

Basketball Playoffs Begin Next Month

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

Colleges are offering their facilities and staff for the play-offs in Conference B, while the Conference A schools will compete for regional



Elvin Mathis Comments On Semester Proposal

I have read with interest all of the INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUERS for the last three or four years and appreciate the effort put forth to have such a fine program for Texas school children. League work has always been very interesting to me, both as a participant and as a coach. Various events I entered in the county, district and regional meets were spelling, track, extemporaneous speech and number sense. One of my big thrills in coaching came when a boy whom I coached entered the 440 in the State Meet.

In the November issue of the LEAGUER, I see where the council voted to consider lengthening the age from 18 to 19 and semesters from 8 to 10. I agree that the age should be changed to 19 but see no reason to change the semester rule. The last four years in school ought to be finished in 8 semesters.

As to the shortening of the total number of basketball games, why so many as proposed? A good team, if allowed to participate in 24 games, plus district games, and three tournaments, could easily participate in 36 to 40 games. This number, in my opinion, is too many for the boys to adequately prepare for and play, and, at the same time, keep up a good standard of school work. Why not 20 as a total through district play and further elimination (region and state) be added on without charge? Or some similar number?

The change in membership fee is all right. We have received much more than \$4 (for Class B) every year and I'm sure the rest have too.

I hope the coaches take heed and are reasonable about spring training. Many schools, small and large, would be better off if the coaches coached tennis, track, softball and baseball as earnestly as they do football.

I was sorry to hear of so much griping at football officials. Some persons ought to stay on the bench with their mouths closed except while coaching their boys to win with clean football.—Elvin Mathis, Principal, Water Valley High School.

Let me express my appreciation for the wonderful programs at Fort Worth (Texas Speech Association) and at Abilene Christian College (UIL Student Activities Conference). As for an interpretative reading contest, I favor an extempore division of the contest. I understand you would limit participation to senior high schools, but I am still interested.—Mrs. J. B. Crutchfield, Breckenridge Junior High School.

The press, because its readers like "news," carries reports occasionally about protests over officiating at high-school games. But the thousands of right decisions and the excellent work done 99 times out of a hundred by officials get not even a line. It is even rare for a school to recognize a good job of officiating when it comes. That makes this letter to Clyde Gott, an official, rare:

"I wish to take this time to thank you for working a very good game for us last Friday night. I thought the officiating in the game was the best... The grades that were sent into Dallas to the Southwest headquarters had "Excellent" beside every man's name that worked in the game that Friday night. Again I wish to thank you.—Glenn E. Lowe, Coach, Rosebud High School.

honors at sites selected by the regional committees. The district winners and runners-up in the City Conference qualify directly to the City Conference State Tournament.

Top teams in Conferences AA, A and B, 24 of them, will vie for State Championships at Gregory Gymnasium March 2, 3 and 4. The City Conference district winner and runner-up will meet at Ft. Worth on March 10 and 11 for the State title in this division.

District championships in Conferences AA, A and B must be determined by February 18; regional championships by February 25. The City Conference has until March 4 to determine the district title. For further information on League dates see page 4 of the Constitution and Rules.

Conference B Play-Offs

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

Region I — Basketball districts 1-13, Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Morley Jennings, regional chairman.

Region II — Districts 14-28, Howard Payne College, Brownwood, J. Horace Shelton, regional chairman.

Region III — Districts 29-44, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Madison Bell, regional chairman.

Region IV — Districts 45-60, Kilgore College, Kilgore, James Monroe Parks, regional chairman.

Region V — Districts 61-71, Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville, Albert Kidd, regional chairman.

Region VI — Districts 72-81, Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos, O. W. Strahan, regional chairman.

Region VII — Districts 82-90, Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville, D. A. Mayhew, regional chairman.

Region VIII — Districts 91-94, Marfa, Superintendent J. E. Gregg, regional chairman.

Conference A Play-Offs

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

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

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

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

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

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

Region VI — Districts 21-25, Superintendent J. L. Buckley, Lockhart.

Region VII — Districts 26-28, Superintendent F. C. Herndon, Lamar Consolidated District (Rosenberg).

Region VIII — Districts 29-32, Superintendent E. M. Smith, Sinton.

"It is necessary," says Dr. Rhea H. Williams, "that the names of the district champions and the regional champions be sent immediately to the State Office. Arrangements for the regional tournaments and the State Tournament cannot be completed until the name of each qualifying school is submitted."

Central East Texas Conference on Feb. 11

A student activities conference for the Central East Texas area will be held Saturday, February 11 at Stephen F. Austin State College, Nacogdoches.

Sections for the conference will include declamation, debate, extemporaneous speech and drama (one-act play). Chairman for the program is Robert Capel of the SFASC speech department. Consultants will include members of the SFASC faculty; Bruce Roach, Director of Speech Activities for the Interscholastic League; and a member of The University of Texas speech department faculty.

Odessa Conference Scheduled Jan. 28

Speech, Journalism Sections on Program

January 28 is the date set for this year's West Texas Student Activities Conference at Odessa High School. W. T. Barrett, Principal of the school, will be general chairman of the conference, which will include both speech and journalism sections.

The program will open with a general assembly at 8:45, and will get down to sectional meetings by 9:30.

Chairman of the debate section will be Frank Monroe, Superintendent of Midland Schools. The section will feature demonstration debates by a Midland High School team, coached by Miss Verna Harris, and a San Angelo High School team, coached by Miss Vivian Chenault. Midland will take the affirmative. Consultant and critic for the demonstration will be Bruce Roach, Director of Speech Activities, University Interscholastic League.

The journalism section will feature a talk on advertising problems by Alan Scott, Associate Professor of Journalism, The University of Texas School of Journalism. The program will include a panel discussion of problems facing papers represented at the conference, Miss Anne Louise Jones of Odessa High School, and Bluford Hestir, Director of Journalism, Interscholastic League, will be in charge of the program.

The third section meeting to begin at 9:30 will be that for the one-act play. Presiding chairman will be C. B. Downing, Superintendent of Iraan Schools. Demonstration plays will be presented by Iraan, Ysleta, and Odessa High School casts. Directors of the plays are Miss Elizabeth Grubb, Roy Chambliss and F. W. Sadler, respectively. Consultant and critic will be Mouzon Law, of The University of Texas Drama Department.

After lunch, the journalism section meeting will continue, and a section on declamation and extemporaneous speaking will be held for the speech delegations. Presiding chairman will be E. W. Smith, Superintendent of the Fort Stockton schools. Declamation demonstrations will include Lamesa, Sonora and Brownfield junior declaimers, and Monahans, Big Spring, and Andrews senior declaimers. Coaches are Roy Culp, Hal H. Hervey, Mrs. A. B. Jinkins, Mrs. Ita Kittrell, Mrs. Janell Davis, and Miss Alice Cade, respectively.

Miss Ruby Barham Becomes Commercial Contest Director

For the first time in 24 years of commercial contests in the Interscholastic League state meet, the director this coming spring will not be Miss Florence M. Stullken. The University of Texas associate professor in secretarial studies, founder of both typewriting and shorthand contests, is turning her duties over to Miss Ruby Barham, who will be the new director of commercial contests.

Miss Barham, trained through B.B.A. and M.A. work at the University by Miss Stullken, comes to the position from several years of highly successful work as teacher of secretarial studies in high school and college. She is now instructor in secretarial studies at the University, having come back to teach in the school where she took her master's degree in 1940 in commercial teaching. She came to the University from Lee Junior College at Baytown, and has in her background several years of teaching at Masonic Home High School.

Miss Stullken directed the first typing contest for the League's state meet in 1927, and for each of the succeeding 22 meets. The 24th contest will find her acting in advisory capacity to the new director. The first shorthand contest officially sponsored by the League was in 1937, but it followed several years in which Miss Stullken conducted an unofficial contest on an optional basis for student contestants, with medals being awarded by the Gregg Shorthand Company.

During the more than two decades in which she has directed League commercial contests, Miss Stullken observed the steady im-

Austin, Waco School Teams To Debate League's Question in TSN Broadcast

Electoral College Question To Be Aired Feb. 3 at 2:30

The second annual state-wide broadcast by Interscholastic League debaters will be carried over the Texas State Network from 2:30 to 3 p. m. on Friday February 3. The debate, which will be on this year's League topic, will pit teams from Austin and Waco.



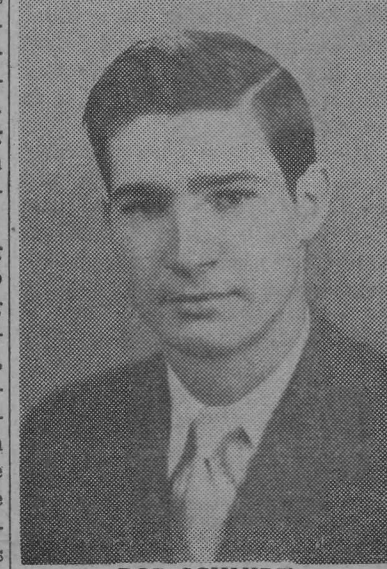
JO-ANNE LAWLOR



ANN WILLIS



DOLPH SIMON



BOB SCHMIDT

The four top-notch debaters will discuss "Resolved, that the President of the United States should be elected by the direct vote of the people."

Austin will be represented by Jo-Anne Lawlor and Dolph Simon, who are coached by Guy Bizzell. Waco's debaters will be Ann Willis and Bob Schmidt, who are coached by Bill Kitchens.

The broadcast will originate from The University of Texas' Radio House, and will be carried by 17 stations of the TSN.

Stations which will carry the broadcast from 2:30 to 3 p. m. are: KRBC, Abilene; KNOW, Austin; KBST, Big Spring; KBWD, Brownwood; WRR, Dallas; KFJZ, Fort Worth; KGV, Greenville; KFR O, Longview; KRIO, McAllen; KCRS, Midland; KGKL, San Angelo; KRRV, Sherman; and KCMC, Texarkana.

In addition, station KABC, San Antonio, will carry the program from 3 to 3:30 from transcription. Station KPLT, Paris, will carry the transcribed playback from 3:15 to 3:45 p. m. Previous commitments prevented these stations from carrying the debate as a "live" broadcast.

Miss Willis, Waco debater, is a 16-year-old senior, and has been a debate student for a year and a half. Already this school year Ann, with her partner Joanne Sheehy, has a first-place in the girls' division of debate in the Forensic Tournament at Houston. During the past summer, Ann was elected by the Girls' State in Austin as one of the two girls to represent Texas at Girls' Nation in Washington, D. C.

