

LEAGUE ADVISORY COUNCIL—All but one of the 23 members of the Legislative Advisory Council for the University Interscholastic League are pictured as they paused during their deliberations Nov. 3. They are, left to right, standing O. B. Chambers, Region II-B; Edwin Bowen, III-B; Minton White, VII-AA; Virgil Curran, VI-AA; R. B. Sparks, V-AA; Frank Pollitt, VIII-AA; Frank Singletary, IV-B; Dr. E. H. Black, La Marque, V-A; Wright Chrane, VIII-B; Ira Huchingson, II-A; E. M. Smith, VII-B; Dr. Hollis Moore, IV-AA; P. J. Dodson, VI-B; and Clyde Abshier, V-B.

Council Votes for New Ballot On Spring Football Training

A great number of important actions were taken by the Interscholastic League Advisory Council in its annual fall meeting, Nov. 2 and 3. Twenty-two of the 23 elected representatives of all regions of each conference were present in Austin for the deliberations.

ONE IMPORTANT result of the Council's work may be the voting of all League member schools once again on the problem of spring training for football. The Council recommended to the State Executive Committee that a referendum ballot be sent out on a two-fold proposition. If the recommendation is approved by the Executive Committee, member schools would be asked to take their choice between:

1. Limiting spring training for football to 21 calendar days (now 30 calendar days), and permitting fall practice to begin one week prior to the first Friday in September, provided no games are played until the third weekend after the beginning of the fall training period.
2. Eliminating spring training, and permitting fall practice to begin the second Monday prior to the first Friday in September, provided no games are played until the third weekend after the beginning of the fall training period.

In other important actions, the Council voted to amend the out-of-state competition rule, asked that a committee study the entire problem of representation at the State Meet, voted to change the plan of the State Basketball Tournament, asked the State Executive Committee and schools of the state to approve a change in the rules governing ineligibility as the result of a series of changes of school, and adopted a schedule of fees for basketball officials. There were a number of other actions, but these were the most important.

With Dean James R. D. Eddy, of the Division of Extension, University of Texas, presiding, the following members of the Council carried through its business between 2:15 Sunday, Nov. 2, and 11:45 a.m. Monday, Nov. 3:

R. B. Norman, Amarillo, Region I-AA; Lee Johnson, Phillips, I-A; John T. Morris, O'Donnell, I-B; John F. Bailey, Breckenridge, II-AA; Ira R. Huchingson, Hamlin, II-A; O. B. Chambers, Early Schools, Brownwood, II-B.

Also, Jack Ryan, McKinney, III-AA; Dale Douglas, Pleasant Grove Schools, Dallas, III-A; Edwin Bowen, Boyd, III-B; Hollis A. Moore, Tyler, IV-AA; Frank L. Singletary, Troup, IV-B; R. B. Sparks, Baytown, V-AA; E. H. Black, La Marque, V-A; Clyde Abshier, Deer Park, V-B.

Also, Virgil Curran, Alamo Heights High School, San Antonio, VI-AA; Sterling H. Fly, Crystal City, VI-A; P. J. Dodson, Bastrop, VI-B; Minton White, Alice, VII-AA; E. M. Smith, Sinton, VII-A; Walter Coers, Los Fresnos, VII-B; Frank Pollitt, Bowie High School, El Paso, VIII-AA; and Wright Chrane, Pyote, VIII-B. Only Superintendent F. L. Moffett of Center, Region IV-A, was unable to attend, due to illness in his family.

CONCERNING the out-of-state competition rule, which now prohibits an athlete from taking part in any out-of-state athletic contest unless approved by the State Executive Committee, the Council voted to make an exception of such contests as occur during the summer. The rule, Art. VIII, Sec. 20, already states "This rule does not apply to regular scheduled school games arranged by the school officials," and would have added, "nor to athletic contests participated in between the closing and opening of the individual school term." Provisions of the amateur rule governing the awards which may be accepted of course apply to these summer contests despite the change in the out-of-state rule.

This proposed change in the out-of-state rule will go to the member schools on a referendum ballot if the suggestion is approved by the State Executive Committee.

On the matter of representation at the State Meet, the Council was (Cont. on p. 2, col. 5)

Four Conferences Scheduled Before Christmas Holidays

Four Student Activities Conferences are on the League calendar before Christmas, and four remain for January and February.

Close at hand is the Nov. 22 conference at The University of Texas, for South Central Texas. Following closely afterward is the Dec. 6 conference at Abilene Christian College for Central West Texas, and two conferences on Dec. 13, at Odessa and Canyon, for West Texas and the Northern Panhandle, respectively.

30th UIL Breakfast To Hear Henry Porter

The Thirtieth Annual Interscholastic League Breakfast, held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Texas State Teachers Association, will be held November 28, in El Paso.

Scene of the breakfast will be the Ballroom of the Cortez Hotel in El Paso. The breakfast will begin at 7:30 a.m. on the Friday following Thanksgiving Day.

Speaker for the breakfast, as announced by last month's *Leaguer* will be Henry V. Porter, Executive-Secretary of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations. His topic will be "Trends in High School Athletic Administration."

Prin. R. B. Norman, Amarillo High School, will preside at the breakfast. Prin. Norman, long a leader in Interscholastic League work, is a member of the Legislative Advisory Council.

Mr. Porter will be introduced by Dr. Rhea H. Williams, Director of Athletics, Interscholastic League.

Full details on menu, price, and reservations are carried in the program printed below.

The speaker for the Thirtieth Breakfast will come from Chicago headquarters of the National Federation. He is editor of the National Press Service, Secretary of the National Basketball

Debate Handbooks All But Sold Out

Schools planning to conduct debate activities this year should send for materials from the Interscholastic League at once. Practically all of the N U E A Bulletins on International Organizations are sold out already, and when the ones now on hand are gone, no more can be obtained. Your check should accompany your order. Make it payable to Interscholastic League, and send your order to the League, Box H, University Station, Austin, Texas. Still available are the following materials:

N U E A Handbook Volume I, 75c (No Vol. II left).

League Brief and Bibliography, 15c.

With the above, a package of free material will be sent to supplement this year's League Debate Proposition: Resolved, That the Atlantic Pact Nations should Form a Federal Union.

PROGRAM

of the

Thirtieth Annual Interscholastic League Breakfast and Section Meeting

Ballroom, Cortez Hotel
El Paso, Texas

November 28, 1952, 7:30 a.m.

R. B. NORMAN, *Principal,*
Amarillo High School, *Presiding*
J. O. WEBB, *Houston, Secretary*

League Section Motto:

Better Citizenship Through Contests

Invocation

Introduction of Speaker—Dr. Rhea H. Williams, Athletic Director, University Interscholastic League

Address—"Trends in High School Athletic Administration," H. V. Porter, Executive Secretary, National High School Athletic Federation

Discussion

MENU
Fruit Juice
Bacon
Eggs
Jelly

Reservations, \$1.75 per plate. Make sure of a place by forwarding \$1.75 to Miss Willie Thompson, Secretary of the League, Box H, University Station, Austin, Texas, at once. Tickets will be forwarded on receipt of price.

Let the Facts Speak for Themselves

Already this fall, slightly over 11,000 Texas high school and junior high school students have taken part in a University Interscholastic League-sponsored workshop, clinic or conference.

Four Student Activities Conferences have drawn a total of slightly more than 4,000 students and teachers. Twelve basketball clinics have added an additional 3,600 plus. And three choral clinic-workshops have almost matched the totals in the other two divisions, with nearly 3,500 in attendance.

These figures, briefly stated, reflect in a small measure the impact on the public schools of Texas of the League's program for making available to every section of the state the best in trained leadership in the various activities, from journalism to music to basketball.

It would be financially impossible for any group of schools to hire the mass of talent which the League, through its cooperative arrangements with the great colleges and universities of the state, makes available to the public schools of Texas.

The figures for attendance at the Student Activities Conferences read: Eagle Pass, 75, Dallas, 850, Houston, 2,200, Lubbock, 510, and Kilgore, 350. The 12 girls' basketball clinics have averaged 300 persons, and have varied from 150 to 500. These clinics were held at Brownwood, Denton, San Marcos, Kilgore, Kingsville, Austin, Dallas, Nacogdoches, Alpine, Commerce, and Canyon.

Waco, Huntsville, and Houston have already been hosts to choral clinic-workshops, with a combined attendance of well over 3,000 singers and their directors.

The Student Activities Conference program is not yet half done; there are still 15 music workshops remaining on the schedule, and one girls' basketball clinic remains. So, for most of the state, the opportunity still exists for participating in these far-flung activities of the League. Each school is being notified. Be on the look-out for your regional conference or clinic.

Of Number Sense Contest

J. M. Hurt Named State Director

J. M. Hurt, professor of applied mathematics at the University of Texas, has accepted the position of director of the Number Sense Contest, sponsored by the University Interscholastic League.

"I FEEL HONORED in having been appointed director of Number Sense Contest," he said. "Although I have much to learn about my new job, I know that I am being given an opportunity to do something of real value for the school children of Texas.

"Never before in history has mathematics been as important as it is today. Anything we can do to stimulate interest in mathematics and to encourage talented young people to enter the profession of mathematics or related fields is surely a worthwhile service to the nation," Prof. Hurt declared.

