



19-Year Rule Vote Asked by Council

23 Schoolmen Attend Advisory Panel Parley

Smoking in Gregory Gym During Tournament Hit

"I have attended the State Basketball Tournament for the last 11 years. In that time, I have seen the air of Gregory Gymnasium increasingly befogged with cigarette and cigar smoke.

"Inasmuch as we, as coaches of basketball players, endeavor to stamp out smoking on our squads, and depict to them the evils of the habit, I hardly see how the spectacle of everyone except the players engaging in smoking throughout the Tournament can possibly have a good effect on either the boys playing on the court, or sitting in the stands observing the play. In fact, it has become so bad that one almost needs a gas mask to stay inside the gym, unless he happens to be one of those adding to the density of the smoke in the air.

"Most of the time, the weather is reasonably cool, and most of the windows are closed. There seems to be no system of exhaust fans to clear out the stale smoky air, so there we sit, inhaling the offensive odor exhaled by our neighbors. Southern Methodist University permits no smoking in their gymnasium during basketball games. They can stop it — why can't you? As I understand it, the League is for the benefit of our public schools, and certainly one way to make it more pleasant and more wholesome, physically, is to stop smoking within the confines of Gregory Gym during State Tournaments.

"I believe a referendum to the basketball coaches of the League would certainly show that a majority of them would prefer for smoking to be prohibited (and enforced) in the gym during the Tournament. Why not submit it?"

—Jack L. Coppage, Superintendent, Rio Vista Independent School District, and Temporary Chairman, District 38-B.

Comments Favorable On Houston Conference

Already a number of comments have been received on the two recent Student Activity Conferences. The oral praise has been great for both; the written matter on the Houston Conference, already on hand, is illustrative:

"We were so pleased with the Journalism Conference held at the University of Houston, Saturday, Oct. 15, that we would like information concerning the conference to be held at Kilgore, Oct. 29. We plan to attend." —Mrs. Lois Telge, Advisor, The Bear Facts, Spring Branch School, Houston.

"We enjoyed the drama courses and selections very much, Saturday. I particularly enjoyed them as I am teaching speech for the first time and feel that I need all the advice and help that I can get." —Ouida Whiteside, Nederland.

The Interscholastic League Advisory Council, meeting in Austin November 6-7, recommended that the League Executive Committee hold a member-school referendum on a 19-year age rule, and sponsor girls' basketball competition.

These two actions, among a number of other important recommendations, highlighted the meeting which was attended by 23 representatives from every region of all four League conferences.

The council voted in favor of a rule change which would permit athletic participation during the school year of an athlete who was under 19 years of age on September 1, if the athlete was otherwise eligible. The council coupled with age rule change proposal an additional proposal to increase the eight semester rule to a 10 semester rule, applying from the eighth grade.

Under League procedure, the changes will have to be approved by the Executive Committee and then submitted to all 1,500 member-schools for approval before being written into the rule book. The vote would be in the form of a choice between the 18 year, eight semester rule and the 19 year, 10 semester rule. The effective date of the change, if finally approved by the majority of Texas schools, will be the 1951-52 school year.

Another recommendation was that the Executive Committee set a limit on the number of basketball games which a team could play during the course of a school year. If finally approved, no team could participate in more than 24 games, plus three invitation tournaments, plus district play during any one season.

The council further recommended that the Committee rule that boys who engage in tryouts for college athletic organizations would automatically forfeit any remaining League eligibility, and that a committee be set up to meet with officials of all college football conferences in this region in an attempt to find a solution for a practice which disrupts high school educational and athletic programs.

The Advisory Council also voted to ask the Committee to increase membership fees for the League, raising the Conference B fee from \$4 to \$8, Conference A from \$10 to \$20, Conferences AA and City from \$15 to \$30 two-year high schools, \$2 to \$4, and junior high schools, \$3 to \$6.

The Committee was also authorized to publish an officially sanctioned list of national contests and to rule that participation in any unsanctioned out-of-state national contest would constitute violation of the League amateur rule.

The Council voted to defer action a year on whether the League

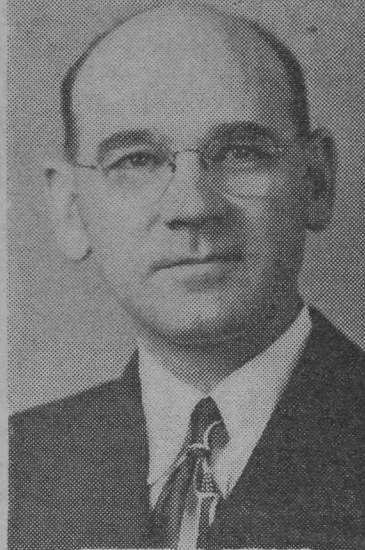
(Continued on Page 3, Col. 8)



DALE DOUGLAS



P. J. DODSON



JOSEPH R. GRIGGS

Texas University Debate Institute Planned Dec. 9-10

The annual University of Texas Debate Institute and Southwest Invitational Debate Tournament will be held December 9 and 10.

Under the sponsorship of the Department of Speech and the Oratorical Association, the meet will feature college and high-school debaters discussing this year's Interscholastic League debate question: "Resolved, that the President of the United States should be elected by the direct vote of the people."

Headquarters for the institute will be Speech Building, Room 113, The University of Texas, Austin. The program includes:

Friday, 9-12 a.m., registration; 2-4 p.m., first round of college debates; 4-6 p.m., second round of college debates; 7:30 p.m., third round of college debates; 9 p.m., fourth round of college debates. Schedules will be available at registration desk.

Saturday, 8:30-11 a.m., fifth round of college debates; 11 a.m., "Debating the Election Question," a symposium; 1:30-5 p.m., three rounds of high-school debates, Garrison Hall.

High-school teams are to report to Garrison Hall 1 for schedule of debates. Those teams which wish to participate in the tournament should send in an entry by December 3. Whenever possible, each high-school debate will be judged by a college debater or coach who will act as a critic judge.

Director of Slide Rule Contest Recommends Slides, Movies as Teaching Aids for Coaches

BY LEONARD KREISLE
Slide Rule Director

In most high schools there is a shortage of slide rule teaching aids. Primary among these is the large scale demonstration rule. Generally these large demonstration rules are available on permanent loan from Pickett & Ecker, Inc., 1111 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, Calif., or from Keuffel & Esser Company, Hoboken, N.J.

The use of slides and sound motion pictures are of great assistance. The following 16mm sound-on-film motion pictures are available from the Visual Instruction Bureau, The University of Texas, Austin, Texas:

SO 1950 "The Slide Rule," 25 minute black and white sound. \$2.00 rental charge. Explains the detailed use of the C and D scales of a straight 10 inch slide rule.

SO 1949 "The Slide Rule," 21 minute black and white sound. \$2.00 rental charge. Explains

76 Bands Attend Texas-Baylor Game

Seventy-six high-school bands, composed of some 4,200 musicians garbed in many-hued uniforms, took part in the Baylor-Texas game Nov. 5 as the University Longhorn Band was host for Band Day.

The high-school musicians paraded up Congress Avenue, Austin's main thoroughfare, beginning at 10:30 a.m. Arriving at the State Capitol they were addressed by Governor Allan Shivers, then during the afternoon were guests at the Texas-Baylor Game.

11 Elected to 4-Years' Term on UIL Council

Seven men who have never before served on the Interscholastic League Advisory Council were elected, along with four men who have served one or more terms, in last month's balloting in eleven regions.

Of the four who have served before, three were re-elected and one elected after an absence of four years from the Advisory Council. R. B. Norman, Principal of Amarillo High School, was re-elected to the Conference AA, Region I post. He was first elected for a four year term in 1945.

Superintendent F. L. Moffett of Center was re-elected to represent Conference A, Region IV. He first served on the Council in 1948, when he was elected to fill the final year of an unexpired term.

Superintendent Walter Coers of Orange Grove was re-elected to the Conference B, Region VII seat on the Council, thus beginning the third consecutive term of four years which he has served his region as representative on the Council. He was first elected in 1941, re-elected in 1945 and again this year.

Superintendent J. E. Gregg of Marfa will represent Conference B, Region VIII. He served from 1941 until 1945.

New members are: Dale Douglas, Superintendent of Pleasant Grove School, Dallas, who will represent Region III, Conference A. Douglas, a graduate of Hamilton High School in 1932, is a graduate of Howard Payne, where he received a B.A. degree in 1937. He received an

M.A. from North Texas Teachers College in 1947. He taught in rural schools of Hamilton and Runtels counties; served as Superintendent of Norton Independent Schools, and as High School Principal of Pleasant Grove. He has held his present position for three years.

Joseph R. Griggs, Superintendent of Huntsville Schools, who will represent Region V, Conference A. No biographical material has yet been received on him.

P. J. Dodson, Superintendent of Bastrop Schools, who will represent Region VI, Conference B. He is now serving his 19th year as Superintendent of Bastrop Schools. He holds a B.A. degree from Baylor University and an M.A. from The University of Texas. A Phi Delta Kappa member, he was Principal of the Karnes City High School from 1921 to 1923, and Principal of the Smithville High School from 1923 to 1931.

Hugh Norris, Principal of Mercedes High School, who will represent Region VII, Conference A. No biographical material has yet been received.

John F. Bailey, Superintendent of Breckenridge Schools, who will represent Region II, Conference AA. No biographical material has yet been received.

Henry L. Foster, Superintendent of Longview Schools, who will represent Region IV, Conference AA. No biographical material has yet been received.

C. E. Wade, Superintendent of Kingsville Schools, who will represent Region V, Conference AA. No biographical material has yet been received.