Ann is a member of the Genheimer Literary Society and the Music Appreciation Club at Waco High. Her chief scholastic interests are art and speech.

Austin's Jo-Anne Lawlor is also a senior, 18 years old. She is a veteran of competition in debate at the League's State Meet in Austin last year, and is a key member of the Austin debate squad. She received her first formal speech training from Miss Leo Hubert of Beaumont, where she attended Averill School.

Miss Lawlor's talents also include music and art. She plays the piano and is a soprano with the Austin High Mixed Chorus. She is member of the Austin High Student Council, Red Jackets, Future Home Makers of America.

The other half of the Waco team, Bob Schmidt, is a senior speech major, with five years of speech study. During the past summer, Bob attended Northwestern University, where he took a special course in debate and public speaking. He has also taken courses in radio and debate. Last year, Bob entered declamation in five invitation tournaments. In all he progressed to the finals and placed in three of them. Bob and his colleague, Royce Brownfield, placed

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



GUY BIZZELL



BILL KITCHENS

Important Issues To Be Decided By Vote By Schools

The member schools will soon be called upon to vote on important issues involving the eligibility of high-school athletes. One of the rules to be voted on will represent a further attempt by the schools to restrict the recruiting policies and practices of higher educational institutions.

Under present conditions quite a number of the high-school athletes are kept out of school for several weeks at a time. Many of these boys have lost a great deal of school time because of the long football season and need to spend as much time as possible on their school work. In an attempt to see that they do have a chance to do their work, the League's ruling bodies have proposed to rule a visit to a college campus for purposes of athletic "try-outs" a violation of the amateur rule.

Another rule up for balloting by the member schools would restrict out-of-state athletic trips sponsored by organizations other than educational institutions. In the opinion of school administrators these national athletic meets represent another attempt to exploit the high school athlete. School authorities believe that they have a responsibility to the boy to see that he is not exploited by either individuals or firms seeking to capitalize on the publicity that a boy and his school have earned as a result of his participation on the school team.

The National Athletic Federation, The National Association of Secondary Principals and The American Association for Health and Physical Education have on

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

UIL to Compile Evaluations Of Music Competition Judges

By F. W. SAVAGE
Director of Music

As one part of a long range plan to increase the values of competition in music, the University Interscholastic League will begin a compilation this year of evaluations on judges employed to officiate at Regional Music Competition-Festivals.

The blanks to be used by directors in making the evaluation will be sent immediately following the competition to directors of organizations which have just finished participating in a Regional Competition-Festival. These directors will rate each judge on 16 separate qualifications which are considered essential to good judging.

The numbers 0-10 will be used in this rating according to the degree of perfection which is indicated. The number 0 will indicate that the director considers the judge very poor in this category. Use of the number 10 will indicate that the director considers the judge to be perfect with respect to this qualification. The following 16 items will appear on the evaluation blank:

1. Adequacy of his professional training. 2. Professional reputation. 3. Knowledge of students at this level. 4. Sincerity. 5. Alertness and attentiveness while judging. 6. General qualifications to judge this particular event. 7. Physical condition of the judge while judging. 8. Quality of writing.

As the compilation grows on each judge and the rating reaches a reliable degree of validity, his name will be added to the published list of judges. This list will be available to the parties interested in securing judges for the Regional events.

This system of evaluation of judges is considered so important to the success of music competition that the State Executive Committee has directed that ratings received by school organizations participating in Regional Competition-Festivals not be recognized by the State Office and not be added to the published record of official ratings unless a completed set of evaluation blanks executed by the director is on file in the State Office within a reasonable time after the completion of the competition.

As an added safeguard for the reliability of the system of evaluation, the State Office is asking this year that comment sheets made by the judges officiating with organization events be filled out in duplicate. The original is to be mailed to the State Office. This system is being worked out so that the addition of this carbon copy will be no added burden to the judge since he will only write or dictate once.

Improvement in the methods used for teaching secretarial courses in high schools. Speaking of the early years, she recalled that teachers then thought it was all but impossible to train students in a single year so that they could meet the typing contest minimum requirement of 30 words per minute. These ideas changed rapidly, however, and by the end of the first decade of typing contests a winner had hung up a total of 84 words per minute.

Through Miss Stullken's efforts during the contest period each year, Texas commercial teachers developed both new techniques of teaching and a friendly rivalry which did much to promote their phase of education in the state's high schools. Miss Stullken for years sponsored periods of discussions and talks on commercial studies' teaching problems. She brought in experts from throughout the state and from big firms throughout the nation, to talk to the teachers at an annual luncheon meeting. As a result, teachers from all over the state came for the discussion period and to act as observers of the contests whether or not they had contestants in the finals.

ten criticisms. 9. Ability to ignore pressure groups and undue influence. 10. Ability to forego recruiting while the event is in progress. 11. Ability to make his own decisions. 12. Personal Appearance. 13. Attitude toward Executive Committee, Students, Directors and Contest Chairmen. 14. Inclination to uphold judging standards. 15. Ability to maintain his dignity as a judge. 16. Promptness.

Experience with this type rating scale shows that the director who has recently received a low rating tends to give the judge low ratings on most of the categories, but to counter-balance this discrepancy the director who has recently received a high rating on his music performance is a little too lavish with his praise of the capacity of the judge. The resulting average of the evaluations comes very close to being an accurate evaluation and when this figure is averaged with hundreds of similar evaluations, the result is very reliable.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Dr. Leib Discusses Relations Between Athletics, Education

By DR. KARL LEIB
President, NCAA
Part I

During the last war our colleges and universities faced a most difficult problem in their efforts to keep their sports programs alive. Some were forced to give up the struggle. Others were able to continue on a reduced or modified scale. Suspension of some of the normal rules covering eligibility and the participation of first year students, not permitted in normal times, kept college sports in existence.

In the period immediately following the war there were many instances or rumors of instances of practices which would ordinarily be considered gross abuses. The shifting of enrollments under military orders, together with increased travel, led to a great increase in the number of transfer students without any restrictions in years of eligibility for competition.

Efforts to attract outstanding athletes were a part of the re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

For First State Championship:

Golf Competition Rules for Class AA Outlined

The League will offer golf for boys on Conference AA for the first time beginning with the 1950 State Meet. The State Advisory Council at its last meeting recommended that boys' golf be included in the agenda of activities offered, and the State Executive Committee at a recent meeting authorized that this activity be placed on the League Calendar.

Last year the first golf contests sponsored by the League were a great success in the City Conference. It has always been the feeling among a great many of our school administrators that golf should be offered to high-school students under the sponsorship of the League.

Golf is one of the few sports which really have active carry-over values as a lifetime sport.

Its recreational, social and health contributions place this sport at the top of all athletic activities as a lifetime athletic event.

Each district will conduct their own golf contest at the same time the spring meet is held, with each school being allowed to enter three boys' singles and two boys' team of four. Each district will qualify singles and two boys' team of four. The regional meet will certify to the State Office one boys' singles and one boys' team to represent that area in the State Meet.

The following plan shall govern all golf activities under League rules:

1. Eligibility.—The rules laid down in Article VIII of the Constitution shall be strictly observed in this contest.

2. Divisions.—There shall be the following divisions in the respective AA Conference districts: (1) Boys' Singles; (2) Boys' Team (to consist of four boys from the same high school).

3. Representation.—(a) At the district meet each high school may enter three boys' singles and two boys' team of four. (b) Each district may qualify to the region two boys' singles and two boys' team of four. (c) Each region shall certify to the State Meet one boys' singles and one boys' team of four.

4. Official Rules.—All matches shall be played under the United States Golf Association Rules.

5. Number of Matches.—Singles and team play shall be over a total of 36 holes; 18 holes to be played

in the morning and 18 holes in the afternoon. Ties shall be determined by playing an additional hole or holes until the tie is broken.

All entries in the various golf meets will play a total of 36 holes, and the individual with the lowest score will be the medalist. The medalist may be the representative in the singles or he may be a member of the team. In other words, the individual, regardless of event entered, who has the lowest score, will win the medalist honors and be the singles winner. Team honors shall be determined by adding the scores of the four boys who enter as a unit, and the team with the lowest score will be the group winner. The singles representative may also be a member of the team, provided he is so designated.



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R. J. KIDD Editor
BLUFORD HESTIR Assistant Editor

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The member schools will soon be called upon to select a debate question for the 1950-51 school term. A number of questions are being suggested and are discussed in detail in the speech section of this issue of the LEAGUER.

The present debate topic has proven to be very popular this year, if the sale of debate bulletins is any indication of interest. Less than 100 debate bulletins are left for sale in the League office.

Congratulations are in order to the Ohio High School Speech League on the growth and development that it has shown since it was organized in 1941.

In addition to holding speech contests, the Ohio League is sponsoring a series of speech clinics over the state. These clinics cover the speech events that are offered in the contest program, such as declamation, extemporaneous speech, one-act play, radio news-casting, and discussion topics.

The University Interscholastic League is also on the threshold of a new decade of work—after 40 years of operation. At the annual meeting of the Texas State Teachers Association in Abilene, in December, 1910, the school administrators of Texas organized the Debating and Declamation League of Texas Schools.

Let us celebrate this 40th anniversary of the annual State Meet by having every school in Texas participate in some phase of the speech program at the district meet.

Too many schools are devoting all their energies and efforts to the athletic program and neglecting the students who have special interests in academic, literary, dramatic, and music contests.

The League was organized by school administrators; the contests offered by the League represent the demands of the administrators for such contests; the rules governing the contests were written at the suggestion of the school administrators; hence, we believe that every school administrator has a responsibility in the promotion of these contests.

Scholarships Offered In School Camp Work

The University of Texas Hogg Foundation for Mental Hygiene is offering four \$250 scholarships to teachers or school administrators who will attend a 1949 summer course in elementary school camp work.

A new elementary education procedure, the school camp allows fourth, fifth, and sixth grade children to spend a week or more in the country under teacher supervision.

Students make a direct study of nature in addition to their regular classroom study. Tyler and Austin have such programs now and other Texas cities are considering the plan.

Scholarship applications must be made through school superintendents' offices by February 1. A Hogg Foundation advisory committee will choose the four successful candidates.

Vote by Schools To Decide Issues

(Continued From Page 1)

numerous occasions expressed their opposition to national meets involving high-school athletes.

The schools will also have an opportunity to vote on a change in age and semester rule, from 18 years, 8 semesters, to 19 years, 10 semesters.

