year consists of 26 schools from Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston and San Antonio.

85 schools are entered in Conference AA, for a gain of one school over last year's total of 84. The new school is Thomas Jefferson of El Paso.

In Conference A there are 227 schools competing this year, as compared to last year's total of 228. Conference B schools increased by 16 this year to a total of 340 participating teams.

The only conference to show a pronounced decrease was six-man football, which dropped from an all-time high last year of 185 schools to 167 schools for the 1949 season. This trend is indicative of things to come under the Gilmer-Aiken plan, as smaller units are combining to create larger high schools.

Postscripts on Athletics

Dr. Rhea H. Williams
Athletic Director

QUARTERBACK CLUBS

At this time of the year in practically all communities in Texas a group of football fans are meeting weekly or bi-weekly under the names of Quarterback Clubs, Booster Clubs, Athletic Clubs, or similar names. These clubs vary widely in membership, purposes and objectives.

This column believes that clubs of this nature, if properly directed, have a valuable function in the promotion of high-school athletics in the community. Some of the functions which are legitimate for these clubs are: advertising athletic events, assisting in policing games, assisting in ticket sales, and conducting programs to create better sportsmanship among the public.

However, unfortunately a large percentage of the clubs assume a Chamber of Commerce attitude toward high-school athletics. They often think of athletics as an advertisement for their home town in terms of financial returns rather than the educational experiences accruing to the students.

End Results May Be Bad

Last winter I attended a football banquet where the toastmaster continually repeated that this team had brought more publicity and financial returns to the community than all of the advertising done by the Junior and Senior Chambers of Commerce. An attitude of this type on the part of the Quarterback Club will inevitably lead to interference in the high-school athletic program. Such elements as recruiting, pressure to pass athletes in their school work, hiring and dismissing of coaches, winning at all costs, and divided allegiance of the coaching staff between school authorities and key men in the Quarterback Club are the end results of such a policy.

Clubs of this type usually collect large bonuses and expensive gifts, such as cars, etc., to give the coaching staff after a successful season. Actual experience has shown that the same group which gives the coaching staff such gifts are the very first to insist that they be dismissed if they do not produce constant winners.

Gifts a Sore Point

In my opinion any coach who accepts such valuable consideration is definitely placing his allegiance at least partially in the hands of a group of downtown Quarterbacks. It is an unwritten law that to accept valuable consideration places you in a position of obligation to the donors. A person cannot serve two masters, and often this policy of accepting gifts places a coaching staff in a position where they must choose between the educational viewpoint of the school administrators or the "win at all costs" viewpoint of a downtown club.

It is very difficult to convince the other teachers in a school system that a coaching staff using school property, utilizing the most precious natural resources of the community—the youth—and being paid a commensurate salary, is due an extra compensation for doing his duty. This has been a sore spot in many communities for many years, and the coach can make a valuable contribution here to school morale by assuming a strict educational viewpoint.

The attitude of the League relative to Athletic Councils and various types of organizations is definite and clear. The League views athletics as an educational experience, a definite part of the school curriculum, and not as a means of entertainment for the public or as an advertisement for the town.

We have no objection to large crowds, publicity, etc., as long as they are secondary and not the main functions of high-school athletics.

Superintendent Responsible

The League holds the superintendent of schools responsible for the enforcement of eligibility rules and the management and control of athletics. Athletic Councils and various organizations are not recognized by the League, but instead complete responsibility is placed on the administrative head of the school system, the superintendent, for the proper conduct of the sports program. In cases of protest against a high school and with a resultant investigation revealing that the superintendent did not have veto power over decisions of the Athletic Council, then, in my opinion

Grid Title Games' Movies Available

New Football Films Offered for Training

Movies of the three Texas high-school football championship games of 1948 are now on file at the Visual Instruction Bureau, University of Texas, for use by coaches for training purposes.

Arlington Heights vs. Lamar for the City Conference championship; New Braunfels vs. Monahans for the Class A championship; and Amarillo vs. Waco for the Class AA title may be borrowed from the bureau.

Many other excellent films for sports training are available, including Interscholastic League championship games for 1944 (Port Arthur vs. Highland Park), 1945 (Highland Park vs. Waco), 1946 (Jefferson vs. Odessa), and 1947 (Highland Park vs. Brackenridge).

Two new and valuable films on football are "Epic in the Afternoon" and "Football Today." The first of these, a 20-minute, 16 mm. sound movie, contains a dramatic pre-game treatment of Otto Graham and Frankie Albert, and 80 plays that make up the points scored by Cleveland and the 49ers. The commentary is directly on the action—the first time this has ever been done in a football picture. Rental on the film is \$2 per 2 days.

The second is 27 minutes long, sound, rental \$3 for 2 days. It was filmed at Tempe, Arizona, with play situations designed by H. V. Porter, Secretary of the National Federation and a member of the Joint Football Code Commission. All rulings are official and are based on Joint Football Code.

