

## H. V. Porter Lauds School Leadership

In a challenging address at the Cortez Hotel to the annual Interscholastic League Breakfast meeting in El Paso, Mr. H. V. Porter, Executive Secretary of the National High School Athletic Association Federation paid a high tribute to high school principals and school administrators for their efforts in keeping the high school athletic program on a sound educational basis.

HE POINTED OUT that college presidents had been too busy to realize the many benefits that an athletic program might bring to their school and the result was the

evils now present in the intercollegiate program, such as the scandals of the last two years and the proselyting of players. He declared that had the high school principals over the nation assumed the same attitude, high school athletics would have suffered a similar disastrous deterioration.

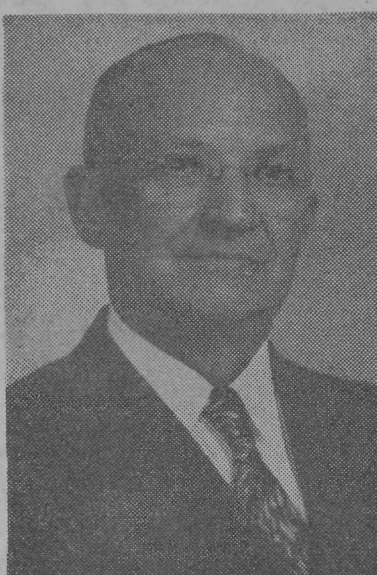
Mr. Porter cited the fact that the same general problem presented itself to the high schools of the nation when the promoter at Madison Square Garden invited Beaumont High School of St. Louis to a national tournament. Had it not been for the ability of the principal of that high school and the National Federation to resist the many pressures that were exerted on the high school principal to allow his team to go, we might have had a high school situation similar to the collegiate Madison Square Garden scandal. He pointed out that townspeople, certain members of the legislature, and even some of the executive officers of the State, were pressing the authorities to permit the high school team to attend the tournament.

Every time a state association works to lower an age rule, raise the scholastic standard for eligibility of athletes, or thwart a promoter who would exploit such high school athletes, even for a deserving cause, the school officials are subjected to a great deal of criticism.

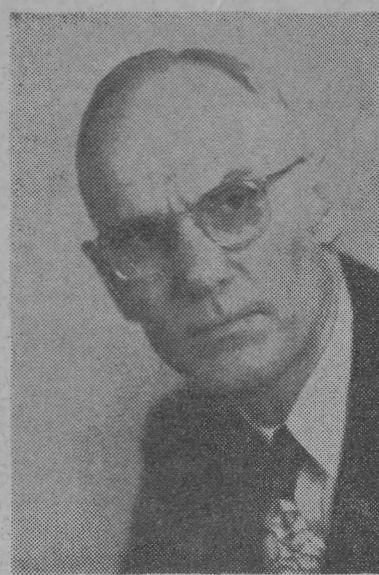
IT HAS BEEN the ability of the high school administrators to take criticism that has saved the high school athletic program from scandals and has been a big factor in preserving the public confidence in the high school athletic program. Throughout the nation, Mr. Porter finds high school administrators are determined to keep high school athletics on a plane that will retain this public confidence and support.

Mr. Porter pointed out some of the tangible results of working with the National Federation: For instance, repeal of the tax on admissions to high school athletic contests. This repeal will permit the high schools to use the \$10 million heretofore paid to the Federal Government to secure better equipment and to offer a better program in health, physical education, and athletics. He stated, "Is any one so naive as to think that Congress, out of the goodness of its heart, just decided to give this money back to the high schools?"

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SUPT. E. H. BLACK



PRIN. R. B. SPARKS



SUPT. WRIGHT CHRANE

## Administrators Black, Sparks, And Chrane Added to Council

Following the recent meeting of the Interscholastic League's Legislative Advisory Council, Dr. E. H. Black, newly elected member of the Council from La Marque wrote:

"I greatly enjoyed my first meeting with the Advisory Council. I was very much impressed with the seriousness with which the members work and was doubly impressed with the high calibre of men who serve on the Executive Committee."

HAD DR. BLACK not been modest, he could have with truth said the same of the Council itself, which is loaded with highly able men, rich in experience with school administrative and League affairs.

This year's election placed six new men on the Council. These are Superintendent O. B. Chambers, Early Schools, Brownwood, Region II-B; Dr. Hollis A. Moore, Superintendent at Tyler, Region IV-AA; Principal R. B. Sparks, Robert E. Lee High School, Baytown, V-AA; Dr. Black, Region V-A; Superintendent E. M. Smith Sinton, Region VII-A; and Superintendent Wright Chrane, Pyote, Region VIII-B. Of these, Dr. Moore and Prin. Sparks have been members of the Council before.

As biographical data on these new Council members becomes available, the Leaguer plans to publish it, so that League members may become better acquainted with the men who represent them.

WRIGHT CHRANE of Pyote has been in his present position since 1938. Before being elected superintendent there, he served as principal and coach for two years. A former football player at Brownwood High School and Daniel Baker College, Supt. Chrane coached at Mercury, Texas, before going to Pyote. He was also principal at Mercury.

Mr. Chrane graduated from high school in Brownwood in 1930 and took his BA from Daniel Baker in 1934. In 1945, he received an MA degree from Colorado State College in Greeley, Colo.

A native of Arkansas, Dr. E. H. Black attended the University of Arkansas for two years, and graduated from the University of Oklahoma in 1917. He studied school administration at Columbia University and got his master's degree there in 1929.

Dr. Black has been superintendent of schools in La Marque for nine years. Before coming to the Texas school, he was superintendent at Bristow, Okla., for 16 years. In 1937 he was elected president of the Oklahoma Education Association.

After doing graduate work at the Colorado State College of Education at Greeley for three summers, he transferred to the University of Houston, where he got his Doctor of Education degree in 1947.

An interested community worker, Dr. Black belongs to the Methodist Church, the Masonic Lodge, the Rotary Club, and the Chamber of Commerce.

PRINCIPAL R. B. SPARKS of Baytown has been in his present position since 1931. He taught in Georgetown while attending Southwestern University there, getting his BA degree in 1919. He entered Southwestern from Lampasas High School. His work in Georgetown included two years as teacher, and two as principal and teacher at the high school. From there he went to Plainview High School, where he served as principal from 1920 until 1926. In the latter year he became principal of Marshall High

School, holding this position until he took the Baytown position.

Prin. Sparks did graduate study at the University of Chicago, where he received an MA degree in 1926, and at Colorado State and The University of Texas.

Mr. Sparks is a member of the Rotary Club, and served as president of both the Plainview and the Baytown clubs. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and is active in numerous educational organizations. Among these are the American Association of School Administrators, National Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, National Association of Secondary School Principals, National Education Association,

Texas Association of Secondary School Principals, Life Member of Texas State Teachers Association, and Baytown Education Association.

The new representative for Region V-AA has served in many capacities with the Interscholastic League program. He has been chairman of the executive committee of Districts 14AA, 12AA and 8AAAA since 1940. And he is one of the two newly elected members with previous service on the Council. He 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 his term expired in 1949.



DR. WALTER PRESCOTT WEBB viewing Frederick Remington's sculpture of Mountain Man in Barker Center.

## 8 Organizations Honor Historian W. P. Webb

Late in November a great Texan was honored for the work he has done in the field of history. Dr. Walter Prescott Webb, Distinguished Professor of History at The University of Texas, and author of some of the most important historical works produced in recent years, was the honoree.

Friends of the Interscholastic League take special pleasure in the honors showered on Dr. Webb, because of the years of service Dr. Webb has also given to the League.

FROM 1930 until 1936 Dr. Webb was a member of the League's State Executive Committee. Through many years, the great historian has been a contributor to the Interscholastic Leaguer, writing reviews on Texana, helping young Texans become familiar with the grandeur of their historical heritage.

He initiated and conducted for many years the League's Local History Contest, which did much to interest Texas communities in their own local history. Many of the historical markers over the state erected in the Centennial Year of 1936 were inspired and the locations properly identified through the researches of high school students who were participating in the League's Local History Contest. He was also responsible along with this service for instituting the Junior Historians, an organization now functioning in many of the high schools of Texas.

A program was held November 26 at the Eugene C. Barker History Center, home of the great Texas Collection, in honor of the Texas historian. Several hundred persons heard Chancellor James P.

Hart, Frank H. Wardlaw, director of the University Press; Dr. Barker, professor emeritus of history; Dr. Frederic Runcaif, professor of history; and Dr. E. C. Barksdale, professor of history, Arlington State College, praise the work of Dr. Webb.

Dr. Webb is famous for two books which stress the Western heritage of Texas: *The Texas Rangers and The Great Plains*. Mr. Wardlaw stated that the latter is "probably the most important book yet to come from the pen of a Texan."

In order to further clarify Article VIII, Section 0, the State Executive Committee approved ath-

## Committee Approves Six Council Proposals

Six recommendations of the Interscholastic League Legislative Advisory Council, made during the annual fall meeting, Nov. 2 and 3, 1952, have been approved by the State Executive Committee.

Result of State Executive Committee action during a series of meetings in November will be that at least two items will be submitted to a referendum vote by League member schools next April, interpretation of two other rules has been altered to fit Council recommendations, and recommended action was taken on two matters entirely within the jurisdiction of the Committee.

TO BE SUBMITTED for member schools' vote will be the question of spring football practice and the proposed amendment of the Out-of-State Competition Rule, Article VIII, Section 20.

Interpretation changes were made in the Out-of-State Competition Rule pending result of the referendum ballot on the matter, and in the Transfer Rule, as it applies to students moving from school to school.

Direct action was taken on the matter of proposed schedule of fees for basketball officials, the Executive Committee ordering that this schedule be incorporated in Basketball Plan rules. The Committee also authorized its chairman to set up a committee, as recommended by the Council, to work with the Texas Speech Teachers' Association on possible revisions of the Speech Contest program.

All these actions were urged by the 23-member Advisory Council, which is made up of school administrators elected by member schools from each region of each conference in the state.

Additional recommendations by the Council have not yet been acted upon by the Committee, but action will be taken as rapidly as careful consideration permits.

FIRST ITEM considered by the Committee was that concerning the appointment of a special committee for study of the Speech Contest Program. The Council had recommended that a special committee of school administrators be appointed to work with the Texas Speech Teachers' Association for the purpose of studying and making recommendations on the Speech Contest Program. Revisions have been recommended by the Texas Speech Association. The Committee authorized the chairman to appoint the committee of school administrators to make the study.

The Committee next took under consideration the Council's recommendation that Article XIII, Section 20, the Out-of-State Competition Rule, be amended "to exclude athletic participation between the opening and closing of the schools." The proposed amendment would add to the final sentence of the rule: "nor to athletic contests participated in between the closing and opening of the individual school terms." The Executive Committee voted to present the proposed amendment for voting in April.

In order to further clarify Article VIII, Section 0, the State Executive Committee approved ath-

letic participation for the summer of 1953 between the close of the spring school term and the opening of the fall school term on the condition that the contestants participating in the athletic contest do not violate the Amateur Rule.