Now is the time for school men to use the pages of the Leaguer to express their opinions for and against these proposals. If the new rules are adopted, the State Office will get letters wanting to know when and how such rules ever got into the Constitution and Rules. It is the school administrators' responsibility to inform themselves on the proposals and vote with clear understanding of the problems involved.

The University Interscholastic League Directory

- Organizing Agency: Extension Division, The University of Texas, Bureau of Public School Service.
State Executive Committee: T. H. Shelby Chairman; Rhea Williams, R. J. Kidd, Thomas A. Rouse, Emmette Redford, B. C. Tharp, C. A. Wiley, Dr. A. L. Chapman, H. A. Calkins.
Legislative Advisory Council: R. E. Norman, Amarillo; Lee Johnson, Phillips; John Morris, Claude; J. F. Bailey, Breckenridge; I. L. Lasater, 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; J. R. Griggs, Huntsville; Vernon Madden, Seely; T. H. Johnson, Taylor; P. J. Dodson, Batop; C. E. Wade, Kingsville; Hugh Norris, Mercedes; Walter C. Coors, Orange Grove; J. M. Banks, Yalets; S. E. Gregg, Marfa; W. A. Meacham, Fort Worth; J. O. Webb, Houston.
Director: R. J. Kidd.
Director Emeritus: Roy Bedichek.
Director of Athletics: Rhea H. Williams.
Tennis: Dr. D. A. Fenick.
Director of Speech Activities: Bruce Roach.
Director of Music: F. W. Savage.
Director of Journalism: Bluford Hestir.
Commercial Contests: Miss Ruby Barham.
Regional Directors:
Region I: S. M. Kennedy, Jr., Texas Technological College, Lubbock.
Region II: J. H. Shelton, Howard Payne College, Brownwood, and Superintendent J. M. Hanks, Yalets.
Region III: Dr. C. L. Wiseman, Southern Methodist University, Dallas.
Region IV: Dr. B. E. Masters, Kilgore Junior College, Kilgore; and Lawrence T. Franks, Stephen F. Austin Teachers College, Nacogdoches.
Region V: M. B. Eberedze, 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, Kingsville.
Region VIII: Superintendent A. W. Miller, Odessa Junior College.

Abilene Conference Attended by 300

Bad Weather Fails To Spoil Turn-Out

Despite inclement weather, the Central West Texas Student Activities Conference held at Abilene last month drew approximately 300 students and sponsors from schools in the area.

The program, of which Dr. Fred J. Barton of Abilene Christian College was general chairman, presented an exceptional series of demonstration speakers and plays, and a number of valuable talks on various phases of the speech and journalism fields.

Highlights of the journalism section, which was attended by 60 persons, were talks by Ed Wishcamper, city editor of the Abilene Reporter-News, and Miss Tessica Martin, city editor of the Reporter-News reporter staff. Wishcamper told the delegates what they could expect of the profession of journalism if they chose it for a life's work, and what it would demand of them.

Chairman of the journalism section was A. Z. Hays, Director of the ACC Demonstration School. Other portions of the program featured panels discussing problems and ideas of the area's papers and a criticism period. Panel members included Heber Taylor of ACC, Bill Holmes of McMurry College, Eugene Schooley of Hardin-Simmons University, and Bluford Hestir of the Interscholastic League.

Highlights of the six speech sections, which drew a total of approximately 240, were demonstration debates between Sweetwater and Lampasas High School teams, and demonstration plays presented by casts from Midland, San Angelo and Coleman.

Demonstrations were presented in each of the six sections, and panel members and consultants discussed each presentation afterward for the benefit of the demonstrators and the students attending the section.

Chairman of the speech sections were, debate, E. W. Scott, Principal Coleman High School; declamation, E. L. Webb, Principal North Junior High, Abilene; drama, E. M. Connel, Superintendent, Anson Schools; extemporaneous speech, Pycatt McCollum, Principal Haskell High School; interpretative reading, W. P. Jones, Principal Eastland High School; and radio, W. C. Blankenship, Superintendent, Big Spring Schools.

In the debate section, John C. Stevens, ACC; Rex P. Kyker, ACC; Dr. Orval Filbeck, ACC; and Dr. Thomas A. Rouse, The University of Texas, were panel members. The drama section panel consisted of Lewis Filks, ACC; Harlan Shaw, Hardin-Simmons University; Ernest Sublett, Abilene High School; Dr. Kathryn Boyd, HSU; Bill Adams, McMurry College, and Rex Kyker, ACC.

Bruce Roach, Interscholastic League; Clara Mae Ellis, ACC; and Dr. Paul Southern, ACC, were panel members for the declamation section. Extemporaneous speech panel members were Dr. Frank Pack, ACC; Dr. J. W. Treat, ACC; LeMoine Lewis, ACC; and Dr. Fred Barton, ACC. The radio section was headed by Lynn Johnson, Station KWKC, Abilene; Bro Mings, Station KRBC, Abilene; Bruce Brooks, HSU; and Howell Perry, ACC. The panel for interpretative reading consisted of Bruce Roach, Mrs. A. B. Morris, formerly of ACC; Mrs. Frank Grimes, McMurry; and Mrs. Rex P. Kyker, ACC.

The Yearbook Section, despite its excellent panel, was poorly attended. It had for its chairman, Harold Thomas, Principal of Winters High School. On the panel of consultants were Homer Hutto, HSU; Miss Tommie Clack, Abilene High; Walter Richter, The Steck Company, Austin; and Bill Murphree, Southwestern Engraving Co., Ft. Worth.

Oil Companies Request Extension Training Aid

Four major oil companies have requested a University of Texas Extension Division course to train employees.

After conducting a trial course in Colorado on treating oil field emulsions, Instructor Jack Wiggins has given it in Quitman, Texas, and Kilgore Junior College. James Conway, University Extension traveling petroleum specialist, is now permanent instructor. The Standard Oil and Gas Company of California is using the emulsions manual for a similar course taught by Extension Petroleum Co-ordinator John Woodruff.

WE SPEAK WIDELY
In our everyday conversation, we use words from about 20 different languages.

HIGH SCHOOL PRESS

Breckenridge Boy Shorthand Winner

With some days yet to go before the January 15 deadline for joining the Interscholastic League Press Conference, the membership has hit an all-time high of 181 school papers. It is a sure indication of the growth of interest in high-school journalism, and a promise that the competition for state honors this coming spring will be stiffer than ever.

Last month we listed some of the new-comers to the Conference, papers which have not even been members, or which have not been members in recent years. Others in this category include: The Wrangler, Millersview Rural High; The Pirate, Lefors High; The Bulldog Bark, Dawson High; The Sandstorm, Monahans High; The Bulldog, Midland High; Hi-Life, Farmersville High; Buckaroo Round-Up, Freer High; The Longhorn, Hebronville High; The Plaineman, Plainview High; and The Bear Facts, Spring Branch High, Houston.

Also, The Pirate, Sinton High; The Sandburg, Ingleside High; The Argus, Carrizo Springs High; Skat, Littlefield High; The Mustang, Missouri City High; The Cypress, Sabinal High; Hornet Herald, W. C. Stripling Junior High, Fort Worth; and Hornet Hive, Huntsville High.

The hundreds of papers which are reaching the League office contain many excellent ideas worthy of being passed on to other papers. In case you have not already picked them up in your exchanges, here are a few ideas you may have use for:

The Gladewater Bear Facts has been stirring up a little student interest among the boys with a "Mystery Girl" contest. With the co-operation of local merchants and of the mystery girl, the paper has offered the boy guessing the



CARROLLTON SUSPENDED

Carrollton has been suspended in basketball for the 1949-50 season for playing a suspended school in basketball.

Certifying Winners

For 1950, the last day for certifying District Football Champions, Conference A and B-Man will be Nov. 12. 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 season report for the 1948-49 season. The District 35, Region III roster will include Ets, Krum, Northwest High of Justin, Pilot Point, Ponder, Sanger, and Valley View.

Spelling List Change

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

Official Basketball

The official basketball for the State basketball tournament in Austin and the City Conference basketball tournament in Fort Worth for the 1949-50 season will be the Goldsmith Lestill 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.

Letter Box

Speech Work Winning Support at La Vega

Interest in speech work is mounting here at La Vega—membership in the Footlight Club is limited by the constitution to 50. To take care of those above the number who are eager to work in dramatics, we have organized a "Junior Footlight Club" of 49 members. Both clubs have just completed work on our annual costume drive. Plans for additional costume and property rooms have been approved and will soon be under construction.

We have recently procured a wire recorder addition to our radio- and home-recorder, record-player combination. We are building cabinets in our radio broadcasting room for storing sound effects, records and posters. A new speakers' platform for the classroom, portable tables for the debaters, new books on all phases of speech work for our library, and even a gavel are new this year. Tops on our list is the wiring of our radio broadcasting room to the school intercom system which is to be accomplished soon.

With the interest and support of our administrative staff at this high pitch, our speech department will have to step lively this year.—Caroline Summers, La Vega Public Schools, Waco.

girl's name: a date with the girl, a corsage from a florist, a box of candy from a drugstore, tickets to a movie, a Mexican supper at a cafe, taxi service during the date, pictures in the school and downtown papers, and a radio interview. Rhymed clues were given weekly, and each boy was allowed one guess per week. Although the Bear Facts carries no advertising, this idea might be used to good advantage by a paper needing to work out a special deal with advertisers.

The problem of too many boys going stag to the Amarillo High School dances was given a thorough airing, complete with front page banner and three column picture by The Sandstorm. Stags probably got a needed jolt from the carefully work-up story and the "Bar Stags from AHS Dances?" banner.

Football season is over, but basketball fever is running high, so the Abilene High Battery's idea of carrying a story on the history of the sport isn't bad at all, even though the Battery wrote only about football. Another feature idea from the same paper is the story done on why students go to the library. The headline decided that "Girls Attract Boys to Library."

More and more papers are making excellent use of a column of news briefs. The Tech Talk of Crozier Tech, Dallas; The Roar, of Brownwood High; Commerce's Tiger Tips; and Lubbock's Westerner World all use the device for presenting short takes on news items which would not, possibly, make the paper as filler items, or which can be pared down so as to leave room for more, longer and better other stories. Many of the items carried are of humorous nature.

A sleuth on the El Vaquero, Cotulla High, found out what was written on some of those cherished pictures carried in students' wallets. The results were quite surprising, ranging from "To a fellow actress," to "Bad Luck" and "Much, much love."

The Lampasas High Badger was the first of several papers using color for the Christmas issue to reach the League office. The mast-head, with special greeting poems and art in the ears, and an art "Merry Christmas" were all in green ink.

