

## Advisory Panel Ballots Mailed

Ten regions are to elect representatives to fill vacancies created by expiration of term, transfer or resignation, to the Legislative Advisory Council this fall. New members will be presented at the Council Meeting on November 8 and 9.

Preferential nomination ballots were mailed to the administrators in these regions early in September. Names of the five men receiving most votes in each region will be placed upon final ballots which will be mailed early in October. October 1 is the deadline for nomination ballots.

Regions in which elections are to be held are:

Region I, Conference AA, R. B. Norman, Principal, High School, Amarillo, term expired.

Region II, Conference AA, Supt. John F. Bailey, Breckenridge, retired and term expired.

Region III, Conference A, Supt. Dale Douglas, Pleasant Grove, Dallas, term expired.

Region IV, Conference AA, Supt. Hollis A. Moore, Tyler, term expired.

Region V, Conference A, Supt. F. L. Moffett, Center, term expired.

Region VI, Conference A, Supt. Sterling H. Fly, Crystal City, resigned. Unexpired term to be filled.

Region VII, Conference B, Supt. P. J. Dodson, Bastrop, term expired.

Region VIII, Conference AA, Minton White, Principal, High School, Alice, transferred to San Angelo. Unexpired term to be filled.

Region IX, Conference B, Supt. Walter Coers, Los Fresnos, term expired.

Region X, Conference B, Supt. Wright Chime, Pyote, term expired.

All members whose terms are expiring are eligible for reelection, provided they are still in the same region and conference.

Each conference from each region is entitled to one representative, who is elected by the vote of the administrators of the member schools in that conference and region. There are eight regions in both conferences AA and B and seven regions in Conference A.

The chief responsibility of the Council is to maintain an interschool activities program surrounded by the controls necessary to insure the attainment of educational aims desired from the many activities sponsored by the League.

Other members on the Council are:

Region I, Conference A, Supt. Lee Johnson, Phillips.

Region I, Conference B, Supt. John T. Morris, O'Donnell.

Region II, Conference A, Supt. Ira R. Huchingson, Hamlin.

Region II, Conference B, Supt. O. B. Chambers, Early (Brownwood).

Region III, Conference AA, Supt. Jack Ryan, McKinney.

Region III, Conference B, Supt. Edwin Bowen, Boyd.

Region IV, Conference B, Supt. Frank L. Singletary, Troup.

Region V, Conference AA, R. B. Sparks, Principal, High School, Baytown.

Region V, Conference A, Supt. E. H. Black, La Marque.

Region V, Conference B, Supt. Clyde Abshier, Deer Park.

Region VI, Conference AA, Virgil Currin, Principal, Alamo Heights (San Antonio).

Region VII, Conference A, Supt. E. M. Smith, Sinton.

Region VIII, Conference AA, Frank Pollitt, Principal, Bowie (El Paso).

## Do You Remember When . . . ?

### Secretary of Navy Anderson Coached Undefeated Eleven

A small town boy who rose to the position of Secretary of the Navy is the success story of Robert B. Anderson.

It is no surprise to the Secretary's friends that he has been an outstanding success at a comparatively young age. His diligence, integrity, and genuine enthusiasm for working with people have played a great part in that success.

Those same qualities were evident in Anderson's association with the Interscholastic League as a student, teacher, and coach.

As a student Anderson participated in debate and speech activities in addition to playing basketball and tennis at Godley High School. The school did not have a football team.

After graduation from Wetherford College in 1927, Anderson went to Burleson High School where he taught Spanish, History, and Mathematics. And despite the fact he had never played football, Anderson coached Burleson High to an undefeated season in 1929.

This early, keen competitive spirit, stimulated through participation in League activities, proved a sound basis for Anderson in the business and professional world.

The present naval secretary entered the University of Texas Law School in 1930 and was graduated with highest honors, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1932. While attending law school he was elected to serve in the Texas Legislature.

Still a member of the Legislature in 1933, Anderson was appointed Assistant Attorney General. In 1934, he was appointed State Tax Commissioner.

Two years later he was made Chairman and Executive Director of the Texas Unemployment Commission. In recent years he has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Texas Research Council, Chairman of the State Board of Education, and Deputy Chairman of the Board of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

In 1937, he accepted the position of General Counsel for the Waggoner Estate, a ranching and oil empire started by the late W. T. Waggoner. In 1941, he was made General Manager—at the age of 31. The Waggoner Estate operates the second largest ranch in Texas, one which stretches over six Northwest Texas counties.

What makes this success story more impressive is that Anderson did it on his own. A recent news story revealed that Anderson borrowed a white suit to attend his graduation from law school because he could not afford to buy one.

Because of an attack of poliomyelitis during his youth, Anderson was excluded from military service in World War II. He did, however, serve as a civilian aide to the Secretary of the Army.

An expert in the petroleum industry's business and legal aspects, Anderson was Vice President of Associated Refineries, Inc., and later was President of the Texas



SECRETARY OF NAVY R. B. ANDERSON  
... Knew League as Player, Teacher, Coach

Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association. He has been one of the industry's most effective witnesses in appearing before Congressional groups.

A prominent community leader and Christian layman, Anderson

has held a multitude of responsible civic and national charitable organization positions.

The Secretary of the Navy has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Letters from Mid-Western University and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from McMurry College and Texas Christian University. He also is a member of the Board of Trustees of McMurry College and of Texas Wesleyan College.

Anderson is positive proof of the League's basic premise that a strong system of competition, with proper controls to provide fair and equal opposition, is one of the best systems of preparing the youth of today to become strong citizens of tomorrow.

Since our entire free enterprise system of government is based on competition of individual ability and achievement, the League feels it has the answer, not only to the need of providing an outlet for youthful energies, but the foundation of a fruitful and happy existence, in the future.

F. Winston Savage, director of music, attended three workshops during the summer at North Texas State College at Denton, and two others at the University of Texas.

The North Texas State workshop was for choral groups and the two University sessions were for orchestra and band. Savage also met with the music selection committees for all three groups.

Bruce Roach, director of speech activities, served as consultant at a speech and drama workshop at Southwest Texas State College at San Marcos. He also served as consultant at two other workshops held at the University of Texas.

Harding has worked on both small and big city dailies in Texas for the past five years as a reporter, city editor, telegraph editor, copy editor, sports writer and columnist.

The new journalism director joined the Navy in 1939 and served 45 months of his six-year enlistment overseas. During World War II he made eight submarine war patrols against the Japanese in waters off Borneo, Java, China, Singapore, Truk, Solomon Islands, Philippines, the Japanese homeland and other "hot spots" in the Pacific, South China and Yellow Sea areas.

Upon his discharge in December 1945, Harding came to the University of Texas where he completed work on his bachelor of journalism degree.

He passed up the opportunity to go to work on two metropolitan newspapers in preference for a job on the Jacksonville Daily Progress in East Texas.

After a year of covering all possible types of beats and writing a column, Harding accepted a position on the Corpus Christi Caller as copy editor.

Headline writing and makeup were his chief duties while working the telegraph desk for the next 15 months.

In 1950 he went to work on the

city desk of the Austin American. His wide experience in sports coverage and familiarity with Southwest Conference activities was responsible for an early shift to the sports department and a dual position of writing and makeup.

William J. Harding, University of Texas graduate, has replaced Bluford Hestir as the director of journalism.

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## 12 Student Conferences To Cover Entire State

Increased interest in the Student Activities Conferences indicate another big turnout for the 12 conference scheduled for the coming school year.

The opening conference will be

at Southern Methodist University at Dallas on October 24 and the closing one at Stephen F. Austin State College in Nacogdoches on February 13.

Between those two dates the en-

tire state will be covered with 10 regional conferences at other outstanding institutions of higher learning.

One of the biggest drawing cards will be Dr. Bower Aly who will be

the main speaker at the University of Houston conference. An outstanding authority on speech activities, Dr. Aly also will take a brief part in the journalism activities according to J. O. Webb, superintendent of Houston schools.

The SMU conference will have the two general divisions of journalism and speech activities.

The speech activities will include workshop sessions centering in the areas of boys' and girls' debate, declamation, interpretative reading, extemporaneous speaking, and drama.

An outstanding journalist will be obtained for the journalism section general assembly after which students will move to workshop groups of study the various problems of high school newspapers and yearbooks.

Much the same lineup will be provided at the University of Houston, Abilene Christian College, Kilgore Junior College, the University of Texas, Odessa College, Sam Houston State Teachers College, Texas A&I, Southwestern, Stephen F. Austin State College, Texas Tech and West Texas State College.

Only the dates of the conferences at Texas Tech and West Texas State College remain to be set.

Dates of the Student Activities Conferences are:

October 24—Southern Methodist University, Dallas.

October 31—University of Houston, Houston.

November 7—Abilene Christian College, Abilene.

November 14—Kilgore College, Kilgore.

November 21—University of Texas, Austin.

December 12—Odessa College, Odessa.

January 9—Sam Houston State College, Huntsville.

January 16—Texas College of Arts & Industries, Kingsville.

January 23—Southwestern University, Georgetown.

February 13—Stephen F. Austin State College, Nacogdoches.

## UT Legal Aid Clinic Handles 306 Cases

The University of Texas Legal Aid Clinic, which assists persons unable to afford counsel, handled 306 cases during a 12-month period ending August 1, Director W. W. Patterson reports.

America and is a member of many regional and national speech and university organizations.

