



**NEW REGIONAL DIRECTOR**—J. Horace Shelton, Business Manager of Howard Payne College, Brownwood, is the new director of Region II. Long associated with the interscholastic League work, Shelton has been track coach at Howard Payne since 1920, and for 10 years has been president of the Texas Collegiate Athletic Conference.



### Game Official Proposes New League Regulation

Here in Texarkana we have an active officials organization. . . We try to furnish officials for surrounding schools, and we try to see that these officials know their rules.

Many times we get out in the field with another official, not in our association, and he will say, "I have not studied the new rules," and then ask, "What are the new changes?"

In order to assure better officials it is possible for the interscholastic League to place into effect a rule something like this: "All officials, working in games for schools that are members of the interscholastic League, should belong to an officials association and attend the meetings of that association."

As it stands now, anyone can buy a shirt, white pants and shoes and say, "I am an official." Some schools will use this person as he will work for a very small fee. It is this type of official that causes trouble at some of the games.—Floyd L. Edwards, Secretary, Four States Officials Association, Beverly School, Texarkana.

"I would like to report to you that it was a pleasure to serve as Chairman of the Drama Sectional meeting in Houston last Saturday. We had approximately 200 youngsters and 12 directors at both the morning and afternoon sessions. The four drama consultants, and especially Mr. James Moll, were exceptionally good in their constructive criticism of the one act plays.

"The conference as a whole was a great success. The bus load of youngsters we took from Beaumont were bubbling over with enthusiasm which proved to me that we cannot have too many student activity programs."—D. L. Hybarger, Principal, French High School, Beaumont.

"This conference was better than last year's. When the University of Houston gets more room space this day should prove to be the finest education event in the entire United States.—Evelyn Gresham.

### These Coming Events May Interest You

Things to come, for which program plans are not yet available, include:

Central Texas Student Activities Conference, Southwestern University, Georgetown, on January 14. Angus Springer, Speech Department, Southwestern, general chairman.

West Texas Student Activities Conference, Odessa High School, Odessa, on January 28. W. T. Barrett, Principal of Odessa High, general chairman.

Central East Texas Student Activities Conference, Stephen F. Austin State College, Nacogdoches, on February 11. Robert Capel, Speech Department, SFASC, general chairman.

## Leib Endorses League Anti-Recruiting Efforts

Dr. Karl Leib, President of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, told schoolmen assembled for the 27th annual League Breakfast in Fort Worth that he believed colleges of the nation would come to the use of a "sanity code" governing "recruiting" of athletes from high schools.

In a question and answer session following his address at the Breakfast in Hotel Texas, Dr. Leib further threw his full support behind the League's efforts to regulate collegiate recruiting before high-school athletes graduate. He deplored the practice as injurious to both athletic and scholastic programs in high school, and declared he believed colleges would eventually outlaw such pre-graduation recruiting. He characterized the practice as "beneath the dignity" of colleges, as dangerous to the boys pressured into attending a school instead of being given freedom to choose.

Following his introduction by W. T. White, Superintendent of Dallas Public Schools, Dr. Leib spoke on "The Relation of Education and Amateur Athletics." He emphasized the vital role of amateur athletics as a part of the educational process, but several times warned that where athletics in schools verges on professionalism, the education program suffers. He declared that athletics cannot be justified in an educational program except on an amateur basis.

The originator of the NCAA sanity code explained the conditions which led to its development, and predicted that in time the code would be fully accepted by all institutions of higher learning.

He described the scramble for football manpower which followed World War II. This scramble led, he said, to the organization of a NCAA committee to study the problem. This committee, of which Dana X. Bible of The University of Texas and Jimmy Stewart, executive secretary of the Southwest Conference, were members, eventually submitted to the NCAA the Leib-originated sanity code. The code was adopted after revision.

The code says that collegiate athletics must be on an amateur basis, outlaws outright payment of players, and declares that athletes must neither be favored nor discriminated against financially and scholastically by a school. This means, Dr. Leib explained, that scholarships may be offered to athletes if they need assistance to attend school, or where the athlete's grades are high enough to warrant a scholastic scholarship. But in any case, the scholarships available for athletes must be published just as any other scholarship, and must involve no more than tuition and the normal incidental fees.

With information on the code as a background for his listeners, Dr. Leib then proceeded to outline the philosophy of amateur athletics. He pointed out that modern educators believe that only through a balanced program which develops both mind and body can a student obtain the utmost from his schooling, whether it be in high school or college.

He emphasized that physical health is vital to mental condition, and that the end purpose of education should be to equip a person to think clearly, fill his place in society and enjoy living. This purpose, he said, cannot be accomplished without good mental and physical health.

To insure that the physical side of the picture is not neglected, Dr. Leib said that interest-building physical activities, as opposed to uninteresting exercises, must be offered youth. Here inter-school sports offer the spark and incentive needed.

The difficulty arises in keeping the athletic program in proper balance with the rest of the educational program. Dr. Leib declared that the judgment of the balance must be left in the hands of education administrators. Unless balance is maintained and a clear line drawn between amateur and professional sports, institutions which are careless soon find that public pressures interfere with the educational process, and that financial interests and gamblers bring pressures on the athletes themselves, opening the door to

bad influences. In such a situation, the educational program is doomed, Dr. Leib said, stressing the damage done to the boys themselves.

No athletic contests should be allowed to distract athletes from their main goal—getting an education to equip them for life. This thesis Dr. Leib emphasized again and again, saying that only amateur athletics fills the bill.

In conclusion, Dr. Leib declared that the sanity code, based on this philosophy of education and sports, is already beginning to function, but that its success depends in part on the support given it by high-school administrators and athletes.

## 46 Counties Organize Grade School Meets

Registration for and organization of grade school meets for the 1949-50 school year are proceeding rapidly in the League Office. Already nearly 50 counties have completed organization, with directors generally accepting responsibility for conducting the meets.

These League contests for grade schools will include number sense, playground ball, choral singing, music appreciation, ready-writing, declamation, spelling and plain writing, junior track and field, junior tennis, volleyball and story telling.

The counties in which organization is complete are listed below, followed by the name of the director general, his home school, and the schools already enrolled in each county:

**Arkansas:** T. Houston Foster, Rockport; Rockport, Fulton.

**Austin:** Maggie Brune, Sealy; Bellville, Sealy, Wallis.

**Bell:** Connally Neal, Belton; Academy (Temple), Union Hill, Thompson, Lost Prairie, Bartlett, Camp Hood, Moffat, Joe Lee, North Elm, Nolanville, Central (Temple), Killeen, Content, Armstrong, Rogers, Salado, Tarver (Belton), Heidenheimer, Little Elm, Tyler (Belton), Troy, Sparta Grove, Cyclone, Seaton, Casey, Howard, Oenaville, Prairie View, Brookhaven, Pendleton, Reeves Creek, Cedar Valley, Tennessee Valley, Taylor's Valley.

**Brazoria:** Opal Eversole, Freeport; Angleton, Brazoria, Lake Jackson, Pearland, Velasco.

**Burleson:** C. E. Terry, Caldwell; Caldwell, Snook, Somerville.

**Callahan:** R. T. Smith, Clyde; Clyde, Cross Plains, Eula (Rt. #1, Clyde), Pioneer (Cross Plains).

**Carson:** H. T. Peacock, White Deer; Groom, White Deer, Panhandle.

**Childress:** Chester O. Hill, Kirkland; Childress, Kirkland.

**Clay:** W. J. Wheat, Midway (Bluegrove); Bellview, Petrolia, Midway (Bluegrove), Byers.

**Colorado:** Grover D. Reat, Garwood; Eagle Lake, Garwood, Rock Island, Sheridan, Weimar, Columbus.

**Comanche:** Dean Skiles, Sidney;

### Deadlines for League Fees, Cards, Nearing

Administrators and activities sponsors are reminded that several interscholastic League deadlines are drawing near.

The deadline for paying League membership fees is January 15. This is the last LEAGUER which will reach you before that date, so no further reminder can be published. The same date is the final deadline for joining the Interscholastic League Press Conference, and thereby making school papers eligible for criticism, bulletin and advisory services.

The deadline for one-act play and music acceptance cards is further in the future, coming on February 15. But don't be caught napping.

**Comanche Ward, Comanche Grammar, Comyn, DeLeon, Gustine, Proctor, Sidney.**

**Cooke:** Johnny Newby, Era; Era, Valley View.

**Concho:** R. Ed Neal, Eden; Eden, Eola, Millersview Rural, Paint Rock.

**Dallam:** T. H. Bass, Kella Hill (Dalhart); Kella Hill (Dalhart), Texline.

**Delta:** T. J. Scott, Cooper; Pecon Gap, East Delta (Charleston), Cooper Grade, Enloe, East Ward (Cooper), West Ward (Cooper), Orphan Annie (Cooper).

**Duval:** A. N. Saenz, Benavides; Benavides, San Diego.

**Fannin:** L. B. London, Bailey; Bailey, Ector, Honey Grove, Leonard, Windom, Savoy, Bartley Woods (Rt. #1, Windom), Randolph.

**Fayette:** Joe J. Kotrek, Schulenburg; Flatonia, La Grange Grade, LaGrange Elementary, Round Top-Carmine (Round Top), Schulenburg Grade, Schulenburg Elementary.

**Gonzales:** L. T. Tubbs, Smiley; Central Ward (Gonzales), North Ward (Gonzales), Cost Elementary (Gonzales), Harwood (Gonzales), Waelder, Smiley.

**Gregg:** A. J. Bailey, Southward (Longview); Campus Ward (Longview), First Ward (Longview), Northcut (Longview), Pinewood Park (Longview), South Ward (Longview), Gladewater, Pine Tree (Greggton), Sabine (Gladewater), Spring Hill (Rt. #2, Longview).

**Guadalupe:** Raymond F. Davis, Erskine (Seguin); Dowdy (Rt. #3, Kingsbury), Schertz-Cibola (Schertz).

**Houston:** Ervin Vickers, Austonio; Crockett, Glover (Augusta), Grapeland, Latexo, Lovelady, Porter Springs (Rt. #2, Crockett), Austonia, Kennard.

**Howard:** Cliff Prather, Center Point (Rt. #1, Big Spring); Coahoma, Knott, Forsan, Elbow (Big Spring).

**Hunt:** Jack Pickering, Floyd; Bland (Merit), Campbell, Commerce, Pleasant Grove (Quinlan).

Continued on Page 3, Col. 4

## League Executive Committee Approves Recommendations of Advisory Council

Interscholastic League Executive Committee action has already been taken on almost all phases of the recommendations made early in November by the League's Advisory Council.

As recommended by the Council, the Committee authorized the League Athletic Director to appoint

a committee composed of school administrators to proceed with setting up a girls' basketball plan of competition for 1950-51; called for a referendum to be submitted to member-schools on the 19-year, 10-semester rule; and ordered that golf be added to the Spring Meet Contest list for Conference AA

without any rebate privileges.

The League Executive body also asked that a rule be prepared and submitted to the schools, providing that any athlete participating in an un-sanctioned out-of-state contest will be held to be in violation of the League amateur rule. The body also directed that a rule

be prepared that would make any boy ineligible who participated in an athletic tryout at a college, and asked the League to proceed with setting up a joint committee, composed of representatives from college athletic conferences in the area, for the purpose of working out a plan that would eliminate the recruiting campaign among high-school boys.