The Pampa High Little Harvester staff did the unusual: wrote a feature story about a football. And even ran a picture of the thing. It wasn't just an ordinary football, of course—it was the one used in the long-awaited victory of Pampa over Amarillo. In the same issue, a feature was made from choice quotes from themes written in an English class.

An interesting and name-laden feature was used in the Ysleta Pow-Wow of December 2. The subject of the story and its accompanying three-column picture was the art department's poster and sign artists.

The Tahoka High Groul gave its sister publication, the Ysleta, a boost by urging students to give the \$3 annual as a Christmas present. Maybe that idea could be expanded to include birthday and Christmas presents (for next year) of subscriptions to the paper.

Midland High's "Roving Reporter" Katherine Lewis risked her job—maybe—to do The Bulldog a service. She interviewed her fellow students on what they thought of the paper. Comments were generally favorable, but many excellent suggestions were made by the readers. And besides giving the staff something to think over and work on, it gave Katherine a column.

The Owl's Hoot, from Reagan County High School, Big Lake, has been using a locker number contest, with a subscription for the rest of the year as a prize, to stimulate interest in the paper. A slip to be filled out with locker number and name is published in the paper and from those turned in, the winner is drawn.

"It's All in Knowing How," the Austin Pioneer of Austin High, El Paso, declares in a feature written on, of all things, the art of chewing bubble gum. Maybe the story was written with tongue-in-cheek?

Gene Webb and Emma James of the Port Arthur Pilot provided the High School Press Column with a fitting ending by interviewing Governor Allan Shivers at Port Arthur. He said of journalism, and we quote the quote: "Journalism is a great thing. A person who succeeds in the journalism world, whether as a reporter, desk man, or what, must understand everything about every phase of life and grasp that knowledge."



ROBERT WATTERS

Breckenridge Boy Shorthand Winner

Manual and mental adroitness combined to enable Robert Watters of Breckenridge High School to win the state championship in Shorthand, Conference AA, at the 1949 meet.

Both manipulative and intellectual skills show themselves in Robert's other activities. He is a finished musician on piano and organ and he was valedictorian of his class last spring, graduating with an average of 97.86.

Robert was a member of the Dramatics Club and of the Boys' Sports Club, of which he was the reporter. His hobbies include traveling, music, photography, golf and tennis. He is now attending C.B.I., Springfield, Mo., studying for the ministry.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Watters, 215 W. Wheeler, Breckenridge, Robert has a long record of piano concerts, having played for numerous civic and social club functions, for many banquets, for four graduation exercises, and other occasions. At his own graduation ceremony, he played Debussy's Clair de Lune.

Robert was coached by Mrs. Mac Smith, who has had considerable success as a coach of shorthand and typing during her eight years as a coach. Beside the first place won in 1949, she has trained winners of second place in state shorthand, 1947, and third and fourth place in another year.

MUSIC MATTERS

By F. W. SAVAGE
Director of Music Activities

AN ATOMIC BOMB?
On page one of this issue of the LEAGUER we have announced a project which may produce repercussions commonly associated with the explosion of the atomic bomb. We are referring, of course, to the announcement of a new system of evaluating the judge and his work.

Each year a most frequent topic of discussion concerns the variation of judging standards throughout the state. Last September, the resolutions stated in this column contained a reference to an attempt to improve this situation.

Recently conditions have been brought to our attention which indicate that more than a variation of judging standards needs careful study. It seems to be common knowledge that "apple polishing" is steadily eating away the roots of inter-school relations in music. Some states have been forced to abandon all types of festivals and competition because this disease has destroyed every vestige of good which might arise from such relations. When it comes to the point that students themselves ridicule the system; when ratings are determined before the band performs; when judges with any conscientious scruples are forced to be rude in order to "beware of Greeks bearing gifts," then it is definitely time to act.

The University Interscholastic League persists in maintaining that each of its activities be carried out in such a fashion that the student will gain the benefits to be derived therefrom. When any activity ceases to be of benefit to the student, it has no place in the program of the public school. If music competition ceases to be of benefit to the student engaged therein, corrective action must be taken. The establishment of a rating scale for judges is the first phase of our campaign of corrective action.

Why is it necessary to impose certain restrictions on judges when "apple polishing" originates with the music instructor or other interested parties? This is a logical and relevant question. The simplicity of the answer belies its

importance. In order to apply remedial measures, we must select the group concerned which can most quickly, effectively and completely cure the situation. This happens to be the judges. If they, as a group and individually, establish a policy of being unapproachable, the directors at fault will see their advances back-fire and become insults instead of compliments.

The program of evaluation must succeed. In our opinion, it can be a great boon to the development of music education or it can be a stupendous failure. We have a natural aversion to failure and we don't want to see it happen. Just in case it does, we are going to establish the reason for its failure in advance. Failure will be caused by a lack of sincerity and honesty on the part of music instructors who fill out and file the rating cards.

Since the State Office has no part in this grading of judges other than compiling the results, it is evident that we are not approving or disapproving any judge. This is the function of the directors who are active in the field and closest to the situation. If their filed opinions are factious, then our releases will be factious.

The system will not fail for lack of material. It was not purely coincidental that we asked the State Executive Committee for a rule nominally eliminating an organization from receiving awards upon failure to file the rating cards within a reasonable time.

We believe that capable and honest judges and directors will welcome this project. We also believe that all objections to the theory of this movement will come from those judges and directors who have profited most from aforesaid "complimentary advances." If the shoe fits, wear it!

You will no doubt hear more about this project in the future. In the meantime, give it careful consideration. Will you be in the position of assisting in murdering the goose which lays the golden eggs?

NCAA Head Discusses Relationship Between Athletics and Education

(Continued From Page 1)

The building process. Program sellers were calling "Get your program here. Names, numbers and salaries of each and every player." Stories of inducements for enrollment ranging from Cadillacs and furnished apartments to regular salaries and scholarships for the girl friend were going the rounds.

These stories lost nothing in repetition and many of them proved, upon investigation, to be no more substantial than hot air. Nevertheless, they were accepted and believed by a great number of people.

Educators were becoming increasingly concerned, both as to the facts and as to the possible effect of the rumors. It was felt that the athletic program was in grave danger of taking a direction which would make it difficult or even impossible for a reputable educational institution to justify its continuance.

Without attempting a comprehensive definition, it might be fair to assume that a college or university has among its purposes the training of minds, the promotion of knowledge, and the development of good citizens. The hiring of athletes and engaging in the business of public entertainment for the major purpose of income has many implications which weaken or nullify such ends.

With these problems in mind, a meeting was called in Chicago in the summer of 1946. The meeting was attended by representatives of most of the College Athletic Conferences, by representatives of many of the members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and by the Executive Committee and many of the Council members of the NCAA. These men came from East and West, North and South. It might be fairly said that in number, geographical location, and in athletic interest and experience, they were a truly representative body in college sports.

The purpose of the meeting was to seek for a common agreement on fundamental principles governing the conduct of athletic competition among educational institutions which agreement would check and work toward the ultimate reduction to a minimum of such practices as were generally

believed to be undesirable and dangerous.

Two days were spent in argument and discussion. A report was prepared which was presented at the next annual meeting of the NCAA for further discussion and revision. One year later, the report was again presented to the annual meeting of the NCAA and was adopted and since referred to as the "Sanity Code."

Its provisions were relatively simple. It declared that:

1. Athletic contests should be conducted on an amateur basis. 2. Athletes should be required to meet the same academic standards as other students.

3. The institution itself should be charged with the responsibility for the conduct of the athletic program.

4. Financial aids to athletes should be a matter of record, granted by the same committee and under the same conditions of need or outstanding scholastic achievement as those justifying aids to other students. (Note: "Need" as here used, refers to the financial necessities of any worthy student and definitely not, as at least one cynical writer has suggested, to "the need of the institution for a good halfback.") This section is an attempt to recognize the generally accepted principle "the athlete should neither be favored nor discriminated against."

5. Financial aid or equivalent inducements may not be used in soliciting attendance.

Certain facts seem self-evident. The primary purpose of an educational institution is education. A prospective student should have, as nearly as possible, a free choice as to where the education which will fit his needs can best be secured. He should not be subjected, while still inexperienced and perhaps immature, to excessive persuasion, financial inducements, or pressure through the columns of the press. Such policies cheapen the school involved and are frequently detrimental to the athlete who succumbs to them if his own welfare in the future is used as a standard.

(Editors Note: The second part of this talk, given at the 27th Annual League Breakfast, will be carried in next month's LEAGUER.)

Austin, Waco Teams to Vie In League Debate Broadcast

(Continued From Page 1)

During the past summer, the Austin debater attended a five week session at Denver University, on a scholarship won through his speech activities.

Bizzell, the Austin coach, has been at Austin High as a teacher of English and speech since 1939. Four years of this time, however, were spent with the United States Army—in England, France, Luxembourg and Germany. Bizzell holds a B.A. degree from The University of Texas and an M.A. from Northwestern University School of Speech. He has also studied at the Pasadena Playhouse School of the Theater, Pasadena, Calif., and at the University of Missouri. As a debate coach he endeavors to teach his students to think straight and to learn to see all sides of a question. These abilities he rates above the winning of debates.

Bill Kitchens is the new debate coach at Waco High. He is a graduate of Austin High School and Baylor University, where he was active in debate.



By Bruce Roach

So many new plays have reached the library during the past six months that it is impossible to review all of them fully. However, the titles listed below are representative of the material received. The brief descriptions will serve as a guide in choosing copies to be ordered for a nine-day reading period. Address requests for these and other plays to Interscholastic League Drama Service, Box H, University Station, Austin, Texas. The only charge is for postage both ways, and 5c per day for packages kept overtime.

Dramatists Play Service, 14 East 38th St., New York City:

The Silver Whistle by Robert E. McEnroe, Roy. on application, 10m5w, 3 act comedy. Strange goings-on in an old people's home.

The Skipper Next to God by Jan De Hartog, Roy. on application, 15m, 3 act drama of the sea.

The Smile of the World by Carson Kanin, Roy. \$50-\$25, 5m4w, 2 act. Dramatic and moving story; a commentary on human relations.

Make Way for Lucie by John van Druten, Roy. \$50-\$25, 5m5w, 3 act. English period comedy.

Two Blind Mice by Samuel Speck, Roy. \$50-\$25, 14m4w, 3 act. An amusing satire on bureaucracy.

Bravo by Edna Ferber and George S. Kaufman, Roy. \$50-\$25, 9m7w, 3 act. An entertaining comedy about a group of refugee theatre people from Europe.