THE COMMITTEE next considered the Council's recommendation upon the adoption of a basketball officials' fee schedule. The fee schedule had been prepared by a special committee made up of Superintendent Joe Barnes, Georgetown; Dr. Carl V. Bredt, of the Southwest Basketball Officials' Association; Mr. Dwight Parks, representative of the Association; Mr. Virgil D. Currin, Principal of Alamo Heights, San Antonio; Superintendent P. J. Dodson of Bastrop; and Dr. Rhea Williams, Athletic Director of the League.

The State Executive Committee ordered that the Basketball Officials Fee Schedule be incorporated in the basketball plan of competition for 1953-1954 school term. Details on this schedule are given on page 4.

The Council next recommended to the State Executive Committee that Article VIII, Section 14, the Transfer Rule, be so amended that a contestant who has participated

in interschool basketball or football would be ineligible for only one year following, should he move to a new school. The Committee, after careful consideration of this recommendation, considered a hypothetical case which read as follows: "A contestant represents School A, a fully accredited high school, in an inter-school football or basketball game; then he moves to school B, another fully accredited school, where he remains ineligible for a period of one year and consequently does not take part in any football or basketball. Then he moves to School C, another fully accredited high school." The Executive Committee ruled that in the above case Article VIII, Section 14, shall not operate to render the pupil ineligible in School C or any other school to which he might change, since the provision of this rule has been satisfied when the pupil was in attendance in school B for two semesters without having participated in any interschool football or basketball games. It was further stated that, in their opinion, the rule was not designed to affect eligibility of a contestant for more than two semesters, pro-

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## 28 Districts Conclude Spring Meet Planning

By F. W. SAVAGE

According to reports received in the State office, 111 of the 145 spring meet districts have taken some steps to organize for the 1953 spring activities. Twenty-eight districts report that final arrangements have been made as pertaining to Permanent Chairmen, place, date and various contest chairmen. Other districts very probably have made final plans but no report has been received to date. Temporary or permanent chairmen are encouraged to notify the State office as soon as possible concerning their plans in order that helpful material may be distributed and that contact may be established with the Regional officials.

The Tentative List assigning member schools to Districts and listing Organizing Chairmen was mailed to participating schools several weeks ago. The Final List is being prepared and will be mailed after the deadline for filing membership applications with the League on January 15, 1953. According to the Calendar appearing in the Constitution and Rules, February 1 is the last day for completing arrangements. Officials in the State office hope that Districts can organize long before that date in order to take advantage of the assistance which may be given District chairmen by the Regional Directors.

As usual, there appear to be a number of schools listed in the tentative assignments which have no intention of participating in the Spring Meet program. The State office has recently received a proposal designed to eliminate this unnecessary organization by re-

quiring interested schools to file an acceptance card similar to those used in other activities. Only those schools so designating their intention to participate would be assigned to Spring Meet Districts. The plan seems to have considerable merit and administrators are invited to comment on the proposal.

The Grade School division of the spring meet activities continues to attract the attention of a large number of elementary schools. This year Elementary Schools are paying a membership fee of \$1 per school in order to be eligible to participate in either the Grade School Division of the Spring Meet or the Area Music Meets. To date almost 700 elementary schools have registered for competition. According to R. J. Kidd, Director, Grade School Meets may be organized in one of two different methods. A Grade School Division may be set up in conjunction with the regular District Meet, either in Conference AA, A or B or the various elementary schools located in a geographical area, regardless of the conference assignment of their parent high school, may set up a separate grade school meet.

As has been the policy for many years, Junior High School members of the League are being assigned to a Spring Meet District in the conference just lower than their parent high school. In the case of a junior high school affiliated with a Conference B high school, the junior school is assigned to the same district. To date more than 150 junior high schools are listed in the tentative spring meet set-up.

## 11 Choral Clinics Held; Two Set for January

As this Leaguer is distributed, 11 cooperating institutions have completed very successful Choral Clinic-Workshops. Five were held on the first two week-ends in December. Texas Technological College at Lubbock; Tarleton State College at Stephenville; Stephen F. Austin State College at Nacogdoches and East Texas State College at Commerce sponsored workshops on either December 5 or 6 and Victoria College at Victoria conducted theirs on December 13. All reports indicate that the workshops were well attended and that participating schools were lavish with their praise for clinic directors and sponsoring institutions.

SIX WORKSHOPS have been held prior to December. Baylor University at Waco and Sam Houston State College at Huntsville were the first to sponsor workshops on November 1. The following weekend, November 8, schools in the vicinity of Houston attended a Region V workshop sponsored by the University of Houston. Directors and officials of this workshop were so enthusiastic concerning the benefits received that the date for 1953 has already been set, November 14. Southwest Texas State College at San Marcos held a mid-week affair on November 19 and two institutions in Region X, Texas Christian University at Ft. Worth and Midwestern University at Wichita Falls sponsored workshops on successive days, November 21-22 using the same clinic director, Dr. Archie N. Jones of The University of Texas.

Two dates for workshops have been definitely set in January. West Texas State College in Canyon will sponsor a workshop for member schools of Region XI on January 16 and Texas College of Arts and Industries will be host to schools in the lower section of Region VII on January 24. Odessa College at Odessa has tentatively set January 17 as the date for the Region VIII workshop and plans are being formulated for Sul Ross State College at Alpine to conduct a clinic for schools in far West Texas.

Plans are being made to hold another workshop for Region VI with Trinity University of San Antonio as host for the member schools in the vicinity of San Antonio. A date will be announced later.

TO DATE, no word has been received concerning proposed workshops at Lamar State College of Technology at Beaumont, San Angelo College or Southmost College at Brownsville. Individual publicity will be distributed concerning these locations provided plans are completed.

The Clinic-Workshop idea seems to be with us to stay and every participating official should study ways and means of improving these events. Suggestions should be mailed to the State office or direct to the individual host chairman. Sponsoring institutions who scheduled workshops on school days are particularly anxious to learn the reaction of directors and administrators to this practice since they are ready to set dates for workshops in 1953.

## Extemp Speech Gives Practical Training

By L. B. ROACH  
State Speech Director

An extemporaneous speech is a short address, prepared in advance, and delivered with or without notes. It is informal in nature, but it requires as much preparation and study as does a more formal type of address. It is not a speech given on the spur of the moment without any deliberate preparation. But on the other hand, it is not a memorized speech such as the type given in declamation.

There have been many discussions as to the purpose of the extemp speech. Generally, the extemp speech is given to persuade the audience to accept a given opinion. But the extemp speech may very well have as its primary purpose the giving of information. Certainly, without proper information the extemp speech will not be very effective, regardless of the purpose. And the information contained must be interesting. With

out this element of interest, the speech will not get over to the audience.

SPEECHES GIVEN extemporaneously are usually more effective than memorized speeches, for they have the quality of being given "for the first time" and seem fresh in character. And training in the extemp speech field is a type of speaking that may be transferred by the student to his daily life for immediate use. Training in this activity is practicable and in keeping with modern aims of education.

The Extemp Speech Contest sponsored by the League is designed to stimulate interest in speaking through competition. Some of the Nation's best speeches have been made under the stress and strain of competition. In addition, this contest provides an activity for students possessing unusual abilities in public speaking. The study of current events and the development of understanding

in world affairs is a splendid way for training an intelligent vocal citizenry.

The teacher plays a very important part in the training of students in Extemp Speech Contests. First, the teacher should be familiar with the rules, the objectives, and the standards of the contest. These may be found in the current Constitution and Rules. (Every school principal and superintendent should have a copy in their offices. Additional copies may be ordered from the League for 25c a copy.) Not knowing the rules often causes embarrassment to both students and teachers.

The major current events, both national and international, are the basis for the topics used in the Extemp Speech Contest. It is especially important that the students and teacher begin preparation early in the year for this contest. The subject of current events can easily be correlated with the

Social Science program. Speech classes and English classes can also include a weekly survey of the news as part of the course. If students are to do their best work in Extemp, they must have a good understanding of what is going on in the world, and must have time to digest such happenings as thoroughly as possible. Good extemporaneous speakers in this contest almost always start work as soon as school opens.

MATERIALS for this contest are included in almost every school library regardless of the size of the school. There are few schools that do not have available such magazines as Time, Newsweek, U. S. News and World Report, Our Times, Pathfinder, Vital Speeches and other similar news magazines. Many of these publications are taken at "club" rates by the history and social science classes. If none of the publica-

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## How to Organize Grade School Meets

Grade school districts may organize in one of two ways. Many are organized along with the regular high school meets. This is probably the best plan, because it insures that all grade schools will compete with other grade schools in their own class.

The other way is to organize a grade school meet independent of the high school meet. We have requested the principals of the grade schools planning this type of meet to report to the League office the name of some person in each district to serve as organizing chairman. Upon receiving the name of the person recommended, we will immediately write and ask him to serve as organizing chairman for grade schools in his area.

So far as we know, this is the only way to organize those grade school meets not organized in conjunction with high school meets. If any better plan occurs to you, please make your suggestions to the League office.

## It's Your Money

The request for additional representation at the State Meet in tennis, track and literary events is being given serious consideration by the State Executive Committee.

At present, it costs the League approximately \$11,000 to stage the State Meet. This includes rebates to schools in all three conferences; of this, more than \$2,000 is paid for medals and trophies. There are other related expenses in holding state contests in ten literary events, fourteen track events, and boys' and girls' tennis, most of these for three separate conferences.

In planning to add any contest to the State Meet, plans must be made to include contestants from eight regions and three conferences—which is no small item. Texas is a big state and it takes money to move the contestants to the final meet. Rebates must be paid; also housing; also a staff to handle the additional contestants at the State Meet.

After all, we are spending YOUR money, which is easy to do. When one wants more, he must have cash to pay for it. Also, there must be some money left over to keep the machine in operation.

## 52 Grade School Enrollment In League Climbs Up to 707

Grade school enrollments in the University Interscholastic League for the 1952-53 school year now total 707. This is a surprising total in view of the changes made this year in the enrollment plan for grade schools.

This year, for the first time in more than a decade, a fee has been assessed for grade school membership. The fee, \$1, is purely nominal, and was placed on the books in an effort to guarantee that schools which are considered as part of the grade school competitive alignment actually do take part. In the past, when no charge was made for enrollment, hundreds of grade schools signed up as members, but when assignments were made for spring competition, it was normally found that almost half did not actually plan to take part in the program. This disrupted competitive alignments and actually resulted in denying benefits of the program to the students in schools not intending to take part in League contests.

Last year's total enrollment was 1,502 grade schools. Of these 789 participated in county meets. An additional 72 took part in what are called tri-county (or district) meets, to bring the total to 861 participating schools. Enrollments this year are rapidly pushing toward this figure, and are expected to surpass it since schools can now feel fairly certain that functioning competitive programs can be set up around this firm core.

The competition program for grade schools, as offered by the League, is carefully designed for educational soundness and for best results for the young competitors. Events offered by League in grade school competition include arithmetic (number sense), junior declamation, junior track and field, junior playground ball, picture memory, ready writing, spelling, and plain writing, story telling, junior tennis and volleyball.