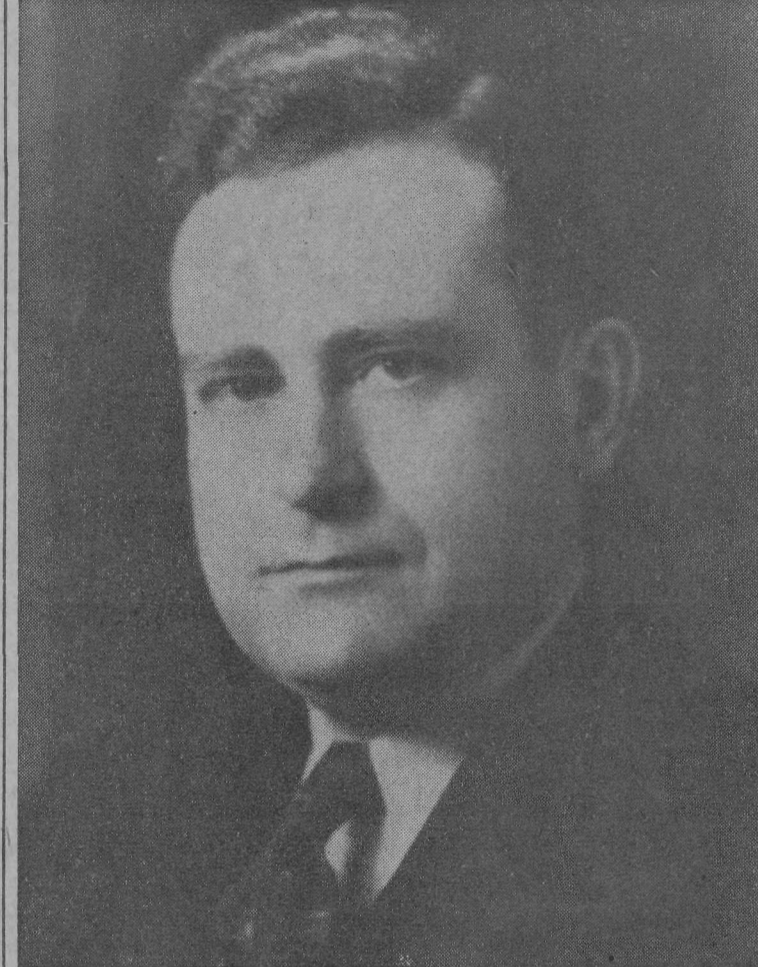
The Quarterly Journal of Speech has had a distinguished history among teachers of speech since it was founded in 1916. Dr. Aly is the twelfth editor-in-chief of the publication, which has previously been on the campuses of Swarthmore and Wabash colleges and the Universities of Wisconsin, Illinois, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Virginia, and Ohio State.

Dr. Aly is listed in "Who's Who in America," 1950-51, and in the "Directory of American Scholars."

Dr. Aly has for many years been editor of the Discussion and Debate Manual, the official national publication on debate materials and questions, which is sponsored by the National University Extension Association for use of secondary schools and colleges throughout the Nation.

Dr. Aly, a native Missourian, was born in Crystal City in 1903. He received a B.S. degree from Southeast Missouri State College in 1925, an A.M. degree from the University in 1926, and a Ph.D. degree from Columbia University in 1941.

Dr. Aly has served as president of the Speech Association of



DR. BOWER ALY

## Houston Conference Has Dr. Bower Aly

One of the nation's outstanding scholars and authorities on debate will be the principal speaker at the Student Activity Conference at the University of Houston on October 31.

Dr. Bower Aly, professor of speech at the University of Missouri and editor-in-chief of the Quarterly Journal of Speech, official publication of the Speech Association of America, will be the conference's top attraction.

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## League Book Contains Sports Records, 1911-53

A sports record book containing results from the League's organization in 1911 to the present has been published for the first time.

Response to the book has been particularly enthusiastic from sports writers and from fans. It is expected that most school administrators will want copies of the

record book for their school libraries.

In addition, high school newspapers will find the record book an excellent source for background stories, features, and columns.

Included in the book are all district, regional, and state champions in the major sports sponsored by the League since its organization. These fields include football, basketball (boys and girls), baseball, track and field, tennis (boys and girls), and golf.

The track and field section is particularly interesting because of the opportunities for individual breakdowns on events and records. History of each event is traced from the first track meet in 1911 through each successive mark with the individual, year, and new times given.

Lack of adequate office personnel and funds prevented earlier publication of such a record book. The University of Texas School of Journalism permitted a graduate student to compile the information last summer for credit in a special projects course.

It is admitted that there may be a few minor errors, particularly in the early years when records were somewhat spotty. Such errors, however, are at an absolute minimum and lapses in records have been almost completely filled.

A brief historical sketch precedes each of the various sections of the book, telling when the sport became a League function, the development of various conferences and other pertinent information.

Copies of the book are on sale for 50 cents and may be obtained by writing to the League office, Box 8028, University Station,

## Council to Study Cage Practice Ban

Superintendent G. B. Wadzek of San Angelo Public Schools proposed at the State Meeting of delegates that member schools place some restrictions on basketball practice. He reported that several schools in his district have employed basketball coaches upon a twelve-month basis and practice the game the year around.

Mr. Wadzek was of the opinion that a survey should be made with a view of instituting some type of controls. He recommended that the schools be given an opportunity to consider a proposal to prohibit basketball practice before December 1 and to restrict such practice before and after school hours thereafter. He also was of the opinion that the basketball season should close with the district play and that no practice sessions should be permitted after that period.

The matter was referred to the Legislative Advisory Council for consideration at their fall meeting.

## GIVE OFFICIALS HELPING HAND

The cooperation of all coaches is urgently requested in filling out the reports on the officials which are attached to each game report.

Unless the complete name of the official is given, along with his rating, it is impossible for this office to get his just dues:

Each official advances from one classification to another upon his score and the number of games which he calls. The least any coach can do is to fill out the report on the officials so that they may be properly credited and advance in their classification ratings. Your cooperation in this matter is earnestly solicited.



IT'S IN THE BOOK—Rodney J. Kidd, League director, and Dr. Rhea Williams, director of athletics, check a copy of the League's new record book which lists district, region, and state winners in all

League athletic activities since 1911. Long needed, the book provides a ready reference on past outstanding sports achievements. Copies may be ordered from the League office for 50 cents.

## Some Required Reading

Each year a few school administrators are embarrassed by awkward situations which have developed through unfamiliarity with League rules or by deadlines which have been missed.

Schools administrators, coaches, and teachers—both old and new—should take time to read carefully the League calendar, eligibility rules, and Introduction in the new 1953-54 Constitution and Rules.

Each member school, in joining the League, agrees to accept all League rules set forth in the Constitution and Rules. Once the Constitution and Rules arrives in the office of the school administrator, he is considered to be on notice of all rules in effect.

Administrators are further considered on notice of all rules changes or suspension of schools when such information is carried in the "Official Notices" column of the *Leaguer*.

It is realized that school administrators have hundreds of publications coming to their desks each month. It would be well to read the entire *Leaguer* to get the well-rounded picture of all League activities. But the "Official Notices" column is a MUST item to prevent embarrassment to the school as well as the individual.

Why not transfer the dates from the League Calendar to the school desk work calendar now?

## Spectatin' Not Enough

Enjoying good music, literature, and drama are pleasant pastimes indeed. But the role of spectator is not enough for enthusiastic youngsters of today.

Youth needs, and wants, actual participation in drama, music, speech, and journalism. These activities provide a very useful outlet for youthful energy. And above the immediate satisfactions, they provide the foundation for happiness in the future.

Far too little is spent in both time and effort to encourage the development of good taste in music, art, speech, dramatics, and literature. Many people feel a strong approach to encouraging young people into cultural activities today would bring a reduction in the vast sums being spent annually on big police forces, prisons, criminal courts, and asylums.

In athletics, few players are able to continue in any form of team activity after their school days are finished. Tennis players and golfers are fortunate that they can continue in their special fields as individuals.

It is very likely that the greatest return of enjoyment, as well as the greatest return to society as a whole, from cultural or literary pursuits for today's students will not come while they are in school but will be realized in their adult activities.

The aim of every Student Activities Conference sponsored this fall in every section of the state is to inspire greater pupil participation in literary and music events. School administrators are urged to send as many students as possible to the conference in their area.

## Tomorrow's Question

Participants in League activities enjoy two beneficial results: the immediate thrill of competition, and the future benefits of a competitive program organized on an educational basis.

While this is true of all League activities, it is easily seen in debate where high school youngsters study a problem of concern and interest to the nation.

The debaters get the immediate thrill of preparing for, and competing in their contests. And they are better prepared as citizens of the future when they will vote upon some of the issues they have discussed so thoroughly in high school.

Only an informed citizenry can be depended upon to govern itself.

The Debate Committee of the National University Extension Association will select the debate question for the ensuing year this coming December.

Texas school administrators have an opportunity to present the young debaters of this nation with another challenging question of great concern to Texas—and the nation at large.

During the past few years there has been a dire need for water conservation and control. In Texas the problem extended from the southernmost tip of the Rio Grande Valley to the top of the Panhandle. There are more rivers in Texas where the entire flow is through this one state than any other state in the Union.

At present there is a movement on throughout the nation advocating that all river authorities be transferred from public control to privately controlled corporations. With several river authorities already established in Texas and others contemplated, ultimate ownership and control of water resources will be an issue for some years to come.