The Shop at Sly Corner by Edward Percy, Roy. \$25, 6m4w, melodrama, 3 act. Suspense play for advanced casts.

The Biggest Thief in Town by Dalton Trumbo, Roy. \$35-\$25, 10m2w, 3 act. Hilarity in an undertaking parlor.

The Young and Fair by N. Richard Nash, Roy. \$50-\$25, 21w, 3 act. Timely and courageous drama on idealism and personal ethics.

Dramatic Publishing Co., 1706 S. Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Don't Blame Me by Anne C. Martens, Roy. \$10, 7m7w, 3 act. High school comedy about a boy inventor.

The Perfect Idiot by Eunice and Grant Atkinson, Roy. \$10, 8m7w, high school farce; a boy-wonder acts a bigger idiot than he had planned.

The Four of Hearts Mystery by Ellery Queen (dramatized by Wm. Rand), Roy. \$25, 9m7w. A mystery that meets the needs of the amateur theatre and offers an array of colorful parts.

No Place to Park by William F. Davidson, Roy. \$25, 7m7w, 3 act. Lively comedy of young people and housing problems.

Uncle Fred Flits By by P. G. Wodehouse (dramatized by Perry Clark), Roy. \$25, 7m7w, 3 act. Hilarious farce-comedy of youth with excellent roles for all.

Seventeenth Summer by Maureen Daly (dramatized by Anne C. Martens), Roy. \$25, 6m7w, 3 act. A deft and sympathetic dramatization of youth.

On With the New by John McGreevey, Roy. \$10 to \$25, 6m9w, 3 act. A "teen-age girl learns that glamour can't be acquired overnight."

Oh, Brother! by Christopher Sergel, Roy. \$10-\$25, 6m5w, 3 act. Another comedy about the Jones family, and this time it is Paul's camera that causes all the trouble.

Danger—Willie At Work by Harold Koltzger Non-roy., 4m8w, 3 act. Junior high-school farce that finds Willie (of the well-known series) up to his neck in scientific experiments.

The Perils of Prudy by Rilla Carlisle, Non-roy., 4m7w and extras if desired, 3 act farce for junior high school with plenty of excitement and suspense.

The Initiation by Laurene Shields, Non-roy., 6m9w, 1 act for junior high school in which a surprise initiation backfires.

A Present for Elise by Kathleen M. Kotz, Non-roy., 3m5w, 1 act. Play about Beethoven as a boy. Recommended for use in grammar and junior high in connection with music appreciation work.

Heuer Publishing Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa:

Honey in the Hive by Donald Payton, Roy. \$10, 6m5w, 3 act comedy. Home-and-hearth play, with father getting into politics and finding who his real friends are.

Battle for Bill by Earl L. Russell, Roy. \$10, 4m5w, 3 act comedy. Another "teen-age play in which several leggy girls fight over an adolescent."

Seventeen is Awfully Young by Ruth and Nathan Hale, Roy. \$10,

5m6w, 3 act comedy. The title explains the total argument of the play.

Art Craft Play Co., Marion Iowa:

Half Past Teen by John Henderson, Roy. \$10, 5m7w, 3 act comedy. Adolescence involved in a Service Club election.

Grandma's Best Years, by Earl L. Russell, Roy. \$10, 6m10w, 3 act comedy. Grandma and her trusty shot-gun save the family from a petty criminal.

Wilbur Faces Life by Donald Payton, Non-roy., 3m5w, 1 act comedy. Wilbur mistakenly thinks he is a man, but adolescence wins out.

Longmans, Green & Co., 55 Fifth Ave., New York City:

The Clown Who Ran Away by Conrad Seiler, Roy. \$15, 22 or more parts that may be all female, all children, all adult, or mixed, 2act bare stage. Delightful comedy for children.

Three Damsels and A Dam by Mary Daugherty, Roy. \$10, 5m5w, and extras, 3 act. High comedy results when two men attempt to keep women from interfering with the completion of a dam.

Eastward in Eden by Dorothy Gardner, Roy. \$25, 7m7w, 3 act. The love story of Emily Dickinson—excellent dramatization. Suitable for colleges, little theatres and advanced high-school casts.

Eldridge Entertainment House, Franklin, Ohio:

Sixteen is Spring by Vincent Lindsay, Roy. \$10, 5m6w, 3 act. "Teen-age characters deal with a "Hollywood-struck" girl."

Judy and the Colonel by James F. Stone, Roy. \$10, 5m6w, 3 act comedy. Mistaken identity leads to the altar.

Anything for a Laugh by Robert St. Clair, Roy. \$10, 5m7w, 3 act comedy. A mixture of ventriloquism and romance.

How Green Was Her Boy-Friend by Nash and McMullen, Roy. \$10, 4m7w, 3 act comedy. Personality pills work strange results.

Ivan Bloom Hardin Co., Des Moines, Iowa:

The Miracle at Fatima by Byron B. Boyd, Roy. \$10, 6m10w, 1 act, religious drama. The Blessed Virgin appears to a little girl and gives instructions.

Dark Wind by Evelyn Neuenburg, Roy. \$5, 1m3w, 1 act drama. A nurse's prayer is answered on a hospital transport ship.

Crippled Heart by Helen White, Roy. \$5, 4m2w, 1 act drama. A crippled boy outwits a cruel father in this mountain play.

Row Peterson Co., 1911 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill.:

Fog Island by E. Clayton McCarty, Roy. \$1 to \$25, 4m7w, suspense play in 3 acts. Sinister characters; play for young people.

The Zoznah by Guernsey LePelley, Roy. \$1 to \$25, 6m7w, 3 act farce. "Teen-age antics centered around a luck-bringing animal called "the zoznah."

The Living Rock by Aileen Sargent, Roy. \$10, 10m5w and extras, religious drama in 3 acts. Life and times of Jesus as told by his friends and disciples.

Birthday Party by Edward Gilmore, Roy. \$5, 4w, 1 act drama. A girl escapes the atmosphere of hate in which she has been forced to live.

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

I, A Stranger by Grace E. Potter, Roy. \$25, 15m7w, 3 act. The moving story of an old man who realizes that he has passed into a world apart—the world of the very old—but finds triumph in the end.

It's A Hit! by J. C. McMullen (rewritten from the play *Sunshine* by Walter B. Hare), Roy. \$10, 4m7w, and extras, 3 act. The story of an injured baseball player and his fight for recovery. May be given as a straight comedy or musical comedy.

Sudden Romance by Hellen Hunter, Roy. \$10, 5m5w, 3 act. A gay summer romance with relatives trying to manage all details of the wedding for the couple.

The Wrecking Crew by Winifred Carol Storer, Roy. \$10, 5m7w, 3 act farce. A family resorts to many tricks to dislodge an unwelcome relative from their comfortable new home.

The Whiz Kids by Jay Tobias, Roy. \$10, 6m7w, 3 act farce. Another Tobias play in which twins wreak havoc in their attempts to solve the problems of their elders.

1950-51's Debate Topics Suggested

Four Questions High On Prospective List

Time for selecting a debate topic for 1950-51 is drawing near. Several topics are frequently mentioned as offering worth-while material for study and debate. These prospective topics may not all offer equally debatable questions, but perhaps by careful studying of the question, any one of them can be fitted to the Interscholastic League debaters' needs.

"Any suggestions or comments will be appreciated, and should be addressed to Bruce Roach, Box H, University Station, Austin.

1. *Unicameral Legislature for Texas.* There is a good deal of agitation to introduce a resolution at the next Legislature submitting an amendment for the establishment of a one-house legislature with anywhere from 60 to 100 members. The present Legislature has 150 in the House and 31 in the Senate. Advocates of the unicameral legislature stand primarily upon the argument for greater efficiency. On the other hand, there are a number of examples in recent years where the movement for efficiency in the field of government has often run rapidly from effective efficiency to strong-arm autocracy and self-interest. Advocates of the two-house system say that the way to get greater efficiency in the government is to elect better legislators. There is the question also of whether one house every year is not better than the two house legislature every two years.

2. *Legislation for a Minimum Standard of Living.* Here is one of the most important questions before the American people today. What it actually boils down to is: the Welfare State vs. Private Enterprise. Some people feel that it is up to the government to give them security. Recently there have been many bills before Congress to establish certain segments of a minimum standard of living—socialized medicine; federal aid to education; underwriting by the government of farm products, of manufactured goods, and the like. The big problem to be answered in this question is: how can laws be made for general welfare without curbing personal liberty?

3. *Atomic Energy Control.* Another big problem that everybody discusses but nobody knows much about is the question of what should be done about atomic energy. How can atomic energy be used and controlled? Authorities say that a necessary condition for our survival is world control of atomic energy—and that probably means a world government. Other authorities say that adequate control can come through the United Nations. The basic problem in atomic control is not how to make rules for control but how to enforce them.

4. *Federal Control of the Electric Utility Industry.* Here is the old problem of the federal government interfering with private enterprise. A basic section of this question deals with water conservation and the ability of the federal government to do more about this vital problem than local and state agencies. With water shortages all over the country, there is more and more agitation for Federal River Valley Authorities on the TVA and LCRA plan. There are many advocates for and against the plan of setting up regional valley authorities throughout the United States. If such authorities were established, the government would naturally be in the utility business. The question arises: should the government own our utilities?

Value of Speech Contests Depends on Contestants' Observing Rules, Care With Which Judges Chosen

By BRUCE ROACH
Director of Speech

Well-run speech contests are the responsibility of many people: the district and regional directors, the individual coaches and sponsors, and the participating students.

The poorly organized, inefficiently run contest is a big disappointment to everybody, but even more, badly conducted contests can be a definite detriment to the educational advancement of the students participating in them. After both students and teachers have spent months working on some activity, they are entitled to the best conditions possible. Adequate planning and complete co-operation between district directors and the various coaches is the keynote for bringing about these excellent conditions. Let us consider a few of the things which the district directors and the coaches can do to create good, worthwhile speech contests.

First of all, everybody who has anything to do with a contest must be familiar with the rules of the contest as set forth in the latest *Constitution and Rules*. Every member school has received a copy of this bulletin. Additional copies may be secured from the League office for 25c each. If the rules are

made clear to everybody and are adhered to rigidly, a great deal of the misunderstanding that sometimes occurs in speech contests will disappear.

It is the responsibility of the coaches to see that their students know the rules well, and are prepared to participate according to the rules. It is the responsibility of the district director to see that the contest is set up according to the rules and that the judges, timekeepers, and other helpers are completely conversant with the rules.