Prof. Hurt succeeds Dr. W. E. S. Dickerson as Number Sense director. Dr. Dickerson resigned his work with the League because of stress of school work, combined with ill health. His long service has been invaluable both to the League as a whole because of the "going concern" he made of the Number Sense Contest, and to the young mathematicians of the state, who were guided wisely and rapidly by his program. His work has been deeply appreciated by all who have been familiar with it.

Prof. Hurt received his bachelor of science degree in education from the University in 1938 and his master's degree in 1945. He has taught at the University since 1942, except for a period of teaching at UCLA in 1947-48.

Dean Haskew Named To National Council

University of Texas Education Dean L. D. Haskew has been appointed to a three-year term as a member of the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education.

Six educators who "are broadly representative of institutions engaged in teacher education in the U.S." were named to the council by the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education executive committee.

Although his main interest is in the teaching, study and development of mathematics, Prof. Hurt also enjoys the wildlife of Texas. He likes to camp out in the blue quail, rabbit, javelina, and coyote areas of the state. Some day he hopes to take a camping trip to East Africa.

THE HURTS HAVE two sons. The boys are in the first and third grades at Robert E. Lee School there.

The Number Sense tests are ten-minute quizzes of 100 problems each. Those taking the tests give the exact or approximate answers, according to the instructions, to short mathematical problems without figuring on paper. Only the answer may be written down by the contestant. Prof. Hurt will prepare and supervise the contests.

Another former member, Principal R. B. Sparks, Robert E. Lee High School, Baytown, was elected from Region V-AA, succeeding Assistant Superintendent J. O. Webb, Houston. Prin. Sparks first served on the Council in 1944, filling out an unexpired term in V-AA left vacant by resignation. He was re-elected in 1945 and served until expiration of his term in 1949.



J. M. HURT

Very Close Balloting Marks Election of Eight to Council

In one of the closest elections in the history of the University Interscholastic League Legislative Advisory Council, six new members and two incumbent members of the Council were elected. In several instances, only a vote or two separated the winner from one or more others nominated for the same vacancy.

Re-elected were Superintendent Lee Johnson of Phillips, by Region I-A, and Superintendent Edwin Bowen of Boyd, by Region III-B.

Elected from Region II-B, succeeding Superintendent D. E. Lovelless, Coleman, whose term expired, was Superintendent O. B. Chambers, Early Schools, Brownwood. Dr. Hollis A. Moore, Superintendent at Tyler, was elected from Region IV-AA, to fill the remainder of the unexpired term of Superintendent H. L. Foster, Longview, who retired at the end of the past school year. Dr. Moore is not serving on the Council for the first time, however, since he was one of the earliest members of the Council. He was elected in 1941 when membership was changed from an appointive basis to an elective basis. Dr. Moore served until the expiration of his second term, in

1948, representing Region VI-AA. Another former member, Principal R. B. Sparks, Robert E. Lee High School, Baytown, was elected from Region V-AA, succeeding Assistant Superintendent J. O. Webb, Houston. Prin. Sparks first served on the Council in 1944, filling out an unexpired term in V-AA left vacant by resignation. He was re-elected in 1945 and served until expiration of his term in 1949.

Region V-A elected Dr. E. H. Black, Superintendent at La Marque. Dr. Black succeeds Dr. Joseph R. Griggs of Huntsville.

In Region VII-A, the election went to Superintendent E. M. Smith, of Sinton, who succeeds Superintendent E. B. Morrison of Cuero.

The place left vacant by the resignation and retirement of Superintendent J. E. Gregg of Marfa in Region VIII-B, was filled by the election of Superintendent Wright Chrane of Pyote. Supt. Chrane will serve the remainder of the unexpired term.

All of these men bring long years of successful public school teaching and administrative experience to the Council.

Dr. Kennedy Becomes T. E. A. Music Adviser

Dr. V. J. Kennedy has been appointed to the position as Music Consultant in the Texas Education Agency. He assumed his new duties on August 1, 1952, after having served as a teaching fellow and instructor in The University of Texas School of Fine Arts since September, 1950.

Dr. Kennedy received the Bachelor of Music Education degree from Murray State College in Kentucky in 1940 with major and minor instruments of piano, clarinet and cello. He earned a Master of Music degree in 1947 from Southern Methodist University with a major in Music Education and a minor in Music Literature. In May, 1952, Dr. Kennedy received the Doctor of Philosophy degree from The University of Texas in Educational Administration with minors in Music Education, Music Literature and Theory.

DAVIES COUNTY High School in Owensboro, Kentucky, where he directed band, orchestra, and chorus. Following that experience, he went to Humboldt, Tennessee, where he taught band and coordinated the grade school music program. From 1942 to December, 1945, Dr. Kennedy served with the Army Air Corps in England, France, and North Africa. Following this tour of duty, he became Assistant Professor of Music at the University of Omaha and taught Music Education, History and Theory as well as directing the University bands.

Dr. Kennedy holds membership in numerous professional and honorary organizations and societies including, Music Educators National Conference, Texas Music Educators Association, American Association of University Professors, Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia, Phi Delta Kappa, American Legion and Pi Kappa Lambda.

Dr. Kennedy is well versed in the various methods of motivating music activities including competition as his organizations from Humboldt, Tennessee, won Regional and State honors and ranked very high in National Competition.

IN AN INTERVIEW, Dr. Kennedy stated that he is very busy answering correspondence and taking care of routine work which had accumulated during the two years when there was no music consultant. After this accumulation has been cared for he hopes to be of real service to the public schools in building up their music programs.

Dr. Kennedy expressed a real interest in the activities of the University Interscholastic League and was very complimentary of the constructive steps taken to assist music educators in developing well balanced music programs in the schools. He expressed a desire to attend several of the choral clinic-workshops now sponsored and also stated that as soon as possible he thought that the Agency might give some assistance to the League and colleges sponsoring activities in this field.

Slide Rule Manuals Sales Going Rapidly

The new slide rule manuals have been selling like hot cakes. This fact the League Office is taking to mean that teachers and students are finding the new bulletin as useful as the League believed they would.

There are still plenty left, but to get the greatest advantage from the material in the book, it would be wise to order early. Just write for "Beginner's Slide Rule Manual," Bulletin 5217, by Leonard F. Kreisler. Price is \$1.00.

Magnolia Will Air Football Play-offs From 33 Stations

The Magnolia Petroleum Company's network of 33 radio stations will again this year carry the football play-offs in the top conferences of the Interscholastic League.

The Magnolia Network, broadcasting principally through Texas State Network, will carry all play-off games in 4-A and 3-A. In addition, the Magnolia Championship Football Broadcasts will include the Conference AA final game.

In addition to the 33 stations already scheduled as part of the hook-up, other stations will be added to provide adequate coverage as soon as competing quarter-final teams are determined. The list given below will not all carry all games in both 4-A and 3-A, but will carry one or the other, depending on which conference play-off carries the predominant local interest. The Magnolia Network stations are:

Abilene — KRCC Lubbock — KSEL
Amarillo — KGNC Lufkin — KTRE
Austin — KNOW McAllen — KRIO
Austin — KTRC Midland — KCRS
Baytown — KRRL Odessa — KOSA
Beaumont — KRIC Palestine — KNET
Big Spring — KBBT Paris — KPLT
Breckenridge — KSTB Fort Arthur — KFAO
Brownwood — KBWD San Angelo — GKGL
Corpus Christi — KSIX San Antonio — KABC
Dallas — KRUD Sherman — KRRV
Dallas — WRR Temple — KTEM
El Paso — KRDD Texarkana — KCMG
Fort Worth — KFIZ Tyler — KTBF
Greenville — KGLV Waco — WACO
Houston — KTHF Wichita Falls — KWFT
Longview — KFBO

Let the Truth Be Well Known

Free public education in America has been and is the very foundation of our democracy and is known as "The University for the Masses." It is a means whereby all Americans of whatever creed, color, or economic circumstance have been taught the fundamentals of the "Democratic way of Life."

When one visits the public school and sees what a fine job the teachers are doing in training our youth to live in a democratic society, it is hard to conceive that anyone enjoying all the privileges of living in this great land of ours could oppose the public school idea.

No one claims that errors and mistakes are not being or have not been made by the public schools in teaching and management of this vast enterprise. Such human failings are inevitable in handling enormous undertakings such as public education. However, it is not necessary to abolish the public school system to correct these errors and mistakes. Administrators, teachers and laymen should be alert to criticisms offered, ready to make improvements where necessary, and swift to defend at all times the principles and ideals upon which the public school system is based.

The work accomplished by the public schools must be kept constantly before the people. Parents and citizens must be invited and urged to see the school "in action."

To discover how much interest Texans are showing in the criticisms levelled at the public schools, we computed the requests for information on this subject which are being received by the librarian of the Extension Loan Library, Division of Extension, University of Texas. We found that Parents-Teachers Associations and Women's Clubs were requesting information upon the following questions: "Faith in Our Public Schools," "What is Wrong with Our Public Schools?" "How Good Are Our Public Schools?" "Virtues and Shortcomings of Our Public Schools."

These representative topics indicate that many groups outside the public schools have a deep interest in school affairs and they further point to the conclusion that public school administrators and teachers should keep in touch with all of those organizations, in order that every phase of the school program may have an impartial and judicial hearing. This has not been the case in many instances in other states.

What Do You Think?

In another section of the Leaguer you will find a reference to the athletic participation of grade school groups in highly competitive situations. This is a growing question that school administrators will have to face sooner or later.