If assistance is needed in arranging a grade school district write to the State Office for advice.

## At League Breakfast

### Porter Praises School Leadership

(Continued from Page 1)

It took two years of work and many hundreds of dollars for the Federation to secure the repeal of this Federal tax.

Also, Mr. Porter described how, as a result of the work of the National Federation, the molded basketball is now in use in the nation, and that the use of this basketball in high schools had saved the public schools approximately half a million dollars a year. The construction and promotion of the use of this ball was largely a

project of the National High School Federation.

HE ALSO POINTED out that it was largely through the efforts of the Federation that the size of the basketball was reduced from 32" to 29", so that the ball was better suited for the high school boy to handle, thus eliminating some of the disadvantages that the older contestants had in handling the ball. He said it took approximately seven years of work to get this adoption through.

The National Federation had warned school administrators to

## Extension Library Watches Currents of Public Interest

The Extension Loan Library does not need a crystal ball to know what people are thinking and talking about. The interests of the day are clearly reflected in the many requests for material which the library receives from persons in all parts of the State and in all walks of life.

For many years the library staff has watched the increasing interest in some subjects and the waning interest in others. In this age of television, atomic energy, and world crises, it has been observed that the fine arts are being neglected. And yet they form a very substantial part of our rich heritage. They add beauty to our lives and give us a better understanding of man.

Training in the home and in the school is needed to instill a love of

the arts in the children of the nation. Although students need guidance and direction to develop an interest in good music, art, and literature, appreciation follows when they begin to understand them. Teachers of English, social science, and speech are in a position to foster this appreciation since a study of the arts is easily related to the subjects they teach.

What boy would not be enthralled with the life story of Leonardo da Vinci? Such a story might be the opening wedge for a discussion of da Vinci's masterpieces. Chopin's story and "The Polonaise" could be easily introduced into the study of Poland or of present day European history. American art and music, including folk music, which interpret various periods in the development of our country would enliven the study of American history. Reports, themes, class projects, and programs provide students with excellent opportunities to explore the arts and to study the phases which interest them most.

This is a rich field and one in which the Extension Loan Library has a large collection of material for loan. Teachers are urged to interest students in the fine arts and thereby enrich their lives. Suggested topics for study may be found in the Package Library Service catalog. A copy will be sent to any requesting one.



**MART**  
Mart High School has been placed on probation in basketball 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.

### SIDELINE COACHING

The official interpretation of the S.E.O.A. will be in effect for the 1952-53 basketball season for University Interscholastic League competition, except that officials shall interpret as a violation all coaching from the sidelines by the coach.

### OFFICIATING FEES

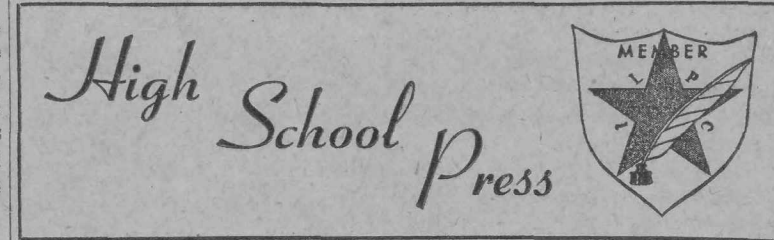
The schedule of fees for basketball officiating, as adopted by the League State Executive Committee, and as printed on page four of this issue of the *Leaguer* will be in effect for all League games during the 1952-53 basketball season.

### TRANSFER RULE

The State Executive Committee interprets the Transfer Rule, Art. VIII, Sec. 14, effective September 1, 1953, as follows:

"A contestant represents school A, a fully accredited high school, in an interschool football or basketball game; then he moves to school B, another fully accredited school, where he remains ineligible for one year and consequently does not take part in any interschool football or basketball games. Later, he moves to school C, a third fully accredited high school.

"The Committee ruled that Art. VIII, Sec. 14, shall not operate to render the pupil ineligible in school C, or any other school to which he changes, since the provision of this Rule has been satisfied when the pupil was in attendance in school B for two semesters, without having participated in any interschool football or basketball games. The rule was not designed to affect the eligibility of a contestant for more than two semesters, provided he had not further participated in interschool football or basketball."



BY BLUFORD B. HESTIR  
Director, I.L.P.C.

During the Student Activities Conference at The University of Texas, Nov. 22, a workshop session of sponsors was held in the beautiful new Seminar Room of the School of Journalism.

**TWENTY-ONE TEACHERS** and sponsors, plus the three members of the Interscholastic League Press Conference's executive committee, were present, representing a big hunk of Central Texas. The area ran from Pleasanton and Kenedy in the south to Brownwood and Temple to the north; from Eagle Pass and Llano in the west, to Bryan and Columbus to the east. School sizes varied from the largest in the state (Austin High School) to very small schools, and included both junior and senior highs.

From this representative group, some highly representative problems were brought up for discussion.

Of first rank among these problems was the highly complex one discussed in part last month by this column. It is the problem of putting out at the beginning of each year a school paper which will adequately reflect the best side of the school as a whole, when the staff members are totally inexperienced and the sponsor must turn out the first issues of the paper before he or she has a chance to teach the new staff even the most basic matters.

It was found that both in schools which offer journalism for credit and in those which publish the paper without the benefit of a special class, this problem was largely the same. In the case of the schools offering journalism, there was the feeling that really satisfactory early-year issues of the paper could be produced only when there was some means of holding over trained staff members from the previous year. It was the consensus that the means existed in very few schools, those which are already able to offer a second credit in journalism, or which permit some arrangement whereby students can take journalism during the junior year, or at least during the latter half of the junior year.

**IN THE CASE** of schools where no journalism courses are offered, and where, therefore, no special assigned period exists for work on the paper, the problem includes all the considerations involved in the credit-offering school (i.e., how to teach green staff members to write, make-up and edit in one, two or three weeks). To this is added the great difficulty of finding time in which to give volunteer staff members the most elementary instruction.

Various means of finding time to work with the staff and to publish the paper were discussed for the benefit of schools offering no course in journalism. This ranged from the sponsor's combining staff sponsorship with library work, so that she could be free to consult briefly with staff members during off periods, to the assignment of the final period during the day as the staff period, during which volunteers give a study hour or activities hour to informal class work and preparation of the pub-

lication. Out of all the discussion arose two or three needs which ILPC hopes to do something about.

**THE FIRST NEED**, and the one which ILPC officials believe offers hope for early help from the Press Conference, concerns some sort of ultra-condensed, and very simple instructional material for the use of green staff members. Miss Avis Deavers, sponsor of the Brownwood *Roar*, reported on using a handbook which contains basic information on journalism, as well as on *Roar* style. This handbook, prepared by Miss Deavers and her staff, is revised each year by the staff to meet changing circumstances, and has proven highly beneficial. A copy of this booklet, plus material taken from "High School Newspaper Handbook" which was prepared in 1931 by Dr. Reddick especially for ILPC members, may provide the foundation on which a handbook of general utility can be prepared. The object of this handbook will be to provide preliminary, basic instruction for new staff members in both schools which offer journalism courses and those which do not, the material to be studied in the student's spare time during the first few days of the new school year, and perhaps referred to during the early months for quick guidance in special problems.

**A SECOND NEED**, on which ILPC will also go to work, concerns the need of sponsors for a condensed outline of a "course of study" for staff members of papers printed in schools offering no journalism course. This would not constitute a full course of study at all, but merely aid the sponsor to keep in mind the basic material which he or she must pass on to the student volunteers if they are to do a good job of putting out the school paper.

**A THIRD NEED**, which is already well on the way to solution, concerns the need many sponsors feel for a bibliography of sources from which to get information on specific phases of publication. The Reddick Journalism Library, now rapidly nearing operational form, will go far toward taking care of this. A bibliography of material available through this library will be sent ILPC members within a few weeks.

Still another need was expressed by the sponsors at this session. It was for pamphlets or booklets which summarize material needed by students doing special jobs, as for example, the sports editor. This would supplement the generalized (and skeletonized) instruction given in the proposed handbook.

These are all fields in which ILPC officials believe that they can be helpful, and in which work, in some way or another, has already begun. Realization of the needs is the first step; a conference such as that held last month does a great deal to bring these needs into focus, and to outline the steps which ILPC should take to provide needed help. Continued thought on problems faced by sponsors of ILPC papers, and co-operation in bringing these problems to the attention of ILPC groups will be greatly appreciated.

Patients of every race, creed or financial circumstance are admitted. There is but one entrance requirement, that the treatment program will benefit the child. Thanks to the generosity of thousands of Texans from every corner of the state, in the history of the Gonzales Foundation, no child has ever been denied treatment for financial reasons. If he can be

## Directory of League Officials

For your convenience, a complete directory of University Interscholastic League officials is given below. This list includes membership of the State Executive Committee, Legislative Advisory Council, State Directors of Contests, and Regional Directors General.

### STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Co-Chairmen: James R. D. Eddy, Dean, Division of Extension, and T. H. Shelby, Dean Emeritus, Division of Extension. Members: Rhea H. Williams, R. J. Kidd, Emmette S. Redford, B. C. Tharp, C. A. Wiley, Thomas A. Rouse, Howard A. Calkins, and I. I. Nelson.

### LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY COUNCIL

Chairman: James R. D. Eddy, Dean, Division of Extension. Members: Region I-B, John T. Morris, O'Donnell; Region II-B, O. B. Chambers, Early Schools, Brownwood; Region III-B, Edwin Bowen, Boyd; Region IV-B, Frank L. Singletary, Troup; Region V-B, Clyde Abshier, Deer Park; Region VI-B, P. J. Dodson, Bastrop; VII-B, Walter Coers, Los Fresnos; and VIII-B, Wright Chrane, Poyote.

Region I-A, Lee Johnson, Phillips; Region II-A, Ira R. Huchingson, Hamlin; Region III-A, Dale Douglas, Pleasant Grove Schools, Dallas; Region IV-A, F. L. Moffett, Center; Region V-A, E. H. Black, La Marque; Region VI-A, Sterling H. Fly, Crystal City; and Region VII-A, E. M. Smith, Sinton. Region I-AA, R. B. Norman, Amarillo; Region II-AA, John F. Bailey, Breckenridge; Region III-AA, Jack Ryan, McKinney; Region IV-AA, Hollis A. Moore, Tyler; Region V-AA, R. B. Sparks, Baytown; Region VI-AA, Virgil Currin, Alamo Heights High School, San Antonio; Region VII-AA, Minton White, Alice; and Region VIII-AA, Frank Pollitt, Bowie High School, El Paso.