Dr. Leib to Address League Breakfast Session Nov. 25

The subject of Dr. Karl E. Leib guest speaker for the 27th Annual Interscholastic League Breakfast on November 25, will be "The Relation of Education and Amateur Athletics."

Dr. Leib, who is President of the National Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comes from the University of Iowa. There he is professor of commerce and head of the Department of Labor and Management in the College of Commerce. As head of the largest amateur athletic organization in the nation, Dr. Leib is eminently

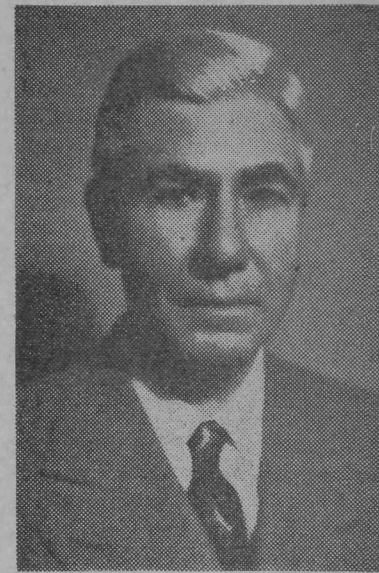
qualified to handle the subject he has chosen, both from the standpoint of an authority on athletics and of the educator.

The visiting speaker's address will be the chief item on the program for the Breakfast, which will be held in Hotel Texas, Fort Worth, beginning at 7:30 a. m. T. H. Shelby, Dean of the Division of Extension, University of Texas, will preside during the Breakfast. J. O. Webb, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Houston, is secretary for the Breakfast.

An annual affair except during four war years (1942-1945) 1919, the Breakfast is held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Texas Speech Association and Management. From 1938 through 1948 Dr. Leib was chairman of the Board in Control of the Texas State Teachers Association Convention.

Dr. Leib, the latest in a long series of distinguished speakers at the League Breakfast, is a native of Iowa. He received his public school education at Spokane, Washington, and did his collegiate work at Stanford University. Work on railroad location and construction, and with United States Indian Service on the Yakima Reservation (Washington) paid his way through college. After receiving a J.D. degree from the Law School at Stanford, Dr. Leib taught for two years at that school.

The NCAA chief is a veteran of the first World War, having served with the Navy as an ensign. After his discharge from service



DR. KARL LEIB

in 1919, he was classifier of bands in Montana for a year, and then taught in the University of Washington from 1920 to 1929.

In 1929 he joined the University of Iowa faculty as professor of commerce, a position he still holds, in addition to that of being the head of the Department of Labor Athletics at the University of Iowa, and during the same period was faculty representative on the Western Conference (Big Ten) board.

Flowers, fishing and raising Cocker Spaniels are his favorite hobbies. He is a member of the American Spaniel Club and has been licensed as a judge by the American Kennel Club.

Student Insurance Programs Offered to Member Schools

The University Interscholastic League takes pleasure in being able to offer to all member schools student insurance for the 1949-50 school year. This type of policy has been sold to the public schools in the western states for several years, and has proven to be economical, beneficial and popular. The student insurance program was developed at the insistence of school administrators who desired the low cost protection for the entire student body that has long been provided for school athletic squads.

The cost of this student insurance is only 50 cents per student for the entire school year. The Security Life and Accident Company of Denver, Colorado is the firm which serves member schools of the League.

The purpose of student insurance is two-fold: (1) for the peace of mind of school teachers and officials, and (2) to pay or greatly assist parents to pay for medical treatment of injuries that occur during supervised school activities.

The student insurance contract is issued under two plans: the Individual Participation Plan and the Average Daily Attendance Plan. Under the Individual Participation Plan, the school, through its teachers, furnishes a "Parent Letter" to every student. When the students return the let-

ters and pay the 50 cent enrollment fee, their names are listed by the teachers on the forms provided for the purpose.

Under the Average Daily Attendance Plan all students of the school are insured from the date the application is signed. The premium is 50 cents per student based on the average daily attendance of the previous year.

The digest given below will probably answer all queries relative to student insurance.

Who is Eligible? All regularly enrolled, full time, students of grade, junior high and high schools. Teachers and other school employees cannot be included in the coverage.

What is the Cost? 50 cents per student for the full school year. Coverage commences at the time premium is paid and runs for the entire school year as established by the school board.

Extent of Coverage. Within the conditions of the contract, coverage is provided for all supervised school activities on the grounds, buildings or other place of instruction used by the school. Gymnasium, intramural sports activities, and manual training are among the many risks that are covered. Practice for or competition in interscholastic athletics is not covered. Transportation to and from school is not covered.

When to Apply. Application can be made at any time. However, the premium is the same regardless of when the plan goes into effect.

How are Additions Made to the Policy? When new students enroll in school after the insurance plan has been placed in effect, their names and the 50c fee for each should be sent to the company. This procedure applies only to the "Individual Participation Plan" as under the A. D. A. Plan all members of the student body are insured, including, of course, late enrollees.

All correspondence relative to student insurance should be directed to the Security Life and Accident Company of Denver, K.P.R.C., Houston, spoke on radio problems.

At both Kilgore and Houston the section on student council work was led by Dean T. H. Shelby, University of Texas Division of Extension. Discussions were held on the various types of student representation and the duties of student government organizations with relation to both extracurricular activities and student-administrator relationships.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

79 Schools Represented

Houston and Kilgore Conferences Successful

The first two Student Activities Conferences for the 1949-50 school year were outstanding successes. The Houston conference attracted approximately 1,200 students, teachers, and administrators. The Kilgore conference drew about 500.

Between the two, a total of approximately seventy high schools, five junior high schools, and four colleges or universities, were represented.

Through the co-operation of the local authorities at the University of Houston and at Kilgore College, the conferences were able to move with comparatively few hitches, despite over-flow crowds in many instances. Dr. B. E. Masters, Kilgore College president; Mr. J. O. Webb, Assistant Superintendent of Houston Schools; and Dr. Wilton W. Cook, of the University of Houston, as the supervisors of preparations for, and operation of the conferences were primarily responsible for the efficient and

successful manner in which the conferences were conducted.

Highlights of the Journalism section of the Houston conference were talks by Roderick J. Watts, Managing Editor of the Houston Chronicle and Dr. DeWitt Reddick, Professor of Journalism, University of Texas School of Journalism. Watts recounted experiences from his years as an editor, giving the young journalists sound advice as to what they should know before attempting to get a job as a reporter. Dr. Reddick spoke on feature writing, giving the students many suggestions for feature items.

The drama section at Houston was built around a rehearsal of "The Hasty Heart," in the morning session, with discussions led by James Moll, University of Texas.

In the afternoon, Moll served as critic for two demonstration plays, Act III of "Children of the Moon," directed by Walter La-

Forge of Beaumont, and "The Day After Forever," directed by Mrs. Florence Horton of Pasadena. Group discussions followed the criticism period.

The debate section at Houston pitted teams from Beaumont and Freeport high schools in a demonstration debate. Edyth Smith coached the former, and E. L. Blair the latter team. Panel discussions on the demonstration were led by Dr. O. M. Walter, University of Houston, Bruce Roach, Interscholastic League and former League debate winners.

The interpretative reading section at Houston featured Mrs. Mary L. Davis who gave valuable hints and was followed by a group discussion led by Bruce Roach.

Extemporaneous speech at Houston conference presented a series of demonstration speeches followed by discussions by a panel of experts from University of Houston led by Miss Esther Eby,

The Houston declamation section, featured demonstration speeches followed by a panel discussion led by Auley B. Luke, University of Houston.

Lamar High School students presented a news-casting demonstration, and University of Houston students a play, in the radio section. The radio discussion was led by John Schwarzwalder and Barnett Frank of University of Houston. Pat Flaherty of station K.P.R.C., Houston, spoke on radio problems.

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FOUNDATION BUILDS 80 APARTMENT UNITS

GALVESTON.—The Sealy and Smith Foundation for the John Sealy Hospital at The University of Texas Medical Branch has built and furnished four apartment buildings containing 80 units for the accommodation of staff members of the Medical Branch.

PROGRAM
of the
Twenty-seventh Annual Interscholastic League Breakfast and Section Meeting
Longhorn Room, Hotel Texas
Fort Worth, Texas
November 25, 1949, 7:30 a.m.

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

League Section Motto:

Better Citizenship Through Contests

Invocation

Introduction of Speaker—Dean T. H. Shelby

Address—"The Relation of Education and Amateur Athletics," Dr. Karl E. Leib, President, National Intercollegiate Athletic Association, and Head of the Department of Labor and Management, College of Commerce, University of Iowa.

Discussion

MENU

Fruit Juice
Ham and Eggs
Hash Brown Potatoes
Toast Jelly
Coffee

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



R. J. KIDD Editor
BLUFORD HESTIE Assistant Editor

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A MAJOR PROBLEM for Texas and one that schools should and must be interested in is the conservation of water, soil, minerals, and wild life. The agencies interested in this program are the Game, Fish and Oyster Commission, A. and M. College, and the Water Conservation Commission of Texas.

Water and soil conservation in Texas through adequate control of Texas watersheds is and will be a number one need in Texas if industrial and agricultural development are to keep pace with demand. Industry must have water in abundance, if the natural gas wells are to be used. Texas has become the chief rice-growing state in the nation due to the water supply furnished by the reservoirs on the Brazos and Colorado Rivers.

Recently a large industrial plant was built on the Texas coastal plain in the heart of the natural gas wells. Twenty-three water wells were drilled in an attempt to provide a portion of the water needed by this plant. This drain on the under-water supply dried up the water wells used by the farmers and ranchers in that region. Wells that had been flowing for years ceased to flow. The industrial plant had to discontinue the use of the water wells and go to a nearby river and pipe water for its use. The most important resource in Texas in the years ahead will be the water supply.