Should such projects be developed and controlled by the state, the federal government, or private industry?

A good topic for debate might be: Resolved, that all Water Districts be constructed and controlled by State Agencies.

School administrators should give serious thought to the matter and submit their proposed debate topic for 1954-55 as soon as possible.

## Well Worth Checking

Coaches would do well to check the new interpretation of Article VIII, Section 14, the One-Year Rule. It may establish the eligibility of some basketball or football player who is new to your school.



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R. J. KIDD Editor  
W. J. HARDING Assistant Editor

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# Choral Program for Year May Have 14 Workshops

F. W. Savage, director of Music Activities for the League has announced that preliminary arrangements have been completed for nine regional choral clinic-workshops. The following dates and locations have been confirmed:

Region I—Texas Technological College at Lubbock on December 12. Region II—San Angelo College on December 11. Region III—Baylor University at Waco on November 14. Region IV—East Texas State College at Commerce on December 4 and Stephen F. Austin College at Nacogdoches on December 12. Region V—The University of Houston on November

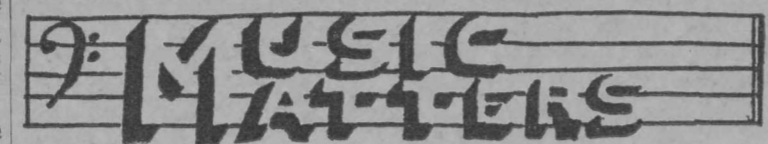
7. Region VI—The University of Texas at Austin on November 13. Region VIII—Odessa College on November 7. Region X—Texas Christian University at Fort Worth on November 7.

Negotiations are under way with Tarleton State College at Stephenville in Region II, Sam Houston State College in Huntsville, Lamar State College in Beaumont, Texas College of Arts and Industries in Kingsville and West Texas State College in Canyon but definite dates for these workshops have not been announced.

The purpose of these workshops is to provide expert assistance for

choral teachers and students in local choral groups. Outstanding choral directors of Texas and the adjoining states are being invited to act as clinic directors. All choral groups in public schools in the area of the clinic-workshop are invited to attend these one-day sessions. There is no charge being made for registration. The clinic directors and all facilities are being provided by the host institutions as courtesies to the surrounding public schools.

Local choral groups are encouraged to begin learning at least two numbers to present at these clinics in order to take advantage of the assistance being given. The workshops are informal. No ratings will be given to any group.



BY F. W. SAVAGE  
Director Music Activities

### NEW TEACHERS

Each year hundreds of teachers begin teaching music for the first time in Texas public schools. May we take this opportunity to welcome all new teachers and to express our desire to be of assistance on any way we can. The ultimate purpose for the existence of the University Interscholastic League is to assist the public schools in finding ways and means of deriving more benefit for the students from various fields of curricular interests. For the information of new teachers, may we acquaint you briefly with the program of music in the League.

### MUSIC COMPETITION

The University Interscholastic League offers a program of competition, comparison and evaluation for every student who is taking any form of music in the public schools or is a bona fide student in any public school. Counting all the classes of competition, there are two hundred fifty-five different student contests listed. This number includes all the large ensembles, band, orchestra, boys' chorus, girls' chorus and mixed chorus; and three classes of competition in instrumental and vocal solos and small ensembles. In addition to these, there is competition in twirling and student conducting.

There are three major divisions of competition according to school placement: high school, junior high school and elementary school. Within the high school division there are five classes of competition based on the size of school membership, AAAA, AAA, AA, A and B, and one class based on musical maturity, Class D. Junior high school competition is divided into two classes according to enrollment, Classes CC and C. All elementary music competition is held at Area Elementary School Meets.

### REQUIREMENTS

Each school unit which wishes to enter students in any of the forms of music competition offered by the League must comply with certain basic requirements. First, each school unit must join the League each year and pay the nominal membership fee. Second, each school unit which wishes to participate must file an Acceptance Card with the State office prior to December 1 of the year of participation.

This card states that the school intends to participate in music competition and agrees to abide by the rules and regulations outlined in the Constitution and Rules. There are no exceptions to this regulation and the December 1 deadline can not be altered for any reason. Elementary schools do not file an acceptance card. Principals of these units will be sent an interest card after they have paid the membership fee to join the League. Acceptance cards will be distributed about October 15 to all high schools and junior high schools which were members of the League during 1952-53. Newly organized schools must request cards from the State office.

### BULLETINS

All the above regulations, as well as detailed rules for music competition, are discussed in a bulletin No. 5315 entitled Constitution and Rules, which is available through the Bureau of Public School Service at twenty-five cents per copy. A limited number of these bulletins are sent to schools at the time membership is placed in the League.

Two other bulletins which will be useful to music teachers are available through the Bureau of Public School Service, Box 8028, University Station, Austin 12. All music which has been selected for performance by soloists and members of ensembles participating in the Regional Competition-Festivals is contained in a bulletin, No. 4919 entitled Prescribed Music for 1952-53. This bulletin also contains the superseded prescribed music for large ensembles which performed

during the year 1952-53 and which is not effective, however, for 1953-54. Only the solos and ensembles are to be used.

The third bulletin is a current publication which is a Supplement to Bulletin No. 4919 discussed above and contains the revised prescribed music lists for organizations, bands, orchestras and choral groups, to be used during the school year 1953-54.

Both these bulletins sell for twenty-five cents per copy and are available now.

### RULE CHANGES

Certain changes in the rules of performance and entry are effective during the school year, 1953-54. These changes are discussed briefly in another article in this paper. All directors are encouraged to read this article and also to study the changes in the Constitution and Rules.

### OFFICIAL NOTICE

Music instructors seem to find it difficult to adjust to policies concerning official notice which have been used by the League for many years. Various form letters and circulars distributed by the League from time to time are courtesies of the League and are not considered official notice. The distribution of various membership blanks, acceptance cards and the like is also a courtesy and must not be considered as official notice. Regional contest directors mail several circulars concerning the schedule and plans for Regional Competition-Festivals. These are not official notice as such, but an effort on the part of regional officials to be of service.

Two publications of the League are considered official notice of rules, regulations and changes in the plan of competition. One is the bulletin, Constitution and Rules, mentioned previously which is printed annually and distributed generally during the latter part of August. The other official publication is this monthly newspaper, The Interscholastic Leaguer, which is published eight times a year beginning in September.

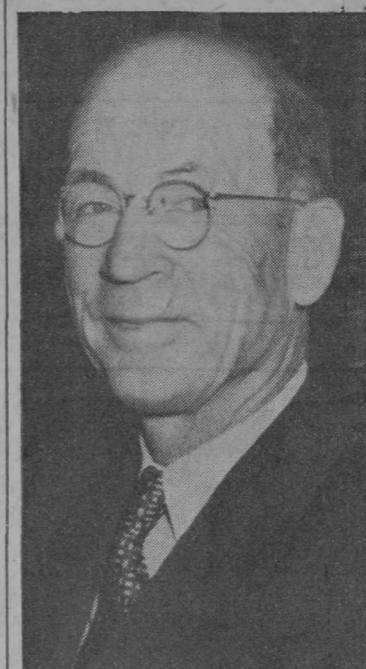
Failure of any school to receive membership blanks, entry blanks and acceptance cards can not be considered adequate excuse for failing to comply with a specified deadline.

### ELIGIBILITY RULES

Students who participate in the various phases of competition are subject to various individual eligibility rules similar to those for athletics, drama, journalism, etc. The general Interscholastic League program of competition is fundamentally designed for the average, normal public school student. There is a possibility that many worthwhile exceptions seem to merit special consideration. However, more than thirty-five years experience has proved that every time a rule is relaxed for an exceptional case, the rank and file of average, normal students suffer. For this reason, no exceptions are made to the eligibility rules stated in Article VIII of the Constitution except those which are omitted in the Music Plan. (See Section 7, Page 84 of the Constitution and Rules). Music instructors who refuse to become familiar with these rules are doing themselves, their schools and their students a grave injustice.

### CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS

The officers of the League in the State office are continually striving to find ways and means of improving the program of interschool activities. The plan for competition in music is relatively new and every one is aware that it is not perfect nor does it exactly meet the particular needs of every individual student and school in the entire state. If you have suggestions to make relative to the program, they will be welcomed by the State office. Address your letters to, Director of Music Activities, Box 8028, University Station, Austin 12.



JOE F. BAILEY  
... Retires as Superintendent

## League, Schools Will Miss Services of Joe F. Bailey

The Interscholastic League and Texas public schools will miss the valued services of Joe F. Bailey, superintendent at Breckenridge who retired in July.

Bailey started his teaching career just as the League was getting started. Although the League was first organized in December 1910, its functions started moving in 1911. That was the year Bailey started teaching at Iron Hill rural school in Cherokee County.

Bailey started high school teaching in 1915 in Strawn. It was while teaching in Strawn, he first became interested in the fast-growing League activities.

Bailey went to Alford to become principal in 1917-1919, went back to Strawn as principal, then returned to Alford as superintendent.

In 1921, Bailey moved to Breck-

enridge under his old Strawn superintendent and friend, L. T. Cook. From 1921 to 1953, Bailey stayed in the Breckenridge schools. He became principal of the high school in 1924 and superintendent in 1939.

Above and beyond the deep pride Bailey has taken in the various positions held in 34 years work with the League, is the variety of honors his students have taken in all phases of League competition.