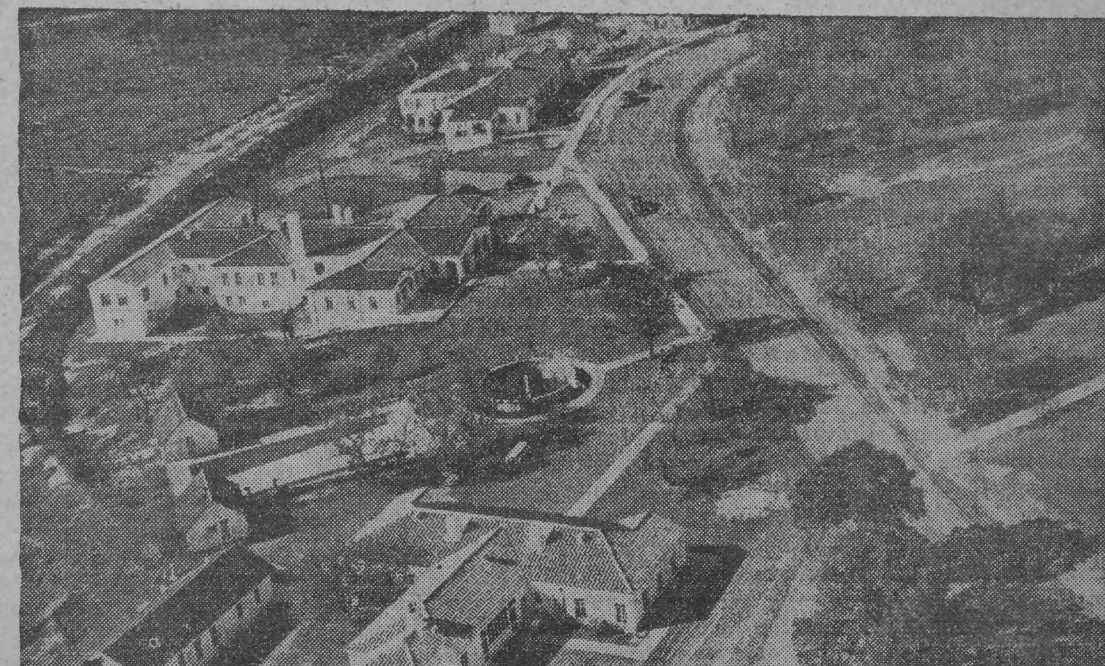
### STATE DIRECTORS OF CONTESTS

Director of The University Interscholastic League: Rodney

J. Kidd.  
Director of Athletics: Rhea H. Williams.  
Director of Music Activities: F. Winston Savage.  
Director of Speech Activities: L. Bruce Roach.  
Director of Journalism: Bluford B. Hestir.  
Director of Tennis: Dr. D. A. Penick.  
Director of Commercial Contests: Miss Florence Stullken.  
Director of Slide Rule: Horace Staph.  
Director of Ready Writing: Dr. Powell Stewart.  
Director of Number Sense: James M. Hurt.

### REGIONAL DIRECTORS GENERAL

Region I: Conferences AA, A and B, Dr. P. Merville Larson, Department of Speech, Texas Tech., Lubbock.  
Region II: Conferences A and B, Dr. Z. T. Huff, Dean, Howard Payne College, Brownwood.  
Conference AA, L. G. Worthington, Tarleton State College, Stephenville.  
Region III: Conferences AA, A and B, Dr. James Mailey, Southern Methodist University, Dallas.  
Region IV: Conferences A and B, Dr. B. E. Masters, President, Kilgore College, Kilgore.  
Conference AA, Edwin W. Gaston, Jr., Stephen F. Austin State College, Nacogdoches.  
Region V: Conferences AA, A and B, Walter Williams, University of Houston, Houston.  
Region VI: Conferences AA, A and B, Dr. Pat H. Norwood, Southwest Texas State College, San Marcos.  
Region VII: Conferences AA, A and B, Dr. Eldon D. Brinley, A&I College, Kingsville.  
Region VIII: Conference AA, J. M. Hanks, Superintendent of Schools, Ysleta.  
Conference B, Jack Rogers, Vice-President, Odessa College, Odessa.



**BIRD'S EYE VIEW**—From the air, Gonzales Warm Spring Foundation for Crippled Children looks like a rambling country estate. Here hundreds of physically handicapped youngsters are helped back along the road to strength and usefulness each year.

## At Gonzales Foundation

### Schools' Fund Drives Fight Polio

Earlier this year, in September and October, schools all over Texas assisted materially in raising vitally needed funds for an institution of which all Texans can well be proud, Gonzales Warm Springs Foundation for Crippled Children.

In some schools, coin cards were distributed. In others, pep squads and athletic teams contributed hours of work and assistance to local campaign workers. Helping crippled children of our state appealed to these young people, because in many cases patients at this treatment center had come from their own schools and classrooms.

Co-operation came from superintendents, principals, teachers and students, and their unselfish work and generous giving resulted in thousands of dollars for the expansion of facilities of Gonzales Warm Springs Foundation.

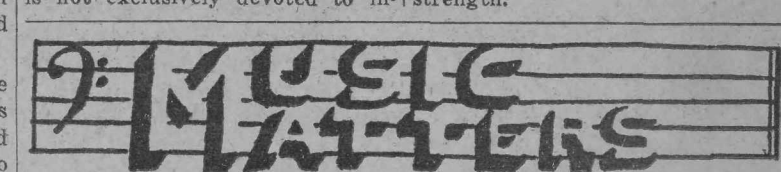
All those who participated will be proud to know that this treatment center for the rehabilitation of physically handicapped youngsters from every part of Texas was conceived by Texans, built by Texans, and maintained by Texans. Texas foresight planned it and Texas love sustains it.

Gonzales Warm Springs Foundation is a non-profit, non-sectarian hospital of physical medicine and rehabilitation, the first of its kind to win approval of the American College of Surgeons. Located in the rolling Texas hills just a few miles north of the historic city of Gonzales, the hospital comprises five rambling, white brick buildings, providing a capacity of some 115 beds. The atmosphere is friendly . . . not institutional.

There under the direction of doctors, registered physical therapists and nurses carry out a medical program which offers new hope each year to hundreds of crippled children and their bewildered parents.

Patients of every race, creed or financial circumstance are admitted. There is but one entrance requirement, that the treatment program will benefit the child. Thanks to the generosity of thousands of Texans from every corner of the state, in the history of the Gonzales Foundation, no child has ever been denied treatment for financial reasons. If he can be

helped and if there is a bed available, that's all that is necessary. Patients come to the foundation from every section of Texas. Many are polio victims, but the hospital is not exclusively devoted to infantile paralysis patients. Many patients suffering the crippling effects of other neuro-muscular diseases or maimed by accidents are also helped back along the road to strength.



BY F. W. SAVAGE  
Director Music Activities

### ACCEPTANCE CARDS

The deadline for receiving acceptance cards has passed as of December 1 and in spite of official notices in the *Constitution and Rules* and the *Leaguer* as well as three individual notices, many schools will be ineligible for music competition. According to the last count 557 high schools and 169 junior high schools are eligible to participate in regional competition. Region V still tops the list in the number of participating schools with 95 high schools and 39 junior high units signed up and eligible. Region IX has the smallest number with 28 school units. Lists of eligible schools by Regions are being mailed to member schools.

### CAUTION

We have been asked recently to again interpret the Awards Rule, (Article XIII, Section 5) as it pertains to the purchase of jackets, coveralls, etc., for bands and choirs. This rule is to be observed exactly as it is written, "no member school . . . shall be permitted to issue (and no student . . . permitted to receive) awards for participation in inter-school competition in excess of \$15 per year."

We have been asked if it constitutes a violation of this rule if individual members of an organization, who have already received the maximum award, purchase jackets and pay for them. We have consistently answered this inquiry by stating that neither the school nor the League can prohibit individuals from purchasing anything they wish. We do state, however, that the school and school officials must not be involved in this transaction in any fashion. School officials must not collect and distribute money nor may the jackets be

distributed at school. May we further quote from this rule, ". . . violation of the herein provisions may be used as grounds for suspension."

### COMPLETE REVISION

In keeping with the trend begun with the inauguration of District Solo Auditions, this office will soon distribute a proposal for the complete revision of the music plan of competition. This revision is built upon two major premises: (1) individual music students are not receiving the recognition nor motivation which they deserve, and (2) the cost and administration of present Regional Competition-Festivals are all out of proportion to the values received. In general, the plan calls for a geographical realignment of the State into 20 to 25 Districts and the combination of these Districts into six or seven Divisions. In addition to this realignment, the plan proposes the progression of solo competition through Districts and Divisions culminating in a final State competition in the same style as Ready Writers, 100-yard dash, and Extemporaneous Speaking.

The disposition of Organization Events has not been completely crystallized, but there is no intention of carrying these to a State Final in the immediate future.

We are completely aware that no plan of activity will ever receive unanimous approval by either music directors or administrators, but we are nevertheless inviting comment on this proposal. If you can form an opinion from the brief resume above, please let us hear from you. We shall take the liberty of assuming that any letter we may receive pertaining to this subject may be quoted in this column.



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R. J. KIDD  
BLUFORD HESTIR  
Editor  
Assistant Editor

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Several new plays have arrived and are now available from the Drama Loan Service. Publishers have sent us only one copy of the plays in many instances, so if your order for some of these is not forthcoming right away you will know that the play is out and we are awaiting its return so we can send it on to you. Dramatists Play Service, 14 East 38th St., New York 16, New York, has sent us the greatest number of recent three-act titles. Some of these are older plays that are now available in acting editions (85c a playbook). Dramatists Play Service deals almost altogether in scripts that have been done professionally, and as a result, most of the plays from this company are slanted to advanced acting groups, adult civic groups, and college theatre groups.

**Amphytrion 38**, by Jean Giraudoux and adapted from his French original by S. N. Behrman, was copyrighted in 1938. The cast is 6 men and 5 women. Set is one interior and three exteriors which can easily be stylized. Costumes are ancient Greek. In the play, Jupiter descends to earth, impersonates the warrior Amphytrion and makes love to his wife. Her one goal in life is to be faithful to her husband. How she accomplishes this makes up the funny situations of the play. The Lunts enjoyed great success in this play on Broadway in the late '30's. The play is now available for general production for the first time. Royalty is \$25; books are 85c each.

**The Long Watch**, by Harvey Haislip has 8 men, 6 women. One interior set is required; costumes are Navy and Coast Guard uniforms. The play concerns a tense and exciting air-sea rescue in which the WAVES figure prominently. The play has some touches of humor, but the main theme is tragic in nature. The play was produced on Broadway in the spring of 1952. Royalty is \$25; books are 85c.

**The Grass Harp**, by Truman Capote, is a comedy-fantasy produced in the spring of 1952. The cast is 10 men and 8 women. There is one interior setting and one exterior with an inset. The play concerns a trio of people who are pure in heart and who inhabit a tree house as a sanctuary from the wickedness of the world. Even though they suffer greatly at the hands of avaricious and selfish people, they triumph in the end. Two sets of royalty fees are quoted. If Virgil Thomson's music is used, the fee is \$58-\$80. If the music is not used, the fee is \$50-\$25. Books are 85c.