Second, the judging must be good if the contest is to be of greatest value. The district director and director general have immediate responsibility for getting the judges for the various contests. But individual coaches and sponsors must help set the standard for judging. Coaches should submit lists of persons they know to be qualified to the director so that he may have a number of qualified judges to choose from. If the teachers show sufficient interest and co-operation, directors will exert extra effort in securing good judges. The selection of qualified judges should start well ahead of the contest date.

For speech contests, the district director should make every effort to secure persons trained in the fields they are being asked to judge. In general, lawyers and ministers do not make good contest judges, even though they are public speakers.

The best place to get judges is from an institution of higher learning in the vicinity of the contest center. Panels of graduate students from colleges and universities often make good judges for two reasons: they are usually familiar with League procedure since many of them have participated themselves, and they are at the time engaged in speech work, which helps them to give fresh, authoritative criticisms.

District directors should be very careful about getting college and university teachers who are completely out of touch with high-school educational standards and with contest procedure. Such teachers are often opinionated and refuse to judge according to League standards. These judges can often ruin an otherwise well-run contest, but such teachers are few and far between.

Other sources for judges are schools in other classifications than those participating in the meet. For instance, in an A conference meet, AA speech teachers sometimes make the finest judges that can be found. Secondary school speech teachers are not only conversant with League procedures, but they also have a great interest in the educational values of the contests, since they themselves have students participating in

them.

District directors will be able to find in our schools and colleges many fine, well-qualified teachers who are excellent authorities and who will be an inspiration to the boys and girls in the criticisms they give. Regardless of whether graduate students, teachers, or citizens in the town are picked as judges, however, they must be selected with great care. Coaches, participants and audiences alike must feel that the judge is a person of ability and authority. Without such confidence in the judge, the contest will be a failure.

One of the finest periods of any speech contest is the critical session. District directors should endeavor to get judges to give oral criticisms after each contest. If the judges cannot do this, then they should at least give some written criticisms or some check sheets to each participant.

For district directors who would like to secure check sheets, the League office has sample sheets on declamation, debate, extemp, one-act play, and all the speech contests which can easily be mimeographed or typed by the director for use in his contest. These sheets are sent to district directors when the League office receives the names of the various directors. (In some cases, district organization information is slow in reaching the League office. If you are appointed a district director for any of the speech events, write the League office direct for materials.)

Oral criticism is desirable in every contest, but of all the contests the oral criticism is perhaps the most valuable in the one-act play contest. Where acting, directing, and technical work are all involved, judges find it somewhat difficult to give adequate criticisms when they merely check the criticism sheet.

And speaking of critic judges, of interest particularly to one-act play coaches are the following observations made by a committee of critic judges for one-act plays. These observations might be of value in improving contests from the production angle. (Quoted from an article by Bruce Roach in the December, 1949, *Dramatics Magazine*.)

1. Secondary school directors seem to have difficulty smoothing out the erratic and tense action of high-school students in the heavy and highly emotional plays.

2. Directors have difficulty producing light comedy and farce—particularly plays featuring adolescent characters—because high-school actors are inclined to give silly and exaggerated performances rather than honest, sincere characterizations.

3. Critics—often unintentional—are strongly influenced by the choice of play. Even though they

Extension Library Offers Numerous Aids To Teaching

For many years the Extension Loan Library of The University of Texas has been lending package libraries to teachers and students. It serves schools in all parts of the State, but mainly those in towns or rural districts where there are small libraries or none at all.

Here are some questions which are generally asked about the loan library:

What is a Package Library? It is a collection of material all on the same subject, consisting of pamphlets and articles taken from periodicals. The number of articles in it varies, but the average number is twelve.

How are Package Libraries Used in Schools? There are many ways in which package libraries are used to advantage in school work. The history teacher finds them of value in presenting current events. The English teacher uses them in theme work. Teachers of social sciences borrow material on topics discussed in their classes. Latin teachers find a wealth of material to help in making their subject interesting. Students interested in debating can obtain material on both sides of almost any timely debate question. Libraries have been made up on many educational topics.

On What Subjects May Package Libraries Be Borrowed? Package libraries are available on thousands and thousands of subjects, in fact, on almost any important present-day topic. There are hundreds of topics on different phases of literature, art, music, famous people, education, agriculture, politics, vocations, etc. There is a special collection on Texas. Package libraries on technical subjects and on subjects so broad that a book is needed for a comprehensive treatment are not available.

What is the Procedure for Borrowing Package Libraries? A borrower having access to a school or public library must ask his librarian to procure material from here which is not available in his library. If there is no library in his school or town, he may make his request directly to the Extension Loan Library, stating his subject clearly and specifically. The material will be sent to him for a period of two weeks. There will be no charge for the service, but he will be expected to pay the postage both ways. A free Package Library Service Catalog, giving regulations for borrowing material and containing classified lists of some of the topics on which material is available, will be sent to anyone requesting it. Address: Extension Loan Library, University of Texas, Austin.

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JEANNIE KAUFMAN

Aransas Pass Girl Is Best Declaimer

To the students in Aransas Pass High School, Jeannie Kaufman is something extra special. Not just simply that she won the state championship in Senior Girls' Declamation, Conference A, in the spring of 1949. But that she is the first person ever to bring a state championship home to Aransas Pass High.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Kaufman of Aransas Pass is now attending Southern Methodist University. And having proven her ability, she is now putting it to further use by majoring in speech.

Jeannie was coached by Scott R. Ellis, who praised her as an outstanding student as well as top-notch competitor in declamation. Ellis, a graduate of East Texas State Teachers College, went to the Gulf Coast city in September, 1947, and within two years turned out a champion. His pupils also won first places in girls' extemp speaking in both district and regional contests in 1948, firsts in girls' debate and junior girls' declamation in district contest in 1949. He refuses to take credit for the success of his efforts, however, saying that it was due to the full support given by "a grand group" to all their undertakings.

Jeannie was salutatorian of the Aransas Pass graduating class of 1949. Careful training, hard work, and scholastic

Littlefield, Wichita Falls and Thomas Jefferson Capture State Football Championships of 1949

With the crowning of Thomas Jefferson of San Antonio, Wichita Falls, and Littlefield as the state champions in interscholastic football, the 1949 season came to a close.

During the season, which saw 24,404 boys participating in approximately 3,500 games, public interest and attendance throughout the state remained very high. Many areas of the state reported the greatest attendance ever.

In 1949 there were 845 schools fielding teams, as compared with 840 in 1948. The number of boys participating increased 473 over last year. The breakdown as to conferences shows that there were 26 City Conference teams (no change); 85 Conference AA (up one); 227 Conference A (down one); 340 Conference B (up 16); and 167 Six-Man (down 11). Again

this year, Texas fielded more high-school football teams than any other state in the nation.

Thomas Jefferson of San Antonio won the City Conference championship from Sunset of Dallas, 31 to 13, to become the second Interscholastic League champion in the new conference. The AA Conference title went to Wichita Falls after a thrilling 14-13 game with Austin High School, Austin. Littlefield bested Mexia, 13 to 0, to capture the Conference A title.

City Conference
The four City Conference district winners were: Sunset (Dallas), Paschal (Ft. Worth), San Jacinto (Houston), Thomas Jefferson (San Antonio).

Semi-final scores were as follows: Sunset 26, Paschal 25; Thomas Jefferson 7, San Jacinto 6.

In the final match, played at Dallas December 10, Thomas Jefferson won over Sunset 31-13.

Conference AA
The Conference AA district winners were: Pampa, Wichita Falls, Lubbock, Austin (El Paso), Abilene, Breckenridge, Paris, Highland Park (Dallas), Marshall, Conroe, Port Arthur, Galveston, Corsicana, Austin, Alice, Harlingen.

Bi-district winners: Wichita Falls 20, Pampa 12; Austin (El Paso) 37, Lubbock 12; Abilene 35, Breckenridge 0; Highland Park 33, Paris 0; Marshall 28, Conroe 7; Port Arthur 26, Galveston 7; Austin 33, Corsicana 19; Alice 12, Harlingen 6.

Quarter-final results were: Wichita Falls 58, Austin (El Paso) 6; Highland Park 20, Abilene 6; Port Arthur 13, Marshall 0;

Austin 28, Alice 7.

Results of the semi-finals: Wichita Falls 21, Highland Park 0; Austin 20, Port Arthur 14.

In the final game, which was played at Ft. Worth on December 23, Wichita Falls won over Austin by a score of 14 to 13.

Conference A
Winners in the 32 Conference A districts were: Phillips, Lefors, Spur, Littlefield, Wink, Haskell, Ballinger, Ranger, Burk Burnett, Bowie, Arlington, Garland, Honey Grove, Atlanta, Mineola, Leverett's Chapel (Ovarton), Kaufman, Grand Saline, La Vega (Waco), Mexia, Rosebud, Lampass, Brenham, New Braunfels, Alvin, French (Beaumont), El Campo, Edna, Freer, Mission, Edison (San Antonio), Uvalde.

Bi-district winners were: Lefors 42, Phillips 28; Littlefield 47, Spur 14; Wink 47, Haskell 12; Ballinger 6, Ranger 2; Bowie 19, Burk Burnett 7; Garland 6, Arlington 6 (Garland won on penetrations); Atlanta 61, Honey Grove 6; Mineola 39, Leverett's Chapel 26; Grand Saline 20, Kaufman 13; Mexia 23, La Vega 7; Rosebud 16, Lampass 14; New Braunfels 27, Brenham 13; French 21, Alvin 19; El Campo 14, Edna 7; Mission 13, Freer 6; Uvalde 34, Edison 0.

Regional results: Littlefield 26, Lefors 6; Ballinger 33, Wink 7; Garland 7, Bowie 0; Mineola 18, Atlanta 13; Mexia 53, Grand Saline 0; New Braunfels 21, Rosebud 0; El Campo 28, French 6; Uvalde 19, Mission 7.

Quarter-final results: Littlefield 34, Ballinger 6; Garland 7, Mineola 7 (Garland won on penetrations); Mexia 26, New Braunfels 6; Uvalde 33, El Campo 13.

Semi-finals: Littlefield 27, Garland 13; Mexia 7, Uvalde 6.

In the final game played at Abilene on December 26, Littlefield won over Mexia 13 to 0.