Commenting on the well known prowess of Breckenridge football teams, Bailey said, "I believe this success has been due to the fact that we have hired, and kept as long as possible, the most capable, hard-working, and high-type coaches we could find; Pete Shottwell, 8 years; Eck Curtis, 10 years; Cooper Robbins, 7 years. And Joe Kerbel, who has been here only

The Interscholastic Press Conference, which has grown from a membership of 69 newspapers in 1943 to 240 last year, is making plans for an even bigger year than last.

The DeWitt Reddick Journalism Library has been expanded, a set of slides on the proper use of makeup is being prepared, and the individual achievement awards tried last year are being continued.

High school newspaper sponsors attending the State Meet in May unanimously voted for an increase of membership fee from \$1 to \$2 for the coming year to cover the cost of individual medals, library

expansion, and other expenses.

The Reddick Library contains reference and text books in the field of journalism, which are loaned to member schools for a period of two weeks. The only charge for use of the books is that borrowers must pay postage charges for return mailing, and must refund the cost of the outgoing postage, either in stamps or coin. There is a fine for overdue books but an allowance of four days over two weeks from the date of mailing is made for transit time both going and coming.

A bibliography of material available in the library and advisory and information pamphlets on various phases of high school journalism is being prepared and will be sent to ILPC members in the near future.

The new film series is being tried for the first time and will illustrate use of the shifting and stationary mastheads, balance, brace, and combination techniques. Both good and bad examples will be used for instructional purposes with the mastheads of the poor examples blanked out, of course.

The individual achievement awards system put into operation last year was very well received. The individual awards bring well deserved recognition to staff members who have done consistently good work throughout the year.

Awards are made for the best work done in photographs (spot news), photographs (feature), feature writing, featurette writing, news writing, editorial writing, and sports writing.

The awards maintain a high level of work throughout the year and do not encourage a "spurt" of enthusiasm just prior to regional and state contests.

A new ILPC pamphlet on "High School Journalism as a Public Relations Problem" will be sent members shortly after enrollment. The pamphlet discusses the problem of making high school journalism as effective as possible through approaches to the various "publics":

—Administration, Faculty, Staff, Student Body, Parents, Printer, Community, and Merchants. It discusses techniques which might be used to promote an understanding of the paper's goals through each of the interested groups.

An assistant director has been hired to help in preparing criticisms to member papers. In addition, it is planned to add a yearbook section at each of the Student Activities Conferences. Many staffs overlap in responsibility and financial ties and there is a definite need to provide something for the yearbook sponsors and workers.

The \$2 fee is voluntary. Any paper, upon request of the adviser, may be enrolled without payment of the fee, but will not be entitled to any services other than that of participation in the Journalism Contest.

Additional services offered to ILPC members include:

1. Advisory material on all Student Activities Conferences—of which 12 are scheduled this year.
2. Bulletins and pamphlets published from time to time dealing with problems of school publications.
3. Individual criticism services.
4. Advisory service to help in finding the answer to your particular problems.
5. Rating for member papers at the end of the year.
6. Competition for individual members of the staff at regional and state levels.
7. Exchange information—names of other papers of similar size and format with whom exchanges can be established.
8. Convention at the close of the year, running concurrently with the state finals in the Journalism Contest.

## Spring Training Balloting Close

Football member schools last April balloted upon the question of retaining or abolishing the 21 days of spring training in football. Results are officially announced in the September *Leaguer*, which is the first issue since the balloting:

Conference AAAA for retaining 21 days of spring football practice 28; for abolishing spring football practice 16; Conference AAA for retaining 31; for abolishing 21; Conference AA for retaining 58; for abolishing 81; Conference A for retaining 53; for abolishing 118; Conference B for retaining 59; for abolishing 108; Six-man for retaining 29; for abolishing 57.

Results of the ballot to amend the out-of-state rule to permit out-of-state competition during the summer months, voted on by all member schools, were favoring 374, against 324.

## Major Changes Made In Music Competition

Two major changes in the plan for music competition go into effect during the school year 1953-54. One deals primarily with solo competition and arises from the recent studies and experiments made in this field.

### SOLO LIMITATION

Beginning in 1953-54, schools have the opportunity to completely avoid District Solo Auditions such as were held last year. This may be done by observing strictly the percentage limitation imposed on soloists entering the Regional Solo Competition. Schools may enter a maximum of 20 per cent of the participating membership of the parent organization, band, orchestra or choir, direct in the Regional Solo Competition without any audition or previous qualification. If more than 20 per cent of the participating membership wishes to enter solo competition, the excess over 20 per cent must be certified from a District Audition.

This new regulation is a further attempt to decrease the total number of students participating in solo competition at the Regional Competition-Festival and to increase the general quality of the performances. It will not eliminate the capable student, however, no matter how many other qualified students there are in his organization.

### METHOD OF ENTRY

The second major change in the rules for music competition deals with the method of entry. For the first time, entry of all solos, ensembles and organizations must be made in duplicate. The original entry blank with a check covering the prescribed fees must be mailed to the Regional Contest Director no less than 21 days prior to the Competition-Festival. The duplicate entry blank must be mailed at the same time to the State office.

### DISTRICT AUDITIONS

There is no change in the method of entry into District Auditions. Entries still must be mailed direct to the Director of Auditions at least fourteen days prior to the date of the auditions and a check must accompany the entry. No duplicates will be mailed to the State office.

The names of soloists who are certified from District Auditions must be included on the entry blanks for Regional Competition mailed to the Regional Contest Director and the State office and it must be noted that these students have been certified from an Audition.

### PROCEDURE

On receipt of duplicate entry blanks by the State office, several items will be checked: (1) whether the school is a paid up member of the League, (2) whether a music

acceptance card has been received, and (3) whether the entry is in compliance with the percentage limitations prescribed for solo competition.

If entries do not comply with items (1) and (2) above, there can be no correction nor exception, so entries shall be returned to the school and Regional officials notified.

If entries do not comply with the percentage limitations for solo competition and more than 20 per cent are entered, a sufficient number of the last names on the list will be eliminated to effect compliance and the balance will be certified to Regional officials. Regional officers are being instructed not to make refunds of entry fees for these students entered in excess of the limitations.

In calculating the 20 per cent limitation of the listed participating members of the parent organization, the State office will certify the nearest whole number above the 20 per cent. For example: if a choral group enters 42 students in the organization, the State office will certify nine students for solo competition, or, if a band enters 66 students in band competition, the State office will certify 14 students for instrumental solo competition.

It should be noted that in keeping with the second paragraph of Section I, Page 88 of the Constitution and Rules, all twirlers must be members of a competing organization and an organization entry fee must be paid for them. These students will be added to the total entries of the band for calculating the number certified for instrumental solos.

### MUSIC REQUIREMENTS

The various committees of music educators which met during the summer to prescribe music for performance at Regional Competition-Festivals decided that the requirements needed certain revisions. Authority for such changes is delegated to these committees. The requirements under consideration are those which appear in the Foreword to the Supplement to Bulletin No. 4919 which contains the list of prescribed music. The changes, effective immediately, are as follows: (1) AAAA Bands may choose both numbers from the list designated as Grade V Difficulty, (2) AAA Bands may choose both numbers from the list designated as Grade IV Difficulty, (3) Class A and Class B orchestras were combined and are required to play one number from the list designated as Grade II Difficulty and a second number from the Grade I list, (4) Class CC orchestras were given the same requirements as Class A and Class B orchestras, (5) Class C orchestras are required to play both numbers from the Grade I list or above.



### SLOCUM SUSPENDED

Slocum High School has been suspended for the 1953-54 season in Boys' Basketball for mistreatment of officials.

### WHEELER

Wheeler High School has been suspended in football for the 1953-54 season for failure to furnish correct information on eligibility, and for the use of ineligible player.

### STRONG (Shelbyville)

Strong High School of Shelbyville has been placed on probation in football for the school year of 1953-54 for violation of the Football Code and for failure to participate in the work of its district executive committee.

### 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 35 of the Football Code.

University Interscholastic League member schools competing in football shall operate under liberal substitution regulations.

Such liberalization is accomplished by making the following deletions and additions to the 1953 N.C.A.A. FOOTBALL HANDBOOK.

- (1) Rule 3, Sec. 2, Article 5, page 19, restore 1952 "a"-2, as "a"-4, "to award first down."
- (2) Rule 3, Section 3, Article 2, page 20: Delete the present last phrase, "and when four minutes of playing time remains in each half." Substitute herefor the following: "When Team B is awarded a first down; or, when following a kick, Team A is awarded a first down."
- (3) Rule 3, Section 5, Article 1, page 21, delete: (Preparatory and high schools may by mutual agreement adopt more liberal substitution regulations.)
- (4) Delete entirely the provisions of Rule 3, Section 5, Article 1 "a", page 21, in U.I.L. play.
- (5) Add to "f" of Rule 3, Section 5, Article 1, page 21: "A player who leaves the field between downs shall not return until the end of the succeeding down."
- (6) Delete entire provisions of Rule 3, Section 5, Article 1 "g", page 22.

There are a few errors in the Constitution and Rules which should be corrected to read as follows:

Page 102; the Football Plan, Rule 3: Conference AA, 200 to 500; Conference A, 115 to 200; Conference B, 114 and under.  
Page 117; the Basketball Plan, Rule 31: \$7.00 should read \$7.50.



As the new school year starts, speech and drama teachers are conscious of the problem of developing a program of living and learning for their students which will be of greatest benefit. This program needs to contribute to their personal growth and development as effective members of our democratic society. But teachers are also confronted with the problem of making such school experiences as interesting and meaningful as possible.