A number of years ago the leaders in the field of Health and Physical Education took a decided stand against grade school football. Medical groups also came out against this type of competition for elementary groups.

Believing that the opposition of these two strong groups was sufficient evidence to prove that a highly competitive athletic program should not be held at the grade-school level, the League ceased promoting grade school athletics except on the local level and then only on a very mild basis.

As the League moved out of this area, private groups and other well-meaning persons moved in and without all the restraints of the League, began promoting all-star, regional, state and national championships for the grade school boy. The excitements and tensions of such a program will, in the opinion of some, be harmful to the normal development of the boy. Send in your views on this question for publication.

NCAA Throws Weight Against 'All-Star' Play

Recently the League Office requested Mr. Howard Grubbs, Executive Secretary of the Southwest Conference, to furnish the League Office with information relative to the attitude of the National Collegiate Athletic Association regarding All-Star football games. In answer to that request, he sent us the following information, which we think should be of interest to member schools and to some of the colleges in Texas that are not members of the above mentioned Association.

"IN REGARD TO the All Star High School games, I am quoting below that part of the minutes of the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners, held at Hot Springs, Virginia, in April of 1952, which are applicable to the subject:

"Last July the members of the

NAAC agreed to present the following suggestions to their respective conferences:

"The members of the NAAC, fully aware of the abuses of recruiting arising from All-Star high school football and basketball games that are held each year, urge their conferences, to adopt the following regulations in respect to these contests, providing these regulations are adopted by all of the conferences whose commissioners are members of the NAAC.

"1. That no coach of a member institution participate in the coaching of such all-star teams.

"2. That the use of the stadium, field house, or other athletic facilities be denied to such contests.

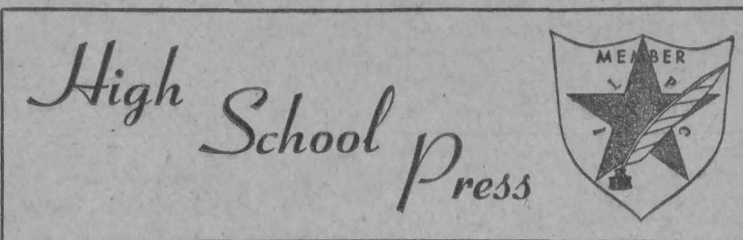
"3. That no member of the athletic staff be permitted to coach.

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A BIG OCCASION—Interscholastic League Press Conference officers Marilyn Frazier and Duane Whitlow took part in the big doings when the University of Texas School of Journalism dedicated its new building, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1.

Here they met Dr. Albert Gainza-Paz, owner and editor of the world-famous La Prensa, South America's greatest newspaper which was destroyed by Dictator Peron. Dr. Gainza-Paz, as the greatest exponent of freedom of the press, was the headline speaker. Duane Whitlow of Belton is ILPC president; Marilyn Frazier, of Stephenville, is its secretary.



Biggest news of this month's High School Press column consists of a report on activities of ILPC officers, President Duane Whitlow and Secretary Marilyn Frazier.

They, along with a number of sponsors, several hundred graduates of The University of Texas School of Journalism, and scores of newspaper editors from all over America and several foreign countries, helped dedicate the new School of Journalism building.

DEDICATION ceremonies, in their varied phases, took place Oct. 31 and Nov. 1. Duane, who is editor of the Belton Tiger, and Marilyn, who is editor of the Stephenville Stinger, took part in the mammoth banquet Friday night, Oct. 31.

There they got acquainted with newspapermen from all over, and collected autographs from newspaper publisher Allan Shivers. Following the banquet, the ILPC officers heard Dr. Albert Gainza-Paz, great editor of the "murdered" La Prensa, South America's greatest newspaper until Peron destroyed it for its valiant fight for freedom of the press.

Open house in the new building followed the big speech, and it was during this period that the ILPC officers got to meet Dr. Gainza-Paz and have the picture printed above made with him. The picture was taken in the sumptuous new seminar room.

ON SATURDAY, Duane and Marilyn sat in on University Regent David Warren's speech on "Journalism and Education in Texas." Mr. Warren is himself an editor and publisher. Following this speech, the young editors heard a panel discussion on freedom of the press, with Dr. Gainza-Paz, Sam Wood, editor of the Tribune-Herald, Waco; Felix McKnight, editor of the Dallas News, and Charles Clayton, an editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Duane and Marilyn represented with distinction their hundreds of fellow editors of student publications throughout the state. They even did their best to witness with impartiality the football game Nov. 1 between SMU and Texas. And somehow they found time to do a little talking and planning for next spring's ILPC State Convention.

A number of ILPC members this year have asked the specific question: What about a second credit, for a second year in journalism in high school?

More and more sponsors, as they wrestle with the difficult problem of putting out a good paper each year when each year they lose their trained student journalists through graduation, have come to ask the question.

As one of these sponsors, C. W. Dawson of the Gladewater Bear Facts, puts it: "Journalism is an art, a profession—how can we be expected to teach it sufficiently in one year?"

And every year, we're asked questions like the one from Mrs. Sank Mayers, sponsor of the South San Antonio Bobcat Weekly:

"IS IT WISE to have issues of the paper before the beginning journalists have had time to learn the general principles?"

Or the request for a discussion in this column of "publishing first paper with only two weeks of training," a request which in this case came from the Hillcrest Hurricane of Dallas.

It's easy to see that all of this ties together. Obviously, without some arrangement whereby trained student journalists can be carried forward from the previous year,

the sponsor—and the school paper—always faces this difficult problem. It is literally impossible to put out a paper as thoroughly representative of a good school as one would like, if those first few issues have to be put out by totally inexperienced personnel.

Despite the general recognition of this fact, those schools which do offer journalism for credit generally offer it as a senior course, or if they offer it as a junior course, provide no way in which the trained student can be offered anything more than a staff job to hold him or her to work on the school paper during the senior year.

THE ANSWER is to be found, of course, in the concrete suggestion which Mr. Dawson makes: "Why do we not initiate a movement to give two credits in journalism in place of a meager one?" Actually there is no reason why we should not. Here's the way it should be done, as recommended by officials of the Texas Education Agency, Accreditation Division:

1. Let each sponsor who is ready, or wants to institute a second credit year in journalism, prepare a course of study, showing how this course should differ from the first year's study;

2. Then convince your own principal or superintendent of the need;

3. And with his support, present your request for a second credit to the Accreditation Committee of the Texas Education Agency.

This is the hard way, perhaps. An easier way, which would benefit more people is:

1. First sell your own principal or superintendent on the idea.

2. Then get in touch with other schools and journalism teachers throughout the state who want to do the same job. Meeting jointly, work up in cooperation a course of study.

3. And then submit the recommended course, with approval of your administrator, to the Accreditation Committee.

EITHER WAY, the committee will study your wishes, and the Agency officials say that if several schools will jointly request such a new credit course, it will almost certainly be approved.

There's your answer to a good paper every year. There's your answer to the feeling that we are not succeeding in preparing students as thoroughly as they should be in journalism. It doesn't exclude the first year course which should continue to be for students who need or want the basic information without the more advanced material. What do you want to do about the suggestion? ILPC officials believe that guidance in this should more properly come from TAJD, but we hereby offer to do anything in the way of coordinating effort which we can. Just ask us.

PETTUS Pettus High School has been placed on probation in football for the remainder of the 1952 season for failure to provide adequate police protection for officials, and for failure to fence the field.

MART Mart High School has been placed on probation in football for the 1952-53 season for failure to abide by provisions of the Basketball Code.

OLTON Olton High School has been placed on probation in football for the school years of 1952-53 and 1953-54 for failing to completely abide by Rule 25 of the Football Code.

OFFICIAL NOTICES

Council Votes for New Ballot On Spring Football Training

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unable to reach any definite conclusion on the basis of information in hand. The result was that the Council asked that a committee be named for a careful study of all factors, including housing, rebate, finance, equitable representation, enlargement of representation in debate, drama, and relays, and broadening representation in tennis for Conferences A and B. Coaches of track and field had requested that a second relay team in both the 440 and the mile relays be permitted to come from each regional meet to the State Meet.

Tennis coaches have asked that Conferences A and B not be merged into one play-off at the region, but that each conference play through to a state championship in all tennis divisions. Speech teachers are anxious that more than one debate team be permitted to come from the region, and drama teachers have asked the same right for one-act plays. Since the entire problem of representation at the State Meet hinges in part on the ability of the League organization to provide the required free lodging and finance the rebate required by the possible addition of hundreds of contestants and coaches, and since no ready solution to the financial difficulties seemed in sight, the Council took the action described above.

A COMPANION recommendation was adopted by the Council at the time it asked the naming of a committee for a special study of State Meet participation.

This was the proposal that the same committee investigate the advisability of increasing the League's portion of the gate receipts at football games played above the district level during the state play-off. At present the League gets 5% of the gate. With the recent abolition of the 20% federal tax on high school athletic events of this type, schoolmen present felt that an increase of up to perhaps 10% might be advisable, and would solve the financial difficulties of increased participation at the State Meet.

The change voted in the State Basketball Tournament plan was to do away with the divisional play-off plan. Last year, after each conference had determined a Conference champion in Conferences A, AA, 3-A and 4-A, the two smaller and the two larger conferences played for divisional titles.