Still available are films described by the Leaguer last year: "Football Thrills of 1947," "Football by the Code," "Blocking in Football," "Ball Handling in Football," "Game of Games," "Tackling in Football," and "Football Parades" of 1945 and 1946.

Mertzon Boy 1st Football Fatality

The first Texas high-school football fatality of the current season occurred at Mertzon High School, a six-man school, on the afternoon of September 5, 1949. Dale Hegwood was fatally injured in a scrimmage session and died shortly thereafter. He was injured while making a tackle. He received a blow on his right cheek, but according to the doctor, his death was caused by a concussion and a ruptured blood vessel at the base of his skull. At the time of his injury he was wearing a plastic helmet and the helmet did not come off when the tackle was made.

The administration of the Mertzon public schools is to be congratulated on carrying athletic insurance on their squad, for as a result, a \$1,000 payment will soon be made to the boy's parents. It is an absolute "must" for any school playing football to carry athletic insurance on their squad. Not to do so is to indicate that your school is not concerned about the welfare of the boys playing.

Adequate equipment, adequate medical examinations, adequate coaching, adequate playing fields, and athletic insurance are prerequisites for any school playing football.

The school would be in violation of League rules.

The superintendent of schools must have veto power over the action of the Athletic Council, as otherwise it would seem to indicate that control was outside school administration. The League strongly advises against Athletic Councils organized outside the school system. If such committees are formed outside the school, they should be purely advisory.

All people interested in the welfare of high-school athletics should strive to see that Quarterback Clubs, Booster Clubs and Athletic Councils are guided in the correct direction. Performing their proper functions they are valuable, but if allowed to go astray they are veritable kegs of dynamite in a school's high-school athletic program.



MARY KATHERINE BRAND

West Columbia Girl Is Tennis Champion

Mary Katherine Brand of West Columbia was tops in Class A in 1949 at the State Meet. The West Columbia High School senior won the girls' singles title last year after having lost out in the semifinals of the girls' singles in 1948.

Mary Katherine may have won the title just to prove that a person can engage in many activities and still have time to be an expert in one. She was active in the Press Club on the Messenger and Gusher staffs, as a cheerleader, and on the girls' basketball and volleyball teams. She was president of the sophomore class, treasurer of the junior class, and still had time to learn a blazing game of tennis. Miss Lillian A. Jones was her coach.

The West Columbia tennis star was also Jaycee Carnival Queen and class favorite in 1947 and three years a Gusher coronation princess.

New El Paso School Faces Fine Record

Opening a brand-new senior high school in El Paso this year added a new member to the Interscholastic League Conference AA list, and brought to four the number of high schools in the far-west city.

Friday, September 23, Thomas Jefferson High School made its debut in interscholastic competition with a football game against Anthony, N. M. To mark the first official participation by the new school in the Interscholastic League program, a bit of speech-making was mixed with football. Following his introduction by L. W. McConachie, director of athletics in El Paso, Rodney J. Kidd, League director, welcomed Jefferson to the League and praised the record of El Paso high schools in League activities.

In at least one way the Jefferson game with Anthony was typical of many of the El Paso schools' interscholastic contests: the El Paso school won, 13 to 7. However, Jefferson has a long way to go before it can hope to rival the magnificent records of her sister schools in El Paso.

From the very start, the border city's high schools have been turning out League champions. The very first League-sponsored contest was in debate, and the first winning debate team was from El Paso High School. In 1911 the team of Edward Freeman and Frank Lyons took the first state title. Their coach was A. H. Hughey, now superintendent of schools of El Paso. Freeman is now a prominent lawyer in Denver, Colo.; Lyons is now deceased.

The first state championship in basketball was also captured by El Paso High School when the 1921 team defeated San Antonio 25 to 11.

And very close to the present, the first state baseball championship was won by Bowie High School of El Paso in 1949 by a 3 to 2 victory over Austin High School, Austin.

Between that first "first" in 1911, and the June, 1949, baseball triumph, there have been many winners to come from El Paso.

In Essay Writing (now Ready Writing) El Paso High School has won four first places since 1917; Austin High School of El Paso one. Maxwell Ravel was title winner in 1917, Alice Jones in 1919, Elizabeth Kemmer in 1925, and James R. Graham in 1929. The Austin High winner was Billy Pitts, in 1942.

Extemporaneous Speech winners were two, Phyllis Appleton, El Paso High, 1944; and Jack Donovan, Austin High, 1949.

In Declamation, three boys have captured the state championship: Paul Gaston of Austin High, 1934; Edmundo Medrano of Bowie High, 1938; and Billy Pitts of Austin, 1942.

News and Views of the Coaches

By STAN LAMBERT
Publicity Director, T.H.S.A.

In his column "Postscripts on Athletics" in the September issue of the Leaguer, Dr. Rhea Williams calls attention to the increasing popularity of all-star games using Texas athletes, who had already finished their high-school eligibility. To this writer his observations and comments make sense.