Many teachers have found the use of films and visual aids of great help in stimulating group discussions, analytical follow-ups, and incentives to further work.

As most teachers and administrators already know, the Visual Instruction Bureau, Extension Division, University of Texas has available an extensive film library. Any of these films can be rented from the Bureau at a very nominal fee—just enough to cover handling and mailing charges.

The Audio-Visual Library of the Texas Education Agency also provides films for curriculum subjects and the like. These are available to public schools everywhere. For information, write Audio-Visual Library, Texas Education Agency, Austin, Texas. Only charge for the films is mailing charge.

Of particular interest are the films on speech and drama which are now available. Teachers who plan to use any of these films should get their orders in early.

This month, we are listing only a few of the films which speech and drama teachers can use to advantage in their teaching. There are many others which teachers can find by glancing over the various Visual Instruction catalogues.

All of the films listed here can be obtained from Visual Instruction Bureau, Extension Division, University of Texas, Austin.

**DESCRIBING AN INCIDENT.** 10 min.; sound; black and white; No. 2115. Fee, \$1.75. This film dramatizes the interesting and uninteresting ways of telling a story. The incident is actually pictured as one girl tells it well, in contrast to the other girl's earlier telling of the same incident in a halting and ineffective manner. This may be used either in junior high school or senior high school.

**IMPROVE YOUR PRONUNCIATION.** 11 min.; sound; black and white; No. 3469. Fee, \$1.75. When Walter is practicing a speech to be given at a class banquet, he realizes that he must improve his pronunciation. The film demonstrates the values of pronunciation, and the application of principles to achieve a good pronunciation. Good for either junior or senior high school.

**SPEECH: FUNCTION OF GESTURES.** 10 min.; sound; black and white; No. 2180. Fee, \$1.50. The film emphasizes the fact that our normal way of talking makes free use of gestures, and that the public speaker must cultivate the correct use of gestures in order to achieve maximum effectiveness. There is a demonstration of what happens when a speaker uses gestures correctly and when he uses too many or too few gestures. This will probably be better for senior high than for junior high.

**SPEECH: PLANNING YOUR TALK.** 11 min.; sound, black and white; No. 2291. Fee, \$1.50. The film gives some good advice on how to plan a talk beforehand so that the speaker will get greatest effectiveness in its presentation. This film will be best in a fundamentals class on the senior high level.

**SPEECH: PLATFORM POSTURE AND APPEARANCE.** 9 min.; sound; black and white; No. 2181. Fee, \$1.50.

The main portion of this film stresses the importance of the appearance to a speaker's self confidence and to good reaction from the audience. Cartoon characters are used to show types of poor posture. A man preparing his first speech demonstrates balance and proper techniques of posture and movement. The film ends with a good review of the material presented. Senior high classes, particularly, can use this film to advantage.

**SPEECH: STAGE FRIGHT AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT.** 10 min.; sound; black and white; No. 2183. Fee, \$1.50. The film contrasts the right and wrong approach to speech making. Fred, a young man, becomes progressively more disturbed as he thinks of the talk he must give at a

## Success of All Activities Rests With Administrator

The school administrator must play some role in every activity in which any part or department of his school engages; and the part he plays frequently has a profound influence upon the effectiveness of the activity.

The administrator's role depends upon his attitude toward the activity. If the activity happens to be one on which he looks with favor, he may play the role of promoter, or even supervisor. If it is one upon which he looks with indifference, he may play the neutral role of spectator, or he may be inclined to ignore it, allowing it to go its own way, guided only by the skill and enthusiasm of the teacher in charge. Finally, if the activity is one about which the administrator knows nothing, and in whose educational value he has no faith, he may oppose it or abolish it altogether.

Since school administrators are only human, their attitudes toward activities are influenced by many factors, some of which are unrelated to the educational aims of the school. One superintendent said recently that probably the best way to get school administrators to foster any kind of program was to get public opinion back of the program, for public opinion can be a powerful influence in determining the superintendent's and principal's attitude toward activities. For example, it is not uncommon to find schools in our state with highly developed sports programs and practically no other activities at all, mainly because the community is sports minded. Abraham Lincoln said, "Without public opinion, nothing can succeed; with public opinion, nothing can fail." So, if the school has a very weak literary program, and if the administrator is indifferent to such a program, his attitude may not reflect his own interests, or the interests and needs of the students at all, but may be a reflection of community opinion.

But public opinion can be many sided, and there are a great many "publics" which the school serves. If the speech or drama teacher has found the role of the administrator toward speech to be one of indifference, and he feels that this indifference reflects the opinion of the public, he may be basing his assumption on false statistics. Often a few key citizens, or some

organized group in the community is mistakenly thought to speak for the whole community, when such is not the case at all. Teachers can help administrators find out true public opinion by conducting a real community survey rather than relying on the say-so of a few pressure groups.

Getting back to the administrator, however, his attitude may be conditioned by the success or failure of an activity in his school. For example, a school may have a mediocre band leader. The principal is unimpressed, begrudges the time spent by students in rehearsal, and is not inclined to make cash outlay for uniforms and instruments. But then a new band leader comes on the scene, and the school band places in first division in the competition festival. It is not uncommon at all for the principal of such a school to become enthusiastic about the band and to lend all sorts of support to the activity which has done so much for the spirit and prestige of the school.

Preferably, the administrator's attitude should be based upon a thorough knowledge of the aims and methods of the activity, and a reasoned appraisal of its place and value in the whole educational picture. Most of us will agree that this is the basis upon which an administrator should build his attitude and decide his role in the activities program. Certainly the principal should know what his teachers are trying to do with the activities, and what these activities are going to contribute toward educational objectives. Only then can he be expected to decide what, if anything, he is going to do about such activities.

But many of our administrators are woefully in the dark as to the objectives of certain activities in their schools. This is true of speech and dramatic activities in general and speech contests in particular. Administrators are busy people, and though they should show the initiative to learn about the activities under their jurisdiction, they do not have the time. Often the teacher can turn indifference into real interest on the part of the administrator by taking the trouble to explain to him what the teacher is trying to do.

Perhaps it might be amiss to elaborate on this point a little. If the teacher really believes in the educational aims of speech and drama contests, he can, in his own words, and with a face-to-face talk with his administrator, do much to promote his program. Such a teacher is not merely interested in going to contests to triumph over other schools; he is interested in developing effective personalities in all students, whether in his own school or in other schools. Such a teacher is also interested in seeing better work done in all schools. The contest situation is a means to that end. Firsthand acquaintance with the work of other students and teachers, cooperative discussion of problems in speech and drama work, and guidance from expert critic judges are beneficial to both teachers and students alike.

When teachers explain to administrators that these are the goals, and that only through cooperation of all the schools can they be attained, administrators are less likely to place false values on the contest situation. They have no doubt had bad experiences with judges, with contest organization, or with poor losers. These imperfect situations are the very things the larger goals are trying to improve, and administrators can play a vital part in rectifying the mechanical defects of contests.

If the administrator is interested in these larger goals of the speech and drama contests, he can play a very active role, both in the planning stage and in the actual meeting. It is desirable from his point of view, because it gives him insight into one area of educational activity which all too often is completely beyond his ken. It is simply good business for him to know firsthand what is going on.

It is desirable from the point of view of the speech and drama teachers and participants in the contests for a number of reasons. In the first place, the principal can be of great help in planning the contests long before they go on. If the meet is to be held at his school, he is well acquainted with the schedule, and in a general way, with the schedules of the other schools involved. He knows when other meetings, such as band meetings, Future Farmers Conventions, and the like, are being held. He is familiar with the organization as set up by the District Executive Committee of the Interscholastic League. Thus, he can help avoid troublesome conflicts in dates.

The administrator is in a position of authority. He can marshal the forces and resources of the school into a cooperative effort to make the meet a success.

Finally, the administrator, by his participation, can lend prestige to the undertaking. If he is present, taking an active part in the proceedings, it is a signal to participants and visitors that the entire school is behind the activities. It is a way of indicating that the administrator believes the speech and drama contests to be of educational value.

This is not to say that the principal or other administrator should run the individual contests. This is a function of the speech people, and the administrator should not be expected to take over the duties of the speech teachers. But he ought to be consulted in the planning of any event in which the school is represented. He ought to be brought into active participation, particularly if his is the host school. Any contest program which has the wholehearted support of the school administration is likely to go well. Such an administration will be contributing to a vital educational program, and playing a vital role in that program.



**WINNING'S A HABIT**—Mrs. Orita Morrison of Cuero has made winning a habit in League competition. First place honors won by her students: 1949—Best Actor and Actress. 1950—One Act Play, Best Actor and Actress. 1951—One Act Play, Best Actor and Actress. 1952—Best Actress. 1953—One Act Play, Best Actor and Actress; Girls' Extemporaneous Speaking. Mrs. Morrison's group finished second in the One Act Play in 1952 and picked up a host of other second places in the past

## Loan Library Has Variety of Material

The Extension Loan Library is expecting to service almost 12,000 loan packages to the school people of Texas alone during the coming year.

Miss Imogene Thompson, director, has had her staff collecting and classifying new material, reorganizing the files, and doing other preparatory work throughout the summer.

The Extension Loan Library has material available for practically every type of school activity. Last year over 11,600 package loans were sent to schools in every section of the state—an increase of more than 1,000 the previous year. Use of the library has been increasing steadily.