In each case the smaller school defeated the larger, undoubtedly increasing opposition to the plan. The Council recommended that this year's tournament follow the same plan of competition (eight in each of the other conferences) through to the conference championship, stopping at that point.

THE COUNCIL also voted to limit the period of ineligibility as a result of moving from one school to another. At present, when a student has participated in a sport at a school, then moves to a second school, he is ineligible for a full year to participate in that sport. Should he move again to the original school or still another school, the ineligibility for a team participation continues for yet another year.

The change recommended by the Council would make it possible for the student to participate in the sport after a single year, regardless of whether or not he had again changed schools. The Council asked the State Executive Committee to change Section 14 of Article VIII, to read: "A pupil who has represented a high school (other than his present school) or academy in either football or basketball is ineligible in both of these sports for one year in a school or schools to which he changes, etc." If the Executive Committee okes the proposal, this too will go before member schools in a referendum ballot.

The schedule of fees for basketball officials, as recommended by a committee appointed from the Council, meeting jointly with representatives from the Southwestern Basketball Officials Association, was approved by the Council. The schedule varies from a minimum of \$7.50 for one game or \$10 for two, to \$50, based on gate receipts. The schedule will go into the rule book if approved by the State Executive Committee.

OTHER ACTIONS taken by the Council included:

Voted to make no change in the present ten-semester, 19-year rule. It had been proposed at the State Meeting of Delegates that a 10-semester, 18-year rule be adopted.

Voted against amending the 10-semester rule to permit players to complete the basketball season.

Voted against imposing a limitation on basketball training season. It was the opinion of the Council that such limitation would severely penalize the smaller schools where basketball is the sole major sport.

Voted to welcome representatives from the coaches, speech, music and other associations when they wish to present special recommendations or to make statements before the Council, but to deny these organizations seats on the Council. It was the opinion of the Council that since the ultimate responsibility for conducting the activities of the League, and for enforcing rules adopted, rests on the school administrators, only members of the administrations should be members of the Council.

Voted to ask a committee to study recommendations by the Texas Speech Association for changes in the rules governing debate and declamation, and the addition of a radio speech contest. The proposal in declamation is that poetry continue to be used for grade school declamation, but that changes be made for junior and senior declamation. Under the proposal, grades six through ten would use non-original prose selections for declamation, but grades eleven and twelve would use original orations in all conferences. In Conference AA only, in addition, a second declamation contest would be offered, using poetry. This proposal is included in the material referred to the committee for study.

FOR DEBATE, the speech people recommended that there be no district meet in debate, unless there were five or more debate teams entered in the district. In this latter case, a tournament type debate contest would be held in the district, and three of the total number of teams would be permitted to go on to the regional contest. In any event, all teams coming from the district would engage in two qualifying debates at the regional level, with a team having to win at least one of the two in order to continue into an elimination tournament, which would determine the regional winner. This too was referred to the committee for study.

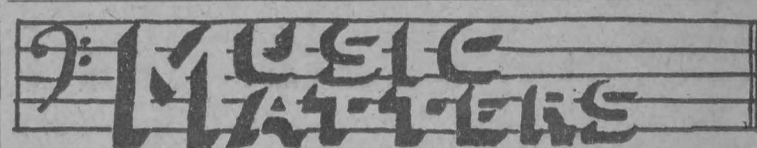
Supt. John Morris, O'Donnell, submitted the opinion of some of his region's schools that a simpler method needs to be found for completing and sending in the many forms certifying the intention of the schools to participate in the varied competitions of the League. Confusion sometimes results, he said, over whether a school has sent in all the necessary forms to be sure of being eligible to compete. Dr. Rhea Williams explained that collect calls always are made as a final warning in case any sports form has been overlooked, and asked that suggestions be made for simplifying the over-all problem.

Supt. Hollis Moore, Tyler, asked that something be done to relieve the situation involving long travel for district games in his 4-A football district. Members are Tyler, Waco, Wichita Falls and Highland Park. The Council voted that this matter be referred to a committee made up of administrators of

schools concerned, with the State Executive Committee.

Prin. R. B. Norman, Amarillo, reported some opposition to the present State Baseball Tournament plan, with some coaches favoring a play-off of the type used in football. Dr. Williams explained that it would greatly simplify the work problem for the State Office if such a plan were adopted, but doubted whether it could succeed because of travel, financial, and time problems involved.

SUPT. MORRIS also asked, on behalf of his constituents, whether the League had considered abandoning the NSWA rules for girls' basketball and the adoption of the League's own rules entirely, or the rules used in cooperation with surrounding states. Dr. Williams explained that the girls' basketball committee for the League had elected to stay with the NSWA rules for the time being, hoping to secure a gradual change in these rules, and benefiting from the improved relations with authorities in the field of women's health and education.



BY F. W. SAVAGE
Director Music Activities

ACCEPTANCE CARDS

In order for any organization from any high school or junior high school to participate in spring music activities sponsored by the League, a music acceptance card from each school unit must be on file in the State Office by December 1, 1952. Letters inclosing these cards have been mailed to schools which participated last year. One additional reminder will be sent out before the deadline.

DISTRICT AUDITIONS

Although we hear reports of various and sundry discussions in local areas relating to the new District Auditions, this office has generally been kept in the dark concerning actual opinions of limitation on solos and ensembles. We have received a few letters and, typically, most of them are objecting to the procedure. Peculiarly enough, all letters are from band directors and all letters suggest that we adopt a percentage limitation on solos and ensembles and that local directors be responsible for necessary eliminations. It is interesting to note that this exact proposal was flatly vetoed during the meeting of the T.M.E.A. Advisory Committee composed mainly of band directors at Mineral Wells last February.

Musical progress in Texas, like progress in practically every field of activity including general education is ultimately determined by comparing Texas with other states. Texas music educators who have kept informed concerning the objectives and attitudes of this office during the past six years realize that it has been our ambition to make Texas a leader in music education. This can not be done by preserving the status quo since it is general knowledge that our State has never ranked among the leaders.

We must discover our weaknesses then do everything in our power to eliminate these deficiencies. We are happy to say that in our opinion we have made progress. We have beat other and more well-established states in recognizing weak points and in prescribing remedies. Old timers familiar with the progress of inter-school music activities in the United States will quickly admit that Illinois has ranked among the leaders for many years. As a matter of information, we are quoting extensively from the October, 1952, issue of the Illinois Interscholastic endeavoring to disclose the procedure that state has adopted to combat certain weaknesses in their program. Before you begin reading this quotation, bear in mind that Illinois has one State Final Contest where Texas has eleven. Each of our eleven final contests compares favorably with the Illinois Final Contest both in number of participants and in the geographical area represented. We quote:

"To improve on these (crowded) conditions, the Advisory Music Committee . . . weighed all possibilities most carefully and proposed the following changes. The Seven Conferences in their meeting, June 30-July 2, 1952, passed the following regulation:

"Coaches and facilities of member institutions are not to be made available for all-star high school games."

"It was not necessary for them to take action on recruiting at these games, since they already had regulations which eliminated such practice."

"(A) All ensembles . . . will be required to enter District Competition."

"(B) To relieve the crowded conditions at most of the District centers, two additional districts have been created. In order to equalize as nearly as possible the number of entries in each district,

Supt. Walter Coers, Los Fresnos, stated that Class B schools in his area are anxious to have a change in the transfer rule. He suggested that the decision on transfer matters might be left up to the district committee. No action was taken on the suggestion.

Supt. Lee Johnson, Phillips, brought up the question of state level competition for volleyball. He stated that volleyball enthusiasts are anxious to get the backing of the League for state play-offs.

In final actions, the Council voted to endorse a recent resolution by the Texas Association of School Administrators against grade school bowl games, and similar exploitation of grade school youngsters. And the Council voted a reaffirmation of its stand with regard to all-star games. Earlier action by the Council resulted in the adoption by the schools of the League of Football Plan Rule 34, now involved in litigation before the State Supreme Court.

it was necessary to redistrict the State. . .

"(C) The addition of two districts would . . . result in even greater overcrowding at the State Final centers. Consequently the Committee adopted a plan to further limit the number of contestants and groups eligible for advancement. . . . In brief, this is the plan:

"(1) The present limitation upon the number of District SUPERIOR ratings which an adjudicator may award in a given event within each class remains unchanged. However, not all entries receiving a SUPERIOR rating will advance to the State Finals.

"(2) After a district adjudicator has completed the judging of any event within a given class, he will recommend only the best of those awarded SUPERIOR ratings (if any) for advancement to the State Finals. In making such recommendations, the adjudicator will be limited as follows:

"(a) If within any class . . . there are from one to five actual participants, he may recommend not more than one of those given SUPERIOR ratings for advancement. . . .

"(b) Similarly, if there are from six to ten participants, he may advance not more than two.

"(c) In like manner, if there are more than ten participants, he may advance not more than three. . . .

"(8) An adjudicator will not be required to advance any SUPERIOR contestants in a given event within a class to the State Finals, nor is he required to advance the maximum number provided in (a), (b) and (c) above.

"While the above changes represent a radical departure from previous plans for State Final Advancement, it was considered the best possible arrangement that would permit the continuance of State Final contests."