The State Committee accepted the responsibility of either approving or disapproving out-of-state contests, and of publication of a sanctioned list, as requested by the Advisory Council. The Council's recommendation that League fees be raised also won approval by the Committee, effective for 1950-51.

The November LEAGUER reported on highlights of the Council meeting, and listed the names of the 23 school administrators from every region of every conference who were present as official representatives of the schools in their regions. Space and deadline considerations prevented the carrying of a fuller report in that issue.

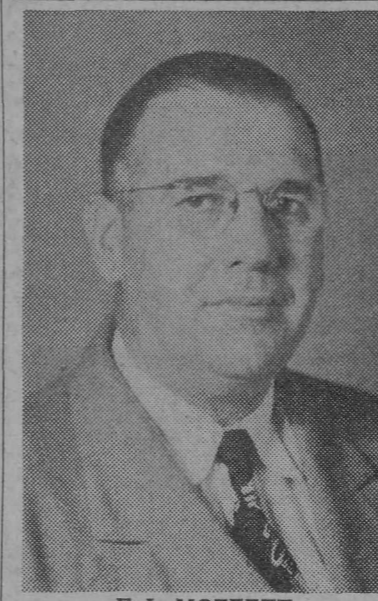
It was reported that the Executive Committee was urged to approve League sponsorship of girls' basketball. This has already been done, as noted above. But there was insufficient room to report that the move in the Council followed a plea by Superintendent G. M. Blackman of Pettus, representing a special committee on girls' basketball. Supt. Blackman recommended that the League offer a plan to cover Conference A and B only; that the playing rules should be those of the NSWA; that no girls be allowed to participate in more than three games per week and no more than one game per day; that the final tournament be held in Austin the week after the boys' annual state tournament; that the League fee be \$5 for participation; and that the League Athletic Director be chairman of a committee to draw up a League girls' basketball plan.

Also appearing before the Council were L. H. Bruckner of Henderson, Vice-President of the Texas Music Educators Association; Maco Stewart, representing the Texas High School Coaches' Association; L. B. Roach, Executive Secretary of the Texas Speech Association; G. M. Clark of the Texas Safety Association; Captain J. O. Musick of the Department of Public Safety; and C. E. Sanderson, Director of Safety Education, State Department of Education.

Bruckner presented a resolution requesting that a state final competition in music be inaugurated by the League. As reported last month, this proposal was neither accepted nor rejected, but the decision was deferred a year. A committee was asked to make further study of the problems involved in state final contests in band, orchestra and choral music.

Stewart invited the members of the Council to attend the annual Coaching School in August. Roach invited the members to attend the

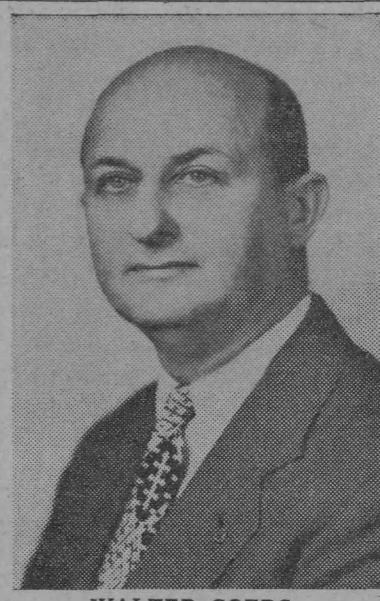
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



F. L. MOFFETT



R. B. NORMAN



WALTER COERS

## Three Re-Elected Councilmen Have Long Record of Service

Three of the men elected last month to four-year terms on the Interscholastic League Advisory Council were already serving on the advisory panel. In re-electing these men, the schoolmen of Regions IV-A, VII-B and I-AA endorsed their records as representatives of their regions, and recognized the outstanding service the three men have given to their areas through membership on the League's advisory body.

Superintendent F. L. Moffett of Center, Superintendent Walter Coers of Orange Grove, and Principal R. B. Norman of Amarillo High School all have long records of service to the public schools and to the Interscholastic League.

Moffett, the newcomer of the three on the Council, was first elected to fill an unexpired term in 1948 and re-elected by Region IV-A last month. He has been connected with League work since 1916, when he participated in contests in the Walker County Meet of 1916. In 1921, after graduating from Sam Houston State Teachers College, he began coaching, and since that time has been constantly closely associated with the League and its work.

He holds a masters degree from A&M, and has been a school administrator since 1922, when he became principal of Center High School, Center. In 1926 he became superintendent of the Center Public Schools. Moffett has been active in professional organizations, including East Texas School Men's Club and the Texas State Teachers Association. He was president of TSTA in 1943, and is now pres-

ident of District VIII, TSTA.

Coers is the veteran, in terms of service on the Council, of the group, having been first elected to the League's advisory unit in 1941, re-elected in 1945 and again in 1949.

The Superintendent of Schools for Orange Grove holds a B.S. degree from Southwest Texas State Teachers College and an M.A. from George Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn. A TSTA and Phi Delta Kappa member, he taught in rural schools of Guadalupe County from 1921 to 1927 and was principal of Bishop High School from 1928 to 1935.

Norman was first elected to the Council in 1945 and re-elected in 1949. He is a graduate of Hardin-Simmons University and of The University of Texas. Before taking his present position at Amarillo, Norman was high-school principal, coach and superintendent at Pecos. He next served as superintendent of Colorado City Schools, and then as high-school principal at Vernon. He has been at Amarillo approximately 20 years.

Aside from his years of close association with and service to the League, Norman has been exceptionally active in educational organizations. He is or has been a member of the National Honor Society National Council, Work Committee of Texas Study of Secondary Education, Scholarship Board of the National Association of Secondary School Principals, TSTA, Texas High School Principals and Supervisors Association, and member of the committee on revision of college entrance requirements, representing Texas high schools.

### Training Hints Offered

## Director Discusses Values of Using Slide Rule

By LEONARDT KREISLE  
Slide Rule Director

Many a high-school physics or mathematics student for hours on end have been the slaves of tedious longhand multiplication, division, and other mathematical manipulations in order to work and check their schoolwork problems when they would rather have done something else more interesting. Had they seriously considered their situation and taken time to have learned a few of the simple operations on any standard slide rule, this would have been an entirely different situation.

The advantages of the slide rule in performing mathematical, analytical, trigonometrical, and vectorial calculations are multifold, the primary advantage being the great decrease in calculating time required for slide rule work over that required for longhand work. By use of the slide rule, an experienced operator can complete simple mathematical problems in one-fifth to one-tenth the time

required for him to grind the same problems out by longhand. With more complicated problems, the time saving is even greater.

In addition to being a device for performing rapid calculations, the slide rule is a storehouse of mathematical knowledge, some of which is the tabulation of trigonometrical tables, squares, cubes, square roots, and cube roots. It is to the engineer, or to any other individual interested in mathematical calculations, as the typewriter is to the secretary and reference books are to the attorney.

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

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

It is quite obvious that Austin High School of El Paso has a slide rule coach who knows how to train boys and girls, since the past three consecutive Slide Rule State Champions have come from that school. Mrs. Willie Ingels is the slide rule coach at Austin High School and has the following suggestions concerning teaching the use of slide rule in high school:

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

"Follow with division, squares, square roots, cubes, and cube roots. Point off decimals by estimating answers. Estimating is val-

uable practice which can be used months or years later. Follow with teaching the use of the digit count to point off decimals. The use of the digit count makes for speed.

"Point out that one need not be exceptionally fast to gain much from using the slide rule. One who attains only a moderate rate of speed saves much time and energy over that required for the longhand method. In a group of students, the teacher will notice a few who are gifted with fine coordination and a sense of rhythm and quick thinking. Encourage these to participate for contest work.

"A student should not practice slide rule manipulations more than thirty minutes each day as this type of work involves eye strain. It is important that each problem missed be reworked; in this manner, the student will see his mistake in reading the rule or placing the decimal and will then be able to avoid making such a mistake in the future."

## TMEA Convention To Feature Famed Music Educators

The Texas Music Educators Association will present an all-star line-up of music educators from the entire nation as clinicians during the annual convention clinic in Mineral Wells on February 8-11, 1950.

Headlining this list are Dr. John Finley Williamson, director of the famous Westminster Choir acting as chief choral clinician; Henry Fillmore and Frank Simon directing the activities of the two 100 piece all-state bands; and Dr. N. DeRubertis, nationally known composer and conductor from the University of Kansas City, who will be guest conductor of the all-state orchestra.

Many other outstanding musicians and teachers will serve as lecturers, present special recitals and conduct classes for individual groups of students. Dr. Walter Hendl, conductor of the Dallas Symphony and L. W. Echols of Elkhart, Ind. head the list of speakers. Dr. Hendl will speak at the special luncheon for orchestra directors on Friday at the Baker Hotel and Echols will speak to the band group.

Bernard Fitzgerald, Joseph Blankenship and J. Frank Elsass of The University of Texas; Oakley Pittman of S.M.U.; Dr. John Woldt of Baylor; William Cramer and Dick Miller of Sam Houston State College; Dan Burkholder of Arlington College; Sydney David of Elkhart, Ind.; Perry Sandifer of Ft. Worth; R. A. Dhossee of San Antonio; Chester Malins of Gladewater and Alto Tatum of Longview will preside as instructors during the class sessions for special groups of band students.

Special ensemble groups from Texas Tech, Arlington College and The University of Texas will present recitals and Dr. Joseph Tekula of Baylor will present a program of cello solos.

The all brass National Salvation Army Band from Chicago will present a concert during the convention. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### Check List of Texas Imprints Is Published

A complete check list of Texas newspapers, books and pamphlets from 1846-1860 has been published by the Texas State Historical Association at The University of Texas.

Edited by E. W. Winkler, University library bibliographer, the work is titled *Check List of Texas Imprints, 1846-1860*.

History Professor H. Bailey Carroll, Historical Association director, calls the check list the greatest event in Texas bibliography since the 1897 publication of the first collection of Texas books.

Winkler was awarded the W. Scott Schreiner award for Texas historical writing.

### 35 Stations Carry Final Football Games

The final games of the 1949 football playoffs for Conference AA will be carried by 35 Texas radio stations on December 16 or 17, and on December 24. All broadcasts are sponsored by the Magnolia Petroleum Company.

These stations are KREC Abilene, KGNC Amarillo, KNOW and KTBC Austin, KREL Baytown, KRIC Beaumont, KBST Big Spring, KSTB Breckenridge, KBWD Brownwood.

Also KTAU College Station, KWBU Corpus Christi, KRLD and WRR Dallas, KR0D El Paso, KFJZ Fort Worth, KGVV Greenville, KPRC Houston, KEBE Jacksonville, KFRO Longview, KSEL Lubbock, KTRE Lufkin.

Also KMHT Marshall, KRIO McAllen, KCRS Midland, KOSA Odessa, KPFT Paris, KPAC and KOLE Fort Arthur, KGKL San Angelo, KABC San Antonio, KRRV Sherman, KCMC Texarkana, KGKB Tyler, WACO Waco, and KWFT Wichita Falls.



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Many school administrators are overlooking a good bet. They are failing to recognize the value of their school paper in their school and in its program.

They all too frequently fail to see what a magnificent medium they have in the paper for improving public relations with students and community alike. Or if they recognize the value of the paper to the students, they fail to see its importance to the school as a channel for informing the citizens of the community on school problems, accomplishments and policy.