No other state in the union is endowed with as many river systems as Texas. Our state is also fortunate in not having the "states' rights" problems as experienced by most other southern states.

The question of water and soil conservation provides a fine topic for a Texas debate question; namely, whether the job should be done with Federal funds or with state money, and who should control and manage the project.

EVERY YEAR THERE ARE A FEW schools that get in trouble with the League rules and regulations for the simple reason that they fail to read the Constitution and Rules and the Interscholastic Leaguer.

For the busy school administrator, the following reading references in the Constitution and Rules are offered: The League Calendar, page 4; Important Changes, page 8; Articles VII, VIII, XII, and XIII. The Football Plan should be read carefully during the football season and the Basketball Plan during the basketball season.

When a school joins the League and accepts any of the plans of competition offered by the League, a promise is made that the school will familiarize itself with the eligibility rules and all other regulations pursuant to membership in the organization. This promise eliminates the plea of ignorance so often given as a reason for failure to abide by the rules.

THE "BLASTS" THAT HAVE been leveled at game officials in recent weeks by a few of the coaches, sports writers and fans are alarming. Without the official all of the present benefits derived from the athletic contest would be lost.

The League is in close contact with the Officials Association of the state and we know that the men who are devoting their time and energies to this type of service are doing so because of their love of the game and desire to maintain their contacts with the coaches and players. Men of ability are quitting because the small fee derived from officiating is not worth the embarrassment that they are subjected to in some instances.

No high school team is required to play a game unless the officials are agreed upon in advance of the game. Officials are selected by the schools and come to the high school campus as guests of the school. The League Football Code holds the school responsible for the treatment received by the officials while they are in the city of the home team. The home team should see that there is adequate police protection for the officials from the time they arrive in the city for the game until they depart.

School administrators and coaches should enlist the aid of civic clubs, student councils, local radio stations, and press reporters in an effort to improve crowd conduct at high school contests. The football field is an extension of the classroom and is the laboratory for putting into practice those ideals of sportsmanship and citizenship taught by the classroom teachers.

Here are some suggestions: Keep the crowd from the field; have coaches remain on the bench, staying off the field of play; have law enforcement officers present to escort officials on and off the field; place school administrators and school board members at strategic points; do not permit drinking and gambling at high school contests.

DEMAND FOR DEBATE bulletins and for the "Debate Package" is far above the demand usually in evidence at this time of the year. Many of the schools are at work on the question selected for this year. The speech conferences at Houston and Kilgore attracted hundreds of students and teachers interested in the various phases of speech work. The Debate Institute at The University of Texas, December 9 and 10, offers another fine opportunity for high school debate teams to study the debate question first hand. On Friday, December 9, the visiting high school debaters will have an opportunity to hear college and university teams debate the question, "Resolved, That the President of the United States should be elected by direct vote of the people." On Saturday the high school debate teams may participate in the special high school debate tournament, with each debate being judged by a college debater or coach who will act as a critic judge.

2 Changes Made In Regional Sites For Spring Meet

Regional sites for the 1950 Spring Meets will be very much the same as for 1949, with two exceptions.

A new Conference AA meet site, for El Paso schools and Ysleta, in Region II, has been set up at El Paso.

The second change is the shifting of the Region II meet for Conference B and A schools from Abilene to Brownwood.

The sites, as now set up are: Conference AA, Region I, Lubbock; Region II, El Paso; Region III, Dallas; Region IV, Nacogdoches; and Region V, Kingsville. Conference A, Region I, Lubbock; Region II, Brownwood; Region III, Dallas; Region IV, Kilgore; Region V, Huntsville; Region VI, San Marcos; and Region VII, Kingsville.

Conference B, Region I, Lubbock; Region II, Brownwood; Region III, Dallas; Region IV, Kilgore; Region V, Huntsville; Region VI, San Marcos; Region VII, Kingsville; and Region VIII, Odessa.

Dr. Bullard to Edit Scientific Magazine

Dr. Fred M. Bullard, University of Texas geology professor, is the new editor of *The Compass*, national scientific magazine devoted to the earth sciences.

Editorial office of *The Compass* will be transferred to The University of Texas in the near future and Dr. Bullard's editorial work will begin with the January issue.

Dr. Bullard was elected at the recent national convention of Sigma Gamma Epsilon, honorary earth sciences fraternity which publishes the magazine, devoted to scientific articles and research items in the fields of geology, ceramics, mining, metallurgy, and petroleum engineering. He has been a national officer of the organization for the past 15 years.

RISHWORTH NOW HEADS UNIVERSITY RADIO HOUSE

Thomas D. Rishworth, University of Texas Radio House director, is the new chairman of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers television committee.



LEWISVILLE SUPENDED

Lewisville has been suspended in basketball for the 1949-50 season for failure to file basketball season report for the 1948-49 season. The District 35, Region III-B roster will now include Era, Krum, Northwest High of Justin, Pilot Point, Ponder, Sanger, and Valley View.

RULE CORRECTED

Correction: Football Plan, Rule 11, should have read, "Between the opening day of school and the Saturday following the last Thursday in November, inclusive, except in Conference A and Six-man football, which shall be between the opening day of school and November 19, inclusive, no boy shall participate in more than 10 games . . . etc."

SPELLING LIST CHANGE

Correction: In the Word List for Interscholastic League Spelling Contests, page four, first column, thirty-first word should be spelled "gauze" instead of "gause."

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 Lassbilt 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, 1949.

Paschal, Arlington Heights

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

Maypearl High Suspended

Maypearl High School was suspended in basketball for the 1949-50 school year for failure to pay league membership fees and failure to file a season report 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 disputing the name of 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.

Elbridge Gerry, 1744-1814, was the fifth vice-president of the United States (1813-14).

HIGH SCHOOL PRESS

At the conferences in Houston and Kilgore last month, it was evident that many sponsors and staffs are concerned over maintaining student, faculty and staff interest in the paper. They were particularly concerned because lack of interest expressed itself in lowered circulation. In other words, as was said in this column last month, finances are worrying high-school journalists.

The core of the circulation problem lies in the realm of maintaining interest. If students are eager readers, they will buy the paper, largely solving financial worries if the advertising campaign is carefully carried through, as suggested last month.

How, then, can a paper maintain interest?

The first answer, of course, is that it must make itself highly readable. That means that its make-up must be sound, its writing interesting and accurate, its coverage complete. Make-up and writing are elements of journalistic skill which have to be learned slowly, so each paper must do the best it can in view of the stage of experience reached by the staff at publication time and see to it that improvement is constant. But coverage is a mechanical thing, requiring organization. Therefore, each paper must carefully organize its coverage so that each phase of the school's activities is reported. Examine your own coverage to be sure that some clubs, subjects, athletic activities, interest groups, or administrative functions are not being overlooked. Make a list of every possible source of news and then arrange to have some staff member responsible for turning in tips on each source.

The second answer to maintaining interest is to make deliberate efforts to win favor in each element of your circulation field. For instance, the faculty:

1. It might be a good idea for the editor to have a good talk with the administrative chiefs of the school. Let them know that the paper is genuinely interested in promoting the school welfare, and in aiding the administrators in their work. It is especially important that the administrators see the importance of a paper to their school. It will be well to point out that a school paper is the student-unifying agency in most schools; that the outlook of the student body is usually a direct reflection of the spirit shown in the paper. It is an interesting fact that majority of the winners in major sports come from schools where spirit is high—the result of constant encouragement by a good school paper. It is also very important that the administrators know the value of the school paper as the medium for interpreting the school and its activities for the community. It is his best "propaganda" outlet.
2. Don't overlook your faculty members as newsworthy. They have hobbies, interesting experiences to relate, and frequently something of value to say for publication. Getting their names into print is a sure means of winning their good-will and support. Give all publicity possible to honor their win, to offices they hold, and to things they do toward building up the life of the community. Winning favor among the students requires some planning, too:

1. Aside from the straight reporting of as many as possible of the activities in which students engage, so as to give a wide range of appeal to your paper, the staff can attract interest by scores of promotion stunts. Some of the ideas which have been used in the past: most popular boy and prettiest girl contests; group programs in assembly, sponsored by the paper, with rewards for the winning group; weekly coupons to be clipped, filled in with answers to questions, and winner rewarded; locker number contest, in which students win prizes when their numbers are lucky; slogan, name, or "unscramble" contests; prizes for first person to purchase an item from each advertiser; scholarship prizes; improvement prizes; citizenship prizes; sportsmanship prizes, etc. In many cases these prizes can be obtained from merchants simply for the advertising value of the stunt. In other cases, the prize is just the honor of being most popular, ugliest boy, or most likely to be a Hollywood flop. Inexpensive gadgets are often highly acceptable prizes.

2. One of the more fruitful methods of building interest in a paper is the use of special feature material. Special columns fall into this category. A fine sports columnist, a skillful commentator on fashions, a really

expert social reporter, or someone who can write a top-notch jive or record column, are all wonderful assets to a paper. The old stand-by personality sketch column is among the best for winning student interest. Pictures, when a paper can afford them, win many supporters if the pictures are filled with recognizable faces of friends, Home-grown cartoons go a long way in building interest in a paper. Birthday columns, particularly if backed by merchants' gifts such as a theater ticket, a sack of candy, a free milk-shake, or a pair of socks, are good. Even a calendar of coming events has merit. Puzzles, name scrambles, and other brain teasers are helpful, as are jokes (not too many) and humorous features.

3. If the students you want to interest are members of the staff, there are still other means of building enthusiasm. By-lines, if made a mark of achievement, are one means. Staff banquets, parties and theater outings are excellent. Prizes for the best work in various phases of paper publication; competition between page editors or staffs for a week; and the offering of special incentives, such as a trip to the Interscholastic League Press Conference convention in the spring, are all useful devices.