Conference B
Conference B winners in the 44 districts were: White Deer, Kress and Turkey were co-champions in District 2, and Kress was chosen to represent the district, Olton, Meadow, Alpine, Fabens and Marfa were co-champions in District 5, and Marfa was selected as the representative of the district, Iraan, Eden, Hermleigh, Rule, Wylie (Abilene), Rising Star, Cranfills Gap and Valley Mills were co-champions in District 12, and Valley Mills was chosen to represent the district, Valley View (Iowa Park), Frisco, Van Alstyne, Cooper, Alvarado, Rosen Heights (Ft. Worth), Richardson, State Orphans' Home (Corsicana), Brownsboro, Hughes Springs, Sabine (Gladewater), White Oak (Longview), Beckville, Elkhart, Calvert, Academy (Temple), Groveton, Anahuac, Tomball, East Bernard, Waller, Smithville, Granger, Lometa, San Felipe (Del Rio), Nixon, George West, Pettus and Three Rivers tied in District 39, and George West was selected, Port Lavaca, Taft, Bishop, Benavides, Rio Hondo.

Bi-district scores for Conference B follow: Kress 21, White Deer 6; Olton 24, Meadow 0; Marfa 39, Iraan 19; Eden 40, Hermleigh 25; Rule 25, Wylie (Abilene) 7; Frisco 13, Valley View (Iowa Park) 7; Van Alstyne 33, Cooper 7; Rosen Heights 27, Alvarado 18; Richardson 0, State Orphans' Home (Corsicana) 0 (Richardson won on penetrations); Brownsboro 34, Hughes Springs 6; White Oak 25, Sabine 13; Elkhart 19, Beckville 12; Academy 25, Calvert 13; Groveton 7, Anahuac 6; Tomball 39, East Bernard 14; Smithville 6; Waller 0; Granger 49, Lometa 0; San Felipe 32, Nixon 13; Port Lavaca 26, George West 26 (Port Lavaca won on penetrations); Taft 12, Bishop 6; Benavides 45, Rio Hondo 12.

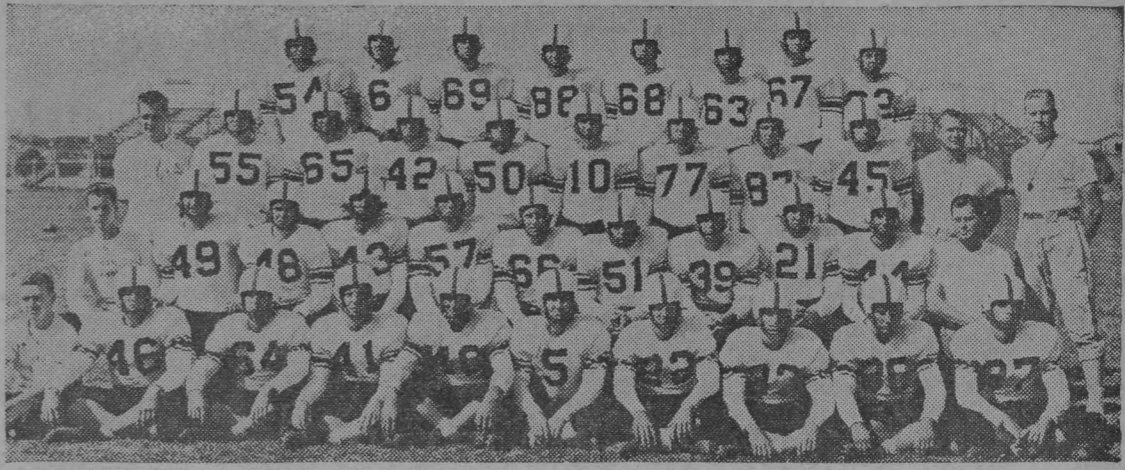
Scores of the Regional championship matches: Kress 13, Olton 6; Eden 19, Marfa 14; Rising Star 32, Rule 20; Van Alstyne 18, Frisco 6; Rosen Heights 12, Richardson 7; White Oak 39, Brownsboro 0; Elkhart 7, Academy 6; Tomball 12, Groveton 0; Granger 26, Smithville 18; Port Lavaca 28, San Felipe 19; Benavides 6, Taft 0.

SIX-MAN RESULTS
District winners: Gruver, Bovina, Weinert, Wilson, Grandfalls, Van Horn, Flower Grove (Ackerly), Sterling City, Mozelle (Fisk), Fairly, Dripping Springs, Comfort, Oklaunion, Allen (no schedule played in District 15), Karnack, New Caney, Colmesneil, High Island, Danbury, Camp Wood-Knipapa-La Pryor (co-champions in 21, and La Pryor was chosen to represent the district), Natalia, Poth, San Perlita.

Scores in the bi-district playoffs were: Gruver 28, Bovina 20; Weinert 29, Wilson 18; Grandfalls 47, Van Horn 12; Sterling City

54, Flower Grove 12; Mozelle 32, Fairy 2; Dripping Springs 52, Comfort 32; Oklaunion 60, Allen 38; New Caney 58, Colmesneil 24; High Island 40, Danbury 7; Natalia 57, La Pryor 12; Poth 25, San Perlita 12. Since there was no schedule played in District 15, Karnack (winner in District 16) was bi-district champion by default.

Beginning with the 1949 season six-man football schools played to a regional championship, Regional matches, with scores, follow: Weinert 8, Gruver 6; Grandfalls 53, Sterling City 26; Dripping Springs 20, Mozelle 6; Karnack 45, Oklaunion 26; New Caney 52, High Island 13; Natalia 39, Poth 21.



CONFERENCE AA CHAMPIONS FOR 1949—Wichita Falls High School Coyotes won the University Interscholastic League football championship for 1949 by defeating the Austin High School Maroons 14 to 13. The Coyote team included, left to right:

First row: Dick Long, manager; Edward Beach, Bill Chaney, James Self, Fletcher Grissom, L. J. Ivie, Billy Coulson, Buddy Baird, Merrell Blakely, and Bernard Wagborne.

Second row: Deryl Lewis, manager; James Smith, Charles Ward, Benny Leggett, Don Fritts, Weldon

Walker, Clifton Taylor, Tommy Fields, Buddy Henderson, Billy Bookout, and Weldon Bill, assistant coach.

Third row: Joe Carter, manager; Wilton Ashby, Charles Gregg, Quentin Kramer, Bill Waggoner, Everard Terrill, Jerry Fouts, Raymond Atkins, Charles Sanders, Hunter Kirkpatrick, assistant coach; and Joe Golding, coach.

Fourth row: Bill Harris, DeLynn Patterson, Ronald Whitehead, Bob Penick, Clay Fulcher, Kermit Cummings, Richard Ledbetter, and Charles Wolston.



CITY CONFERENCE CHAMPIONS—The Mustangs of Thomas Jefferson High School, San Antonio, won the City Conference championship for 1949 with a victory over Sunset High School of Dallas. Front row, left to right, are Tom Sawyer, manager, Joe Monaco, Calvin Surtees, Jack Hamer, Raymond Gill, Mickey Thompson, Jerry Pyle, Hadley Foster, Eugene Hendrickson, Pat Proctor, and Jerry Hollingsworth, manager.

Second row are Vernon Walenta, line coach, Robert Hundley, Morris Spector, Lewis Pantuso, Don Raybourn, Pat Tolar, John Bue nz, Cleo Crouch, Roy Jones, Calvin Mickler, S. M. Meeks, and Billy Quinn.

Back Row are Jewell Wallace, head coach, Dan Blenis, Harold Pryor, Malcolm Kitchens, Byron Donis, Don Barksdale, Eric Knebel, Richard Tyman, Dale Hoagland, Tommy Hairston, Rudy Fuentes, James Hill, and Harry Leonard, manager. Eddie Chamber is missing from the picture.

Postscripts on Athletics:

Grade School Football Discussed

DR. RHEA H. WILLIAMS
Athletic Director

The recent emphasis which some schools have been placing on elementary interschool football is a matter which should be of concern to all people who have a true educational philosophy relative to the place of athletics in our public school systems. Several weeks ago this writer opened his morning newspaper and saw to his amazement that grade school boys representing Texas elementary schools had scheduled a bowl game. The name of the bowl indicated that someone other than school people had instigated this game. This is typical of all bowl games in that they are all held in the name of charity or some similar worthwhile activity.

This column does not know of one professional organization, educational, medical or psychological, which has ever sanctioned an elementary interschool football

program. They are usually unanimous in their expressions that extreme competition in the form of interschool elementary football contests are hazardous to the young boy's development from all angles.

Pupils of late elementary age are in the midst of the period of most rapid growth with the consequent bodily weaknesses and maladjustments, partial ossification of bones, mental and emotional stresses, physiological adjustments, and hearts which have not fully reached the maturity needed to carry on strenuous interschool elementary football.

The fact that the elementary school child is not yet emotionally and psychologically balanced at this stage of his growth, is enough evidence within itself for any educator to discourage interschool elementary football contests. As a parent, I would not want any of my children playing

a strenuous interschool elementary football schedule; nor do I want them utilized to promote any product or cause, regardless of how worthy the product or cause may be.

This column is not against a football program in the elementary school which fits into the physical education program. Never have we seen any evidence of a reliable nature to indicate that a concentrated program of interschool elementary football produces better high-school teams. Fundamentals of passing, punting, throwing, catching, blocking, and similar skills, can be taught in regular scheduled classes, and along with intramural games can produce the same results without risking the dangers of extreme interschool elementary football games.

Junior high-school football is sanctioned by many state associations at the present time on a limited basis. This column believes that a limited football interschool program in junior high school can be justified on an educational basis provided it is properly directed. If games are played in 6-minute quarters, with rules to regulate size and weight of participants, with no more than six games per season, and similar safeguards, interschool football on the junior high-school level can be justified as an educational experience for the adolescent boy.

The League at the present time does not sponsor either junior-high school or elementary school football. The only football plan now offered to member schools is for senior high schools. Many administrators have requested that the League sponsor junior high-school football so that it might be better regulated. However, as the situation now exists the League has no control over junior high-school or elementary interschool football. If the trend continues of more and more elementary schools engaging in interschool football, our school administrators, teachers and coaches must face the issue squarely and render a decision which will be physiologically, socially, and mentally sound as based on the best scientific and educational research in the field of child growth and development.

As far as this writer is concerned, he is unequivocally opposed to strenuous interschool elementary football contests. The total development of the elementary child should be the goal of elementary education. Interschool football competition has a vital part to play in the total development of the child if it is given correctly and at the proper time in the pupil's growth pattern. This column does not believe that the elementary school is the place nor the time for arduous interschool football contests.

Do You Remember When?

Mack Keeble was an Austin High School track star? In 1922, by winning first place in the 120 yard high hurdles and 220 yard low hurdles, setting a new record in the low hurdles, placing second in high jump and running a lap in the mile relay, Mack held Austin win the Class A championship.