There are an increasing number of administrators and teachers who, suddenly awakened to the potentialities of a school paper, are kicking themselves for years of blindness.

The fact is, as proved by a number of surveys, that 65 per cent of the school parents read the school paper when it is taken home by the children. This always represents a sizeable and influential chunk of a community. The wise administrator will not pass up such a chance to place before the civic leaders (who should be on every school paper mailing list, even if they do not have children of their own in school) the needs of the school for improved equipment, for moral support in athletic and academic endeavors. Nor will he fail to see that the school paper offers a fine opportunity for bragging—as students report the accomplishments of other students—on the real achievements of the school in all fields.

Through the school paper, the administrator has a matchless channel for active guidance of school and community thinking on moral and educational problems. He can call in a reporter and give a story, with quotes, on a current problem within the school; he can ask the paper sponsor to have an editorial written on a specific subject to back a particular project or he can do as a few forward-looking principals are now doing in Texas: write a periodic column himself for use in the school paper.

There is the danger, of course, that the administrator may go too far in trying to dictate the policy and contents of a paper. When that is the case, the paper ceases to be a good public relations medium and becomes a propaganda sheet and is recognized and ignored as such.

To many a schoolman, the paper has been a source of some irritation because through error or misunderstanding it has occasionally made mistakes. All too frequently the blame rests with the schoolman for failing to give his full cooperation and attention to maintaining adequate news liaison with the paper's staff. Some administrators have seen to it that they are on the regular "beat" of a top-notch reporter, and have made it a point to channel all sorts of news through him and the school paper. The columns, mentioned above, which carry the principal's by-line provide a fine means of maintaining good relations with the students and faculty as well as giving the author a direct entry in many community homes.

It is an interesting fact that the schools which have outstanding records in interscholastic competition almost without exception have outstanding papers. The school-unifying impact of a school paper, the spirit building impetus which it engenders, the moral growth which it inspires are very positive and real values which a paper brings to every student in a school—not to mention the tremendous value to those who put out the paper. Administrators should not overlook these bets.

The District Executive Committees constitute the backbone of the University Interscholastic League. If they function properly, the League work is a success; in those districts where the district committees do not function properly, the League work is a dismal failure. The Spring Meet district committees, if they have not already done so, should have a meeting soon after the holidays and settle the time, place, and program of the district meet. The information should be published in the county newspapers so that all the member-schools will be advised. Each director should study the rules governing his particular contest and settle in advance any questions that might arise concerning the event. Judges should be secured in advance; a definite schedule of

### The University Interscholastic League Directory

- Organizing Agency: Extension Division, The University of Texas, Bureau of Public School Service.
- State Executive Committee: T. H. Shelby Chairman; Rhea Williams, R. J. Kidd, Thomas A. Rousseau, Emmette Redford, B. C. Tharp, C. A. Wiley, Dr. A. L. Chapman, H. A. Galkins.
- Legislative Advisory Council: R. E. Norman, Amarillo; Lee Johnson, Phillips; John Morris, Claude; J. P. Bailey, Breckenridge; L. L. Laater, Winters; D. E. Lovelace, Coleman; Jack Ryan, McKinney; Dale Douglas, Pleasant Grove (Dallas); Edwin Bowen, Boyd; Henry Foster, Longview; F. L. Moffett, Center; Lewis Simms, Caddo Mills; R. Griggs, Huntville; Vernon Madgen, Sealy; T. H. Johnson, Taylor; P. J. Dodson, Bastrop; C. E. Wade, Kingsville; Hugh Norris, Mercedes; Walter C. Cozer, Orange Grove; J. M. Hanks, Yuleta; S. E. Greig, Marfa; W. A. Mencham, Fort Worth; J. O. Webb, Houston.
- Director: R. J. Kidd.  
Director Emeritus: Roy Bedichek.  
Director of Athletics: Rhea H. Williams.  
Tennis: Dr. D. A. Penick.  
Director of Speech Activities: Bruce Roach.  
Director of Music: F. W. Savage.  
Director of Journalism: Bluford Hester.  
Commercial Contests: Miss Florence Stulken.
- Regional Directors
- Region I: S. M. Kennedy, Jr., Paines Technological College, Lubbock.  
Region II: J. H. Shelton, Howard Payne College, Brownwood, and Superintendent J. M. Hanks, Yuleta.  
Region III: Dr. C. L. Wiseman, Southern Methodist University, Dallas.  
Region IV: Dr. B. E. Masters, Kilgore Junior College, Kilgore; and Lawrence T. Frank, Stephen F. Austin Teachers College, Nacogdoches.  
Region V: M. B. Etheredge, Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville.  
Region VI: Mr. Pat H. Norwood, Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos.  
Region VII: Dr. Eldon D. Brinley, Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kinzsville.  
Region VIII: Superintendent A. W. Miller, Odessa Junior College.

rooms for the literary events should be made and distributed to the teachers and contestants in the meet. In short, the success of a meet depends in a large measure upon the ability of the committee to look after details.

The State Executive Committee has followed the recommendation of the Legislative Committee and has authorized the State Office to prepare the ballot on the 19 year-10 semester rule and submit it to the member schools this April. The new semester rule, if adopted, would start counting semesters at the beginning of the eighth grade. This would eliminate the present practice that has already grown up in a few schools of holding boys back in the last half of the eighth grade in order to give them an extra semester of football. We were surprised when we examined several eligibility blanks from schools with championship teams to find a rather large percentage of midterm promotions. Each district committee should adopt the policy of making a study of member-school eligibility blanks and note those schools that seem to be taking advantage of a particular rule.

A few districts have adopted a policy known in some circles as "Senatorial Courtesy" regarding eligibility matters: "If you do not question any of our boys, we will not question any of yours."

Each district committee should conduct a survey of the schools in their district and see just how an age-semester change would affect the members of the district. Too often a school is thinking about what it will mean to their school in terms of boys. Some thought should be devoted to what it is going to mean to teams that one's own high school will be called upon to play. The time to express your opinions for and against the rule is now. The change in age-rule will place the older and more rugged boy in competition with boys that are 15 and 16 years old. Texas high-school football is played under a rather severe nervous tension at the present time and must be surrounded with the proper controls. Even under our present restrictions there have been three fatalities in Texas high-school football this season.

### UIL Executive Committee Okehs Council's Proposals

(Continued from Page 1)

annual meeting of the speech group in Fort Worth, Nov. 25, and described work being done to prepare radio newscasting, interpretative reading and original oration contests for state-wide use by the League.

Clark, Musick and Sanderson advocated League sponsorship of a safe driving contest. Musick presented a proposed plan, but after discussion by the Council, the plan to sponsor such contests was rejected for the present.

All sessions of the annual meeting of the Council were held in the Driskill Hotel. The first session ran from 2:30 p.m. until 5:30 p.m. Sunday. The second session ran from 8:30 a.m. until 12 noon. Following a luncheon meeting, the conference of the advisory group closed at 2 p.m. Monday.

A considerable portion of the Monday sessions was spent in discussion of the age limit rule. As reported last issue, the final result of the discussion was the recommendation that the Executive Committee submit a referendum to member-schools giving them a choice of amending the age rule to 19 years of age as of September 1, with 10 semesters of eligibility beginning with the eighth grade, or 18 years of age as of May 1, with eight semesters of eligibility beginning with enrollment in the ninth grade. As noted above, the Committee has ordered the referendum.

During the early session Monday, Nov. 7, the Council took up the problem of colleges inviting promising athletes for tryouts on the college campus. The schoolmen of the state, having found that these tryouts disrupt educational and athletic programs, have sought through the League some relief from this practice. After discussion, the Council recommended that the Executive Committee rule that boys who participate in tryouts at colleges be declared ineligible for the remainder of their high-school careers. League rules already make any boy who makes an expenses-paid visit to a college, ineligible by reason of violating the amateur rule. As a further attempt to curb this practice, the Council asked that the League invite Texas and Oklahoma college and high-school conferences and all other groups concerned to appoint committees to study jointly the problem of inviting high-school athletes for tryouts.

Other motions passed by the Council included:

1. That the Executive Committee publish lists of sanctioned national tournaments and contests, and that entry of an athlete in an un-sanctioned out-of-state tournament be declared a violation of the amateur rule.
  2. That eligibility rules not apply to "B" squads. This move was made in clarifying B squad rules as the result of the recent misunderstanding of some portions of the rule.
  3. That no basketball team be permitted to play more than 24 games plus three tournaments, plus district play during one basketball season.
  4. That the League sponsor golf contests on a state-wide basis, in both boys' and girls' divisions.
- The Council rejected motions to exempt Class B schools from the

transfer rule when a boy is transferring from a higher conference school; and that a referendum concerning spring training be re-submitted to all conferences for vote.

At the close of the meeting, the Advisory Council passed a motion expressing its thanks and appreciation for the leadership and guidance that the Executive Committee of the League has furnished over a long period of years, and "extending a vote of confidence in their leadership."

Roy Bedichek, Director Emeritus of the League, told Council members of his work in writing a history of the Interscholastic League, and asked that Council members supply interesting anecdotes concerning the early history of the organization. That request for help in recapturing some of the human-interest and humorous moments in League annals is also open to any person who has had dealings with the League contests during the nearly 40 years of their existence.

### TMEA Convention Plans Completed

(Continued from Page 1)

tion and the climax of the convention will be reached in the annual combined concerts Friday evening of the orchestra, choral group and both bands.

This outstanding program has been arranged by Euell Porter, Choral Chairman; L. H. Buckner, Band Chairman and G. Lewis Doll, Orchestra Chairman acting under the direction of Mr. Jack Mahan of Texarkana, capable President of the Texas Music Educators Association. Special instrumental organizers and group chairmen are Don Hayes, Littlefield; Irving Dreibrond, San Antonio; C. J. Lambrecht, Carthage; and Anton Bek, Southwest Texas State College at San Marcos.

Clyde Wolford of Tyler, organizer of the choir, will be assisted by Mrs. Slate, Pasadena; Mrs. Williams, STSC; Frank McKinley, N.T.S.T.C.; and Dr. Ira Bowles, STSC. Mrs. Mary Buchanan, STSC, will conduct special sessions for teachers of elementary choral groups during the convention.

Continuous sessions during Thursday and Friday by both bands, the 300 voice choir and the all-state orchestra will present the outstanding clinicians in their interpretations of the numbers contained in the current prescribed lists of music used in the University Interscholastic League Regional Competition-Festivals.

### Tests Prove Learning Abilities Underrated

How many words does a child know when he enters school at the age of six? Teachers, research specialists, and textbook writers commonly tell us that the first grade child knows, at most, several thousand words. Actual experiments show that they know about 17,000 basic words plus 7,000 derivatives.

### Banquet Climaxes Friendship Effort

#### 165 Attend 11-AA's Sportsmanship Feast

Two years of work toward improving interscholastic relationships among the five schools of District 11-AA was climaxed recently by a banquet at Orange, attended by approximately 165 students, teachers and coaches from Beaumont, Orange, Port Arthur, Port Neches and South Park (Beaumont) High Schools.

The affair was the second all-district Student Council banquet. It was sponsored by the District 11-AA Good Sportsmanship League and was held in the Stark High School gymnasium with the Senate of Orange High Schools as hosts.