**A Sleep of Prisoners** is a religious play by Christopher Fry. The play is in poetic verse and is intended to be produced in church, but may be produced in any theater. The play is not divided into acts, and there is no intermission indicated. Playing time is almost two hours. Cast consists of 4 men. Props are four bunks, some straw, and some empty mattresses. Four prisoners of war are locked up in a church in enemy territory. The action of the play comes in a sequence of dreams as each prisoner struggles to understand himself and the world. The play is very impressive and has been produced both in this country and in England. Royalty is \$25; books are \$1.75 each.

**Buy Me Blue Ribbons**, by Sumner Locke Elliott, was produced on Broadway in the fall of 1951. Cast is 6 men and 4 women. One interior setting; modern costumes. This is a frothy comedy about theatre business and the rehearsing and producing of a professional show. A young man with too much money decides to star himself in a show (pirates and treasure and such) and finds he is totally miscast. He has to give up the lead to his hated rival, but finds he has a lot to learn about show business. The play has a number of good character parts, though it is not as well done as another play dealing with theatre folk, **Light Up the Sky**, by Moss Hart. Both plays are handled by Dramatists Play Service. Fee is \$25; books are 85c.

**Light Up the Sky**, by Moss Hart, has 9 men and 4 women. Modern costumes and one interior make for fairly easy staging. The temperamental actions of a leading actress, a producer, director, playwright, and various other assorted characters, just before the opening and just after the opening of a new play make up the hilarious situations of this play. A new acting edition has just been issued. Fee for the play is \$50-\$25; books are 85c. This play is especially suited to advanced high schools and civic theatre groups.

**Death of a Salesman**, by Arthur Miller, enjoyed a tremendous success on Broadway. Eight men and 5 women are in the play. Costumes are within the last 25 years. Set is fairly complicated and involves multiple settings. The acting edition of the play has all details for staging and the use of incidental music. The story is the tragic realization of a salesman who has grown old that success and happiness have passed him by. The play is splendidly written and is a gripping and thrilling work. Royalty for production is \$50-\$25; books are 85c. Rental for the records is \$5. Incidentally, this play is being produced by The University of Texas Drama Department, February 11-14.

**Because Their Hearts Were Pure**, by Morland Cary, is an old-fashioned melodrama in the style of **Love Rides the Rails**. This play as well as **Love Rides the Rails** has enjoyed much success in summer stock. There are 6 men and 9 women in the play with provision for several extras. A number of interior and exterior settings are called for, but these can easily be set up from a single unit set. Two widows have a coal mine in which the villain finds silver. He seeks to get the mine, to get the beautiful daughter of one of the widows, and to foil the true-hearted son of the other widow. Everybody and everything is rescued just in time, however, to bring success and happiness to the deserving. Royalty is \$15; books are 85c.

Although The Dramatic Publishing Company has a number of Broadway successes in its list of plays, this company caters more to the high school and educational theatre requirements than to professional companies. Address of Dramatic Publishing Company is 1706 South Prairie St., Chicago 16, Illinois. This company has sent the Drama Loan Service copies of all their latest plays, some of which are reviewed below.

**Annie Get Your Gun**, by Dorothy and Herbert Fields, has been re-adapted as a straight play for amateur production. The new version has 10 men and 9 women with extras and takes place in one basic exterior set. The story is the same as the musical and the movie: Annie, a shy and awkward hill girl becomes a famous part of Buffalo Bill's show as the world's greatest woman sharpshooter. She falls in love with the greatest male sharpshooter, and their romance waxes and wanes amid much rivalry. But Annie Oakley learns "you cannot get a man with a gun." Royalty on this one is \$35; books are 85c.

**The Robe**, by John McGreevey from the novel by Lloyd C. Douglas, lists 13 men and 9 women in the cast (with extras, if desired). Scene can be as simple or as ornate as you like. Curtains will work fine. Costumes are the Roman dress worn at the time of Christ. The story concerns a young Roman officer, Marcellus, who has been exiled to duty in Jerusalem. It becomes his duty to crucify one of the natives of Galilee. He and the other soldiers take the clothes of the prisoner and crucify him. While he is dying, the soldiers roll dice for the clothes. Marcellus wins the robe. When he picks it up, he feels a mysterious power in the robe. As time goes on, the robe has a greater and greater effect on him and he knows that the Christ he has crucified was innocent. But he hesitates to accept the teachings of Christ until finally his eyes are opened. He and his young wife accept death rather than renounce the faith they have finally gained. The play is rather well adapted from the novel, though some of the scenes are a little too obviously drawn for the theatrical effect. The play offers much opportunity for character work, and though the play is religious in nature, the religious part of the story is not overdone to the point of stickiness as might easily be the case. The Dramatic Publishing Company and Mr. McGreevey are to be congratulated on getting such a splendid play together for the use of amateurs from the Douglas best-seller. Royalty is \$25; books are 85c.

Other play publishers who have recently sent plays and from whom you might like to order catalogs are Samuel French Company, 25 W. 45th St., New York 19, N.Y.; Walter H. Baker Company, 569 Boylston St., Boston 16, Mass.; and Eldridge Publishing Company, Franklin, Ohio. New plays from these publishers will be reviewed in an early issue.



EXTEMP WINNERS—Three of the six 1952 state champions in extempore speaking are shown. At left is Marilyn Boren, Conference AA Girls' winner. JoAnn Copeland, center, is champion of Conference A Girls. At right is Johnny Butler, champion of Conference AA Boys' extempore contest. Marilyn is from Wichita Falls, JoAnn from Winnsboro, and Johnny from McAllen.

## 52 Extemp Speech Winners Are Also Top-Ranking Students

Winners of Interscholastic League contests are almost unfailingly students with high aims, ideals, and bright futures, and State Extemporeous Speech winners for 1952 are no exception. Here the Leaguer introduces four of the six winners in this contest. One was written up last month and information is not available on the other.

Winner of the Conference B boys' extemporeous speech contest is Wentworth Eaton, 18, of Dayton High School. Eaton's record of accomplishments is long and impressive—he holds the first place district extemporeous speech title for 1950, and 1951, first in regional extemp in 1951, second in state extemp in 1951, and first in district, regional, and state in 1952. He is a member of the Future Farmers of America, of which he is secretary, and was vice president of his junior class, treasurer of his freshman class, president of the student council, and a senior crew leader for Explorer Scouts. In 1952 he was captain of the football team, and on the all district team for that year. HIS SCHOOLMATES voted

him the best all-around boy of 1952 and the 1952 ideal student.

Eaton's other interscholastic activities include track, in which he lettered, and writing. He won for the first time in Dayton High School a first place in the University Literary Contest in Austin. At the first of the year the Dayton newspaper published an editorial by him, saying that they were proud of thinking done by young people in regard to the world situation.

Eaton's parents are Mr. and Mrs. Guy Eaton of Dayton. They will send him to The University of Texas, where he will take a pre-medical course in preparation for his medical career.

The Conference A girls' extemporeous speech winner on the state level is JoAnne Copeland, a 17-year-old from Winnsboro High School. Miss Copeland has won honors in speech since 1951, taking first places in district and regional contests.

MISS COPELAND was president of the drama club, business manager of the Winnsboro High School annual, and a charter member and permanent correspondent

of the Sub-Deb club, a non-school organization. She was selected for "Who's Who" in the English department for the annual, and won the American Legion Citizenship Award for the Senior Class.

With hobbies ranging from reading and music to swimming, Miss Copeland enters still another field when she begins her study of journalism at The University of Texas. When she graduated she was valedictorian, and received the senior award from her speech department. She is active in Methodist youth work, and has been a local officer in her church for four years.

"This was only the second year Winnsboro High School has been entered in the speech and literary events of the Interscholastic League," she says, "and the first year our school has had a speech class. We were very proud of the fact that we won four first and three seconds in district and two firsts and two seconds at regional and of course the first at the state meet." She hopes that many more students will enter the Interscholastic League events next year because of the good showing.

WINNER of the girls' extemp speech contest for Conference A is Marilyn Boren, of Wichita Falls. Miss Boren was valedictorian of her class and winner of the outstanding senior girl of 1952 award. She was in two plays recently—**Remember Mama and One Foot in Heaven**.

She won first in district and regional in 1951 and 1952 and third in state in 1951. She won a first place at the North Texas State College tournament at Denton and was a member of the play cast which won the first in district in 1951.

Miss Boren will attend Midwestern University and study speech and music. She appeared as guest piano artist on a concert of Rubinfon in her sophomore year.

At Wichita Falls High School she was a member of National Thespians, National Forensic League, the Musicians Club, National Honor Society, Quill and Scroll, a senior student sponsor and a member of the junior forum. She served on the annual staff. She was vice president of her sophomore class, a member of her junior class council, historian for the Latin Club, and vice-president of the Junior Musicians.

JOHNNY BUTLER of McAllen High School won the first place in state boys' extemporeous speaking for conference AA, and received a gold medal for himself and a silver plaque for his school. He was offered three scholarships, which he turned down to attend the school of his choice, Virginia Military Institute.

A member of the band, in which he plays second chair, and the slide rule club, Johnny enjoys hunting and fishing as hobbies. He played the father in his senior play **YEARS AGO** and went to state in debate in 1951. His state trophy is the first one McAllen High student has won in 15 years.

Johnny was sent to Boy's State in 1951 as his school's representative, and he will study engineering at VMI.

### UT, TCU Cooperate With Dual Degrees

The University of Texas will cooperate with Texas Christian University in a program allowing a student to receive both a liberal arts and an engineering degree in a minimum time.

Under the plan, a student may spend three school-years and a summer term in liberal arts studies at TCU, then two years in engineering courses at The University of Texas, and receive a Bachelor of Arts degree from TCU and a Bachelor of Science degree in engineering from The University of Texas.

# Extemp Speech Offers Best Types of Practical Training

(Continued from Page 1)

tions can be secured, a good daily newspaper will serve well.

No definite publications are prescribed for this contest. It is important that students have one or two good reliable sources for material. If the student wants a complete file of world affairs plus good editorial comment at a very low cost, perhaps his best bet is to subscribe for **Our Times**, published by American Education Publications, 400 S. Front St., Columbus 18, Ohio, for \$1 a year. Special rates are made for schools and clubs.

Another good source of information is the radio. Students should take advantage of the best of the radio news-commentators. There are a number that have an interesting and distinctive style as well as good sound comments on the news. Among the many news-commentators who both give the news and analyze it are Martin Agronsky, 7 A.M., ABC Network; Lowell Thomas, 5:45 P.M., CBS Network; and Edward R. Murrow, 6:45 P.M., CBS Network. On almost every radio station there is a news broadcast at 12 noon and at 10 P.M., in addition to several other times during the day. Encourage students to get the habit of listening to at least one good news broadcast daily.

MANY TEACHERS have had little or no training in Extemp Speech. For these teachers, it is especially important that they consult the Constitution and Rules and follow the detailed standards which are given as "Instructions to the Judge" on page 44. If the teacher uses these standards as guides, he should have less difficulty and greater success with his work. Another source is the section devoted to Extemp Speech in the booklet **Speech Teacher and Competition** which may be purchased from the League at 25c a copy.