But the third answer to the problem of maintaining interest is the one which is the key to them all: names. The more names you carry in your paper, the more persons are going to be interested in your paper. Whether it be personally sketches of faculty members, or a column of scrambled names of students, the story with names—about people—is the best received of all, particularly with the folks whose names are used. It will be noted that almost every type of story used for winning friends for your paper has in common the use of readers' names. Publicity for staff achievement, recognition of faculty honors, popularity contests among the students—all have the same basis as reader-catchers. The paper which reports events without reporting the name, in so far as is possible, of every person connected with the events, is building itself up for a subscription or sales let-down. If interest in your paper is sagging now, do a little good-will winning by careful planning of reader-attracting campaigns, so that interest can be revived. Next year's subscriptions will then take care of themselves almost.

49 Accept Music Committee Posts

10 Regional Executive Groups Begin Work

Forty-nine of 50 memberships on the Regional Executive Committees for Music Competition have been filled, F. W. Savage, Director of Music Activities, announced earlier this month.

Only one acceptance of appointment had not been received. The 49 who have accepted responsibility of organizing and administering Music Competition in the ten Regional Competition-Festivals as organized by the University Interscholastic League, will have final decision on all problems relative to intra-regional matters.

Most of the ten regional groups have already met and laid plans for music competition during the current school year. The appointed members are:

REGION I: Chairman, Superintendent Lee Johnson, Phillips; Supt. C. M. Rogers, Amarillo; Supt. Knox Kinard, Pampa; Supt. G. L. Graham, Hereford; Supt. H. P. Clemmons, Whiteface.

REGION II: Chairman, Superintendent Bryan Dickson, San Angelo; Supt. Nat Williams, Abilene; Supt. Ernest Caskey, Ballinger; Supt. John Bailey, Breckenridge; one other acceptance yet to be received.

REGION III: Chairman, Superintendent W. T. Hanes, Cameron; Supt. I. B. Carruth, Waco; Supt. L. A. Roberts, Grand Prairie; Supt. W. H. Norwood, Corsicana; Supt. J. L. Beard, Irving.

REGION IV: Chairman, Dr. S. M. Brown, Tyler; Supt. J. A. Anderson; Supt. F. L. Moffett, Center; Supt. J. E. Rhodes, Van; Supt. Henry Stillwell, Texarkana.

REGION V: Chairman, Superintendent Joseph R. Griggs, Huntsville; Supt. W. B. Wilkerson, Bryan; Supt. V. W. Miller, Pasadena; Supt. F. H. Burton, Humble; Dr. R. L. Williams, Beaumont.

REGION VI: Chairman, Superintendent A. O. Bird, Gonzales; Supt. Floyd Schiewitz, Floresville; Supt. M. S. Jennings, Box 47, South San Antonio Station; Principal T. P. Baker, Austin; Principal E. H. West, New Braunfels.

REGION VII: Chairman, Superintendent C. E. Wade, Kingsville; Supt. T. A. Roach, Victoria; Supt. C. S. Chilton, Port Lavaca; Supt. Jack C. Cates, Beville; Supt. J. W. Nixon, Laredo.

REGION VIII: Chairman, Superintendent W. A. Miller, Odessa; Supt. J. W. Jones, Denver City; Supt. S. F. Monroe, Midland; Supt. E. W. Smith, Fort Stockton; Supt. T. E. Hamilton, Andrews.

REGION IX: Chairman, Super-

MUSIC MATTERS

By F. W. SAVAGE
Director of Music Activities

ACCEPTANCE CARDS

Why is it necessary to say something in each issue of the Leaguer relative to the necessity of filing acceptance cards for music competition? These cards will be distributed about December 1 and must be on file by February 15, 1950. Separate cards must be executed for individual school units, that is, elementary, junior high and high school, provided each of those units intends entering organizations in the Regional Competition-Festival.

SURVEY OF COMPETITION

Some weeks ago this office directed a short questionnaire to each of the forty-seven other states endeavoring to determine the status of music competition on a state-wide basis. This material was intended for the information of the special committee which is to consider the proposed State Fund music competition in Texas. In all probability, the Advisory Council of the League will also study this compilation.

One general trend appeared with consistent regularity among the various answers. This trend tends to border on the amusing side. Many states made a pointed effort to change our wording from "music competition" to "festivals with ratings." What is the

Texas Schools to Use Many Visiting Teachers

At least 327 new visiting teachers and counselors will be employed in Texas public schools within the next two years, a survey of the Texas Commission on Co-ordination in Education shows. University of Texas Professor H. T. Manuel conducted the survey among school superintendents. Approximately 70 per cent of Texas school superintendents plan to employ visiting teachers and counselors to bridge the gap between home and school in problems of pupil adjustment, the survey indicated.

intendent John Barron, Brownsville; Principal Thomas Pickens, Harlingen; Principal Don Irwin, McAllen; Supt. D. U. Buckner, Pharr; Supt. E. L. Pritchett, San Benito.

REGION X: Chairman, Superintendent Chester Strickland, Denton; Supt. W. B. Alexander, Bowie; Supt. E. P. Wilson, Gainesville; Supt. C. D. Landolt, Sherman; Supt. Joe B. McNeil, Wichita Falls.

Shelby Reed, Austin High, Winner Of Conference AA Ready-Writing

Shelby Reed of Austin High School, Austin, won the Conference AA championship in Ready Writing in the 1949 State Meet.

The significant feature of this victory was not that this represented the third time in the long (34 years) history of this contest that Austin High has produced a winner; it was that the quality of the winning essay which Shelby turned out was exceptionally high.

Miss Reed was a senior at the time of her victory, and is now attending The University of Texas. She chose for her subject (from a list of five presented for the contestants), "Who Should Go To College." What she had to say on that subject was very much to the point.

The Constitution and Rules sets up the criteria for judging Ready Writing, placing special emphasis on interest, organization, and correctness of style. The judges of the State Contest, in evaluating the various entries, found Shelby's essay rating very high in all three factors.

The essay, which is printed below, when compared with the judges' comments on it, may help to illustrate the basic requirements for a winning paper in the Ready Writing Contest:

I. Interest:
A. Paper definitely has solid content.

B. Paper shows a knowledge about college: more knowledge than is usual in a high-school student.

C. Paper's originality lies in its viewpoint, its attitude; it is not the picture of college so commonly met with—a picture derived from movies and high-school pipe-dreams of rah rah college life.

D. Essay has clarity of a special kind; words and sentences convey not only author's idea but her attitude toward the idea.

II. Organization:
A. Not only are the ideas stated clearly and in logical order, but each general idea is backed by a

mass of specific detail (illustration, example) which makes reader know exactly what author's point and attitudes are.

B. Paper is slightly weak on one element of clarity—transitions. Often reader gets half through a paragraph without knowing where the author is leading him.

III. Correctness of Style:
A. Almost no errors of the sort that lead to lack of clarity of communication are to be found in the paper.

B. Paper is a bit weak on the less important kind of correctness

—that based upon mere convention. From this analysis, it may be seen what the judges look for when reading contest essays.

The young lady who turned out the winning paper has varied interests. She was a member of the Austin High School Students Council, member and president of the Y-Teens. She takes special interests in music, swimming, and writing.

Miss Reed is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Reed of 2501 McCallum, Austin. Her coach for the contest was Miss Bertha Casey.



SHELBY REED

Who Should Go to College?

By SHELBY REED

America is the land of the college campus. Go to college and get a husband; go to college and major in bird bathing. Campuses have become, with few exceptions, great glittering worlds of social contacts and 'crip' courses. The average student (if one exists) spends more time in the corner drugstore than in his elementary psychology book.

When colleges, or state universities, were first started in the United States, anyone who attended was considered an unusually bright or studious person. The town doctor, the school principal and the Editor of the *Daily News* had worked through four to six years at State to become the town authority for solving arguments. Later agricultural colleges were formed to aid young men in mastering the soil and raising livestock. Certainly the move toward higher education for more people, which raised our level of perception and broadened our field of thought, was a very worthwhile step. Only by learning can we move forward in the fields of science, social and computational — can we keep our minds on equal grounds with the progress made by these scientists.

Somewhere we, the youth-crazed American people, have fumbled our sense of values. A college education is practically a must for any job short of ditch-digging. An intelligent man desiring to teach in the best positions is compelled to have a doctor's degree in his specific line. To be willing is no longer enough. We have become intellectual snobs and demand that everyone be exposed to a specific education. Boys, perhaps with unusual creative or organizational abilities, wander through

uncertain majors, round pegs in square holes. Consequently our colleges are over crowded with the puzzled and the unfit, who feel, in order to be accepted, they must undergo an educational assembly line, rather than study themselves and their abilities.

Colleges have developed into professionals. The necessary equipment being a glad hand, a sorority (or fraternity) pin, and a healthy distaste for any work beyond the minimum requirement. Does any one out of ten students, trying to keep above water in a maze of activities, read the unassigned chapter or the unrequired book?

The most capable and aware persons who should be the best parents, delayed by years of law, medicine and business training, marry last and have fewer children. A man who is to be a lawyer must wait for six to twelve years before he can support a family.

There are exceptions, of course, to the majority of students whose aim is to "get by." The founder of M.I.T. after looking at overrun colleges, declared he would start a college "for men to work, not boys to play."

To a people so proud of their educational facilities these will be sobering thoughts. To recover a balance of values would take time and a forgotten desire. I believe whole-heartedly in our colleges—flung wide open to millions—for I plan to attend a university and seek answers to all my unanswered questions. But to me only those who are earnestly interested should attend. To be a shoe clerk without a college degree should be respected, not looked down upon. College should be attended by those who are willing to "drink deep of knowledge, or who at all."