The Good Sportsmanship League organized two years ago, is operated by the students of the five Class AA schools, with faculty sponsors in each school serving as adult advisers. Its purpose is to develop good relationships between the various student bodies, particularly in matters concerning athletic rivalry, and to curb "incidents" which sometimes grow out of interscholastic rivalry.

The banquet culminated a series of visits by students of the various schools. On the day of each conference game, a welcoming committee from the host school visited the opponent school, attended the pep rallies, and extended to the opponent student body the hospitality of the host school.

Station KOGT of Orange broadcast the banquet program, which consisted of numbers offered by students from each of the five schools. Steve Kembell, president of the Stark High student body, was master of ceremonies. Preceding the program by the students, V. E. Ramsey, director of student activities at Stark High, presented Paul Pearson, principal of the Orange High School, who gave the welcoming address.



#### NEW MUSIC RULE

In a regular meeting of the State Executive Committee on Dec. 7, 1949, the following rule was passed with the understanding that it would go into effect immediately as related to Regional Music Competition-Festivals.

"The Regional Executive Committee shall prohibit any person or group of persons not employed or appointed in an official capacity from being present in the area where the Judges are engaged in hearing and judging music organizations, ensembles, or soloists."

#### CERTIFYING WINNERS

For 1950, the last day for certifying District Football Champions, Conference A and 6-Man will be Nov. 18. The last day for Conferences B, AA and City will be Dec. 2.

Lewisville Suspended  
Lewisville has been suspended in basketball for the 1949-50 season for failure to file basketball report for the 1948-49 season. The District 35, Region III-B, roster will now include Era, Keum, 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."

Spelling List Change  
Correction: In the Word List for Interscholastic League Spelling Contests, page four, first column, thirty-first word should be spelled "gause" 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 Leaslie ball No. X10L.

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

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

#### CHICAGO COLLEGE DEAN TEACHING UT COURSES

Dr. Denton Geyer, Education Department chairman and Graduate School dean at Chicago Teachers College, is a visiting professor for the current long session at The University of Texas.

An authority on philosophy, Dr. Geyer is teaching three College of Education courses: History and Philosophy of Education, Problems and Theories of Education, and The Pupil and His Social Order.

#### BASHFUL RACE?

There is no word for "kiss" in the Japanese language.

### HIGH SCHOOL PRESS

Already the enrollment in Interscholastic League Press Conference exceeds the total enrollment for all of last year, and there is a whole month to go. But don't let the final date (January 15) slip up on you without enrolling if you want to get the services of the Press Conference this year, and if you want your paper to have a shot at one of the winning certificates of award.

Among the papers which are already members are a large number of publications which have never before been members or which have not been enrolled during the last few years. Among the earlier new-comers were *The Lee Hi-Lites*, Robert E. Lee High, Baytown; *The Rice Bird*, El Campo; *School Scribbles*, Muenster; *Northern Light*, North Junior High, Waco; *Pony Patter*, Marble Falls; *El Vaquero*, Cotulla; *Menard Hi-Life*, Menard; *The Colt*, Arlington; *The Stinger*, Stephenville; and *The Panther's Claw*, Seymour. We'll list other new members next month.

One of the problems which was mentioned very frequently in the enrollment blanks received from member papers was that of writing and publishing good editorials. We are happy that such an interest is shown in making the editorials and the editorial page the best possible, for if anything in a school paper is really important, these are.

The editorial is the only means by which a staff may speak directly to its readers, challenge them, stir them into action. It is the only articulate conscience in the school. And it is the only medium through which sound moral guidance can be given high-spirited young students without their feeling that they are being "preached" to.

As a matter of fact, however, there are many editorials which fall far short of these virtues, because they are poorly handled, or just didn't have a good subject to begin with. And therein lies the problem over which many of you are concerned.

There are no easily taught methods of writing good editorials. It is simple enough to list some rules, but applying them is something else. Even when they are observed an editorial may flop, but unless they are applied, your chances of writing a successful editorial are slim:

1. Plan your editorial carefully. This involves: (a) analyzing a situation so that you know exactly what to hit at as the core of the problem; (b) being sure that you have all the information you need to support your point; and (c) having in mind a definite purpose for the editorial to accomplish. It also includes planning for an approach which is original and interesting, particularly if the problem itself is an old, familiar one, such as cheating, studying, going to church, sportsmanship, etc.
2. Use an eye-catching, imagination-tickling headline. Don't just label your editorial according to subject matter. Summarize the idea in your own mind, and then express that idea in a few fresh startlingly apt words. Keep the headline short. One line will normally do.
3. Begin with an arresting thought. This can be in the form of a striking statement, simple but interesting fact, or question. Unless you trap your reader with your first sentence, he may not read the entire editorial.
4. Localize the editorial content. Either write about local conditions or apply general subjects to local needs.
5. Use specific statements. Generalizations bounce right off the reader; facts and specific declarations press home important thoughts. Citing definite examples (facts), or making definite application to local problems avoids both preachiness and boredom.
6. Keep the editorial short. Two hundred words is about the best maximum to set. But vary the length of the editorials somewhat, say between 100 and 275 words.
7. Recommend a positive course of action. Not all editorials have to advocate changes or action, of course. They can be valuable as discussion of a problem; they can serve to entertain while offering a worthwhile thought. But usually, if an editorial is worth having, it should be designed to foster either moral or physical improvement. Therefore, an editorial should incite to action and suggest a course of action through which something can be done about the situation discussed.

Writing in the editorials should be the very best your staff can do, for the editorial page is the ultimate expression of the best in thought and journalistic skill which a staff (and through it, a school) has to offer. It is the personality core of a paper and

of a school. Don't let it misrepresent you.

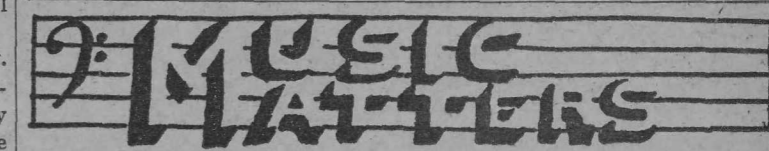
Choosing a subject should not be difficult, but it frequently is because we fail to look about us with observing eyes. There is no school in which dozens of ready-made subjects do not exist, growing out of deficiencies in physical plant; lapses in student and faculty conduct or skill; needs of organizations, charities or individuals; events or individuals worthy of backing, commendation, or comment. Too often, however, we fail to notice these obvious things.

It is advisable, to avoid this blind spot, for the school paper staff to plan far in advance on editorial subjects. At the first of a school year, it would be wise to list all normal subjects that must be covered in editorial comment during the year. List all important holidays and anniversaries which normally are subjects for editorials. List all the virtues which the paper should praise and advocate in at least one editorial during the year. List all the general problems facing your students because of the local school situation. List all the seasonal activities which should be commented on during the year.

Obviously, by this time, you should have a list long enough to keep you busy. But go still further: choose from the lists those subjects which are most in need of emphasis and plan a complete editorial campaign around them. Pick the things which are most urgently in need of improvement in your school and plan to keep these things before your readers through editorials until something is done about them. Plan to develop news and feature stories to back up these editorial drives.

Schedule one or two of the editorials from the list for each issue. Begin well in advance working on the scheduled subjects. And keep alert for at least one timely unscheduled editorial subject based on current events in the school or town to add to the page for each issue.

Following this procedure will bring to mind many subjects which you might have otherwise overlooked, and should guarantee that you are never at a loss for subjects.



### By F. W. SAVAGE Director of Music Activities

Music acceptance cards have been mailed to the administrators signing music acceptance cards in 1948-49. In other words, all the schools which appeared on the list of eligible schools for Regional Competition-Festivals in 1949 have been sent cards which, if properly executed and signed by an administrative officer, will make that school eligible for Regional Competition-Festivals in 1950. Don't forget that each separate school unit intending to enter students in the Regional Competition-Festival must file a separate acceptance card. (See Section 1, Page 73 of the Constitution and Rules.)

#### STATE CONTEST

Last November 6 an elected representative of the Texas Music Educators Association appeared before the elected Advisory Council of the University Interscholastic League and presented a proposal for a State Final Contest in music. This proposal was a product of the combined thinking of the members of the T.M.E.A. Executive Committee. In my opinion, the members of this Committee were very sincere in their efforts to take constructive steps toward the improvement of music education in the public schools of Texas. It is entirely possible that there is a better and a cheaper way to achieve the intended result, but as yet nobody has presented a complete and constructive idea, so it cannot be said that the leaders of the T.M.E.A. were neglecting their obligations to the association and its members.

As you know, the members of the Advisory Council tabled the proposal for another year of study by a special committee. Reading between the lines shows that the Advisory Council is not satisfied with the theory underlying a State Final Competition nor the practical implications of a plan of this character. Obviously some other route will have to be followed to achieve the results which might be obtained through such a contest. Two such routes have been suggested: one, that a set of judges be employed and travel from



MAURINE FRASER

### Kermit Girl Wins Journalism Crown

First place winner in the Class A Journalism contest at the State Meet in 1949 was Maurine Fraser, Kermit High School junior.

In an unusually closely-contested race, Maurine won a total of 235 points to nose out Ruth Bigelow of Aransas Pass with 233 points, Harriet Vann of Belton with 223 points, and Jerry Isom with 216 points. Maurine's entry in the Editorial Writing phase of the Journalism contest was judged winner, and second place entries in Newswriting and Headline Writing gave her a winning total of points.

Maurine is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Fraser of Kermit. She won the right to represent Kermit at the State Meet by placing first in the regional meet in Lubbock. She claims that she has no hobbies, but takes an active part in Kermit Band, Choral Club, Science Club, and student council activities.

As a member of the Kermit newspaper staff, and its assistant editor last year, she gained information useful in the contest. This year she is editing the school annual and is secretary of the student council.

Plans for the future are still hazy, but Maurine thinks that she will study either journalism or library science in college.

#### HERE'S WHY JOE'S MAD

Alaska, which the United States bought from Russia for \$7,200,000, has produced more than \$600,000,000 worth of minerals since 1880.

region to region; two, that we begin a state contest for soloists. Several implications become apparent immediately. If a set of judges travels from region to region, the State office will have to schedule every Regional Competition-Festival and each region will have to pay a substantial sum to the State Office to be apportioned between the judges for expenses and honoraria. If a state contest for individual soloists is inaugurated, it will be just what it says, a contest. This simply means that competing against a standard will be eliminated in order to qualify only one soloist from each region in each category. Is this a good sacrifice to make?

For one reason or another, when the representative of the T.M.E.A. appeared before the Advisory Council, he had in his possession only five of the resolutions signed by the regional groups. This in itself is not indicative that the majority of music educators was in favor of a State Final Competition in music. Because of this fact, it seems unfair to criticize the League Office for neither favoring nor opposing the proposition.

#### ANOTHER NEW CONTEST

We have also been studying another proposal which is of interest to all teachers of music. Why not initiate a state-wide contest in original composition? Since this contest would be handled largely by correspondence until the final meeting of finalists, it seems very practicable. Chief among the objections is that few if any of the public schools offer actual curricular instruction in original composition. This, however, should not prohibit us from seriously considering the proposal. A good concise handbook prepared especially for this activity would go a long way to assist interested teachers and students. This handbook presents no particular difficulty. Let us know what you think of the idea!

#### NEW RULE

You will find a new rule which affects music competition stated in the Officials Notices column on Page 2 of this issue. Read it!