INTERPRETATION

In order to compare Texas with Illinois, we must first make the following blunt observation. Imagine the Illinois State Final contest with no limitation on entry and no qualifying districts. We imagine any person in Illinois would quickly describe this as pandemonium, chaos and completely educationally intolerable! However, Texas has been operating with this plan for many years and some people are still reluctant to attempt a revision. Illinois has been operating with the equivalent of District Auditions for many years and their latest move is to further restrict the maximum number participating in order to "permit the continuance of State Final contests." This is an interesting sentence and much may be read between the lines. It appears that Illinois music educators were confronted with an "or else" mandate.

Personally, we believe that the new system of auditions for Texas harbors certain advantages over the District eliminations used in Illinois. Two features stand out: first, our auditions are supposed to be anonymous performances with no publicity given to failure and second, since there are no awards and judging can be relatively inexpensive, the resulting cost will be decreased. Incidentally, estimating to note the effect of a new schedule of districts and ensembles may be that madrigals



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Fine Arts Collection In Amarillo High's Halls Is Outstanding

Through gifts, school activities, and class donations, Amarillo High School has a collection of original paintings valued by Principal R. B. Norman at more than \$8,000.

In 1945 the school staged an art exhibit in a famous old mansion. The famous house was unusual in architectural style and had cost a great deal to build.

THE STUDENTS sat with the exhibit and took donations for an art collection of their own. By the end of the show almost \$800 had been raised.

The high-school activity fund was given the right by the School Board to operate the football stadium concessions. Mr. Norman managed the enterprise.

Three or four private individuals have donated paintings. Mr. Norman reports, and two or three ladies' clubs have contributed. The Junior League tries to contribute at least one painting a year.

The collection contains a variety appealing to different tastes. About half of the paintings are the work of artists with national academy affiliation.

THE PAINTINGS are hung in the cafeteria, study hall, corridors, and offices. The best collection, Mr. Norman says, is hung in the school's new study hall, where all the paintings are the same size, symmetrically hung, individually lighted.

Some artists represented in the collection are Pal Fried, George Pearce, Ennis, Raymond Thibault, John Joseph Enneking, John Syer, Sr., Paul King, Porfirio Salinas, Jr., Johann Bethelsen, Jay Hall Connaway, Paul Salisbury, Alexander Sideris, and William L. Sonntag.

District 16-B Schools Adopt Sportsmanship Award Rules

Schools in League District 16-B have agreed on rules for a sportsmanship award. It will be given each year to the school voted the most sportsmanlike by the schools of the district.

A COPY of the code was sent to the Interscholastic League office by Bryant Merrell, superintendent of the Dawson Public Schools. The rules state that each school in the district will vote on every school whose team they play during football season.

In voting, the schools indicate whether they are grading as a host or a visitor to the other school.

Four groups are graded by the voters: the team, the coach, the student body, and the general spectators.

Members of the team are graded on participation to the best of their abilities, obedience to the rules of the game by fair and proper conduct, courteous and respectful treatment of officials and acceptance of decisions, and acceptance of defeat or victory in a gracious way.

In grading the coach, voters will report whether or not his

Extension Loan Library Mails Poster to Schools in Texas

The Extension Loan Library is distributing approximately 1,500 posters to the high schools and junior high schools in the state.

School principals are urged to place the poster on the bulletin board so that students and teachers will have a daily reminder that they can obtain help from the Extension Loan Library for many school activities—for themes, reports, research projects, debates, extemporaneous speeches, vocational guidance, assembly programs, and club work. Students,



LOIS HAMILTON



MARY JANE DROST

La Feria, Bloomington Girls State Meet Speech Winners

State championships in Conference B went to two young ladies with exceptional ability in speaking. Winner of Extemporaneous Speech championship was Lois Joanne Hamilton of La Feria.

During her freshman and sophomore years, Mary Jane won second in senior girls' declamation at the region. She also won, in her junior year, the award for best actress in both district and area meet in one-act play competition.

ALL THESE HONORS in the speech field gave Mary Jane a firm basis for her accomplishment in the 1952 State Meet. But her activity within the school does not stop with speech. She has lettered two years in basketball, been elected class favorite in each of the past two years, was football sweetheart in 1951, and was head cheerleader for three years.

Miss Hamilton was coached for the Texas League contest by Mrs. Danforth. Lois is a member of the National Forensic League, and in her various schools has been extremely active, working on school papers, annuals, holding memberships in Y-Teens, Library Club, school choirs, Thespians, etc.

By contrast, Mary Jane Drost reached the top in declamation by perseverance and determination over a period of years. Under the

coaching of Mrs. Joe Wyatt, who has turned out two state champions in three State Meets (Mary Ann Lovell in 1950), Mary Jane first won a speech contest during her eighth grade year.

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Fine Reproductions of Great Pictures Aid League Contest

Before the war, one of the most popular contests for the grade schools was the Picture Memory Contest. During the war years, this contest was discontinued because prints of the pictures were too hard to get.

THE PURPOSE of the Picture Memory Contest is to present to the fourth and fifth graders (the contest is at present restricted to these two grades) a selected number of works of art, both old masters and contemporary works.

Pupils in the fourth and fifth grades who are eligible to enter this contest should all be provided with a set of the small pictures for study. The pictures selected for study this year have been carefully chosen for the art value as well as the interest value to the child.

A number of studies have shown that art study which includes only the students' drawings and paintings does not present a really well-rounded art background. Art discriminatory judgment is improved when there is some study of art beyond that taught in production of the students' own drawings.

This contest then, tries to encourage in a small way the appreciation of our great art heritage among a selected group of the elementary school population. It is hoped that the pictures so studied, and the interest aroused will be but a start to further study and more creative appreciation activities in art.

THE TEXAS ASSOCIATION of School Administrators, which met in Austin October 6, requested that the Interscholastic Leaguer publish the list of resolutions passed at that meeting.

H. BE IT RESOLVED that we commend the State Board of Control for its efforts in providing central housing for the Texas Education Agency, thereby making it convenient for those of us having need to contact the many divisions of the Agency.

I. BE IT RESOLVED, that the Association make a concerted effort to get legislation providing cost of living increases in teachers' salaries, and further, that Governor Shivers be commended for his public pronouncement that he favors such increases.

J. BE IT RESOLVED that each member of this Association be individually responsible for making known to all the citizens of his community the way that present school laws operate in order that criticisms aimed at destroying them through false statements be successfully controlled.

K. BE IT RESOLVED that the Association go on record as accepting the unquestioned right of the public, to whom the schools belong, to demand an accounting of our stewardship in the spending of the school tax dollar in terms of kind and amount of education the children are getting in the free public schools of Texas.

L. BE IT RESOLVED that McCall's Magazine be strongly commended for its recent articles called "Save Our Schools," and that the Association write the editors of leading lay magazines of the country, requesting that they consider publishing articles that give the positive side of the

IN RECENT YEARS art companies have been printing small color reproductions of the great pictures in a very accurate manner. These small prints are excellent for making the great pictures an intimate part of the child's general educational background.

In addition to the small pictures (these pictures measure about 3 x 4 inches), the teacher might want to purchase a set of the larger 9 x 12-inch pictures (or perhaps even larger sizes) for display before the whole class and for discussion of the pictures.

As has been stated, the pictures on the list have been carefully chosen as representing a good cross-section of our art heritage. Administrators and teachers may feel confident in buying most of the pictures in large sizes, since this list will remain pretty much the same for a number of years.

THE CONTEST this year will be conducted in this manner. The Director of Picture Memory will provide contestants with sheets of paper divided into three columns, the columns titled Picture, Artist,

Nationality. Under each of these will be numbers 1-33 (for 33 of the 40 pictures will be displayed at the contest). Typing paper or notebook paper may be used.

Each contestant shall draw a number and write that number in the upper right-hand corner of each sheet of his test paper. The Director, of course, shall keep an accurate list of the names of the contestants and the number each has drawn. This list will be used for identification of the test sheets after the contest.

Thirty-three of the 40 pictures shall be displayed (chosen at random). The Director shall keep an accurate list of the pictures, the artists and the nationality in the order in which they are exhibited. Contestants will be instructed to write down the name of the picture in the first column, the name of the artist in the second column, and the nationality of the artist in the third column.

As you will note, there is no test on unfamiliar pictures this year. The student, however, will have to work a little harder on names of pictures and artists, since he will be expected to spell these accurately, if possible. (Neatness and spelling errors shall be considered in breaking ties—otherwise slight errors will not count against paper answered correctly otherwise.) Teachers should make every effort to simplify artists' names and the pronunciation of pictures and artists so that students will soon become familiar with them.

The Interscholastic League has issued a mimeographed bulletin which treats appreciatively each of the pictures in the list. It is titled "Picture Memory Bulletin" and sells for 15 cents a copy or 10 cents per copy in quantities of 10 or more. Each pupil entering this contest should have a copy of this bulletin.