By Bruce Roach

In order to appreciate what is new in the contest field among the one-act plays, the director should seize every opportunity to read as many of the new plays as possible. There is no substitute for such experience in picking a worthwhile contest play.

Play publishers have been rather slow in publishing new one-act plays during the last year. And of the plays published not very many have reached a standard of excellence that makes them worthy of production in contest work.

This month we have chosen some of the better recent one-act plays and listed them with a short plot summary. Incidentally, if you have not received the latest catalogs from the play publishers, they will be glad to send you copies. Here are the major publishers and their addresses:

- Artcraft Publishing Company, Marion, Iowa.
D. Appleton Century Co., 35 W. 32nd, New York, N. Y.
Dramatic Publishing Co., 1706 So. Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Dramatists' Play Service, 6 E. 39th St., New York, N. Y.
Eldridge Entertainment House, Franklin, Ohio.
Henry Holt Co., 257 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Longmans, Green Co., 55 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Row, Peterson Co., 1911 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Samuel French, Inc., 25 W. 45th St., New York, N. Y.
Walter H. Baker Co., 178 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
Northwestern Press, 2200 Park Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Recommended new one-act plays: After the Fog Lifts, by Walter Hackett, 5m3w, Baker Company, roy. \$5; 1 act, 40c per copy. The true nature of a number of people comes out when they think they are on a sinking boat.

A China Handled Knife by E. P. Conkle, 6m4w, Samuel French, roy. \$5; 1 act, 40c. Lincoln as a young man holds a spelling match and teaches some schoolmates a few things about human relations.

Collector's Item, by Wall Spence, 2m3w, Baker, roy. \$5; comedy, 1 act, 40c. A letter about an antique accidentally falls into the hands of a young man who thinks the letter refers to his prospective wife. A matinee idol, a jealous woman and a "helpful" maid complicate matters. The young man finally finds that his sweetheart is, however, the real "Collector's Item."

Elmer and the Soprano, by Beatrice H. McNeil, 4m12w, Baker, roy. \$5; comedy, 1 act, 40c. A number of characters and a good slice of the play can be cut in this comedy-farce about Elmer's trials in helping a young lady get a date.

The Farce of the Worthy Master Pierre Patelin, by Moritz Jagendorf, 13m7w, Baker, roy. \$5; by Moritz Jagendorf, 13m7w, farce, 1 act, 50c. Lawyer Patelin outwits a merchant and is himself outwitted by a shepherd. Cast can be cut to League regulations. One of the best translations of this old French play.

Frankly Speaking, by Anne Coulter Martens, 6w, Baker, non-roy.; comedy, 1 act, 40c. A woman learns to her sorrow that the acid truth is too strong for most people—including herself.

Heat Lightning, by Robert F. Carroll, 2m1w, Samuel French, roy. \$5; serious thriller, 1 act, 40c. A girl in a wayside station must decide whether the man in the station is to be trusted or whether he is a murderer.

The Informer, by John McGreevy, from the story by Liam O'Flaherty, 5m3w, Dramatic Publishing Co., roy. \$10-\$5; tragedy, 1 act, 50c. The story of an informer during the days of terror in Dublin. Irish dialect. Excellent parts for characterization. For advanced groups only.

The Lawyer of Springfield, by Ronald Gov. 7m1w, Baker, roy. \$5; comedy, 1 act, 40c. Lincoln helps the father of the great actor Joseph Jefferson keep his theatre.

A Little Thing Like Love, by Willock and Pavlo, 3m2w,

Debate Reference Material Listed

Handbooks Available Through League Office

This year's debate question, "Resolved, That the President of the United States Should be Elected by Direct Vote of the People," is a problem of such national interest that a great deal has been written on it. This is, of course, fortunate for debaters, since it provides them with an excellent assortment of reference material.

The League Office still has available, on first-come, first-serve, basis, some material for sale:

- NUEA Handbook, Vol. I price 75c.
NUEA Handbook, Vol. II, price 75c.
Direct Election Brief, price 15c.

In addition, debaters can get books and other aids as listed in the September Leaguer, page three, and can consult the following reference material on the electoral college question:

- H. C. Lodge and W. Patman, "Should the U. S. Abolish the Electoral College?" Rotarian, July 1949, p. 24.
L. Wiremerding, "Reform of the Electoral System," Political Science Quarterly, March 1949, p. 1.
"Electoral College Dent," Newsweek, June 27, 1949, p. 22.
J. M. Burns, "The Electoral College Meets but Why?" N. Y. Times Magazine, Dec. 12, 1948, p. 14.
"Middlemen," Time, Dec. 27, 1948, p. 16.
J. N. Baker, "How We Ought to Elect Presidents," Reader's Digest, March 1944, p. 103.
"U. S. Electoral College: Historic Stormy Petrel," Congressional Digest, June, 1944, p. 178.
"Who Elected Roosevelt?" New Republic, June 12, 1944, p. 779.
"Texas Plot: Electoral College Conspiracy," Nation, June 10, 1944, p. 668.
C. L. Griffin, "How About the Electors?" Nation, April 1, 1944, p. 303.
"Proposed Abolition of the Electoral College," Congressional Digest, March, 1941, p. 67.
W. Elliott and L. Rogers, "Shall We Abolish the Electoral College?" Forum, Jan., 1937, p. 18—Congressional Digest, Sept., 1949.
A. Shaw, "Who Elected Roosevelt?" Review of Reviews, Feb., 1937, p. 44.
C. A. Beard, "Functions of the Electoral College," Congressional Digest, Aug., 1932, p. 199.
G. T. Renner, "You Don't Elect the President," American Magazine, Sept., 1944, p. 34.
S. S. Menken, "Hidden Effects of Electoral Vote," Christian Science Monitor Magazine, Oct. 2, 1948, p. 5.

Plans are practically complete for the Texas Speech Association Convention to be held in Ft. Worth, November 25, 26. Most of the convention sessions will be held in the new Fine Arts Building on the T.C.U. Campus. Two registration desks will be open Friday for delegates. The main registration desk will be in the foyer of the Fine Arts Building, T.C.U., but an auxiliary registration desk will be set up in the Blackstone Hotel. Here is a brief outline of the program:

- 7:30 a.m. Interscholastic League Breakfast, Hotel Texas.
8:30 a.m. Registration — TCU Fine Arts Building and Blackstone Hotel.
9:00 a.m. Sectional Meetings: Auditorium and Elementary—2nd Floor, Adm. Bldg., 409 East Weatherford Street, Ft. Worth. "Presenting an Auditorium Program."
Before the first rehearsal you should study the play carefully. If you are confused, then your actors will be confused. You should have a clear picture of what you want each character to be like, the major business and movement of each character, and the action plotted for each scene and act.
Some directors take a plot sheet of the stage and use beans or chess men to represent the characters and work out the play's action in advance. Of course, when you actually get your characters on stage you will find that some of your preliminary planning will have to be changed. But you will be surprised what such beforehand "blocking out" will do for your own assurance and authority when you actually get your actors on the stage.
The director should have the production well organized. If you have the rehearsal schedule organized well, and if you insist on just rigid discipline, then you should have little trouble in holding happy rehearsals. Make it known right from the beginning that you are the director. If you hold rehearsals in a business-like manner, if you expect and work for obedient responses to your demands, if you are sincere and fair with your actors, you will find most of your difficulties vanish, regardless of your actual training and experience in dramatics.
At the first rehearsal the director should gather the whole staff for the production together. Make it clear that all rehearsals will start on time. Seldom should any rehearsal last more than two hours. You must start on time if you are to get full value from each rehearsal period. You should have the complete rehearsal schedule made out so that the actors can arrange their own time accordingly. Explain the various duties of the staff members—the book hold-

Two Conferences Are Successful

(Continued from Page 1)

The ready-writing section at both conferences was led by Dr. Powell Stewart, University of Texas. Dr. Stewart used for demonstration purposes winning essays from the 1949 contest. The demonstration was followed by analysis and discussion under Dr. Stewart aided by regional teachers.

At Kilgore, two contrasting plays were presented, "Importance of Being Earnest," presented by Palestine and directed by Wayne Craddock; and "Blue Sea and Red Cross," presented by Marshall and directed by Julia Garrett. Moulton Law, University of Texas, led a discussion of the problems of cutting classics for high-school use, problems of costuming, presentation of dance movements, and of fantasy.

The debate section at Kilgore pitted debaters from Athens, coached by Mrs. T. B. Owen, and Longview, coached by Ruth Alexander. A critic panel of former League debaters and Bruce Roach discussed the demonstration debates. Demonstration speeches were presented in Extemporaneous speech at Kilgore and were followed by a discussion led by Bruce Roach and Moulton Law. Law also served as critic analyst for declamation following the demonstration speeches at Kilgore.

The journalism section at Kilgore was high-lighted by a speech by Barney H. Broyles, Editor and Publisher of the Gladewater Times-Tribune, and by a slide-illustrated lecture on typographical problems and developments, presented by Olin Hinkle, University of Texas. Mr. Broyles discussed attributes necessary for successful reporting and illustrated his points from his experience as an editor.



PRIZE WINNING PLAY — Abilene High School's championship Conference AA One Act Play cast for 1949 presented "Skin of Our Teeth," Act One, by Thornton Wilder. The cast included, left to right, Kenneth Knox as the Dinosaur, Jackie Sue Seay as Lily Sabina, Wayne Thomas as Mr. Antrobus, Judy Galbraith as Mrs. Antrobus, Billie Jean Hogg as Gladys Antrobus, Jerry Don Melton as Henry Antrobus, and James Martin as the Mammoth.