At present the League has no rules covering the situation. Your correspondent had a short visit with Dr. Williams in Austin last month and discussed the matter briefly with him. We did not like the import of one casual comment he made in the conversation. Quote: "Since Texas does not belong to the National Federation, we do not have any rule prohibiting the practice." The Coaches' Association was instrumental in defeating the proposal that Texas affiliate with the National Federation and it still feels the same way about it. This writer does not believe that Texas will have to go to Chicago to settle our own problems. In view of the situation it would probably be the better part of wisdom to take care of that situation locally rather than risk another vote on the National Federation issue with the proponents of the issue using the argument that we must join in order to head off this new evil.

DR. WILLIAMS' ARGUMENTS
Dr. Williams brought in several arguments against all-star games;

but the one that should appeal most to the coaches was that the promoters are using the reputation of stars, that high-school coaches have made, for their personal financial gains, often in the name of some charity. To our knowledge there was only one new game in Texas last summer; but Dr. Williams reports that several other promoters have seen the light, and are attempting to stage similar contests throughout the state. If this idea is allowed to continue in operation, Texas will be dotted with all-star games all summer. Of course the players will accept their invitations because they are living in a glamour age, but they are certainly jeopardizing their college futures by participating in games of this type. Their own good coaches probably should feel an obligation to protect them from themselves—to say nothing of the promoters.

ASSOCIATION'S GAME

The League, from the very beginning, has put its stamp of approval on the annual North-South all-star game held in conjunction with the annual coaching school, because it realizes that this is an entirely different situation. The players that the members of this Association have produced are used throughout the week for demonstration purposes at the coaching school and then are allowed to pit their skill against each other in an all-star game the last night of the school. Of course the Association has realized some money from the game. The big difference between an Association-sponsored game and a privately promoted affair is that the money realized from the all-star game is turned back to those who have made the game possible. And of course, any time that money is involved the plot thickens rapidly.

As a coach, this writer has always felt that coaches and players have an obligation to the game that it takes a lifetime to pay. Sometimes in our vanity we take credit for what should go to the game. In view of this philosophy, is it not fitting that if any money is to be derived from these all-star players that it go directly back into athletics?

The history of the Association shows that up until the inauguration of the all-star football game in 1935 the coaching school and the Association was for football coaches only. Due to the revenue derived from a series of well-attended coaching schools and the all-star game, the coaches were able to add basketball, track, and baseball to the annual school. Later the all-star basketball game came into being—still on football money. The Association has also been able to help several boys who were permanently injured in football to the tune of several thousand dollars. This money also permits the Association to carry a \$1,000 life insurance policy and a permanent disability policy for 40 members of the football squad of each member of the Association. All of these activities except football are money-losing propositions. The Association has used all-star football gate receipts and coaching school tuition fees to promote a better balanced athletic program in every high school in Texas.

The League in its wisdom has always seen these things happen and has given the Association and the all-star game its enthusiastic support. Some sort of rule will probably have to be passed; and doubtlessly it will hurt some really worthy causes; but, like all rules, we sometimes have to penalize the innocent in order to catch the cheater.

Note: All the football coaches are too deeply involved in football now to have given the idea much thought, and these opinions are necessarily not the official attitudes of the board.

CHANGES IN GAME

There will probably be some changes made in the administration of the Association's all-star game next summer. There is a feeling on the part of the Board that possibly the boys are not getting enough physical conditioning nor enough time to absorb an offense under the present setup. Several proposals have been advanced. All of them involve the idea of getting the boys to the site of the game two or three days earlier and having them work out under the direction of high-school coaches until the arrival of the instructor who will coach them. Of course the instructors would send plans for two or three days workouts ahead, and upon arrival, they would take charge. This new idea may be put into effect in the 1950 school.

Do You Remember When? ...



COACH J. O. WEBB LED ALVIN TO 1922 TRACK TITLE. The Alvin track team, coached by J. O. Webb, now Assistant Superintendent of Houston high schools, captured the 1922 League Class B track championship. They were, from front, left to right, Joe Collins, J. Aubrey Cockrell (captain), Timmie Webb, back row, left to right, Bob Owen, Morris (Michael) Brown, Otis Coffey, and Leslie Merchant. It is perhaps a commentary on the value of League-sponsored contests that these men, having displayed the finest abilities in competition, have made fine records in later life. Cockrell and Collins are physicians in Houston and Connecticut, respectively; Owen is a lawyer in Alvin; Coffey has been a highly successful coach at Eagle Lake, Palestine, Pampa, and is now coaching at Douglas, Arizona. Merchant is owner and manager of a large laundry business in Houston and Brown is a traveling representative for Rubenoff. It is worthy of note that this team would have repeated for the title in 1923 had not Cockrell overstepped the starting block a fraction of an inch in the broad jump, depriving Alvin of credit for a winning jump and the necessary points for victory. The same year Cockrell won honors in three events at the Stag Meet.