THE FORTY PICTURES listed for study are as follows:

- English Artists and Pictures: 1. Constable—The Cornfield 2. Hogarth—The Graham Children 3. Lawrence—The Calmady Children 4. Turner—The Fighting Temeraire 5. Reynolds—Miss Bowles 6. Raeburn—Boy With the Rabbit 7. Gainsborough—Blue Boy

- Spanish Artists and Pictures: 8. Velasquez—Las Meninas 9. El Greco—Holy Family 10. Goya—Don Manuel Osorio 11. Dutch, Flemish, German Artists and Pictures: 11. Hobbema—Avenue of Trees 12. Durer—The Squirrels 13. Hals—The Jester 14. Van Gogh—Sunflowers 15. Van Dyck—Baby Stuart 16. Rembrandt—The Night Watch 17. Vermeer—The Cook

- Italian Painting: 18. Giotto—Flight Into Egypt 19. Angelico—Annunciation 20. Da Vinci—Mona Lisa 21. Raphael—Madonna of the Chair 22. Correggio—Holy Night

- French Artists and Pictures: 23. Cezanne—Chestnut Trees 24. Renoir—Mme. Charpentier and Children 25. Millet—Feeding Her Birds 26. Picasso—Le Gourmet 27. Gauguin—Farmyard Scene 28. Corot—Dance of the Nymphs

- American Artists and Pictures: 29. Homer—Fog Warning 30. Arledge—The Zebras 31. Lockwood—Horses in Winter 32. Benton—Louisiana Rice Fields 33. Sully—Torn Hat 34. Whistler—Artist's Mother 35. Martin—Harp of the Winds 36. Stuart—George Washington 37. Curry—Elephants at the Circus 38. Grant Wood—Stone City 39. Johnson—The Boy Lincoln 40. Couse—Primitive Sculptor

Legislative Procedure Explained by Booklet

Texans can follow legislative activities more intelligently with a new University of Texas Institute of Public Affairs booklet. "How Bills Become Laws in Texas" by Dr. Dick Smith is a revision of an earlier publication issued by the Institute's forerunner, the Bureau of Municipal Research. Dr. Smith also prepared the original study while at the University in 1945. He is now at Tarleton State College.

The new edition is brought up to date through the 1951 session of the Legislature. Copies are available at 50 cents each from the Institute of Public Affairs, University of Texas, Austin 12.

TASA Actions

Administrators' Resolutions Given

The Texas Association of School Administrators, which met in Austin October 6, requested that the Interscholastic Leaguer publish the list of resolutions passed at that meeting. We are happy to do so:

A. BE IT RESOLVED that the Texas Association of School Administrators strive for the enactment of a law requiring each district to become a part of a twelve-grade system, or to pay its pro rata share of the cost of a twelve-grade system to which it transfers pupils.

B. BE IT RESOLVED that this Association work for amending the law governing the purchases of school busses to provide: (1) a larger revolving fund and quantity purchase upon requisition of the Texas Education Agency; (2) approval by the State Board of Education of all purchases of busses.

C. BE IT RESOLVED that this Association work for action on raising standards for teacher preparation through certification.

D. BE IT RESOLVED that this Association lend its support to evolving, with TEA leadership, improved, modernized standards and machinery for school accreditation as recommended by the Mid-Winter Advisory Conference in 1952.

E. BE IT RESOLVED that the Association as an organization take a greater interest in the AASA-sponsored and Kellogg Foundation-financed Co-operation Program for Educational Administration, and that steps be taken to involve more superintendents to the end that Texas may make a greater contribution to the study and receive a more satisfying return.

F. BE IT RESOLVED that a state-level co-ordinating council be formed through the lead of the TASA, calling together key people from each of the state-wide educational organizations, such as the Texas Association of Class Room Teachers, the Texas School Board Association, the Texas Congress of Parents and Teachers, to organize for co-ordinating the efforts of the several groups and unifying action.

G. BE IT RESOLVED that we commend the Texas Education Agency for its zeal and efficiency in discharging its duties and responsibilities in the matter of enforcing the regulations embodied in the Foundation Program.

Annual Convention of T.S.A. To Be in El Paso Nov. 28-29

The Texas Speech Association will hold its annual convention at the Cortez Hotel, El Paso, November 28 and 29. The Association has been instrumental in preparing a state course of study for high schools. The Texas Education Agency is in the process of printing this course guide now, and it will soon be available.

All speech and drama teachers and workers are urged to join the Texas Speech Association and help further the cause of speech and drama in Texas. Regular membership is \$2 and sustaining membership is \$5. Send your membership dues to Dr. Crannell Tolliver, Executive Secretary, Texas Speech Association, West Texas State College, Canyon, Texas.

In addition to Dr. Tolliver, the other officers for this year are: Mrs. N. N. Whitworth, Amarillo Sr. High School, President; Dr. Fred J. Barton, Abilene Christian College, Vice-president; Mrs. Maurine B. Amis, University of Texas, Editor-Historian. A splendid program is planned for the convention in El Paso, and all speech and drama teachers at every level are urged to attend. If any teacher wishes further details concerning the program, write Dr. Fred Barton, Abilene Christian College, Abilene, Texas. He is in charge of the program for this year.

Dr. McCloy Discusses Additional Facts on Boys' and Girls' Athletics

(Editor's Note: This is the second part of a long article by Dr. C. H. McCloy, Research Professor of Physical Education, State University of Iowa. For the first part, see the October Leaguer.

3. LUNG CAPACITY.

The lung capacity of Iowa boys and girls, as taken from the publications of the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station⁵ indicate that the lung capacity of the girls is approximately eighty per cent of that of the boys of the same age, height and weight. While this would look as though we should expect this to be a considerable handicap to the girls, let us remember that the average lung capacity of the Negro race, both men and women, is approximately eighty per cent of that of the white race. Negro athletes seem to be handicapped relatively little by this decrease in lung capacity. It should be pointed out, however, that these percentages are averages. Numerous Negro athletes, particularly distance runners that have been examined by the writer, have been proven to have lung capacities as large as those of the average white. In other words, the athlete either tends to be selected from those who have adequate lung capacity, or to develop an adequate lung capacity as a response to the exercise program; we do not know which is the true explanation.

The writer would not, therefore, expect that the girls would be markedly handicapped because of their smaller average lung capacities, particularly when playing a sport like basketball, played under girls' rules. If they were to play under boys' rules, they would probably either have to play the slow break game—and that would be true for both teams—or they would have to substitute somewhat more frequently.

4. WHAT ABOUT THE ENDURANCE OF THE GIRLS, RELATIVE TO THAT OF THE BOYS?

When any individual, boy or girl, man or woman, exercises to the point where the individual becomes distressed, what usually happens is that he builds up what is called an "oxygen debt." That is, certain of the "fuel substances" of the body are oxidized and stored in the muscles and the blood, and must be re-synthesized with oxygen before they are ready to be used again. When too many of these substances pile up within the organism, the individual stops being able to function further at that high speed.

The individual with the smaller lungs and weaker musculature will reach the critical point in building up an oxygen debt sooner than will the individual with larger lungs and more adequate musculature—if other things such as heart size, and amount of training are constant, as should be the case with well trained athletes of either sex. This, however, is just as true of the male as it is of the female.

From the standpoint of heart and lungs alone, there is no physiological reason why the girl, if she is silly enough to want to, should not attempt to run the mile run. She will simply tire (build up a critical oxygen debt) more quickly than will the boy of equal size, stronger muscles, and a larger oxygen transmitting mechanism,

and have to go slower. If she is adequately trained, however, there is no physiological reason that the writer can see why such competition would injure her. The same, of course, is true of basketball played under any set of rules. We are speaking now only of the matter of endurance and the effect on the physiological functions of heart, lungs, and other organs.

5. IT HAS FREQUENTLY BEEN CLAIMED THAT THE JARS AND STRESSES OF ATHLETICS MAY INJURE THE INTERNAL REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM OF THE GIRL.

The writer happens to have conducted research on this problem in 1927.⁴ The evidence brought out by C. H. McCloy, PHILosophical BASES FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION, Chapter 16, pp. 269-288, Appleton-Century-Crofts, New York, 1940, by that study would indicate that there is no evidence available which would indicate that athletics would have any such deleterious effects upon the female reproductive system, and the writer has been unable to find any objective evidence of such bad effects in the literature on the subject.

6. CONSIDERABLE HAS BEEN MADE OF THE MENSTRUAL FUNCTION, AND OF THE ALLEGED DANGERS OF PLAYING STRENUOUS GAMES DURING THAT TIME.

The supporting evidence for these statements has seemed to the writer to be extremely weak. It would seem, however, to be primarily a medical question to be settled by the girl's physician, and to be considered in the light of the effects of exercise at that time upon that individual. Incidentally in recent years remedial techniques have been devised which frequently remedy the conditions leading to discomfort at this time. The writer is treating only of the effects of playing at that time, or not playing at that time. It would seem obvious that if there are indications that the girl should not play during her menstrual period, that should be controlled by withdrawing the girl from competition at that time. This, of course, brings up the psychological and social question of whether or not the girl might play without mentioning it, or whether undue pressure might be put upon her to play at that time. That, however, is not within the scope of this paper; it is an ethical and administrative question, and not a physiological one.

7. THE FINAL ITEM TO BE TREATED IS THE ONE CONCERNING THE EMOTIONAL EFFECTS UPON THE GIRLS.

Many writers have claimed that girls and women are emotionally much more unstable than are boys and men, and are apt to "go to pieces" as a result of competition, particularly interscholastic and state-tournament competition. The writer, so far, is profoundly unimpressed by those arguments. He has seen many cases in which well-laid girls' teams conducted themselves with as much poise and control as do well coached boys' teams. He has also seen many cases in which numerous members of college football teams have cried like babies and become hysterical after losing an important game—for which hysteria, probably, the coach should be spanked!

OUR EMOTIONAL CONDITIONS ARE LARGELY THE RESULT OF TRAINING AND ENVIRONMENT.