By Bruce Roach

## Tyler School Camp Carefully Designed

Facilities Are Finest Of Any in the Country

By George W. Donaldson, Director, Camp Tyler, Tyler, Texas

School camping began this fall in Camp Tyler, the nation's first camp designed specifically for year-around use by the public schools.

Children from grades five and six of the Tyler Schools will occupy the camp for the nine months of the school year, each classroom group being assigned a one week period. Summer use of the facilities will be shared, on a proportional basis, by the other youth agencies of the community.

The camp facility, probably the finest children's camp in the country, has been built and equipped by the Smith County Youth Foundation, a non-profit corporation.

During the school camping season, groups will attend as classroom units accompanied by their teachers. The encampments will begin on Monday morning when the camp bus will pick up the groups and their luggage at school and will end when all are delivered back to school in time for dismissal on Friday afternoon. A professional staff of three especially trained counselors will assist teachers and children in planning and carrying out a program of living and learning in the outdoors.

The camp "curriculum" has been the subject of much study and discussion by members of the Tyler Public Schools faculty for a period of two years. Visiting consultants have advised both administrators and teachers concerning school camping's basic proposition that some essential learnings can best be achieved in the process of group living outdoors. Committee work has been continuous for these two years, culminating this fall in the statement of eight objectives for Tyler's first year of school camping.

As stated by the teachers of grades five and six working with the camp staff and the elementary supervisor these objectives are:

Group living, Citizenship, Personal Independence, Health, Broadened philosophy of life, Conservation of natural resources, Recreational skills and Pupil-teacher understanding.

School camping has been divided into three major periods: (1) the pre-camp period during which teacher, pupils, and camp staff do an intensive job of planning for the week in camp. This period is of special importance because it alone can guarantee continuity of experience between school and camp. (2) The camp period; and (3) The post-camp period, during which every effort is made to assure consolidation, generalization, and follow-up of the new experiences children have had at camp.

One of the incidental objectives about which teachers are most enthusiastic is that of earning and saving the camp fee. A fee of \$6.50, to cover the cost of food and its preparation, will be charged. Plans call for every child to earn and save all or part of his camp fee. It may easily be that this part of the school camping program will be one of its most important educational values.

Children of grades one through four, while not eligible for the one week camp session, will not be deprived of use of the fine outdoor resources provided by the camp. Each classroom on these levels will have a one-day trip to camp, leadership being furnished by the class room teacher and a day-camp counselor.

Uses: Contest, women's clubs. Reviewer's opinion: Good.

*Home Life of a Buffalo* by Richard Harrity. Dramatists Play Service, Roy. on application, 3m2w, comedy, one-act, 85c (in book with two other plays). A mother, father, and boy depict the "never say die" spirit of the vaudeville troupers in this excellently written play about a theatrical family. Just when things look blackest, the father suddenly thinks of something to make their act better. The play calls for some dancing and singing ability by the main characters. Though the play is primarily for advanced groups, high school directors can use the play quite effectively with some astute cutting. This is one of the freshest and liveliest plays we have read in a long time. The plot is a little thin, but the character delineation is superb.

Uses: Contest, Advanced groups. Reviewer's opinion: Excellent.

*The Farce of the Worthy Master Pierre Patelin* translated by M. Jagendorf. Baker, Roy. \$5, 4m1w—extras if desired, farce, one-act, 50c. Lawyer Patelin uses his wits to get some cloth from a merchant and then has his method of payment boomerang on him when he tries to collect some money from a shepherd. The shepherd uses Patelin's own advice to outwit him.

This particular type of farce flourished widely during the Middle Ages. Master Pierre Patelin is perhaps the best of the lot. The characters are clear and sharp. Although the play has four scenes, all the action can take place in one set with spot settings. The play offers almost limitless opportunity for developing unique staging and interesting characterization. Jagendorf gives an introduction about the farce and about some of the various productions that have been given. One of the productions used gunny sacks with colored cloth for turbans and sashes to produce a remarkable effect.

Regardless of how the play is done, it is well worth trying by educational theater groups everywhere, particularly high school drama clubs and classes. The play might be adapted to one-act play contest rules by some slight changes and consolidations.

Uses: High School, College productions. Reviewer's opinion: Superior.

For directors who like to use dialect in their contest plays, we have listed the following one-acts from our current prescribed list. Some of these plays are all dialect, while others have only one or two characters using dialect.

*Spreading the News* by Lady Gregory. French, 7m3w, comedy, Roy. \$5. An Irish play. The results of what gossip can make of a simple incident.

*Maid of France* by Harold Brighouse. French, 3m2w, fantasy, Roy. \$5. Both French and English accents. Joan of Arc gives advice to some soldiers who fall asleep at the foot of her statue.

*Senior Freedom* by Jean Lee Latham. Roy Peterson, 2m3w, comedy, Roy. \$5. Mexican dialect. A woman falls in love with a man who turns out to be a spy. Full of restraint and suspense.

*No 'Count Boy* by Paul Green. French, 2m2w, comedy, Roy. \$5. Negro comedy. A boy who persuades a girl to leave her fiancé and wander over the earth with him in a dream-world is rudely shaken out of his dreams and driven home by his mother. (Not on list but will be approved for advanced groups.)

*Rising of the Moon* by Lady Gregory. French, 4m, comedy, Roy. \$5. An Irish play. A political refugee, in the guise of a ballad singer, works on a policeman's sympathy and escapes.

Uses: Contest, assembly, literary program. Reviewer's opinion: Excellent.

During the past month the library has received a number of one-acts that should be of interest to contest directors. Many other plays have been received and will be listed next month, but the plays reviewed here show the greatest contest possibilities of those read to date. Any of these titles or the other titles in the library will be sent for a nine day reading period, and the only expense to the director is the postage both ways. Address requests to Interscholastic League Drama Service, Box H, University Station, Austin, Texas.

*The Pink Dress* by Donald Elser. Row Peterson, Roy. \$5 and \$10, 2m3w, serious play, one-act, 50c. The author of "Balcony Scene" discusses the unhappy relationship of a father and daughter brought on by a nagging wife. There is an undercurrent of maladjustment and juvenile delinquency. All in all the play is somewhat depressing and not very appealing. Whatever tenderness there is in the play is over-shadowed by the callous attitudes of mother and daughter. This will probably be a popular contest play in spite of the sordid theme and spotty writing.

Uses: Contest, workshop. Reviewer's opinion: Good.

*Heart Attack* by Frances Homer. Dramatic Pub., Roy. \$5, 6w, comedy, one-act, 50c. A grandmother, wiser than the other characters think, pulls a little romantic escape of her own in order to straighten out the affairs of her granddaughter. A good-looking fortune hunter gets his just desserts, and a family is brought closer together by all of the antics. This is an interesting little comedy for an all-woman cast, and offers excellent acting opportunities for women of all ages.

Uses: Contest, women's clubs. Reviewer's opinion: Good.

*Lilacs for Louisa* by Kathleen Kotz. Eldridge, Non-roy., 6w, comedy, one-act, 40c. Louisa Alcott, wearing her father's trousers, is in the middle of directing a play when her aunt from Boston arrives. Louisa's mother is, as usual, away from home helping a poor family, although the Alcotts themselves do not know where the next meal is coming from. But happiness shines through poverty, and "bread east upon the waters" comes back tenfold. The play is an interesting glimpse into the early life of the author of "Little Women." Some rather poor writing, but in general an effective little play.

Uses: Contest, assembly, literary program. Reviewer's opinion: Excellent.

*Life Mask* by Bert Griscom and W. W. Waldron. Row Peterson, Roy. \$5, 6w, serious play, one-act, 50c. Regina has kept her sis-

## Texas Poll Gives Key To Topics for Extemp

Of interest to students and teachers working with Extemp Speech (and also to debate coaches and debaters who are looking for possible debate subjects next year) is this report from the Texas Poll conducted by Joe Belden. As viewed by the public, here are the state's top ten problems now:

Tidelands, Cost of Living, Employment, Health, Education, Housing, Racial Equality, Taxation, Politics and Water Conservation.

Although some of these topics are restricted to Texas, many of them can be expanded to national scope. It has been found that students speaking on a vital subject of the day make better speeches and get better audience reactions than if they use topics that are more academic. The above list should prove of value in helping speech teachers assign subjects to their classes.

Soon the time will come for the State Extemp Committee to make out the subjects for this year's Extemp Contests. The Committee will appreciate hearing from Extemp teachers listing subjects they think will make good extemp topics. (The main list of subjects for Extemp will come from the news during January, February, and March.) Address all correspondence concerning Extemp to: Bruce Roach, Box H, University Station, Austin.

## Only 200 Handbooks For Debate Still Left

The League Office still has about 200 each of the debate handbooks. They are available on a first-come, first-serve basis. They include:

*NEUA Handbook*, Vol. 1, price 75c.

*NEUA Handbook*, Vol. 2, price 75c.

*Direct Election Brief*, price 15c.

Additional reference material, not listed last month, includes:

"Should We Scrap the Electoral College?" *Scholastic*, Oct. 6, 1948, p. 6.

H. S. Commanger, "Electoral College," *Scholastic*, Oct. 23, 1944, p. 8.

L. T. Bemen, "Abolishment of the Electoral College," *The Reference Shelf*, Vol. 3, No. 7, 1926.

M. P. Ackers, "Electoral College Plays Tricks With Your Ballot," *Science Digest*, Nov. 1944, p. 53.

"Old Political Weapon," *Newsweek*, June 5, 1944, p. 29.

Robertson: W. E. Jackson,

Robertson: W. E. Jackson,



FIRST PLACE WINNERS.—The entire cast of "The Wasp," winning Class B One-Act Play, is seen in this shot of the White Deer High School troupe in action. Left to right they are Dickie Ingram as Lieutenant Sergeitch, Dorothy Barnett as Irma Korevna, and Tom Horn as General Gretcheff.

## Small White Deer School's Dramatists Win Top Honors

Twice during the last three years the White Deer High School's One-Act Play has been numbered among the best four in the state. This, despite the fact that White Deer's enrollment is small—only 142 this year.

A major portion of the credit for the record achieved by his thespian students goes to the man who coached the plays which won high honors, Wendell Cain.

In 1947, before separate championships were decided in the four Interscholastic League classifications, and in competition with the largest schools of the state, the White Deer entry placed fourth. A total of 283 schools entered One-Act Play competition that year; one of the smallest of them was White Deer, which performed "The Severed Cord."

In 1949, the second year in which championships were determined in all four classes, Cain's students captured the Class B title with an outstanding presentation of "The Wasp," by Essex Dane. In a total of 423 competing schools, the White Deer play again was among the top four.

Each of these two years a "best" award went home with one of the members of the cast. In 1947, Gilbert Dickens was judged the best actor in the state for a superb piece of acting. Emilene Rapstine in the same year was placed on the all-star cast. In 1949, Dorothy Barnett was chosen the best Class B actress, and she and Tom Horn were members of the all-star cast.

It was the third year of acting for Tom, who was a member of the high-ranking cast of three years ago and thrice best actor at the regional meet. He has also won honors as an athlete, holding letters in both football and track. At the 1949 State Meet, taking time out from his stage activities, he won first place in the 880-yard dash, with a record-breaking 2:02.6. A member of the "W" Club,

Cain, the man largely responsible for the acting honors won by Tom and by his White Deer schoolmates, has been teaching speech and drama at the school for eight years. But during a portion of this period he was helping the Marines win the war and White Deer had no One-Act Play entries.