Every Three Years

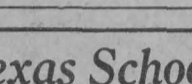
Sublett's Play Entry Wins—Again

It was a severe blow to some hard-working coaches and young actors, but not much of a surprise when "Skin of Our Teeth," Act II, as performed by the Abilene High School One Act Play cast, won the 1949 state championship. The fact that the cast was coached by Ernest Sublett had, in a fashion, prepared the rival contestants to learn that Abilene had won—again.

Three times Sublett has brought a cast to the state finals, and three times he and his cast have taken home the big silver shield.

In 1943 "John Doe" was the play with which the Abilene group won top honors. Dorothy Dowdy, Joe

Bob Jay, Phil Kendrick, and Raymond Thomason from the Abilene company placed on the all-star cast; Raymond was judged best actor. Again in 1946, a Sublett entry, "Our Town," Act II, took first. Jeanette Griffin and Kenneth Jones from the cast were placed among the all-stars; Jeanette was named the best actress. And finally, in 1949, the all-star cast welcomed Jackie Sue Seay and Wayne Thomas from the



SUBLETT Abilene entry;

Wayne was judged the best actor. During 10 years at Ballinger High School, Sublett coached half-a-dozen League play entries, coached a girls' debate team, organized the Cue and Curtain Club, and affiliated a course in dramatics. Then, in Ball High School, Galveston, he directed "The Joyous Season" for the Little Theatre of the city.

Though Sublett continues to teach a full-time load in science, he hasn't neglected his dramatic education. He sandwiched in, during summers, courses for a speech major. During the summers of 1948 and 1949, he was an assistant in the Department of Drama at The University of Texas. He already holds a B.A. degree in biology from Hardin-Simmons, and an M.A. in botany from Sul Ross State Teachers College.

If Sublett and his casts run true to form (every three years a state crown), he already has the 1952 title sewed up. If he doesn't repeat before then, that is.

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.

Plans are practically complete for the Texas Speech Association Convention to be held in Ft. Worth, November 25, 26. Most of the convention sessions will be held in the new Fine Arts Building on the T.C.U. Campus. Two registration desks will be open Friday for delegates. The main registration desk will be in the foyer of the Fine Arts Building, T.C.U., but an auxiliary registration desk will be set up in the Blackstone Hotel. Here is a brief outline of the program:

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Some directors take a plot sheet of the stage and use beans or chess men to represent the characters and work out the play's action in advance. Of course, when you actually get your characters on stage you will find that some of your preliminary planning will have to be changed. But you will be surprised what such beforehand "blocking out" will do for your own assurance and authority when you actually get your actors on the stage.
The director should have the production well organized. If you have the rehearsal schedule organized well, and if you insist on just rigid discipline, then you should have little trouble in holding happy rehearsals. Make it known right from the beginning that you are the director. If you hold rehearsals in a business-like manner, if you expect and work for obedient responses to your demands, if you are sincere and fair with your actors, you will find most of your difficulties vanish, regardless of your actual training and experience in dramatics.
At the first rehearsal the director should gather the whole staff for the production together. Make it clear that all rehearsals will start on time. Seldom should any rehearsal last more than two hours. You must start on time if you are to get full value from each rehearsal period. You should have the complete rehearsal schedule made out so that the actors can arrange their own time accordingly. Explain the various duties of the staff members—the book hold-

er, the stage hands, the property committee, the costume people, and so on. These staff members should not be required to attend rehearsals except when actually needed. In fact they clutter up your rehearsals if they appear when there is nothing for them to do.

Some directors like to read the play at the first rehearsal. If the actual play is not read, the director should at least tell the story of the play and read some of the climactic scenes. This helps the entire group to get a cohesive idea of the show.

At the next rehearsal you should start the actual business and movement. Have the student write in his script the business and movement as he goes through the lines. Do not pay too much attention to the directions as given in the published script. You as a director will have to change a great many of these. Tell your actors to ignore the printed instructions. You are the director. It is up to you to give them the action.

Above all, do not let the actors argue with you that they should make such and such a movement because it is printed in the script. Make this matter of movement and business clear to your actors, and you will have no difficulty.

And while we are speaking of the script, do not feel that the words of the author are sacred. Change, cut, or rewrite sections which you feel are not right for your particular production. Many communities will not stand profanity from the high-school stage. There is no reason for offending the sensibilities of your audience when a slight change will make your production go smoothly.

The matter of motivation is extremely important in your action and business. Be sure that every movement which your actors make has a reason for being. If you must move an actor from one area to another for balance, give him a reason for moving across the stage. You as a director will show your own ingenuity and inventiveness in such situations; make the reasons for moving plausible and believable.

The students should know their lines after about the fourth or fifth rehearsal. Even if the prompter has to give the students their lines all the way through, your rehearsal will profit, for you cannot do any real directing as long as the actors are hiding behind their scripts.

Make every attempt to encourage your actors to create their own

Primo Contreras Extemp Speech Winner in 'B'



PRIMO CONTRERAS

Winner of the 1949 Conference B Boys' Extemporaneous Speech Contest was Primo Contreras, Jr., from Fabens High School, Fabens, Texas. His coach in the contest was Otis L. Hilliard, a fact which goes a long way toward explaining how it was that Primo was able to win top honors with but a single year of experience in extemp speaking.

Hilliard is the only person to have coached boys' and girls' debate teams to two clean sweeps of state honors. In 1931 and again in 1937, his teams took home all the championships in debate, an accomplished unique in Interscholastic League records. Only one other coach ever succeeded in making a clean sweep in debate, that in 1930 when Temple won both boys' and girls' crowns.

Primo, a junior last year, not only reached the top in a single year, but while doing it, he also won letters in both football and basketball. He was also president of the junior class and continued to be an honor student, as he has through grammar school and high-school years. This year he is again on the football team, and plans to go out for basketball again. He hopes to attend college upon graduation but has not selected the school.

To make his accomplishment seem even more notable, Primo, who is of Spanish descent, is a fluent and polished speaker in two languages.

Hilliard has also taught, besides at Sherman, Denison and Fabens, at Corsicana High School and Jefferson Davis High School, Houston. He holds B.S. and M.A. degrees, and has done his studying at North Texas State, and the Universities of Texas, Chicago and Colorado.

19-Year Rule Vote Asked by Council

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2) should sponsor a state championship music contest. The matter was referred to a committee for further study.

Presiding at the meeting was T. H. Shelby, Dean of the Division of Extension, The University of Texas. Attending, as representatives for their regions were Lee Johnson, Phillips, Region IA; John Morris, Claude, IB; R. B. Norman, Amarillo, IAA; I. L. Lasater, Winters, IIA; D. E. Loveless, Coleman, IIB; John F. Bailey, Breckenridge, IAAA; Dale Douglas, Dallas, IIIA; Edwin Bowen, Boyd, IIIB; Jack Ryan, McKinney, IIIAA; F. L. Moffett, Center, IVA; Lewis Simms, Caddo Mills, IVB; Henry Foster, IV AA; Joseph R. Griggs, Huntsville, VA; Vernon Madden, Sealy, VB; T. P. Baker, Austin, substituting for C. E. Wade, Kingsville, VAA; T. H. Johnson, Taylor, VIA; P. J. Dodson, Bastrop, VIB; Hugh Norris, Mercedes, VIIA; Walter Coers, Orange Grove, VIIB; J. E. Gregg, Marfa, VIIIB; J. M. Hanks, VIII AA; W. A. Meacham, Fort Worth, I-City Conference; J. O. Webb, Houston, II-City Conference.

Additional details of the meeting will be reported in the next Leaguer, when space and deadlines will not prevent a full report.

League's Director of Speech Activities Offers Some Tips for Rehearsing the High School Play

- 1. Set up a rehearsal schedule and stick to it.
2. Keep people not directly connected with the play away from rehearsals. Maintain good order at all times. Insist on a minimum of distractions.
3. Plan most of the action before rehearsals.
4. Maintain enthusiasm. A dull director does not get much life into his actors.
5. Keep your head. Generally there is no excuse for a temperamental director. But if there is need for correction, do it immediately.
6. Use as many props or reasonable facsimiles of the props as possible during rehearsals. Work for naturalness in handling props.
7. Try to work on the stage where the final production will be given as often as possible. But do not make your actors entirely dependent on one set of conditions, if you plan to give the show in several places.
8. Try to have at least two dress rehearsals—complete productions.
9. Insist on early learning of the lines.
10. Rehearse the play as a unit—try to finish one act, or one section at each rehearsal. Piecemeal rehearsals cause some difficulty later in putting the show together.
11. Do not rush rehearsal schedules. Start rehearsals long enough before the actual production time in order to get the proper "jell" in the show.
12. Have a prompter. The director should never attempt to prompt and direct at the same time.
13. Do not make any major change of business or action during the last few rehearsals.
14. Work for a group spirit in your cast. Dissention and jealousies in the cast damages the final production.
15. When an actor does a good job at rehearsal, tell him so. Such encouragement lends confidence to the young actor.
16. Try for a good dress rehearsal. This means a finished performance. "Bad dress rehearsal—good performance" is a fallacy that should be exploded.
17. If you are interested in getting more information about holding rehearsals and directing your play, let us recommend that you read Handbook for Actors and Directors, by William D. Fisher; or Directing for the Amateur Stage, by Leslie Crump.

Football Playoff Schedules Outlined as Season Wanes

November is the month for certifying district champions in all the football conferences sponsored by the League. The 845 participating schools will certify 80 district champions in the various conferences between November 19 and November 26.

By the first of December only 56 teams will be left in the various regional and state races, and on December 10, Conference B regional championships and the City Conference championship will be determined, leaving only 8 teams in Conferences A and AA to continue to their respective state championship games on December 23 or 24.