If the girl is encouraged by the plaudits of the crowd to have hysterical outbursts, or to otherwise make an emotional fool of herself, she will probably do so. If she is threatened with instant removal from the game and confronted with the penalty of not playing in subsequent games if she makes that kind of exhibition of herself, she will usually control herself much better than have many of the coaches, men or women, who have been observed by the writer. The writer believes that further observation and study will show that the girl or woman is basically as stable as is the boy or man, and that how she reacts will be dependent almost entirely upon (1) how she is trained, and (2) the demands that are made upon her—and by "demands" is meant demands for emotional control.

THE WRITER WOULD LIKE TO SAY THAT HE KNOWS OF LITTLE EVIDENCE OF ANY KIND WHICH WOULD INDICATE THAT PHYSICALLY OR PSYCHOLOGICALLY THE GIRL IS SO DECIDEDLY HANDICAPPED, AS COMPARED WITH THE BOY, THAT SHE SHOULD NOT ENGAGE IN RELATIVELY STRENUOUS ATHLETIC COMPETITION, PARTICULARLY OF THE NON-BRUIsing TYPE (THAT IS, NOT SUCH AS THE BRUISING SPORTS OF FOOTBALL, BOX-

ing or wrestling which might cause residual damage to mammary glands or organs of that sort). It is hoped that future discussions of this subject will attempt to stick more closely to facts and soar less often into the realms of fancy.

Just to clarify the record, the writer would like to state that he has written what he hopes is a factual article; it should not be taken as an indication that the writer is either a proponent or an opponent of strenuous interscholastic athletics for either boys or girls. The writer, in this case, leaves the philosophizing concerning the facts entirely to the reader!

Postscripts on Athletics

BY DR. RHEA H. WILLIAMS, State Athletic Director

"If high-school athletics are ever 'killed' it will be caused by the improper conduct of adults and not high-school students," is a statement that this writer has made many times. Athletics conducted in the proper fashion are so valuable and educational that it is unthinkable that they should not be included in our high-school curricular program, yet we have a few adults whose actions give support to those few people who would like to see the inter-school program destroyed. Those people whose acts are doing a disservice to our inter-high-school athletic program fall under the following 12 general categories:

1. THOSE ADULTS WHO INSIST ON GAMBLING ON HIGH-SCHOOL ATHLETIC EVENTS.

This group is composed largely of local people who bet on each game, and want a win, plus a specific number of points scored, to insure the collection of their bet.

2. THOSE FEW PEOPLE WHO INSIST ON DRINKING AT HIGH-SCHOOL ATHLETIC EVENTS.

Football games are a part of the school curriculum, and the athletic field is merely an extension of the classroom, therefore such improper conduct cannot be condoned.

3. THOSE FEW PEOPLE WHO INSIST ON LOUD AND PROFANE LANGUAGE.

These people should not be allowed to disturb the rights of others, and in no way can such conduct be justified in an educational program.

4. THOSE FEW ADULTS WHO INSIST ON A WINNING TEAM, REGARDLESS OF HOW IT IS DONE.

These people adopt the pragmatic view that "anything which succeeds is good," and reject the ill effects which result

TO ANY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM WHICH HAS AS ITS GOAL "WIN AT ALL COST."

5. THOSE FEW ADULTS WHO INSIST ON GIVING MATERIAL VALUES TO HIGH-SCHOOL ATHLETES. The secondary school athletic program must be amateur if it is to be justified, and any philosophy based on economic gain from participation will, and rightly so, eventually kill the program.

6. THOSE FEW ADULTS WHO TRY TO COMMERCIALIZE ON HIGH-SCHOOL ATHLETICS.

This group consists of individuals or firms who try to utilize the reputation of the high-school athletes for advertising their own products or services.

7. THOSE FEW ADULTS WHO INSIST ON A ONE-SPORT INTER-SCHOOL PROGRAM.

A well-balanced athletic program is essential to meet the needs of all students and any person who insists on a one-sport program and neglects all other activities is guilty of depriving other students of their just rights.

8. THOSE FEW ADULTS WHO INSIST ON PROMOTING ALL-STAR GAMES.

There is not a single professional educational organization which approves all-star athletic events.

9. THOSE FEW ADULTS WHO OBJECT TO STATE ASSOCIATION RULES BECAUSE THEY AFFECT THE LOCAL HIGH-SCHOOL SITUATION.

Such adults do not realize that without rules to go by we would revert to the old "outlaw" days which were untenable and would destroy the second athletic program.

10. THOSE FEW ADULTS WHO CONTENT THAT GET RECEIPTS SHOULD FINANCE THE ENTIRE ATHLETIC PROGRAM.

Athletics are a part of the school curriculum and should be partially or wholly supported by tax funds. Any other view places undue emphasis on "winning."

11. THOSE FEW ADULTS WHO ARE POOR SPORTS.

This group blames the coach, officials or players for all losses. This group is guilty of improper conduct which creates dissension between various schools and communities.

12. THOSE FEW ADULTS WHO INSIST THAT THE ATHLETIC TEAMS BE GIVEN ALL SUPPORT TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND INTRAMURAL PROGRAM.

There should be a place in the school curriculum for a broad base of physical education and intramurals for all, with an inter-school program for those with superior athletic ability. Any other type of organization is dishonest as it grants rights to a few at the expense of the majority.

THOSE FEW ADULTS WHO FIT INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE 12 CATEGORIES LISTED ABOVE ARE CONTRIBUTING INDIRECTLY IN MAKING OUR PROBLEM OF CONDUCTING ATHLETICS ON A SOUND BASIS VERY DIFFICULT.

Fortunately, by far and large, most adults do not fall into these groupings, and their support will insure the continuance of an educational athletic program. We need to work constantly on changing the attitudes of those few who are harrasing our secondary athletic programs. Constant vigilance is essential to maintain our inter-school athletics on an educational basis.

Organization of State Government Charted

Texas citizens can see how their state government is organized in a new publication of the University of Texas Institute of Public Affairs. "Texas State Government: Four Organization Charts" is the work of John C. Doyle, University graduate and former Institute research associate. He is now executive assistant to the governor of Alaska.

CONFERENCE A—Bi-district Games and Subsequent Eliminations Will Be Arranged in Numerical Order.

The winner of District 1 vs. winner of District 2; 3 vs. 4, and so on.

CONFERENCE B—In each region four districts are listed. Bi-district games will be arranged in the order as listed.

Example: Region I, winner of District 1 vs. winner of District 2; winner of District 3 vs. winner of District 4.

SIX-MAN—In each region four districts are listed. Bi-district games will be arranged in the order as listed.

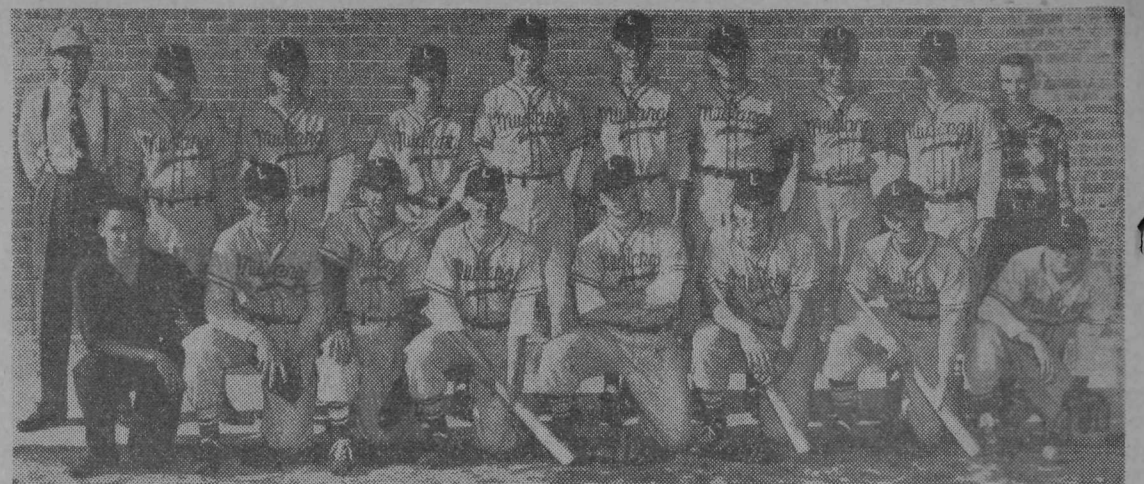
Example: Region III, winner of District 9 vs. winner of District 10; winner of District 11 vs. winner of District 12.

CONFERENCE AAA—Bi-district Games and Subsequent Eliminations Will Be Arranged in Numerical Order.

The winner of District 1 vs. winner of District 2; 3 vs. 4, and so on.

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The winner of District 1 vs. winner of District 2; 3 vs. 4, and so on.



MUSTANGS OF Lamar Consolidated High School were 1952 winners of Region VII-A baseball championship. Back row, left to right: Coach Bill McClellan, Sutton Young, Terry White, David Meyer, Dickie Kilday, Emil Louis Tejml, Jr., Ray

Stavinoha, Jr., Robert Myrka, Donald Baker, and David Sanders, Manager. Front row, left to right: Robert Wynn, Ernest Schmidt, Lauro Hernandez, Robert Moore, Duncan Salmon, J. E. DeVilbiss, Jr., Jimmie Zunker, and Charler Stutzenbaker.