He is justly proud of the record his students have made, but says that much of the success which he and his casts have enjoyed would have been impossible had it not been that there is careful co-operation between athletic, music and speech departments so that conflicts in time are held to a minimum where students are taking part in more than one activity. In a school the size of White Deer, this budgeting of time is important.

Cain has done work at West Texas State College, Colorado State College of Education and the University of Washington. He holds B.S. and M.A. degrees, and teaches 2½ credits in speech. In addition to the League honors his students have won, he can also list with pride winning entries in 1947, 1948, and 1949 at the Oklahoma Invitational Drama Festival.

The White Deer dramatists have a chapter of the National Thespian Society. They do full honor to the high goals of the honorary organization, and are proof that from small schools big things can come.

Uses: Contest, women's clubs. Reviewer's opinion: Good.

Uses: Contest, workshop. Reviewer's opinion: Good.

Uses: Contest, women's clubs. Reviewer's opinion: Good.

## Organization for Grade School Meets Finished in 46 Countries

(Continued from Page 1)

Quinlan, Wolfe City, Lone Oak, Caddo Mills, Bland (Floyd).

Johnson: J. B. Bright, Cleburne; Burlison, Grandview, Alvarado, Godley, Rio Vista, Venus, Keene.

Jones: C. O. Bragg, Lueders; Anson Ward, Lueders, Noodle-Horn (Rt. 2 Merkle).

Karnes: J. L. Harris, Kenedy; Falls City, New Bremen (Karnes City), Helena (Karnes City), Coy City Ward (Karnes City), Panna Maria (Karnes City), Gillett (Karnes City), Karnes City Ward, Runge.

Lamb: Mrs. Lois Turner, Olton; Central, (Littlefield), Fieldton Olton Primary Grade No. 1, Olton Elementary Grade No. 2, Spade.

Liberty: L. V. McNamee, Liberty; Concord, Concord Rye, Hardin.

Limestone: J. B. Claude, Groesbeck; Fair Oaks (Rt. 1, Donie), Groesbeck Elementary, Groesbeck Grade, Ben Hur (Rt. 2, Mart), Mexia, Prairie Hill.

Lipscomb: E. L. Weinette, Booker; Darrouzett, Higgins, Booker.

Lubbock: H. H. Nicholas, Cooper Rural, (Rt. 6, Lubbock); Cooper Rural (Lubbock), Idalou, New Deal, Roosevelt, Shallowater, Slaton, Frenship (Wolfthor).

Milam: W. T. Hanes, Cameron; Buckholtz Ada Henderson (Cameron), Milano, Rockdale, Thornedale.

Parmer: F. L. Montgomery, Bovina; Bovina, Farwell, Lazbuddie, Friona.

Refugio: Byron Hoff, Austwell; Austwell, Refugio, Tivoli, Woodsboro.

Red River: Haskel Peak, Clarkeville; Annona, Avera, Bogata Grammar, Boxelder, Clarksville, Detroit, Fulbright.

Robertson: W. E. Jackson,

Hearne; Hearne, Bremond, Calver, Franklin.

Sabine: Paul Perkins, Pinedale; Bronson, Geneva, Hemphill, Pine-land.

San Patricio: C. L. Redd, Ingleside; Aransas Pass, Gregory, Ingleside, Odem Grammar, Sheiton (Odem), Portland, Mathis, Sinton, Green Avenue (Taft).

Shelby: Alice Johnson, Joaquin; Joaquin, Center, Timpson.

Taylor: H. L. Gay, Wylie (Rt. 5, Abilene); Alta Vista (Abilene), Central (Abilene), College Heights (Abilene), Fair Park (Abilene), Houston (Abilene), Lamar (Abilene), Locust (Abilene), North Park (Abilene), Travis (Abilene), Valley View (Abilene), Wylie (Abilene), Lawn, Merkel, South Taylor (Tuscola), Trent.

Tyler: C. Monroe Tolar, Warren; Colmesneil, Rockland (Colmesneil), Spurger, Warren.

Uvalde: Morris Shelton, Sabinal; Knippa, Northside (Sabinal), Sabinal Grammar, Southside (Sabinal), Utopia, Uvalde.

Van Zandt: Bruce O. Box, Edgewood; Canton, Edgewood, Grand Saline Grammar, Grand Saline Grade, Martin's Mill, Van, Wills Point.

Wibarger: Ed Wilhite, Vernon; Harold, Northside (Vernon), Oklaunion, Lockett (Vernon).

Wise: Blanche Johns, Chico; Chico, Boyd, Bridgeport, Paradise, Slidell.

## REMEMBER WHEN?

Oranges first were grown in California in 1873.

**BUFFALO BILL A COLONEL**

William F. Cody, known as "Buffalo Bill," was made a colonel by the governor of Nevada.

## Director of Speech Offers Tips On Preparing Good Declamations

Last year some 7,000 students participated actively in the Junior and Senior Declamation contests. Local school eliminations and students trained for such elimination swelled the number to approximately 21,000. The immense popularity of Declamation year after year demands selections that speak well and have not been given too often. Declamation sponsors are constantly on the look-out for new and fresh material for their students.

Where can a director get new material for juniors when the junior declaimers must choose poems from the Prescribed List of Junior Declamations (League Bulletin 4735, price 10c)? Actually, some 3,000 titles are listed in this bulletin, and the list includes many excellent poems seldom done in contest. The enterprising director can check the list and find suitable material for his contestants if the checking is done carefully. Appearance on the list does not

necessarily mean that the poem is of proper length. Often long poems can be cut to serve as junior declamations.

Speaking of Junior Declamation, the reason the League is so arbitrary about using only poems on the Prescribed List is that in years past, when there was no such list, declaimers tended toward dramatic impersonations which had no literary value at all. Elocution habits sprang up, and more harm than good was done in training the students. The League has long advocated naturalness and sincerity as the foundation stones on which good declamations should be constructed. Affectation and insincerity have no place in a student's speech personality.

Teachers must also realize that all poems on the list are not necessarily good for all students. Care should be exercised in the selection and use of the poems. One of the judging standards for declamation is that of suitability. Is the

selection suitable material for the student giving it? Does the student understand the purpose the author had in writing the selection? The declamation director must be careful not to get a selection that is too simple for the student, nor yet one that is too difficult and complicated.

One difficulty the contest declaimer encounters when he gives a well-known selection is that of a preconceived interpretation by the judge or judges. Practically every judge who knows anything about poetry and interpretation has his own idea as to how these poems should be given. Examples of often used poems are "Birches" by Robert Frost, "The Man With the Hoe" by Edwin Markham, "The House With Nobody In It" by Joyce Kilmer, and "Patterns" by Amy Lowell.

Some examples of excellent poems on the list that have not been over-done include "The Horse Thief" by William R. Benet, "Heart's Ease" by Walter S. Landor, "Scum 'O' the Earth" by Robert H. Schaffer, "Bingen on the Rhine" by Caroline E. Norton, "I Shall Not Pass This Way Again" by Eva R. York, "I Hear America Singing" by Walt Whitman.

Senior declaimers do not have a prescribed list as do the juniors. Senior selections may come from any sources as long as the general subject is good citizenship. Senior declaimers will find that the editorial pages of the daily newspaper often yield excellent selections for declamation. Sometimes a little rewriting on the part of the student makes the selection speak better; sometimes a blue pencil applied in the right places unifies the selection.

New speeches by prominent speakers are published monthly in the magazine *Vital Speeches*. Published by the City News Publishing Co., 33 W. 42nd St., New York (18). Few of these are suitable as they stand, but with the proper cutting, many of them serve admirably as senior declamations.

One of the best sources for a suitable declamation is the student himself. Original orations are more and more being used in the senior division of declamation. The student writing his own declamation has a great advantage in naturalness because he is using his own words. When the student uses a topic closely akin to his community or to his environment, he can certainly speak from a knowledge of the subject. Declamation directors will do well to encourage their students to study good speeches and then write their own declamations.

Turning to another phase of declamation, let us see what can be done to improve the contest itself. First of all, declamation directors should demand of their district and regional meet sponsors that adequate judges be provided. One of the secrets of having good judging is to make sure that judges are thoroughly familiar with the Judging Standards set forth at the end of the Declamation Rules in the Constitution and Rules (pp. 37-38) and to see that judges make their decisions in accordance with those standards.

Directors should also ask for judges who will give oral criticisms to the students. But directors and students must co-operate. It is very disheartening to a critic judge who is all set to give oral criticisms to see all but the winners leave the room when time comes for the criticisms. Directors must realize that a major part of the contest is the time spent with the judge AFTER the actual participation is over. If a judge is qualified he is usually glad to give his reactions and criticisms.

Of course, it goes without saying that if the judge is to use the Judging Standards, the director himself must be thoroughly familiar with them. It has been found that when the director uses the standards as criteria for the preparation of his students, the calibre of work done by the students visibly improves.

A word of caution to directors, however. Since many of the institutions of higher learning still have on their staffs interpretation teachers who are of the artificial elocution school, do not be discouraged if one of those teachers accidentally judges your student and gives him last place. Just give yourself a "pat on the back" that you are on the right road in your training, and that your student will actually get his just desserts when he is evaluated by a judge who properly uses the Judging Standards, a judge who looks for enthusiastic, sincere communication.

Should you have questions concerning declamation, write Director of Speech Activities, Box H, University Station, Austin, Texas.

## TSA Program Draws Over 200 at TCU

The 23rd annual convention of the Texas Speech Association, November 25 and 26, proved to be one of the most interesting conventions the Association has had in a long time. A new system was tried this year in conducting the program. The Friday morning session was devoted to level meetings (Auditorium, Elementary, Junior High School, Senior High School, College and University). The Friday afternoon session featured area meetings (Drama, Radio, Debate, Interpretation, Speech, and Hearing Area of Speech Correction). Saturday morning workshops were held in Interpretation, Speech Correction, Drama, and Television.

More than 200 attended one session or another in the new Fine Arts Building, Texas Christian University. Delegates were guests of the TCU Players at a special performance of "Burning Embers," a new play being produced at TCU commencing December 5. The Speech Department at TCU together with the staff at WBAP-TV also entertained the delegates with a tour of WBAP-TV's station and facilities. Dr. E. L. Pross and the Speech staff were given a vote of thanks for the excellent manner in which the local arrangements in Ft. Worth were handled.

Several important items were voted on at the business session, presided over by the out-going president, Rayford Holcomb of Houston. New officers elected at the meeting for the coming year are Jesse J. Villarreal, University of Texas, president; Mrs. N. N. Whitworth, Amarillo High School, vice-president; Crannell Tolliver, West Texas State College, Canyon, executive-secretary; Bruce Roach, University Interscholastic League, Austin, editor-historian.

The revised constitution was passed and goes into effect at once. Some of the major items of the constitution concern the personnel of the Executive Council, and a change in regular membership dues to \$2.00 per year.

Of particular interest to Speech teachers throughout the state are these excerpts from the new constitution:

"The State shall be organized into Speech Districts in conformity with the Texas State Teachers Association Plan. It is desirable but

not necessarily mandatory that the Texas Speech Association District Meetings be held at the same time and in conjunction with the Texas State Teachers Association District Meetings. Full co-operation between the Speech Sections of TSTA and District Speech Meetings of Texas Speech Association is to be encouraged wherever possible. It is further recommended that the District Executive Councilman be the chairman of the District TSTA Speech Section.