Even though the teacher has had little or no training in speech work, his attitude toward this activity will be the direct barometer by which the enthusiasm of his students can be judged. If the teacher has a feeling of indifference or even antipathy toward the work, it is little wonder that students under such a teacher do not creditably represent themselves or their school. But enthusiastic teachers can do much to encourage students to get on their feet and express themselves regardless of the outcome or rank in a contest. The mere fact that a student will get up and talk marks the beginning of an important growth in the life of the student. Teachers, particularly sponsors of Extemp Speech, should make this opportunity available to as many students as possible.

It has been said by many lawyers and public officials (who got their first speech training in the League Extemp Speech Contest) that Extemp Speech is the most valuable of all the Speech and Drama Contests sponsored by the League. But many administrators and teachers report that it is difficult to interest students in this worthwhile activity because Extemp "takes too much time and work." Since this is an activity that takes long-range planning, let us discuss some of the ways of arousing interest in it.

IF THERE is a speech class in the school, there is generally not too much difficulty in arousing interest in Extemp Speech. If one class period a week is devoted to a talk on current events, students will gradually get a background of daily happenings. Perhaps a single big topic can be chosen for the month, and sub-topics selected under this big topic for the individual speeches. The booklet, **Speech Teacher and Competition**, suggests a plan for holding a weekly contest, having the class judge the speeches and list the top winners; at the end of the month have a contest of the top

winners from each session, with outside judges or a critic as the adjudicator. This monthly contest might well serve as an assembly program for the entire school. Speeches may be shorter than the regular League rules provide, but each speech should have a definite time limit, and contests should be conducted in accordance with general Extemp procedure. For the final participants in the District Contest, however, the teacher should be the final authority on selection. Perhaps a jury can select three from which the teacher selects the final participants (unless the jury is well qualified to make the selection for the school representative). But no one knows better than the teacher who is best qualified to represent the school, and his decision should be the final one.

The use of the classroom procedure outlined above has been highly successful in many schools. Every school will have individual problems and this exact plan may not work. But teachers should work out some sort of plan and adapt it to their schools and their situations if they desire to get the best benefits out of Extemp Speech.

If there is no speech class in the school, teachers may very well use the Speech Club as a means of stimulating interest in Extemp Speech. Members should plan the program to include activities in Extemp Speech. Generally such clubs are made up of students who voluntarily are interested in debate, declamation, extemp speech, and general public speaking. Teachers usually act as advisors to such a group, and most of the work is done by the students. Contests can be held, and students can criticize each other. The final program to determine school representatives should receive a great deal of thought and should be an event in the school.

THE SPEECH CLUB can also serve as a Speaker's Bureau for speeches to be made before civic groups and organizations. There is almost a unanimous desire by civic leaders to be able to speak well; therefore, citizens are very sympathetic to schools who are training their children to be good speakers. Teachers should take advantage of this friendly attitude to further the cause of

## Topics for Extemp Speech Are Listed

Periodically in the Leaguer sample topics for Extemp Speeches are listed. These topics will serve as examples of the type of titles the students will find in the contest. Teachers may want to use these topics listed as assignments in their classes. The League will appreciate hearing from teachers giving us suggestions for Extemp topics. Write Extemp Director, Box H, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

1. What Is the Outlook for Far Eastern Policy under Dulles?
2. Will Congress Cooperate with Eisenhower's New Cabinet?
3. Status of the Republican Party—Will It Split?
4. Effect of Eisenhower's Election on the Rest of the World.
5. Trends in the Cost of Living.
6. Status of the Korean Situation.
7. Is the Power of the Labor Party Growing in Britain?
8. Effect of the Two New Labor Presidents on Labor as a Whole.
9. Will Truman Be a Powerful Influence in the Future Democratic Plans?
10. Will Stevenson Be Able to Head the Democratic Party Effectively?
11. Why Did Eisenhower Win the Presidency?
12. Should the McCarran Immigration Act Be Repealed?

# Executive Committee Approves Six Advisory Council Recommendations

(Continued from Page 1)

vided he has not further participated in interschool football or basketball. This new interpretation will be in effect at the beginning of the school term, 1953-1954.

THE LEGISLATIVE Advisory Council recommended that a ballot on spring football practice be submitted to the schools, on a conference basis. After very carefully considering the recommendation of the Council, the State Executive Committee authorized the Secretary to print on the ballot the present rule of the Football Plan of Competition, reading as follows: "Rule 30. Football practice period. Spring football practice or

training shall be limited to one calendar month and there shall be no football practice or training, and no football equipment issued, from the close of the Spring Training period until September 1."

With this statement will be included on the ballot: "Shall either of the following rules be substituted for the existing rule, quoted above? Cross out the rule which you oppose:

"1. Spring football practice or training shall be limited to twenty consecutive calendar days. Fall football practice may begin one week prior to the first Friday in September, but in no instance shall any interschool game be played until the second weekend

after the beginning of fall practice. "2. No member school shall permit any football practice or scrimmage after the close of the district schedule unless their team is in the regional or state playoff. Fall football practice may begin the second Monday prior to the first Friday in September. No interschool game shall be played until the second weekend after the beginning of the fall practice period."

As you will note from the Constitution and Rules, a large portion of an effective Extemp Speech depends on three things: Desire to Communicate, Directness, and Use of Language. A speaker who has a genuine sincerity and enthusiasm in his delivery has gone a long way in "getting across to his audience." He can get this sincerity and enthusiasm if he has a real and genuine interest in what he is saying and if he really wants to communicate his ideas to the audience. His sincerity is expressed through his directness. This means that he must look at the individuals in his audience while he is speaking to them. He should look at every part of the audience, and look the individual hearers squarely in the eye. The speech should be as conversational as possible, as though he were talking sincerely and earnestly to just one or two people, but heightened so that the whole room can easily hear him. A speaker that looks at the floor, out the window, up at the ceiling and everywhere but at the audience can not hope to influence his hearers to his beliefs. Nor can a speaker who keeps his eyes glued to his notes make much of an impression. By all means, the speech should not appear to be memorized and come out in rote mechanical delivery. A great deal of life and variety is needed in voice and tone to overcome such flatness.

IN ACTUAL USE of language the speaker must have a good enough vocabulary to keep his language flowing. If he halts, grunts, and jerks along, his style of speaking will greatly interfere with what he is saying, and the audience will listen to his delivery rather than his message. When this happens, the purpose of the speech is defeated. In making his points, the speaker should make sure the audience follows him. He must present his points in clear and definite words and phrases. And it goes almost without saying that the whole speech should be grammatically correct.

In physical appearance, the speaker should do his best to be at ease and use his body to best advantage. Notes should be on a small card so as not to be too obvious. Speakers' stands should be avoided. The student should never become dependent on a stand. If a stand is used, the speaker should learn to walk around it, use it from the side, and generally get completely away from it at times. Simple, natural gestures should be encouraged, for a speaker does better when he uses his whole body to get across his points.

In the contest, regardless of the outcome, perhaps the best training of all is in being a good winner or a good loser. Accept the decision of the judge as final. Nothing but a bad reputation can be gained by "crying" about the decision. Win or lose, look ahead to the next contest or the next year. If teacher or student is in the contest solely to win, the purpose of the contest is defeated. Whether he wins or loses the speaker has gained confidence in his ability to appear in public and to speak; he has gained experience in competitive procedure; he has acquired knowledge of current happenings and has applied reason and logic to these happenings; and he has presented a speech of which he ought to be proud. These things cannot be taken away from him regardless of the decision of the judge.

Member schools wishing to submit articles on the pros and cons of the questions to be balloted on may submit such articles to the editor for publication.



## Enrollment Limits For 1953 Football Classes Changed

The tentative football assignments for the 1953 season have been released and districts are being organized at this time for next fall. In keeping with the State Executive Committee's new policy of using a sliding enrollment scale, the automatic membership level of several conferences have been adjusted for the 1953 season.

The sliding schedule has been authorized to prevent districts from becoming over-crowded and to maintain an orderly state play-off for each conference. It is believed that this system will make unnecessary any major reclassifications such as occurred the past year.

The new membership limits of the conferences for next year will be, Conference 4-A, 1,000 and up; Conference 3-A, 500 to 1,000; Conference AA, 200 to 500, instead of 225 to 500; Conference A, 115 to 200, instead of 125 to 225; Conference B, 115 and under, instead of 124 and under. High schools with less than 100 enrollment may enter Six-Man football, just as was the case this year.

Voting-in privileges are not being changed for next year. The lower limit for 4-A voting-in is still 750 enrollment, and for 3-A, 375. Conference AA voting-in will still extend down to 175, and A voting-in still will go down to 100. In all cases, unanimous vote of the district is required to admit a school below the automatic enrollment figure.

Enrollment as based on average membership for the last four grades for the 1951-52 school year, as found in the Superintendent's Annual Report is the basis used for classifying schools for the 1953 football season.

It will be the policy of the State Executive Committee to announce the conference membership enrollment levels, as adjusted each year, in the spring prior to the issuing of the tentative football assignments for the following school year. It is hoped that by this procedure, equal competition will be maintained throughout the state.

## Most Trends in 1952 Football Earn Schools, Coaches Praise

DR. RHEA H. WILLIAMS  
State Athletic Director  
1952 FOOTBALL TRENDS

The 1952 high school football season is behind us, and by the time this column reaches your desk, only the final games in Conferences AA and A will remain to be played. There were 882 high schools fielding football teams this fall, which means that each week-end 441 League football games were played, with over 4,400 League football games played during the 1952 season. When you consider that more than 75,000 boys participated in the League and its related programs in communities ranging from the smallest rural hamlet to the biggest Texas city, you get a faint glimpse of how tremendous this activity of the League is. It is amazing to this writer how smoothly the football program of the League moves along from its district level to regional and state championships. It is a great compliment to the thousands of school administrators, coaches and teachers who devote so many hours in making the Texas high school football program such a success.

A few outstanding trends clearly arose from behind the horizon to cast their shadows this year; most trends were good, but one in particular was undesirable.

### IMPROVED CONDUCT

There were fewer instances of misconduct this football season than any other season in past years. During the playing of over 4,400 games this year only one case was considered by the State Executive Committee to be serious enough to warrant a hearing. Even this case was mild in comparison to past cases, and to the ever-lasting credit of our public schools, not one has been suspended in the past two years. This means that our coaches, administrators, teachers, students, and interested fans have worked long and hard to improve sportsmanship and proper conduct between school and communities. Adequate policing, "fenced in" grid-irons, educational programs, pressing charges against guilty culprits, and the opening of games by prayer have all had a great influence in preventing misconduct toward your officials, players and fans. This is a problem that is

always with us and we must be constantly on the alert, but the trend of conduct in 1952 is something of which to be proud.