Lamar Wins in VII-A Baseball

Lamar Consolidated High School of Rosenberg won nine out of ten district baseball games in 1952 to win the championship of Class A District 27. The only game lost was to Bay City, by a score of 3 to 0.

From the district, they quickly moved to regional victories. The Lamar Mustangs played Alvin High School in Bi-district, and won 8 to 1. Then they beat Nederland 4 to 1 for the VII-A regional championship. Coach of the Mustangs was Bill McClelland.

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"We had a wonderful year in our school and particularly so in

athletics," said Principal Guy K. T aylor.

The Mustangs won district championship in football, regional in baseball, second in regional track, and second in volleyball and tennis. Each second place score was, except in the regional track meet, only a point lower than that of the first-place winners. Bay City won the track meet three points ahead of Lamar.

"We graduated some good boys and girls," Mr. T aylor reports. "but we have possibilities left for another good year in all areas."

Sports Writer Offers Advice On Athletic Public Relations

By BILL HARDING, Austin American-Statesman

Public relations is one of the most misunderstood phases of athletics today.

Too often the amount and type of publicity given a team in the local newspaper is used as the sole measuring stick of public relations.

It is much more than that. Just as you wouldn't dream of judging a bottle of medicine by the appearance of the delivery boy, neither should you regard a coach or team solely by a team's won-loss record.

THE TRUE VALUE of any athletic program can be quite accurately judged through its relationship with the public. And a team's public—or fans—reflect the real relationship involved.

The regard in which a team is held by its opponents, game officials, its fans, and its community is the measuring stick of public relations which should be considered.

The ideal situation is an alert, well-trained team doing its best to win reflected through an interested well-informed fan base that is more concerned with the ultimate values of sports than in winning.

Participation in high school athletics ends for the average person within three years at the most. The lessons learned during that short span must last a lifetime. Ability to get along with your fellow man, desire to win, ability to accept defeats, determination, learning to follow the rules and all the sound objectives of sports

must be founded on a firm foundation that can come only from a combined effort.

Good public relations must be built on mutual exchange of trust and confidence between parents and the coach. Parents are trusting coaches with their sons and expect that coach to teach their boys fundamentals of living as well as fundamentals of athletics. In turn, the coach should be able to trust the integrity and sense of fair play of a community.

SUCH A MUTUAL exchange takes more than token lip service. There is no easy way to good public relations. It doesn't take a lot of time but it takes a few minutes a day several times a season.

If a coach expects to have the solid backing of his community he must take time to talk with interested people and be willing to explain his ideas. He needs to earn that solemn trust.

It means keeping a boy out of a ball game if he is injured regardless of how important his presence in the game may be.

It means being honest in every action; not exaggerating injuries for the benefit of the press. And it means sincerity with his players.

It also means conducting himself properly on the field and off the field.

All these things are reflected in a team's backing.

ANY OFFICIAL or uninterested spectator can give you a pretty accurate character sketch of a coach just by the crowd's reactions. And the way the boys react

on the field is a more obvious indication.

A sound team will have a sound public.

One of the best "public relations experts" I have encountered is Ted Moore, the Alto coach. A few years back while officiating one of Alto's games it was necessary to call back three touchdowns against Alto in one game. Alto still won and Moore said the penalties would do the team good—make them aware of following the rules.

Two weeks later in another Alto home game, the game-tying point after touchdown was called back and Alto lost a hard-fought game, 13-12.

It has been a well-played game with plenty of hard blocking and tackling. Both teams had been keyed up as were their followers. Yet there was no complaint from the players, who congratulated their victors. Only praise about the officiating and play of the boys came from Moore. But most important of all was the home town crowd reaction.

The Alto fans were disappointed to lose but they were satisfied to take a deep pride in the way their boys had played the game and amazingly enough, some fans even waved to the officials on the way out and said, "Good game, wasn't it?"

I DON'T KNOW what Coach Moore's secret for success is, and I have no idea how many district titles his teams have won. But the public relations at Alto is as good as any I have seen throughout the state.

The tools of public relations—press, complimentary tickets, meetings, radio, etc.—actually are side issues of public relations. They will take care of themselves when the basic principles are followed.

You can have a "good press" and win most of your games.

But you cannot power or storm your way into good public relations.

QUESTION AND ANSWERS

Question: Some of our baton twirlers recently won cash prizes in a competition sponsored by the local Chamber of Commerce. Are those students eligible to participate in League sponsored competition?

Interpretation: Section 8 of Article VIII of the Constitution and Rules states, "No one shall take part in any athletic contest in this League who has ever received money or other valuable consideration for teaching, officiating or participating in any athletic sport or game. . . ." Please notice the repeated use of the word athletic. The amateur rule applies only to athletics and a student may win money or valuable consideration by competing in any phase of music competition and his eligibility will not be questioned.

Notice, however, that Section 5 of Article XIII (awards by schools for participation in inter-school competition) does apply to music and all other forms of inter-school competition.

News and Views

Six Cities Invite Coaches School

By STAN LAMBERT, Publicity Director, THSCA

POSSIBLE SCHOOL SITES

At least six Texas cities have already expressed interest in sponsoring the 1953 coaching school. They are: Dallas, Austin, Houston, Beaumont, Lubbock, and perennial Odessa. Exec. Sec. L. W. McConachie will poll the Association membership on its preferences early in December.

Dallas has led the coaches' ball for the last three years but lack of an acceptable bid from Dallas authorities has sent the school to more enthusiastic cities. At this writing all cities are on an equal footing in the eyes of THSCA brass. Bids will be received and the site selected at the annual winter meeting of the Board of Directors which is to be held in Fort Worth, Dec. 19 and 20.

ELEMENTARY ATHLETICS

Several school men in different areas over the state are somewhat concerned about the interest being shown in elementary school competitive athletics by non-school people. One rumor quotes a well known Texas oil man as saying that he is going to do for elementary athletics what the UIL has done for secondary school competition.

There is no doubt that this is happening in some parts of the state; but this writer refuses to believe the above-mentioned rumor until it is proven to him. The statement just does not "jive" with other known personality traits of the man mentioned.

We would like to get the records right now that this movement did not originate with the coaches, and that it is contrary to the desires of most high-school

coaches. They realize that the elementary schoolboy is too immature physically and psychologically and too unstable emotionally for highly competitive athletics to be for the boy's general welfare. The coaches also know that "over the long haul" such a program will eventually hurt high-school athletics. In some cases the high-school coach is not in a position to fight the program on his home grounds because too many of his athletic patrons do not know enough about the subject to understand a coach's opposing any form of athletics.

PROBLEM IS OUTGROWTH

Such a movement is the direct outgrowth of Little League Baseball. Fond parents and friends have gone overboard for this latest craze because the youngsters are so "cute" as they mimic their elders. The welfare of the boy is shoved in the background, as the boy puts on his show under pressure to win, by untrained "managers" and coaches.

This phase of the athletic program should be given much more thought and attention by both administrators and coaches working together before it is too late. Unfortunately it is already too late in some communities because the fad has spread like wildfire.

NO EXCUSE

President Abe Houston took advantage of his appearance before the UIL Advisory Council when he presented in person the recommendations to the League from the coaches' association to get in a lick against unnecessary lime burns due to improperly marked fields. He presented the problem to the administrators with the hope that something could be done to outlaw lime as means of marking football fields. He pointed out that marble dust and other preparations for the purpose are very little more expensive and that such a minimum item certainly should not take precedence over the safety of the players. If the League does not feel that it can do anything about it he plans to take it directly to the coaches in an educational campaign.

Do You Remember When...?

Do you remember when Red Williams, now superintendent of the Corpus Christi public schools, was a track and basketball star at Lorenzo High School? That wasn't too long ago—about 1921. He also represented the school in declamation when he was a junior.

After high school graduation, Dr. Williams entered Abilene Christian College. He lettered four years in football, three in track, and one in basketball and baseball. He majored in natural science and minored in mathematics, and got his bachelor's degree in 1925.

In the summers of 1931 and 1932 Dr. Williams went to Texas Tech. In the meantime he taught in Abilene, and was both teacher and coach in Rising Star.

After a year in Rising Star he was made principal, and two years later he went to Brady for three years to be principal and coach. His last principal's job was in Snyder, where he stayed four years.

"My 28 years as a coach, elementary teacher, high school teacher, principal, and superintendent have afforded me considerable ex-

perience, the richest of which I am happy to say, was in direct connection with promotion of the Interscholastic League as an organization and with thousands of students as participants," Dr. Williams says.

He was born in 1901, and he and his wife Helen A. Williams, have a son, born in 1944. Dr. Williams took his first superintendent's job



after leaving Snyder, and was head of Lockhart Public Schools for ten years. He got his master's degree from The University of Texas, majoring in education, in 1938, and his doctor's degree there in 1943.

Dr. Williams has not quit learning even with his doctor's degree. Since 1947 he has spent summers at The University of Texas, George Peabody College, and New York University, studying new methods.

He was superintendent of schools in Sweetwater and Beaumont, and has had the same post in the Corpus Christi Public Schools a year.

Dr. Williams has a good word to say for the Interscholastic League. "Public educators," he believes, "have been blessed with a consistent understanding and forward looking response on the part of Interscholastic League office directors and executive committee members. Since the beginning of my experience, with Roy Henderson at the helm, we have enjoyed firm leadership and support at times when we needed it most."