"An Executive Councilman shall be elected in each Speech District to serve on the Executive Council for a period of two years. Odd-numbered districts shall elect Councilmen on odd-numbered years and even-numbered Districts shall elect Council on even-numbered years.

"In case no Executive Councilman is elected in a District, the President of the Association shall be given the authority to appoint a Councilman to represent the District until the next meeting of the Speech District.

"The Executive Council shall consist of the President, Vice-President, Executive-Secretary, and Editor-Historian for the period of their respective offices and for two years hereafter; District Councilmen from each of the eleven districts, for two years; one representative appointed by the President for one year from each of these areas; American Educational Theatre Association, Southern Speech Association, Elementary and Auditorium Teachers, Speech and Hearing Area of Teachers of Exceptional Children."

A report of interest particularly to high-school teachers was that of the Course of Study Committee. The new Course of Study has been in the hands of the State Department of Education since April, but the State Department has delayed publication. A resolution was passed urging all interested persons throughout the state to write the State Department of Education, Capitol Building, Austin, asking for a copy so that the Course of Study will be printed and distributed as soon as possible.

All Speech teachers not now members of the Association may join by sending \$2.00 to Crannell Tolliver, Executive Secretary, West Texas State College, Canyon.

Speech and drama classes at Abilene High School are engaged in their usual round of fall activities. On November 14 Ernest Sublett's radio speech class presented a program entitled "Our Freedom and Our Schools" as a special feature for American Education Week. The script was written by a student, and in addition to the regular radio broadcast the program was tape-recorded for representation later in the week.

"Kind Lady" has been announced by Sublett as the next Thespian production. The play will be presented "in the round," a new experience for the students. The Thespians have just completed a two-night run of "She Stoops to Conquer," using two complete casts.

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## 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.

State Meet as the lead in "Echo." In both plays she was directed by Mr. Clark.

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# League Making Preparations To Sponsor Girls' Basketball

The League will sponsor girls' basketball commencing with the 1950-51 school year. At its last meeting the Advisory Council recommended that this activity be added to the League's program, and the State Executive Committee has now authorized this sport to be included for Conferences A and B schools. For many years this office has had persistent requests to sponsor girls' basketball, and recently the South Texas Schoolmasters' Association, composed of 150 member schools, requested that the League sponsor this sport.

The League is a service organization and when there is sufficient demand from member schools to add or drop an activity this organization attempts to meet this need.

The State Executive Committee will soon appoint a girls' basketball committee to meet and draw up a plan of competition for this sport similar to other plans of competition for all activities sponsored by the League. This plan of competition will then be submitted along with an acceptance card to all member schools in Conferences A and B. Districts will then be set up in those areas where sufficient schools accept the plan. Six to eight teams will usually be assigned to each district. Competition will continue to a state championship.

It should be specifically noted that the League is not "taking over" girls' basketball. The League is sponsoring this sport, and a school may accept the plan or reject it. This same procedure is used in all League activities and each year schools are given the option of accepting the various plans or rejecting them. You can be assured that the League will do everything in its power to make this program a success. The statement, sometimes made, that the League wants to control girls' basketball in order to eliminate it ultimately in Texas high schools is absurd.

Thirty years ago the League sponsored girls' basketball but the activity was dropped from the calendar at the request of the large majority of the member schools. None of the present League staff was then connected with this organization. This illustrates very clearly the flexibility of the League, and indicates how readily the organization can adjust to demands of the member schools.

The Advisory Council, which is composed of school administrators from all classifications of schools in Texas, recommends to the League on all matters of legislation. The State Executive Committee accepts their recommendations in practically all instances. Thus,

the League is operated by the school people of Texas. The League hopes to offer a plan of competition in girls' basketball which will meet the needs of member schools, and which at the same time will preserve the health of the girls participating and fit into the educational program of each school.

## Junior High Football Rarely Prohibited

Various physical education and medical organizations are on record as opposing interscholastic football contests in junior high schools. As far as state association rules are concerned, there are very few states which actually prohibit such contests. The tendency is to encourage a limited amount of football but to avoid any district or sectional championships in such schools.

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## Girls' Basketball Faces Problem of Leadership

By G. M. BLACKMAN  
Superintendent Pettus Schools

The controversy over interscholastic athletics for girls is an old, old story. My interest in it has grown out of a deep and sincere concern for the girls in my own school. Realizing that other girls in other schools are much the same as those in mine, I believe there is a state-wide problem existing in girls' athletics, especially basketball. The tremendous interest in girls' basketball shown by so many schools in this section, places increased demands on the school authorities to do something about it.

Our biggest problem, as readers of this article agree, is that of leadership. Leadership provided by teachers, coaches, and officials will determine the kind of influence the game of basketball will have over the physical, intellectual, and emotional development of girl participants. If this program is going to meet the needs and interests of this group and result in a worthwhile experience for them, trained, well-qualified women should teach the game and also serve as officials.

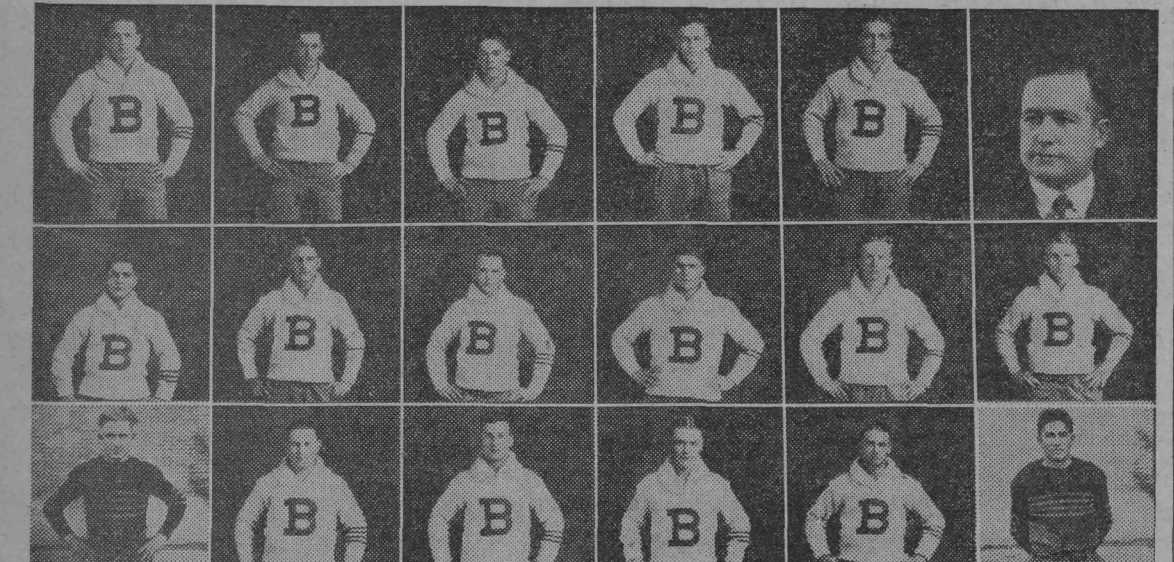
At this time, all over the country we know that there is a far greater demand for capable women to take these jobs than there are trained women to fill them. One means of closing the gap between the supply and demand was taken, I think, when the Interscholastic League Executive Committee voted in favor of the League's sponsoring girls' basketball competition. This interest shown by the League should focus the attention of more women on the field of basketball. You know the condition that

## Awards Cost Limit Set by Californians

California's Interscholastic Federation recently changed its award rule to prohibit the acceptance by an athlete of any award having a cost greater than \$5. In the past, California and other Pacific Coast states generally followed the A.A.U. limitation which sets the limit at \$35.

Texas and most other states have regulations which set a rigid limit on awards which may be accepted. In Iowa and Kansas, no award other than the school letter may be accepted unless it is an award in the nature of an established track medal for performance in a given meet. Most states tend to set the limit at between \$1 and \$3. Texas rules forbid member-schools of the League to issue awards in excess of \$10 per year, except for senior year participation, when the award value may be \$15. Idaho recently authorized a liberal interpretation of its "dollar" rule on the assumption that the current dollar is worth much less than 100 cents.

## Do You Remember



**BRYAN WON 1921 FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP?**—Bryan High School in 1921 became the first team to hold the undivided honor of being state football champion. It was the second year of Interscholastic League football playoffs (Cleburne and Houston Heights tied in 1920). Bryan defeated Oak Cliff at Dallas by 35 to 13. The team was left to right, Mit Dansby, F. D. Vance, Edward Levinson, Alton Boyett, J. D. Martin, Jr. and Charlie Hudson, coach, in the top row; Johnny Ramsey, Bill Bethae, Earl Tatum, Roy Wilson, Mark Wilcox, and Judson Conway in the second row; and Aubrey Pate, Norman Dansby, Chris Cortemeglia, Ralph Turner, Willie Dobrovolsky and Howard Satterwhite in the bottom row. Tatum was captain of the team. Mit Dansby is in furniture and ranching businesses at Bryan now. Vance is with the State Highway Department, Bryan, Levinson is a dentist at Franklin, Boyett a merchant at College Station, Martin a hardware merchant at Bryan, Bethae is a salesman in Oakland, Calif., Tatum purchasing agent for the City of Bryan, Wilson a drug salesman at Corsicana, Wilcox with the Bell Telephone Company at Houston, and Conway with the Humble Oil and Refining Company, Houston. Pate is a construction contractor at Dallas, Cortemeglia is a Houston merchant, Turner with the Armstrong Cork Company, Dallas, Dobrovolsky a cafe owner at Waco, and Satterwhite a merchant at Houston. Coach Hudson, Norman Dansby, and Ramsey are deceased.

## Postscripts on Athletics

DR. RHEA H. WILLIAMS  
Athletic Director

To anyone who has studied the classification procedure now in use by the League to assign member schools to football conferences, it becomes very apparent that it is inefficient and inadequate. A brief resume of the present procedure as authorized in the Constitution and Rules of the League appears to be in order, as the many letters and telephone calls this office receives indicate that many of our administrators and coaches do not understand the procedure now in use.

The 1950 football assignments are made on the basis of the enrollment for the last four high school grades of each unit which joins the League. This enrollment is based on average membership as reported in Table V of the Superintendent's Annual Report for the school year 1948-49 on file in the State Department of Education.

Many people have the idea that classification is based on the present school year (1949-50), but this is an impossibility as the average membership for each school cannot be ascertained until June of 1950. Schedules have now become so complicated that most of the high schools arrange for their games in the fall or winter months.

## 12 Basketball Films Available for Use

BY CAROLYN PATRICK

An even dozen movies useful for the basketball coach are now available through the Visual Instruction Bureau, Division of Extension, University of Texas. Two of these deal with girls' basketball.

"Basketball by the Code" (SO-3200) and "Basketball Today" (SO3349) are two of the better offerings. In the first, which is a 30 minute film renting for \$3, official procedure and correct interpretations of play situations are given. Max Palmer, seven feet and seven inches tall, basketball's tallest goal-slinger, and Ripley's Believe-It-or-Not free thrower, "Bunny" Leavitt are the demonstration players.

In the second, the official rules are demonstrated in a 27 minute movie which rents for \$3. Scenes shown were chosen by the secretary of the National Basketball Rules Committee and the editor of the Official Basketball Guide. Both films are sound.