School officials, teachers, students and librarians were the largest groups of users. Principals, superintendents, and other school officials usually seek information on problems related to organization and administration.

Teachers ask for units or other types of teaching materials, information for extemporaneous speeches, debates, assembly programs, school clubs, etc.

Students write for information on a variety of subjects to help them in writing themes and reports while librarians usually borrow for all school personnel when the school library does not have the needed material or additional references are needed.

Miss Thompson said information on almost any subject of interest can be borrowed from the Extension Loan Library. Over 926,000 pamphlets, magazine articles, newspaper clippings, government publications are on file as well as over 125,000 indexed periodicals.

This material is available to every school in the state. Schools having a full-time librarian are asked to borrow through the library on inter-library loan.

Each request is given individual attention by the staff of trained librarians whose primary interest is in selecting material that will best fill the particular needs of each borrower.

No Texas school, however small, need be without library services with the wealth of information in the Extension Loan Library.

## Athletic Associations Win Backing Of Courts in Series of Legal Tests

**DR. RHEA H. WILLIAMS**  
UIL Athletic Director

It was my pleasure once again this past summer to be present at the thirty-fourth Annual Meeting of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations at Lake Delton, Wisconsin. This annual meeting is always a sounding board of future trends in athletics and each year this writer is more and more impressed by the high caliber of men who represent their respective state associations at this gathering. In general, all states face the same problems in

their respective athletic programs, slight differences being due to local situations.

There has been a siege of legal cases and interference from legislative committees during the last year. Most of these circumstances have stemmed from small segments of people, who were thwarted in their attempts to promote various athletic activities which were in contradiction with state association regulations. All of these instances were settled in favor of the association or else dropped by the outside group.

Most people believe that the present unsettled, disturbed and jittery attitudes of the people is to blame for this rash of law suits. Every one is jumpy and many are looking for something to protest about. The end results of these controversies prove beyond a doubt that the courts will uphold a voluntary association which operates under a prescribed procedure as set down in its Constitution and Rules.

Items which would be of interest to all concerned with athletic programs are briefly listed and discussed below:

1. It was the general opinion that all state associations and secondary schools should give recognition to the need for remaining alert in connection with the amusement tax situation. There was a feeling that the new administration is looking for sources of taxation and might revert to this type of tax. All school people know how much the additional revenue has meant and the restoration of this tax would be a severe blow to financing our high school athletic programs.

2. All speakers stressed the belief that one of the great reasons why high school athletics has escaped many of the evils of an over-expanded program is the set of rigid regulations which have been formed for high school competi-

tion and the honest way in which these regulations have been administered.

3. Experimentation on an improved hurdle especially designed for high schools is being conducted. This new hurdle has automatic regulators to make it possible to change from low to high hurdles through the touching of a couple of levers. Experiments are also being conducted on the color and size of the take-off board for the broad-jump.

4. There was much discussion over boys' basketball rules. College coaches have consistently wanted fewer fouls called and have wanted to ignore all contact fouls not directly concerned with the play. This would inevitably result in a rougher game.

The high school coaches want the game called closely enough to prevent injuries to players and prefer as near a no-contact game as can be played.

It is realized by all that some incidental contact will occur but the high school group believes emphasis should be placed on adequate coaching so as to prevent more contact fouls, rather than overlooking more fouls of this type.

Incidentally, there were fewer personal fouls committed on a national scope last year in basketball than in any previous year.

This difference of philosophy over contact fouls in basketball illustrates once again the basic difference between college and high school athletics.

5. Progress is being made on a joint code for girls' basketball rules and it is hoped that in a few years we will have one national set of girls' rules.

6. The much awaited Educational Policies Commission report on high school athletics will be released this next spring. It is hoped that a fair presentation will be made and all indications are that it will be.

7. Televising of athletic events was discussed pro and con. The general opinion was that it would hurt attendance. Where basketball tournaments have been televised, attendance in all but three states has decreased. It is undoubtedly a matter which needs serious consideration and, until further evidence is presented, this writer believes television can not but decrease attendance at athletic events.

In general, the high school athletic program is in good condition, but school administrators, coaches and state associations must be constantly alert to those who would destroy, for personal and selfish reasons, the educational principles upon which it rests.



**QUESTION:** Is a boy eligible who participated on a "B" team in school A last year and who now moved with his parents to school C? Both schools are fully affiliated school districts.

**ANSWER:** Under Article VIII, Section 14, any interschool football or basketball competition, regardless of whether it is the "A," "B," "scrub" or junior high team, makes a student ineligible for one year in both football or basketball in any new school to which he may move.

**QUESTION:** A student participates in football in school A in the 1951-52 school year. He moves to school B for the 1952-53 school year, where he does not participate either in football or basketball. He has now moved to school C with his parents. Is he eligible?

**ANSWER:** Yes. Article VIII, Section 14, shall not operate to render the pupil ineligible in school C, or in any other school to which he changes, since the provisions of this Rule have been satisfied when the pupil was in attendance in School B for two semesters, without having participated in any interschool football or basketball games.

## Debate Question Concerns Direct Popular Election

The Interscholastic League Debate Proposition for the year 1953-54 is "Resolved, That the President of the United States should be elected by direct vote of the people."

The proposition encompasses the entire voting machinery as it operates today, and suggests some changes in that machinery—particularly the elimination of the Electoral College.

This proposition on direct election of the President is the National Debate Proposition as adopted by the member schools of the National University Extension Association.

The Interscholastic League is pleased to report that it has for sale some excellent material on the proposition. A complete package of materials including the NUEA Bulletins, The Analysis of the Question, The Suggested Brief, and a wide variety of books, pamphlets, and bulletins, may be secured postpaid from the League for \$1.75. Every student who plans to participate in debate needs to have one of these packages.

The League will appreciate very much your spending along the money with your order, since it cuts down on the delay of getting the material to you. Just send \$1.75 for each student debating, and we will send you a complete package for him. Send orders and make checks to:

University Interscholastic League—Debate  
Box 8028, University Station, Austin, Texas.

## Dr. Kobe Attends Nuclear Institute

Dr. Kenneth A. Kobe will be University of Texas representative to the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, Dr. C. Paul Borer, dean of the University, announced. The University of Texas is one of 30 Southern and Southwestern educational institutions which are members of the Institute.



**BUSY GIRL**—Carlyn Lang of Cuero made the most of her high school days. The 1953 Girls Extemporaneous Speech winner, Carlyn also was the Class Valedictorian, soloist in the school choir, assistant editor of the school paper, honor mention in All Star cast of One Act Play in 1952 and 1953 and was third place winner in Extemporaneous Speech in 1952.

## Few Changes Made In Girls Basketball

There will be very few changes in the way in which girls' basketball will be played in Texas this year. The Interscholastic League girls' basketball committee has authorized that the unlimited dribble, and the three-second rule in the free throw lane as in boys' rules shall be continued. Practically all coaches contacted preferred the unlimited dribble to limited dribble; also, most were in favor of the three-second rule.

The girls' basketball committee for 1953-54 season is composed of Superintendent John T. Morris of O'Donnell, Superintendent P. J. Dodson of Bastrop, and Miss Marguerite Ross, girls' basketball coach at Comanche High School.

There will be approximately 840 high school girls' teams playing under League rules this year. Of this total, 109 are Conference AA schools, 169 are Conference A schools, and the remaining 562 are Conference B schools. As only 1,097 high schools participate in boys' basketball, it becomes obvious that girls' basketball is growing by leaps and bounds, with more than 80 per cent of the four-year high schools in Texas fielding teams.

All schools have until October 15 to accept the League Basketball Plan and send in their basketball acceptance cards. Tentative district assignments will be announced shortly after September 15. This year girls' basketball competition will be offered in Confer-

ences AA, A and B. Schools having more than 500 enrolled in high school will be assigned to Conference AA. Conferences AA and A will be merged into one championship race at the regional level.

Competition in all conferences will extend to State Championships to be played at Gregory Gymnasium at the University of Texas in Austin.

The Official Girls' Basketball Guide for the League for 1953-54 school year may be secured from the League office, Box 8028.

## Soccer Shows Gains, Commissioner Reports

Soccer has been showing enthusiastic gains throughout the nation according to Al Collins, junior soccer commissioner for Texas.

Collins attributes the increased interest to the game's inherent good features and to visits of outstanding soccer teams from Germany, Switzerland, Sweden and Latin-America.

Four colleges in the state now have soccer teams and the junior soccer program is carried to a state playoff, Collins reported. Plans are for an enlarged junior soccer championship for next year.

Collins is convinced that the future of junior soccer in Texas lies with the schools. He has offered the services of the Junior Soccer Commission to any administrators interested in developing a program,

and the honest way in which these regulations have been administered.

3. Experimentation on an improved hurdle especially designed for high schools is being conducted. This new hurdle has automatic regulators to make it possible to change from low to high hurdles through the touching of a couple of levers. Experiments are also being conducted on the color and size of the take-off board for the broad-jump.

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In general, the high school athletic program is in good condition, but school administrators, coaches and state associations must be constantly alert to those who would destroy, for personal and selfish reasons, the educational principles upon which it rests.

# Polytechnic Parrots Win UIL State Baseball Title

Polytechnic High of Fort Worth became the fifth Interscholastic League state baseball champion by defeating Amarillo, 4-1, in June 1952.

The evenly matched field set a new tournament record when four consecutive one-run victories were unrepeated. Only one of the eight games played, was decided by a lopsided score.