It should be kept in mind that practically all the teams participating in football are through with their schedules by the week-end following Thanksgiving Day. This point is brought to the attention of the many people who contend that the football season continues up until Christmas Day. This is true only for four teams.

The last day for certifying Conferences A and Six-man football district championships is November 19, while Conferences B, AA and City must certify district winners to the League Office by November 26.

Conferences B and Six-man football will compete for regional championships, with A, AA and City going to state championship.

The latter part of September each school participating in League football was sent an official list of football schools. The list was arranged by districts and regions. By reference to your official list the following elimination schedule will be understood:

Conference AA — Bi-district games and subsequent eliminations will be arranged in numerical order. The winner of District 1 vs. winner of District 2; 3 vs. 4, and so on.

City Conference — Semi-final games and final games will be arranged in numerical order. The winner of District 1 vs. winner of District 2; 3 vs. 4, to finals.

Conference A — Bi-district games and subsequent eliminations will be arranged in numerical order. The winner of District 1 vs. winner of District 2; 3 vs. 4, and so on.

Conference B — In each region four districts are listed. Bi-district games will be arranged in the order as listed. Example: Region I, winner of District 1 vs. winner of District 2; winner of District 3 vs. winner of District 4.

Six-Man — In each region four districts are listed. Bi-district games will be arranged in the order as listed. Example: Region III, winner of District 9 vs. winner of District 10; winner of District 11 vs. winner of District 12.

The bi-district games, City, AA and B, must be played not later than December 3rd, and for A and Six-man not later than November

26th. In Conference B the survivors in each region will play for the regional championship not later than December 10th, and in Six-man not later than December 3rd.

In games outside of the district in Conference AA, City, A, B and Six-man, notice that the tie-game rule, Rule 14 of the Football Plan

Six-Man Games Offer Fast, Wide-Open Play

By I. L. Whitfield
Coach and Principal,
Three-Way School, Maple

Six man football has helped the public schools of Texas. Approximately half of the affiliated high schools of Texas do not compete in eleven man football through the Interscholastic League or otherwise. Evidently there is a desire on the part of most high-school boys to participate in some type of football. But the boy and his school are always confronted with the necessity of having at least eleven men before there are enough boys to scrimmage or practice successfully.

Because of this need, there arose an experiment in the Mid-West using only six men as a team. This experiment has been so successful that now there is at least a possibility that six man teams will become as popular or more popular than eleven man teams.

What does six man football offer which eleven man does not, or might we ask, what does eleven man football offer that six man does not offer? The fundamentals of the games are the same: running, blocking, kicking, passing and tackling. The greatest claim which eleven man might have over six man is that it uses more players and thus trains more men. In small schools this fact is not true and eleven man football is impossible.

One of the most often expressed dislikes of eleven man football by fans is that the spectator cannot see "in close" blocking and play maneuvers; it is merely, to the average fan, a "pile-up" of men.

In six man football there is more of a "wide-open" game offered. For instance, out of the six men on the field, five are eligible to receive a pass, as many as are eligible on the larger squads, and any ball player can advance the ball from scrimmage so long as there is a "clear-pass" of the ball forward, backward, sideways or otherwise.

For instance, it is possible to play a five-man line and one back, with the back merely clear-passing to any line-man with a shovel pass. A play on our team this year had the regular number of three backs with the quarterback receiving the ball, who simply shovel-passed it back to the center, who carried the ball.

in the Constitution and Rules, applies.

District committees are reminded that in case two or more schools are tied for the district championship at the end of the regular season the committee must select the school to represent the district in inter-district play.

Six man football places only twelve men on the field. The types of offenses and defenses usually used, afford easy vision for the fans to keep up with all players, offensively and defensively. The field is not so large, being narrowed fifteen yards in width and twenty yards in length. The pass is definitely more adapted to six man than to eleven man and is practicing that phase of the sport which the fans like best.

As far as ground-plays are concerned, there is no play in eleven man that cannot be maneuvered in six man except, of course, the guard and tackle plays. Spinner plays, single wing backs, double wing backs or T formations are adaptable in six man, and there is definitely more man for man in six man than in eleven man, squarely against a single opponent. Single reverses and double reverses are run successfully with six man, of course, necessitating the use of an end in double reverse.

The game definitely has popular appeal. If football is a need in the public school system then six man has an important future. Coaches who have heard fans express their opinions and who have coached both kinds of football bear out the fact that the average fan had rather see a six man game rather than an eleven man game.

It is to be hoped that within the next few years six man football teams of Texas will supply some of our leading Southwest Conference schools with some outstanding football players. With the fans for the program and the public schools needing it, it is certainly apparent that six-man football has a bright future.

News and Views of the Coaches

By STAN LAMBERT

From all indications the League is about ready to boost the age limit to 19 years. Such a move seems inevitable in view of the fact that no adjustments have been made since Texas went to the twelve grade system. There will doubtless be some inequalities until all the schools get even, but it appears to be another case of "the greatest good for the greatest number." This is as it should be.

There is little doubt that the rule will hurt the middle-sized schools for a few years—but they are hurt anyway. Their only salvation lies in a general reclassification of schools. Of course, the full effects of the application of the Gilmer-Aiken bills must be realized before a reclassification can be anywhere near permanent. The writer is in no position to say how long this will be, but when the time is ripe a general overhauling of the entire group setup from six-man football through the city conference is indicated.

Any rule that increases the number of eligibles should affect each school in direct ratio to its scholastic population. Therefore, the larger schools should get more boys than the smaller ones. Until that time the schools that are now barely over the 500 limit will have to continue participating against larger schools. After football season is over your correspondent will have some definite information for you on which way the wind is blowing.

Spring Training
We have received many favorable comments from school people over the state concerning our remarks here and in *Southern Coach and Athlete* about our attitude toward the return of spring practice. It won't be long until we can find out whether the coaches are capable of handling a privilege. It is our opinion that when violations occur that the violators should be disciplined by the League so as to protect the big majority who are trying to do right. Then if too much cheating is reported, the coaches will have proved that they are not worthy of having this much latitude and it will be taken away from everybody. As this



FIRST REGION VIII BASEBALL CHAMPIONS. — The Hondo High School baseball team, first champions in District 32 and first winner of the Region VIII baseball crown, won 17 games during the 1949 season, losing but 4. In district play, they won nine of 10 games, losing to Pearsall one of the two games played. In regional play-off, Hondo defeated Sinton in the first round, 17 to 1; and nosed out Mission 4 to 3 in the finals. Hondo had 25 boys out for the team, but carried only 16 on the traveling squad. Missing from the picture are two of the 16, Mike Larkin, pitcher, and Carlos Herrera, shortstop. Coaches of the team were Tom Bridges and Roy Kile. The players pictured are: back row, left to right, Raymond Heiligman, outfielder; William Grell, third base; James Schulte, pitcher; Roy Meyer, first base; Dick McWilliams, outfielder; center row, Henry Dominguez, outfielder; Joe Alderete, shortstop; Bill Laughinghouse, catcher; Wilbur Bohmfalk, outfielder; Hilmer Mueller, catcher; and front row, Herbert Herrera, pitcher; Johnny Short, third base; Harold Schweers, pitcher; and Bud Woolls, second base. All but Joe Alderete, Herbert Herrera and James Schulte from this championship group will return for the 1950 season.

Spring Meet Organization Progressing for Districts

Organization of districts for the Interscholastic League spring meet is progressing fairly rapidly. To date, the League Office has received 53 acceptance cards from temporary chairmen, signifying their willingness to assist in organization of the meets until a permanent chairman has been chosen for the district.

A number of those named temporary chairmen have already held district organizing meets and in several cases have been elected permanent chairmen. Among those for whom acceptance cards have been received are:

Conference B: H. R. Hartman, Spearman, 1; A. H. Breazeale, Canadian, 2; F. A. Wilson, Meadow, 9; Phil R. Simmons, Roch-

ester, 11; Alvin J. McCain, 13; S. J. Burleson, Zephyr, 14; Howard J. Sanders, Eden, 15; D. E. White, South Taylor County, Tuscola, 16; B. C. Godwin, Robert Lee, 18; Mart Hitt, Hutchins, 29; J. Frank Young, Springtown, 30; W. C. Murdock, State Home, Corsicana, 31; Joe White, Meridian, 33; T. F. Cloud, Jr., Calvert, 35; W. G. Colson, Frankston, 45; Dana Williams, Whiteoak, 47; J. F. Moreland, Harleton, 48; William B. Hinton, East Bernard, 61; J. H. Lockey, Liberty, 65; James E. Taylor, Katy, 62; C. C. Hardy, Willis, 64; C. M. Selman, Rockdale, 66; Claude Mullins, Hallettsville, 68; R. E. L. Jones, Camp Hood, 69; L. C. Howard, Lometa, 70; Will Elmer Ferguson, Buda, 73; M. D. Stroble, Poteet, 74; M. I. Broxton, Asherton, 75; B. J. Stewart, Knippa, 77; Milton Housman, Port Lavaca, 80; Floyd W. Parsons, Bishop, 81; Jack Freshour, Rio Hondo, 83; J. E. Gregg, Marfa, 85; O. B. Patten, Iraan, 86; W. E. Neill, Fort Hancock, 88; Jack McIntosh, Ozona, 91.

Conference A: Walter Travis, Dumas, 1; Joe C. Hutchinson, Littlefield, 4; J. D. Fulton, Olney, 10; Stanley Knapp, Hillcrest School, Dallas, 14; Avery R. Downing, Commerce, 15; W. B. Goodrum, Van, 16; Joseph R. Griggs, Huntsville, 20; W. T. Hanes, Cameron, 25; Clem C. Jones, Uvalde, 28; D. V. Buckner, Pharr, 31.