Six of the films available to Texas basketball coaches are of Interscholastic League championship play. The 1946 championship game film runs 27 minutes. No charge is made within the state for this or for the 25 minute film of the 1947 match, or the 1948 game, running 47 minutes. Class AA, Brownwood vs. Texas City, 1949, runs 46 minutes and rents for \$1.75 for two days. The Class A, Memphis vs. French High of Beaumont, 1949; and Class B, Big Sandy vs. Martin's Mill, 1949, films rent for the same price and are each 45 minutes long.

One of the more technical films offered is "Legal and Illegal Interpretation of Basketball Situations." It rents for \$1.75 for two days, and runs 39 minutes. It deals with screen and center pivot situations pictured by Howard Hobson of Yale, Bud Foster of Wisconsin, Ellison Ketcham of Denver, and Everett Dean of Stanford. These men, working with the same subject matter, show the uniformity of interpretation of rules throughout the country. Thirty-five screen and 18 center pivot situations are covered. Scenes on legal and illegal running, dribbling, jump ball, charging and blocking are included.

For the spectator more than the coach, "Understanding Basketball" is a short film (10 minutes) which explains the basic rules and plays of the game, and points out rules of courtesy for the spectator. It is number SO3418, and rents for \$1.50 per two days.

The two films on girls' basketball are numbers SO3478, "Basketball for Girls—Fundamental Technique," and SO3479 "Basketball for Girls—Game Play." Both are 10 minutes long, sound, renting for \$1.50 for two days. The first combines superlative fast action and slow motion photography, skillful players and sound game know-how. It illustrates techniques of ball handling, passing and shooting. The second demonstrates the finer points of offense and defense work.

prior to the next football season. Thus this office is forced to issue tentative 1950 football assignments in November of 1949. This in reality represents a lag of two years between enrollment data and the playing season, since data is for 1948-49 and the games played in 1950.

According to Article VI, Section 8, and the Football Plan, Rule 3 of the League Rules, schools are to be assigned to conferences on the basis of the following enrollments:

City Conference, 500 and up; Conference AA, 500 and up; Conference A, 200 to 499; Conference B, 100 to 199; and Six-Man, up to 100.

Up to this stage, the assignment procedure is specific and definite. But Article VI, Section 10, and the Football Plan, Rule 3, leave the gate wide open, and in the opinion of this office, prevent this office from making assignments on a practical and educational basis. It is agreed by the State Executive Committee that three criteria should be used in assigning schools to districts: (1) high-school enrollment, (2) geographical continuity, (3) orderly progression to state or regional championships. This office follows this procedure.

Let us take the AA Conference to illustrate the predicament in which this office often finds itself. This school year (1949-50) we have 86 schools in this division, of which 31 did not have the required enrollment and had to be voted in. This office has to assume that these same 31 schools will ask to compete in the same conference next year (1950) as they have been requesting and have been admitted to this conference for the past 10 years. We set up 16 districts, which is the number needed for an orderly state race. Just prior to the release of the 1950 tentative assignments, schools which have been applying for AA competition for years requested, and can demand, assignment to a conference where their enrollment qualifies them (Conference A). This leaves several districts in AA competition with only three or four teams, and with this late notice the State Office is unable to make changes to meet this situation without upsetting the entire state organization in Conference AA. Keep in mind that the only schools we can be assured of definitely assigning and keeping in a conference are AA schools with an enrollment of over 500 in high school. Any school having under 500 in high school can be admitted to a higher conference, and we have absolutely no way of preventing it. We actually have some schools which are competing two conferences above where their enrollment qualifies them.

This column is using Conference AA as an illustration, but it becomes an even greater problem in Conference A, which must have 32 districts for an orderly state race, and in Conference B, which must have a total number of districts which is a divisor of four for regional play. To emphasize this point again, 39 per cent of the schools in Conference A had to be voted in last year, with 15 per cent of the schools in Conference B being voted in.

Can you visualize trying to assign 227 schools to 32 districts in Conference A without knowing whether 39 per cent of them are going to ask to be admitted to this conference or request to play in their proper classification, Conference B?

Let this writer reiterate that he believes sincerely in schools playing in their classification and with schools of similar size. This is the only approach from an educational angle. However, in the opinion of this column, this procedure should be made uniform over the state. This can never be done until the present plan of assigning schools to conferences is given a drastic overhauling.

The matter of reclassification is of concern to this office, and we are working toward more equal competition than is found at the present time. A mandatory assignment rule, or at least one giving only a small leeway in voting schools into a higher classification, is urgently needed. Until these suggestions become a reality the State Office will not be able to make conference assignments on a scientific and educational basis.

**TOOK 76 YEARS TO BUILD**  
It took 76 years to build the Great Pyramid of Egypt.

**MALARIA TAKES TOLL**  
Malaria annually takes more than 2,000,000 lives throughout the world.



## Alvin Boy Winner Of Class A Mile Race at '49 Meet

The fellows whose pal's call them "Speed" and "Flash," and the like, haven't a thing on Henry Winston of Alvin High School. His track record puts him right up there with the rest of the speedy ones.

Henry won first place in Conference A mile at the 1949 State Meet, and holds Alvin High School's awards for outstanding athlete in 1947-48 and best all-around athlete for 1948-49. He has to his credit setting records at the Boling invitation meet and at Region V meet, and the running of the fastest mile for Texas high schools in 1949.

Coach Roy Irby and his fellow coaches at Alvin had Henry's outstanding support in four sports. He holds three letters in football, one in basketball, one in baseball, and two in track.

Hunting, fishing, and trapping fill most of Henry's time away from the track and school but his sights are set for a career in agriculture after finishing his "ag" courses at college. He was a member of the Future Farmers of America chapter at Alvin, as well as holding a key membership in the Athletic Club. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Ed. C. Winston, Route 1, Alvin.

## 'Flag' Football Lauded By Lubbock Coordinator

By Marlin Hayhurst, Co-ordinator of Health and Physical Education, Lubbock Public Schools

Elementary school boys in Lubbock tried out a new type of football during the 1948 season which players, coaches, and school administrators pronounced a definite improvement over the "touch" football played since 1944. This new type of football, called "flag" football, differs from "touch" football in that a player is considered stopped only when an opponent jerks a colored flag from the waist band of the ball carrier.

After one season of play, the players and coaches agreed that the new game offers a closer parallel to official football, giving valuable training for future football years.

E. J. (Pinkey) Lowrey initiated the program of "touch" football in the elementary schools of Lubbock in 1944. Since that time a short season has been held for elementary school boys, with a champion team, or co-champion, selected each year. Last season 392 boys played in the elementary "flag" football league in Lubbock.

Everyone connected with the football program likes "flag" football for these reasons:

1. Running took its place along side passing as an offensive weapon.
2. Long runs, first downs, and touchdowns came thick and fast in many games, and low scores became an exception rather than the rule.
3. Ball carriers learned fancy maneuvers in protection of their flag, a skill which will have important carry-over value for playing by official rules.
4. Undoubtedly the game is better for the all-round development of would-be future sport heroes.

Rules for "flag" football as it is played in Lubbock's elementary schools this season were based on the official football code, the official "touch" football code, plus sections adaptable to our particular needs. For instance, much flexibility is needed in regulations concerning elementary playing fields here, as in most cities in Texas.

## News and Views of the Coaches

By STAN LAMBERT  
Publicity Director, THSCA

Recently this writer made a trip to California for the purpose of getting the details of, and making a bid for, his team in the Junior Rose Bowl in Pasadena. Of course there is very little there that would be of much interest to high-school coaches other than some information that we got concerning television on the coast. We are passing this information on for what it might be worth to the League, which is toying with television in the play-off games.

The Bowl officials told us that there were 120,000 television sets in the greater Los Angeles area, and that on the basis of an average of eight viewers per set, that they estimated that nearly one million people saw their game by television last year.

They also said that television sets were selling in that area at the rate of 30,000 per month and that they estimated that two and one-half millions would see the Junior Rose Bowl game over television this year. The committee has hopes of filling the Bowl's 103,000 capacity for the Junior Rose Bowl game; but this writer expressed the opinion that they will never fill it so long as the game is televised.

According to their figures, 40,000 people saw the game in 1946, 48,000 in 1947, and 55,000 last year. They hope for 70,000 this year. The professional teams out there do not permit their games to be broadcast. The Pacific Coast Conference has permitted it this year but it is convinced that television has hurt its crowds considerably. We had lunch and about a three-hour visit with Jeff Cravath, genial coach of Southern California; and he was firmly convinced that television was hurting football on the coast. It is not bothering U.S.C. much because they can fill the Colosseum any time that the Trojans play in Los Angeles; but it is hurting some of the other schools that do not have S.C.'s tremendous drawing power. It is also hurting the smaller college and high-school games because people are staying at home to see the big games over television instead of going to the field to see the smaller games in the flesh.

Of course advertising is supposed to take up some of the slack,

Some schools do not have sufficient space for a regulation football field. The same adaptability applies to playing uniforms. We made provisions in our rules as these: "The playing field shall meet all regulations only when there is sufficient space available. Any uniform may be used. Shoes with spikes are prohibited."

While flexible regulations were observed, a strict uniformity was adhered to by all schools in regard to (1) the flag, (2) blocking, and (3) tackling.

Blocking and tackling are covered by the "unnecessary roughness" rule, which carries a penalty of 15 yards from the spot of the foul and disqualification of the player when flagrant.

Thirteen elementary schools in Lubbock placed representative teams on the field for inter-school competition this year. Each team had an individual coach. The city was divided geographically into two divisions, providing a north conference with seven teams and a south conference with six. Football practice opened officially September 13 and continued through forty school days (holidays included). All games were completed by November 5, exclusive of the championship game between winners of the two divisions. This championship game was played at night.

Each team played a round robin schedule in its respective conference, with the provision that at least two practice games might be played at any convenient date during the season. Official games were begun in the third week after the start of official football practice. Games were played on Tuesdays and Wednesdays immediately after school if conditions were favorable. In case of delay of any game, officials of the interested teams made arrangements for the game to be played at a later date and notified the co-ordinator in charge. During the season there were thirty-six regularly scheduled games, eight practice games and the championship tilt.

The program of health and physical education in the Lubbock Public Schools is under the jurisdiction of a committee composed of: Ishmael Hill, director of elementary education; Lennon Hill, principal of Overton Elementary School and chairman of health and physical education studies being conducted in Lubbock; and the writer.

This committee, working in close harmony with Superintendent R. W. Matthews, encourages any step that may improve the overall health and physical education program, and gives neutral counsel when needed. This group also supervises the settlement of arbitrary questions.



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. Would, in your opinion a boy be eligible in another school if he played on a grammar school football team last year as a ninth grade student?

A. In my opinion he will be eligible in another school to which he transfers as far as Article VIII, Section 14 is concerned, since he has not participated for a junior high or a senior high-school football team. He may participate on a grammar school team and not be covered by the above mentioned rule.

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

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

## UT Scientists Battling Corrosion of Oil Wells

Two University of Texas graduate researchers in chemistry are teaming up on Natural Gasoline Association of America fellowships to fight corrosion in oil producing equipment.

They are Edward N. Wheeler of Ingleside, Texas, and E. E. Glenn of Shreveport, La.

Wheeler has a \$1,000 grant under Dr. H. L. Lochte's direction to isolate and study oxygenated compounds produced by high pressure wells. NGAA also furnishes \$200 for laboratory equipment and its maintenance.