Runnerup Amarillo, third-place Tyler, and fourth-place Wichita Falls each participated in two of the four straight one-run decisions.

Amarillo started the string by defeating Austin, 5-4, in the opening round. The Sandies then defeated Tyler, 2-1 in the semi-finals. Tyler went on to beat Wichita Falls, 3-2, in the consolation game after Wichita Falls had lost, 2-1,

to the champion Poly Parrot crew. The tournament was characterized by exceptional pitching with the top performance being turned in by Harry Taylor of Polytechnic in turning back Amarillo in the championship game on one hit.

Coach of the Polytechnic crew is Preston Thompson.

First round play was started with Wichita Falls' 3-1 win over Bryan. Polytechnic followed with a 13-4 rout of the Ray Texans from Corpus Christi to conclude afternoon play.

Tyler defeated Temple, 3-0, and Amarillo edged Austin, 5-4, to conclude first round activity. In the semi-finals, Polytechnic defeated Wichita Falls, 2-1, and Amarillo beat Tyler, 2-1.

Tyler came back in the consolation battle to nip Wichita Falls, 3-2, and Polytechnic won the title in its 4-1 win over Amarillo.

Results of Interscholastic League baseball competition for 1953, by conferences, were as follows:

### CONFERENCE AA

The Conference AA district champions were: Amarillo, Yaleta, Abilene, Wichita Falls, Polytechnic (Fort Worth), Adamson (Dallas), Temple, Highland Park (Dallas), Paris, Tyler, Port Arthur, Bryan, Reagan (Houston), Austin, Ray (Corpus Christi) and McAllen.

Bi-District matches were: Amarillo over Yaleta, Wichita Falls over Abilene, Polytechnic (Fort Worth) over Adamson (Dallas), Temple over Highland Park (Dallas), Tyler over Paris, Bryan over Port Arthur, Austin over Reagan (Houston), Ray (Corpus Christi) over McAllen.

### CONFERENCE A

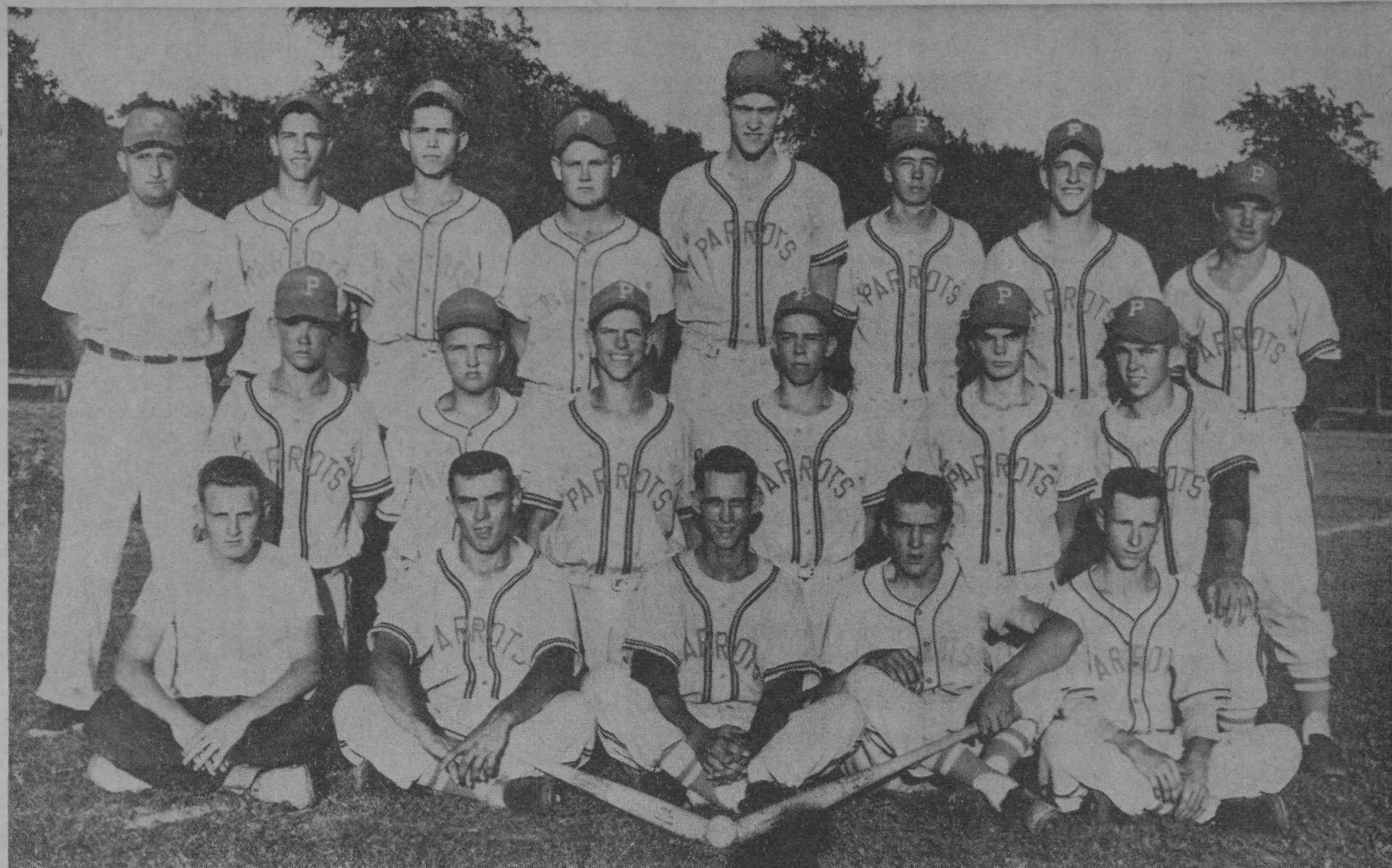
Conference A champions by district: Dalhart, Slaton, Alpine, Electra, Birdville (Fort Worth), South Oak Cliff (Dallas), Terrell, Linden, Center, Cleveland, Mart, Waco Tech, Killeen, Fredericksburg, Brenham, Yoakum, Alvin, Nederland, Wharton, Taft, Mission, Edgewood (San Antonio), Eagle Pass. Districts not playing: 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14.

Regional winners were: Region I, Dalhart; Region II, Alpine; Region III, Birdville (Fort Worth); Region IV, Linden; Region V, Cleveland; Region VI, Yoakum; Region VII, Wharton; Region VIII, Eagle Pass.

### CONFERENCE B

The following district winners were reported in Conference B: Stratford, Higgins, Lazbuddie, Petersburg, Klondike (Lamesa), Roosevelt (Lubbock), Turkey, Roaring Springs, Paint Creek (Haskell), Oklaunion, Blackwell, Clyde, Santo, Evant, Clifton, Whitney, Masonic Home (Fort Worth), Palmer, Dawson, Wilmer-Hutchins (Hutchins), Bridgport, Pilot Point, Trenton, Frisco, Chicota, Maud, White Oak, Union Grove (Gladewater), Gaston (Joinerville), Winona, Cushing, Shelbyville, Dayton, Central (Pollock), Elkhart, Magnolia, Salado, Pflugerville, Lott, Round Top-Carmine (Carmine), Columbus, Orchard, Industrial (Vanderbilt), Schertz-Cibola (Schertz), La Coste, Banquete, San Diego, Falls City, Three Rivers, D'Hanis, Rio Hondo.

Conference B bi-district champions were: Higgins over Stratford, Lazbuddie over Petersburg, Klondike (Lamesa), by, Turkey over Roosevelt (Lubbock), Roaring Springs over Paint Creek (Haskell), Blackwell over Oklaunion, Clyde over Santo, Evant over Clifton, Masonic Home (Fort Worth) over Whitney, Dawson over Palmer, Wilmer-Hutchins over Bridgport, Pilot Point over Trenton, Frisco over Chicota, Maud and White Oak co-champions, Union Grove (Gladewater) over Gaston (Joinerville), Winona over Cushing, Shelbyville over Dayton, Central (Pollock) and Elkhart co-champions, Salado over Magnolia, Pflugerville over Lott, Round Top-Carmine over Columbus, Orchard over Industrial (Vanderbilt), Schertz-Cibola and La Coste co-champions, San Diego over Banquete, Three Rivers over Falls City, D'Hanis over Rio Hondo.



STATE CHAMPIONS—Polytechnic High of Fort Worth won the Class AA state baseball championship by defeating Amarillo, 4-1, in the finals of the state tournament in Austin. Members of the team are: First

row—Howard Akin (manager), Richard Hoyler, Robert Groom, O. B. Brannon, Phillip Crow. Second row—Joe Selman, Tommy Renick, I. B. Childs, John Woodman, Hunter Enis, Harry Taylor. Back row—Coach

Preston Thompson, Don Campbell, Travis Groom, Bobby Labhart, Richard O'Neal, Buddy Young, Bennett Williams and Bobby Wilson. Polytechnic is the fifth team to win a state title.

## Schools Obligated To Give Protection

All schools have a moral obligation to see that students who are participating in any phase of the interschool athletic program are protected, in case of injury, by an athletic insurance plan. It is unthinkable that any high school would place a football team in competition without having the personnel adequately covered by athletic insurance. The fact that high schools charge admissions to their games is further argument, if any is needed, for athletic insurance.

The Athletic Insurance Committee of the League met last spring, and after surveying all available plans in this area of insurance, selected the Security Life and Accident Company as offering the best overall coverage.