Another of the fine trends that this column has observed was an attitude on the part of school boards, administrators and fans to judge a coach's re-election on the basis of ethical character and educational traits rather than on his "won and lost" column. This writer knows personally of several instances where coaches who lost all ten games this past season have been re-hired because they were the "right" kind to lead the youth of the community. One coach handed the board his resignation and was promptly told that he had a job in that community for life; that he was employed because of his ethical character traits and the fine leadership he provided for the youth of his community. This board knew, as any serious thinking board will know, that a coach, regardless of how good he is, cannot win without adequate material.

More and more community and educational leaders are realizing that training good citizens on the athletic fields for better communi-

ties in the years to come is much more important than winning championships. Our communities are saying by their actions that they want coaches with good characters, training their youth for good citizenship, rather than coaches who place all emphasis on winning regardless of the tactics employed. May more and more school boards and administrators see the "light" and judge a coach's tenure on his leadership traits and not his "won and lost" column. Undoubtedly some coaches will be dismissed on their football record alone, but such practices are on the decrease.

### STAY IN PROPER CONFERENCE

The next trend which is becoming obvious is that schools are wanting more and more to play in their correct conference classification. The reclassification of schools into six conferences brought about the greatest equality of competition in the history of the League. It is now seldom that schools request assignment to a higher conference than their enrollment qualifies them and the trend is for them to request that they be placed in their own conference. By providing a state championship race in four conferences, the League makes it possible for each school to compete for the "big" prize and do it on an equal competition basis. In a few years, this writer predicts, practically all schools will compete in their own conference. The only objects are two or three schools which have habitually dominated their district in the past because of their superior enrollment and facilities; however, 99 per cent of the schools are satisfied, because at long last each has a fair chance to succeed.

### STILL TOO ROUGH

The last trend is an undesirable one that our coaches, administrators and officials must solve. This writer refers to the few outstanding cases of "unnecessary roughness" which have occurred in high school games this fall. The attitude of "getting the star player" by foul means has been obvious in several games, and often needless roughness has been prevalent. This type of play will keep more and more parents from permitting their children to play football and cannot be condoned from any angle. This writer knows that football is a rough game, and that some injuries will occur under the best supervision, but obvious cases of slugging, twisting knees, piling on, etc., can and must be prevented.

The officials calling the game have a great responsibility here, and in some cases they have been too lax. The greatest responsibility for "unnecessary roughness" however, rests with the coaches who either condone it or permit it to go on. A coach who condones or permits these tactics is doing a disservice to the coaching profession, to the athletes under his control, and to our educational system. Let's all work together, coaches, officials and administrators, and eliminate intentional unnecessary roughness from our football program.

## Handbook of Texas Finally Completed

Texas, the state noted for having the "mostest and bestest," will have proof in the pudding December 15 with publication December 15 of a gigantic (of course) "Handbook of Texas" at the University of Texas.

Twelve years, thousands of dollars and the work of hundreds of scholars have gone into the two-volume "Handbook," which will bear the imprint of the Texas State Historical Association. It contains 1,930 pages with two million words on 15,896 topics—all about Texas and Texans.

Articles are arranged in alphabetical order to provide a ready-reference encyclopedia of Texas. Entries deal with persons, places, events, organizations, enterprises, industries, agricultural pursuits and various other factors which have been significant in the history, development and way of life of Texas and its people from pre-historic times to the present.

## News and Views

### Lambert States Views on 'N.F.'

BY STAN LAMBERT  
Publicity Director, THSCA

#### H. V. PORTER SPEAKS

This writer made the long trek to El Paso during the Thanksgiving holidays to hear H. V. Porter, Executive Secretary of the National Federation of High School Athletic Associations address at the Interscholastic League Breakfast. In addition to meeting him and hearing his excellent talk, we also had the pleasure of sitting in on a bull session with him, R. J. Kidd, Rhea Williams and L. W. McConachie. Consequently we feel that we had an opportunity to evaluate him personally as well as to interpret his message for our readers.

Mr. Porter impressed the writer as very capable, a brilliant speaker who had adjusted the tempo of his remarks to a homespun tone to fit his Texas audience, and an astute, though indirect, salesman of his favorite product—the National Federation.

His talk, spiced with illustrative anecdotes and punctuated with original inspirational poetry presented a philosophy strikingly similar to the UIL school of thought. He was too subtle to issue a direct invitation to the 104 schoolmen and Advisory Council members present to make Texas the 48th state to affiliate with the NF; but he hinted so strongly in that direction that it was plainly evident that he would welcome a motion to add Texas to membership in the National Federation. His manner, demeanor and approach was disarming to the point that one less informed would conscientiously ask himself, "Why not?"

#### NF GREAT ORGANIZATION

We would be the last one to argue that the united action of the NF has not wielded a tremendous nation-wide influence on many phases of the high school athletics. We do not question for a moment the fact that it has been of great benefit in the states that do not have an interscholastic organization comparable to the UIL. However, Texas schoolmen settled this question on a referendum ballot three years ago when they decided that the added administrative expense and red tape, the NF's Sanction Rule, and the possibility of sacrificing state sovereignty outweighed the advan-

tages that Texas could gain from affiliation.

The coaches objected because they did not want the confusion to both fans and officials from playing football and basketball particularly under a different set of rules to those used in college athletics. The other 47 states, except Ohio and Oklahoma, use the NF playing rules which are different in many respects. Prior to last year Texas coaches might have had some reason for affiliation because they had no voice in the NCAA's rules making; but after Lou Little, chairman of the American Football Coaches Association's Football Rules Advisory Committee, and Fritz Crisler, chairman of the NCAA's official Football Rules Committee, invited the president and publicity director of the Texas High School Coaches Association to attend both sessions and gave Texas a voice in the rules making, the coaches are satisfied.

While on the Cincinnati-White Sulphur Springs trip last January, we also learned that all was not well between the NF and the NCAA rules making bodies. Two years ago the two groups got together on a single set of football rules, but the joint code idea blew up in the eleventh hour of preparation for the press. Of course we heard only the NCAA's side of the argument in White Sulphur Springs; but we did gather from the discussion that the NCAA Committee laid the blame on the NF and the Porter group claimed that the failure of the negotiations was the fault of the NCAA officials. Anyway, the two sets of rules makers arrived at a definite parting of the ways and it seems now that the single code is as far away as ever. However, if we remember correctly, the NCAA committee's attitude was recorded in the official minutes as leaving the door open for future efforts to get together. The discussions within NCAA group sold both Pres. Hopper and this writer on that point of view and we do not believe that the Texas coaches will ever endorse the Federation until after the two groups get together on the playing rules. The coaches were not overly fond of the Sanction Rule either.

#### TO EACH HIS OWN

Texas is so large geographically that its problems are already of

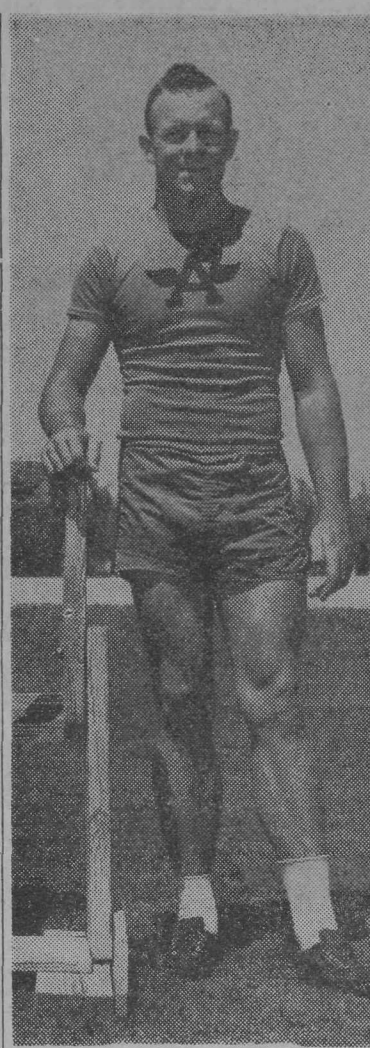
mammoth proportions. Texas has so many member schools with so many different problems that we are almost at our wits end now trying to pass legislation that will render the greatest good to the greatest number and hurt the fewest. If the other 47 states were added to this conglomeration, we have the feeling that in a very few years we would have another secession on our hands—and then the situation would be immeasurably worse. Although Mr. Porter was too bland to say it, we read in between his lines that he thinks of the Texas attitude as highly provincial almost to the point of isolationism. Possibly that is true, but Texas is not doing so badly. We've been having a lot of fun the last thirty-odd years pointing the finger to the corner of 19th and Red River Streets in Austin when we want to do our griping and fussing. Pointing one finger to Austin and another to Chicago—or even worse, not knowing which way to point—would only add to the confusion.

The writer accepted Mr. Kidd's invitation to ride back as far as Austin with him and Rhea Williams. Somewhere in the latter part of the 600-mile trip Mr. Kidd turned to the writer and asked if we had written our column for the December Leaguer. We replied that we had made this trip to get the material for that column.

He laughed, and including Dr. Williams in his glance replied, "Now, all of us can't write about Porter."

To which we answered, "That's okay with me—go ahead and write about him too, because you and I won't say the same thing anyway."

After it was announced that the League was bringing Mr. Porter to Texas as the Breakfast speaker, several coaches have asked us if we did not think that the invitation was a deliberate attempt on the part of UIL authorities to have the NF's ace salesman "sell" the NF to Texas schoolmen. Our answer now is the same as it was then—no, that H. V. Porter is the "king bee" of interscholastic athletics in the nation, and that alone is plenty to warrant the invitation to a meeting of that nature. In fact, Mr. Porter complimented Texas by accepting the invitation. Both can profit from the exchange of ideas and experiences.



BILLY SPEAR

## 'A' Hurdles Champ Three Letter Man

Billy Spear's graduation last spring was a hard blow to Andrews High School athletics. In the one speedy, stout-hearted competitor, Andrews lost its 1951-52 football captain, one of its spark-plugs in basketball, and a state champion in track.

A three letter man three times over, Billy last spring climaxed his athletic career at Andrews High by bringing home from the State Meet the gold medal for the first place honors in Conference A high hurdles. To this he also added a bronze medal for third place in the low hurdles. His time in the high hurdles was 15 seconds flat.

In addition to three letters in track, Billy earned three each in football and basketball, picking up numerous honors while doing so, and on more than one occasion providing the never-say-die spark that brought Andrews Mustangs victory in tight games. He also played in the band, was a member of the ROUNDUP, school paper, staff, and a member of the A Club. The son of M. E. Spear of Andrews, Billy was coached in the hurdles by Max Goldsmith. He plans to continue his interest in sports by becoming a coach.

## Stan Lambert Steps Up To Lamar Directorship

Stan Lambert, for 12 years coach of Austin High School, and more recently coach of Lamar Technological College, has stepped up from his coaching work.

Mr. Lambert, who is also publicity director for the Texas High School Coaches Association, will move up next year, to position of athletic director for Lamar.

## League Sets Up Fee Schedule For Officiating in Basketball

The League, at the request of member schools, appointed a basketball fee committee to work on the problem of setting up a schedule of maximum fees for basketball officials as we have had for many years in football. This committee was composed of Dr. Carl Brett and Dwight Parks, representing the S. B. O. A.; and Superintendent P. J. Dodson, Bastrop; Superintendent Joe Barnes, Georgetown; and Principal Virgil Currin of Alamo Heights, San Antonio.