Now District Superintendent, Producing Department, Kermit, for the Magnolia Petroleum Company, M. M. Keeble declares that he "chose a type of work which would keep him out of doors," because of his keen interest in sports, "which often influences a man's choice in his career work." But before he went to work for Magnolia in 1926, he built a distinguished record as a Missouri University and Olympic track star.

After graduation from Austin High School, Mack represented Austin in the National Interscholastic Meet at Chicago, placing in four events. These included a first in 120 yard high hurdles, second in 220 low hurdles, third in broad jump and fourth in javelin. Keeble shared high point honors for the meet, and single-handed gave Austin a tie for second place in the national meet.

Keeble's first race as a member of the MU varsity was at a dual

meet with Kansas University. He ran the 50 yard high hurdles in an unofficial world's record time of 6 seconds flat. Thirty minutes later he tied the world's record for the 50 yard high hurdles in 5.9. At the Missouri Valley Indoor Conference meet, Mack broke the 50 yard high hurdle record and equalled the conference record in the 50 yard low hurdles. Both records still stand.

During the rest of the indoor season Mack presented Missouri with 67 out of a possible 70 points. A bad knee forced him into one second place in the low hurdles.

In May, 1924, entered Olympic trials at Lawrence, Kans., and won the 120 yard high hurdles and second place in the hop, step and jump. At the final Olympic trials at Cambridge, Mass., he failed to place in the hurdles, falling after hitting the seventh hurdle. The fall reinjured the knee, but he was able, despite a brace, to place second in the hop-step and jump, when his final jump was 49-10 1/2. At the Olympic Games in Paris, France, Mack injured the knee on the first jump. A month later, however, he defeated seven national champions in an international meet at Rotterdam, Holland in the 120 yard high hurdles, setting a Holland record.

The bad knee prevented Mack from reaching further heights in track competition, but the records he had already hung up are a challenge to any track man. His outstanding record on the track, and his achievements with the Magnolia company (he is in charge of 20 drilling rigs, 1,000 oil and gas wells, 280 men) are adequate proof that a star in sports usually has what it takes to be a winner in business competition too.



KEEBLE



CONFERENCE A CHAMPIONS—The Littlefield Wildcats won the Conference A championship for 1949 by defeating the Mexia Black Cats. Coaches of the Littlefield team are Jay Fikes, head coach; Pat Patterson and Forrest Martin, assistant coaches.

Team members are, back row: Donald Crostley, Bobby Cox, Bobby Barker, Jim Fowler, Dick Hopping, Floyd Pinkerton, Floyd Goff, Jerry Cotter, John Fowler, Johnny Edwards, and Gene Renfro;

center row: Jerry Dunn, manager, Freddie Howard, Teddy Brewster, Stephen Brock, Frank Gage, Clifford Hopping, Billy Cowan, Robert Rutledge, Jackie McCanlies, Joe Walters, Darrel Nichols, Glenn Bob Barnett, and Joe Black, assistant manager; and front row, Robert Attaway, Arlen Wesley, Charles Askew, Tom Bailes, M. C. Northam, Billy Frank Davis, Joe Walden, Joe Paul Owens, and George Heard.

League Suspends Carrollton's Team

Carrollton High School was suspended from the Interscholastic League basketball competition for 1949-50 by vote of the League's State Executive Committee last month.

The action came as a result of a game which Carrollton played with Lewisville, a suspended school. The League Constitution and Rules, Article XIII, Section 3, prohibits a member school from playing a suspended school on penalty of being suspended for the remainder of the year in which the offense occurs, plus the following year of competition.

Since the Carrollton-Lewisville game was played before the regular season began, the Executive Committee ruled that the Carrollton suspension should apply only during the 1949-50 basketball play. Carrollton will not be suspended in 1950-51, as would have been the case had the violation of the League rule occurred during a later part of the season.

The game under question was played on November 29 at Carrollton, between the Conference A, District 12 home team and the suspended team, formerly in District 35-B, Lewisville. Notice of Lewisville suspension was given Carrollton through the Official Notices column of the INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUER, as required in the Constitution and Rules, and the notice was in the hands of the school's administrators prior to scheduling and playing the game.

Suspension was voted by the Executive Committee even though the District 12-A District Executive Committee had asked that no action be taken on the case. Superintendent R. L. Turner of Carrollton represented that school before the state committee.



Q. A boy played football and basketball at School A in 1947. He moved to School B in 1948 but did not participate in football or basketball at this school; and moved to School C the 1949 season. Is he eligible for football and basketball at School C?

A. No. Article VIII, Section 14 specifies that a boy, once he has participated in football or basketball, is not eligible at a school to which he transfers until he has been in attendance at the school he represents for a period of one year. In other words, he cannot establish his eligibility in one school by attending another school, even though he did not play football or basketball at the former.

News and Views of the Coaches

By STAN LAMBERT
Publicity Director, THSCA

Austin was selected as the site for the 18th annual coaching school at the meeting of the Board of Directors in Fort Worth last month. Outsiders would doubtless be surprised to see how little that politics, string-pulling, personal prejudices etc., enter into this picture. The board does, however, consider the preferences as expressed by Mac's poll of the membership as a potent factor; but at the same time takes into consideration how those voting would have voted had they known as much about the situation as was known by the board. Each member weighs the various advantages and disadvantages of each bid and votes by secret ballot.

As we sit in on the board meetings as its publicity director we are constantly impressed with the sincerity and conscientiousness with which each individual member deliberates each issue affecting the high-school coaching profession in Texas. Each member seems to be well aware of the fact that he is representing his region and that he must vote so as to be able to face his constituents with a clear conscience.

We have long since been convinced that the secret of the strength of the Association lies in the caliber of men that the various regions send to the board to represent them. As the new ones come in they are invariably representative of the middle-of-the-road school of thought—or possibly even a bit on the conservative side. There are a few radicals in the coaching field just as in any other profession; but this minority has never been able to make much of an impression on the Association policies. So long as this condition exists the Association will continue to grow in size, influence, and power; but a few ill-advised steps could easily tear down years of hard work.

A TOUCHY ISSUE

Baseball is rapidly becoming a touchy subject to too many of the football coaches over the state. Unfortunately the principal issue involved is that neither the baseball coaches nor the school administrators can do much about it. With baseball coming back on the high-school sports calendar the professional sports are moving in and advising boys not to risk their baseball futures by playing football.

The Denison case gained no little prominence last year; and now another prominent Class AA coach is literally up in arms because a major league scout advised two of his 14-year old junior high pitchers not to risk an injury in football so as to be able to play

big league ball. This coach reported that he was able to get them back out for football only after much persuasion. Naturally he resents this intrusion on the part of the scout.

The typical scout is ruthless in his tactics. In most cases he is no more able to predict what a 14-year-old pitcher will do at the age of 18 or 20 than the football coach is able to predict how valuable he will be to the football squad in his senior year. However this does not prevent the scout from "playing it safe" and advising all of them to give up football, while painting to the youngsters pictures of a brilliant career in professional baseball. Of course he does not tell the kid that there are a hundred bush leaguers starving to death. If there ever was a case of righteous indignation this is it.

If this practice is continued the football coach is going to have no other alternative than to fight it at its source. With high-school baseball at the stage it is now, it can't afford to have the football coach fighting it. We would regret to see this happen because it will cast the football coach in a bad light and his actions will be wide open to unjust criticism. We sincerely hope that the scouts will see the light and lay off these boys until they finish their high-school eligibility. If they are half smart they'll do it too.

There are some coaches that have gone so far as to express the opinion that professional baseball has bought the support of some sports writers in Texas; but we have never gone along with that school of thought. Possibly it is because we know the sports writers over the state a bit better than the average coach. We think, just as do most of the high-school football coaches, that baseball has its place in the scheme of things, but that such tactics cannot be tolerated. Since there are some boys in school that love the game, football is perfectly willing to continue to subsidize it from the football gate receipts—up until baseball starts killing the goose that is laying the golden eggs.

There are a few who recall that on many occasions, Sammy Baugh got this same advice. Had he heeded it, football would have lost one of its most brilliant stars—and he later proved that he was not capable of playing major league ball anyway. We might also add that his baseball failure was not due to a football injury either, because he never got one—in fact he hasn't been hurt yet.

NOT JUST 'GREENBACK'

Blue, black, and green are the three colors used in printing a U S \$1 bill.

NSWA Endorses UIL's Sponsoring Girls' Basketball

The National Section on Women's Athletics of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, through its Texas representative, last month endorsed the Interscholastic League's plans to sponsor basketball competition for girls next year.

Mrs. Ruth Mottley, NSWA representative for this state, wrote from Houston that "the NSWA representatives in Texas feel that the League's sponsorship of girls' basketball is about the only way we could ever expect to attain controlled competition governed by standards which will contribute solely to the welfare of the players."

As reported in earlier issues of the LEAGUER, the University Interscholastic League will offer a plan for girls' basketball for the 1950-51 season. The action followed recommendation by the League's Advisory Council, made up of representatives from every region of every conference in the state, and approval of the action by the State Executive Committee.

Mrs. Mottley endorsed the League action, saying that the one major purpose of NSWA is "to encourage, promote and expand athletic programs for girls, with special emphasis upon safeguards for health and safety."

"In order to achieve these ends, we will work with the League through our established Boards and representatives. These organizations are geared to hold clinics for players and coaches, interpret rules and qualify officials," she wrote.



Health Education in Schools by J. F. Williams and Ruth Abernathy. The Ronald Press, New York City, 1949, pp. 316. Price \$3.50.

The results of the selective draft for World War II, indicating that a large per cent of our youth was not up to desired health standards, has brought about a pronounced interest in health education in recent years. The public schools were among the first to realize and to admit that their efforts in the field of health education were mediocre, lackadaisical, and limited in scope. Most of this inertia resulted from the lack of trained educators in the area of health and child growth.

To remedy this lack of teacher preparation, to give an over-all picture of the school's responsibility in the area of health, and to point out the relationships of the home, the community and the school in attacking this problem, appears to be the chief focus of the authors of this treatise. Readers will find a complete bibliography available with each unit in case they desire to pursue any given area of health education more in detail. The units are well balanced to give a complete view of a functional school health program. It is written in a vocabulary which is understandable to lay personnel, and the style of writing is lifelike and stimulating.

The only thing that is missing is a pictorial background for the various units. This reviewer is firmly convinced that a reasonable amount of well-chosen pictorial outlines are essential for a good educational text in health. It is an excellent book for students in teacher training and teachers in the field who desire to become acquainted with the latest trends in the field of health education.—R.W.