Conference AA: Floyd Honey, Lubbock, 3; O. T. Freeman, Wichita Falls, 2; Jno. F. Bailey, Breckenridge, 6; J. M. Hanks, Ysleta, 4; H. O. Calhoun, Denton, 8; Ernest W. Cabe, Waco, 13.

City Conference: Ernest Sellors, North Side High School, Ft. Worth, 2; E. C. Gates, San Jacinto High School, Houston, 4.

ENGLISH DOCTOR PLANS VISIT TO UT MED. UNIT
GALVESTON.—Dr. Margaret Hardy of Cambridge, England, an authority on tissue culture studies, will be a guest research worker in the tissue culture laboratory of The University of Texas Medical Branch in January, 1950.

One hundred members of the Southwest Texas Schoolmen's Association on October 18 passed a resolution asking the Interscholastic League to take over direction of girls' basketball interscholastic competition, saying they felt "that this phase of our school program should be under the direction of our Interscholastic League rather than the sponsorship of outside individuals or organizations."

Southwest Texans Ask League To Direct Girls' Basketball

The resolution read:
BE IT ORDERED by the Southwest Texas Schoolmen's Association at its regular meeting in Uvalde, Texas, on October 18th that the following resolution be presented to the University Interscholastic League:

WHEREAS, there is an increase in the interest in girls' basketball in this section of the State, and
WHEREAS, the need for direction and supervision of play is keenly felt by the schools of our section, and
WHEREAS, we believe the University Interscholastic League to be the proper body to give direction and supervision to this sport, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we request and urge the University Interscholastic League to assume the sponsorship of basketball for girls in our high schools beginning with the 1949 season.

Respectfully submitted,
SOUTHWEST TEXAS SCHOOLMEN'S ASSOCIATION
BY: Sterling H. Fly,
Secretary-Treasurer



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

Q. If a boy participates in a sail boat or motor boat race and wins a prize, is the acceptance of this prize a violation of the Amateur Rule?

A. No. Article VIII, Section 8, of the Amateur Rule, was amended for the 1949-50 school year to specify those activities which are considered athletic events. Sail boating or motor boating is not listed, and therefore is not covered under the Amateur Rule.

Q. Can a school be given a trophy by an outside organization for athletic achievements of either a school team or individual accomplishments of high-school students without violating the Awards Rule?

A. Yes, provided the trophy is a permanent addition to the school's trophy collection. The school cannot hold it for the boy and give it to him after graduation, but if it is a permanent trophy given to the school, it is not a violation of the Awards Rule, Article XIII, Section 1.

Q. Can a boy play football on the "B" team on Thursday night, and on the "A" team on Friday night without violating the Football Plan?

A. No. It is a violation for any boy to participate in more than one game within a 5-day period, regardless of what school team he participates on. Reference to this ruling is the Football Plan, Rule 11.

Q. Is the penetration rule in effect in determining the winner of tie football games within the district?

A. Rule 14 of the Football Plan applies only to inter-district games unless the District Executive Committee specifies a different procedure for determining the winner of tie games within the district.

Postscripts on Athletics

DR. RHEA H. WILLIAMS
Athletic Director

A representative from a reputable advertising agency recently told this writer that by 1954 there would be a minimum of 500,000 television receivers in Texas, with probably 12 to 15 television stations in operation.

The average number of people who look at major sports events over television is estimated at 6 persons to a receiver. So, it is possible that in 5 years 3,000,000 people in Texas will watch athletic events over this medium.

We are using the 1954 estimate because in the opinion of most experts in this field the peak of technical efficiency and production in video will not be reached until then. As an illustration: there will be a maximum of 20,000 television sets and 5 stations in Texas available for the broadcast of athletic events this year, and they will be limited to Dallas, Ft. Worth, Houston and San Antonio. This compared to the 4,000,000 radio receivers in Texas indicates that video will not be a very vital factor at the present time.

The potential effects of television, however, is one which strains the imagination. How will television affect attendance and gate receipts? How will players react when playing before near empty stands? What shall schools charge for television rights? The questions go on ad infinitum.

It is noteworthy that the major attractions offered by television are sports and athletics. Surveys show that athletics are the number one choice of people who use this medium of communication for entertainment. Corbett, an authority on television, states:

"The scarcity of good programs causes many persons to turn to sports. Naturally many of these people become fans as a result of video introduction to sports. Surveys indicate that people accept almost any program for the first six months. They accept sports whether they like them or not. However, as the quality of drama, music, and other programs improve most people return to their established interest. Few new sports fans will be made by television under such circumstances."

The matter of attendance and financing school athletics as related to television is, in my opinion, the most potent factor which will face our schools in the years to come. It may be a coincidence or due to other factors, but it is nevertheless true that in cities which are televising high-school athletic events attendance in the past two years at these football games has dropped noticeably.

It is also true that most tele-

vision stations have received the right to televise these athletic events for practically nothing. The average price per game is well below \$100 per game televised. Thus the schools are losing in attendance and finance without any compensating fee to make up for the loss resulting from telecasting.

Television stations bluntly tell you that unless you give them the rights to telecast your games they will video big-name athletic events in competition with your local athletic events. This is no fictional statement, because this writer was told just that last year.

Telecasting is already becoming so proficient that a friend of mine told me after the Texas-Oklahoma football game this year that a person was crazy to fight the crowd, pay the admission price, and face inclement weather, when he could get a 50-yard seat in front of his television set and remain at home in complete comfort. This is no idle chatter, because this friend usually attends athletic games with me when I am in Dallas, and did not do so this year.

Professional football teams have in general banned telecasting of their games because of an attendance drop. Minor league baseball teams within the radius of stations telecasting major league baseball games have requested an immediate end to telecasting of these games because people stay at home and view the major league games rather than attend their home town minor league baseball games.

The NCAA recently requested Crossley to make a special survey on football attendance as related to television. The pertinent findings were:

(1) Television does increase fan interest in football, but only in the games that are televised.

(2) Television increases interest by more fans wanting to see more games televised but not to go out and pay for tickets for them. Thus, eventually video will decrease attendance at athletic contests.

(3) The attendance percentage has been less for games at the season's end than for the season as a whole. Thus television did not increase interest as translated into ticket purchases, as they claim.

(4) 50 per cent of the people interviewed rate television as good or better than attending the game—this is a clear indication of things to come as regards attendance.

(5) Television would have a great effect upon small schools, and schools located in small centers of population, as there is a likelihood that people will prefer to stay at home and see big-name games televised rather than attend local events.

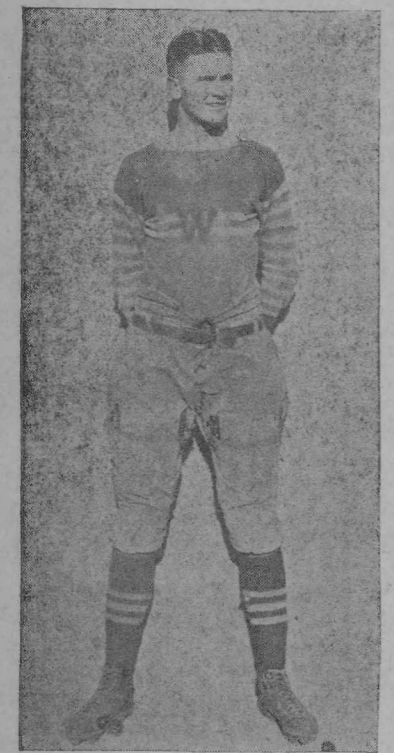
(6) Pre-game ticket sales will decrease, if not vanish as fans wait until game time to check on weather conditions or to see if the team is still in the championship race.

(7) Television at this time cannot compensate schools as a group for losses sustained in the decrease in attendance. It is doubtful if they can make this compensation in the future.

High-school athletics, in my opinion, will suffer in attendance and finances in the long pull from television. However, this writer believes that high-school athletics will not be affected to the extent which will be true in college athletics. The reasoning behind this thinking is that there are many more high schools than colleges. They have their own loyal student bodies and fans who will always follow them in local rivalry, even though big-name college events may be offered as counter-attractions by video.

The high schools in the larger cities will be affected sooner than those in the smaller cities. As the co-axial cables gradually reach all the cities in Texas, it is altogether possible that big-name athletic events will be programmed on TV stations to compete with high-school athletic events. On a cold, rainy night, 5 years from now at a local high-school football game you may find only the students, the band, the teachers, and a few die-hard fans and relatives, with the paying customers snugly viewing this game, or another big game from their comfortable homeside chairs. This column agrees with Major Griffith, Editor of the *Athletic Journal*, that television is the most serious problem ever encountered in school athletics.

Do You Remember When—



JACK SISCO AND OX HIGGINS WERE HIGH SCHOOL STARS?—

Jack Sisco was captain of the third high school football championship team in 1922, the first of several that have been won by Waco High School teams. Sisco also participated in basketball and track at Waco High. At Baylor University he was All-Southwest Conference center for two years. Later he coached at North Texas State College at Denton, served in the U. S. Navy during World War II, and served as an official for Southwest Conference football games for several years. He is now owner of a Ford agency at Corsicana, Texas.

Ox Higgins, right, born Glen

Lafayette Higgins, was a star of both football and basketball at Oak Cliff High School, Dallas, and at The University of Texas where he was an All-Southwest Conference tackle. The brother of Jimmy Higgins, S.M.U. football star, and Pinky Higgins, star of professional baseball and now manager of the Birmingham team, Ox is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Higgins of Dallas. He is now president of the C & S Sporting Goods Company which has branches in Austin, San Antonio, and Fort Worth.