A tentative schedule was drawn up and this was presented to the League Advisory Council at its November meeting. The Advisory Council unanimously approved this schedule and it was then presented to the State Executive Committee for final approval. This approval has been granted and the schedule is now effective for the 1952-53 basketball season.

THIS SCHEDULE is applicable per official, and in the opinion of most of the administrators and officials is a fair and equitable one. Actual use of the schedule will prove its value and it may always be adjusted if it does not meet the requirements of both administrators and officials.

Please keep in mind that violation of this schedule of maximum fees for basketball officials carries the same penalty as any other violation of League rules. This office will appreciate your suggestions upon this schedule.

### SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM FEES PER BASKETBALL OFFICIAL

Gate Receipts	Remuneration
\$ 0.00—\$ 50.00	One game .....\$ 7.50 Two games ..... 10.00
50.00— 100.00	One game ..... 10.00 Two games ..... 12.50
100.00— 150.00	One game ..... 12.50 Two games ..... 15.00
150.00— 200.00	One game ..... 15.00 Two games ..... 17.50
200.00— 250.00	One game ..... 17.50 Two games ..... 20.00
250.00— 300.00	One game ..... 20.00 Two games ..... 25.00
300.00— 500.00	One game ..... 25.00 Two games ..... 30.00
500.00— 750.00	One game ..... 35.00 Two games ..... 40.00
750.00— 1000.00	One game ..... 40.00 Two games ..... 45.00
Over 1000.00	One game ..... 50.00 Two games ..... 50.00

TOURNAMENT FEES are not covered by this schedule. School sponsoring tournament should make arrangements with officials for fees.

Allowable maximum expenses for traveling will be the same as the schedule set up for football

by the Texas Interscholastic League, namely, 6 cents per mile for one person traveling in a car and 7 cents per mile for two people traveling in a car together. Other expenses to be paid are to be the same as those paid in football (hotel, room, meals, etc.).

## Tennis Prescribed for Health

Dr. Daniel A. Penick, State Director of Tennis, calls attention to material contained in the United States Lawn Tennis Association Service Bulletin for November. This material, which Dr. Penick heartily endorses insofar as it recommends tennis for health and happiness, consists of excerpts from the annual message of the president of the National Public Parks Association, K. Mark Cowen.

Mr. Cowen recommended tennis as a means of combating the evils and solving the problems that have crept into our social order, and that have become the concern of leaders in the field of athletics.

"EVIDENCE of bribery in some sports, exploitation of athletes in some, pressure to win at any cost," Mr. Cowen declares, "has revealed a low ebb of moral responsibility

for the conduct of our athletic program. But in spite of all the ills and problems, there have been unrecorded millions of public parks tennis matches that have been of great value to those participants in the form of a stabilized diet of activity that brings about health and happiness."

Pres. Cowen's message also contains the following observations:

"We have noted that many of our National Public Parks tournament competitors have played tennis more years than they like to admit. Why do they still play when their coordination is difficult, their legs constantly complain? Yet they still seem to derive great enjoyment from the game. The answer is that these people have learned to live happily, hopefully, and creatively. The finest lifelong friends have been found and cultivated through the game of tennis. We have seen so many acts of fine sportsmanship through tennis that it has given us a sense of security toward the future generation when we see such a growing interest in the game by our boys and girls. When we see the artistry that evolves from long hours of practice and play, we conclude that the satisfaction that comes from mastering a tennis stroke is comparable to appreciation of fine art in music or painting."

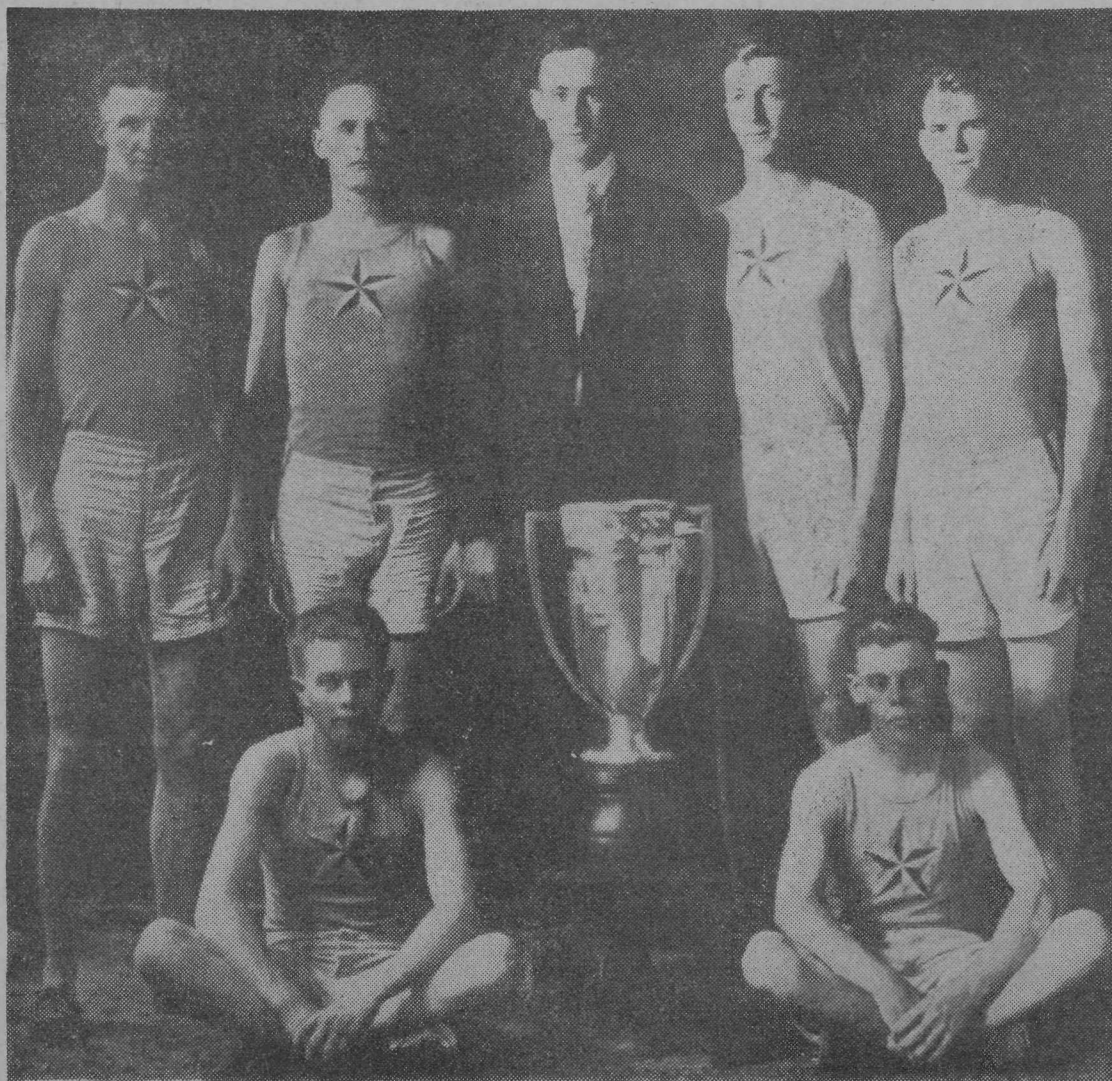
"BECAUSE IT IS enjoyed by all ages and both sexes and because of its physical education value, renewed efforts must be made to provide the facilities and leadership for more and better competition. During the war, tennis was one of the sports recommended in 'The Guide for Physical Training and Athletics,' issued by the Army Air Force Technical Training Command. In this book there appears this statement: 'The game contributes greatly to endurance, speed, agility and coordination.' In this time of uncertainty we must not lose sight of keeping our nation strong to meet any emergency that may arise. Along with it there must be enjoyment that keeps us on an even keel. There must be provisions for a well rounded life if we are to meet the challenge of living within a society with such great potential for good."

### Eight Stations Listed For AA Final Game

Eight stations of the Magnolia Network will carry the final game in the Conference AA football state race. When this game is played on December 25, 26, or 27, four strong, centrally located stations will give almost state-wide coverage. Four others, located in the four cities which reach the semifinals in AA play-off, will also carry the final game. The four stations already scheduled to carry the broadcast are:

Amarillo	KGNC	710
Dallas	KRLD	1080
Houston	KTRH	740
San Antonio	KABC	680

## Do You Remember When...?



MEMBERS of the 1918 state class B championship Masonic Home track team are, top row, left to right: Robert Johns, Vaughn Wilcoxson, J. H.

Hinds (Coach), Marvin Baker, Willie Swearingin. Bottom Row, left to right: G. E. Parrott, Bard Bodd.

The first World War was reaching a bloody climax in the spring offensives of 1918 when the team pictured here was racing its way to fame. You may remember it: the Masonic Home track team that won the Class B state championship.

That was the first state championship of any sort for the school which was to become famous for its athletes. And it was first by a good many years. It was not until 1927 that another Masonic Home team came close —by placing a close third in the state track meet. And it wasn't until 1929 that the school's football teams began to win their way into play-offs.

THIS MASONIC HOME team victory was built primarily around two very good athletes—Robert Johns and Vaughn Wilcoxson. Between them, these two accounted for all but 1 1/2 points of the 32 1/2 points scored by the team. Johns rolled up three first places and a second, while Wilcoxson tallied a first, a second and two thirds. And both boys ran on the Masonic Home relay team which took second place. Since scoring was 5, 3, 2 and 1 points for the first four places, John had a total of 18 1/2 points for himself, enough to make him highpoint man for the conference. Wilcoxson made a total of 12 1/2 points, as the result of a tie for third in one event (points for third and fourth were then added and divided among the tying con-

testants). Events which Johns won were the fifty-yard dash, in 4 1/2 seconds, 100-yard dash, in 10 3/5 seconds, and the broad jump, with 19 feet, 8 1/2 inches. He placed second in the 220-yard dash.

Wilcoxson won the 880-yard run in 2 minutes, 11 1/2 seconds, placed second in the 12-pound shot put, ran third behind Johns in the 220-yard dash, and tied for third in the broad jump, winning the third place medal on a toss.

RECORDS NOW available in the home school, and in the League Office do not give the names of the other two members of the Masonic Home relay team which placed second, Harvey S. Williams, now Superintendent of the school was able to get the names of all members of the victorious 1918 track team, and provided the Leaguer with a print, taken from an old sepia print in Masonic Home archives. The other four members of the team, and the coach were:

G. E. Parrott, Bard Dodd, Marvin Baker, Willie Swearingin and Coach J. H. Hinds.

At present, Parrott is with the Shell Oil Company, Houston. Dodd is a business man of Yoakum. Both Johns and Wilcoxson are in business in Dallas. Baker is president of Panola College, Carthage. Of Hinds and Swearingin, Supt. Williams was able to learn nothing.