This committee, consisting of both administrators and coaches, was composed of the following members: Superintendent Joe Barnes, Georgetown (chairman); Superintendent Roland Reynolds, Franklin; Superintendent W. R. Carmichael, Bryan; Coach Wilmer Meredith, Springhill School, Longview; and Coach Tom Pruett, Miller High School, Corpus Christi.

The three main bases for a good athletic program are (1) low cost; (2) reasonable fees for treatment of athletic injuries (schedule of benefit rates based on Workmen's Compensation Insurance rates); (3) simplified administration.

The committee believes that low cost is essential, since to increase the rates would prevent the majority of schools from participating in the plan. Increased benefits would automatically mean increased premiums. Texas has no Workmen's Compensation Insurance rates; therefore the fee rates are based on the national average of the states which have published rates. The schedule is higher than those found in the present Blue Cross plan of hospitalization in Texas.

Simplified administration is assured under the present plan as the principal can now execute all phases of the claim. He can phone the physician and get the data needed to fill out the claim, and the student can be readily reached to complete his part of the claim. Thus the principal can complete the form and file claim for an athletic injury without leaving his office.

The three biggest problems involved in athletic insurance are:

- (1) Insurance does not pay doctors' bills in full. No health insurance plan does. Insurance pays on a schedule fee rate. The Athletic Insurance Committee has always stated the above as their interpretation of athletic insurance.
- (2) Claims must be filed in 90 days or a request for extension of time be asked for. This 90-day period is a standard provision of the Texas Insurance Law.
- (3) Previous weakness of the body: Any previous weakness of the body cannot be classed as an athletic injury—for example, hernia or appendicitis is not the fault of athletics. It is merely a previous weakness of the individual.

Difficult situations still arise because the contract does not cover (intentionally) medical treatment for aggravation of a pre-existing condition. Athletic insurance cannot and should not be expected to pay for operations (knee, shoulder, etc.) to correct conditions that have been in existence for years. If such coverage is demanded, a very detailed physical examination will be required before accepting liability on any athlete. This examination will cost two or three times as much as the insurance. For this reason, the current procedure appears to be the logical and least costly way to handle the problem. Most school men agree.

procedure which received universal acceptance last year will be used again. It considerably reduces bookwork for school officials and provides coverage at no cost for those students who report for only a few days practice at the start of the season. This procedure utilizes the blue postal card that is attached. As stated on the card, coverage for all athletes may be placed in effect immediately by signing and mailing the card to the Company. But this preliminary protection arrangement is voided completely if a regular application form listing names of athletes and coaches to be insured, together with premium for each, is not mailed to the Company on or before September 10th or within 10 days after the preliminary card is mailed. This is a must.

The regular premium rate for the 1953-54 school year will remain unchanged—that is \$3.75 per name for all sports coverage and \$1.75 for all sports except football, including junior high school boys' and girls' basketball.

Please note that one very important change has been made in the policy, which should be to the benefit of the individual member school:

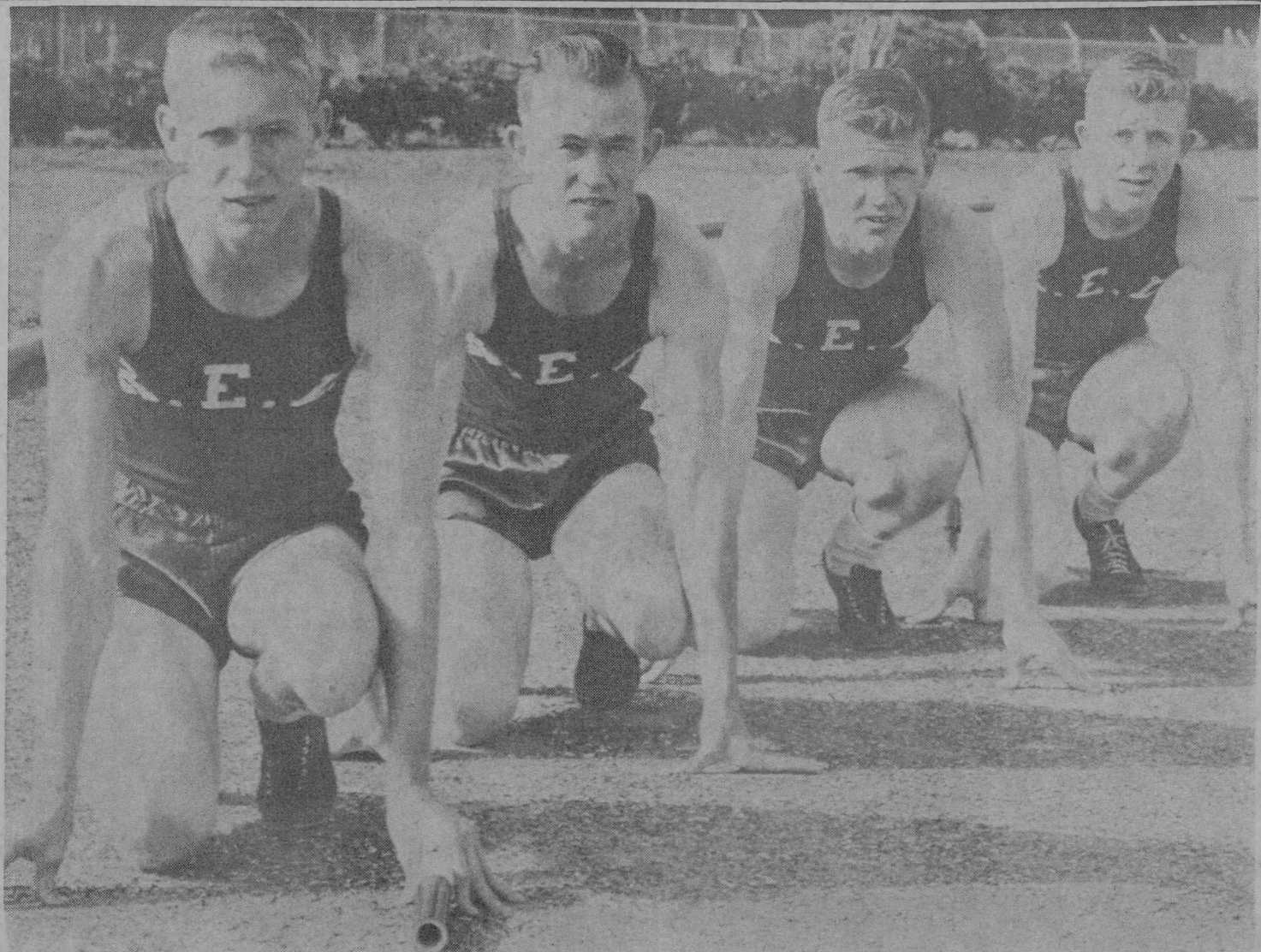
Unlimited substitution will be permitted this year. Upon payment of transfer fee of \$1.00 for Coverage A or 50 cents for coverage B, the name of any athlete may be substituted for that of another at any time. Coverage is effective as of the postmark date on the envelope in which the change is sent to the Company. This is a complete reversal of former procedure and might provide the answer to a very real problem.

## Art Students Leave On Mexico City Trip

Four University of Texas art students left August 31 for a painting field trip in and around Mexico City.

They were accompanied by William Lester, art department chairman, and an editor and photographer from Look magazine, which is sponsoring the 10-day tour.

Artists making the trip include Philip Maginot, San Angelo; Gerald Simon, San Antonio; Mrs. Mary Sloan, Corpus Christi; and Julia Oryan, Dallas.



RECORD SMASHERS—Robert E. Lee High's crack mile relay team trimmed 2.1 seconds off the state record this spring to post a new state mark of 3:22.5 for the event. The four Baytown boys above

## POSTSCRIPTS ON ATHLETICS

### Sportsmanship, Spectator Control Result From Advance Planning

Dr. Rhea H. Williams, State Athletic Director

As district competition in football will be under way in practical all conferences by the time this issue of the Leaguer reaches you, a few suggestions for improving sportsmanship and crowd control seem appropriate at this time.

Since one of the most common violations which comes before the State Executive Committee is failure on the part of the school administrators to control spectators and protect officials from verbal and physical attacks, this discussion seems to be in order.

Most of our school administrators are working diligently on the task of improving sportsmanship at athletic contests. Many schools have done an outstanding job through the Student Councils in improving sportsmanship conduct on the part of the students. In other schools, local civic clubs have sponsored sportsmanship principles through the co-operation of the school administration.

Talks before civic clubs, PTA Associations, Quarterback Clubs, etc., are especially helpful in improving adult conduct at athletic events. A personal visit to the editor of your newspaper, to your radio or television station director, and to sports writers and radio or television announcers to obtain their assistance in this matter is a vital phase of your community planning in the field of sportsmanship.

Sports articles and editorials attacking officials, visiting teams and fans, can only result in improper conduct at athletic contests. Don't

neglect to get the support of your press, radio and television on this vital phase of school athletic sportsmanship.

In most cases where trouble develops at athletic contests, it is fans, not players, who are at the root of the disturbance. The following suggestions are made for the specific purpose of preventing spectator disorder at athletic events:

- (1) See that officers of the law are present at all home athletic contests, the number depending upon the estimated size of the crowd and the rivalry involved. The law officers, in order to be effective, should be seen—hiding away in the crowd does not have the same effect as when officers are obviously present. Small schools have difficulty in securing adequate peace officers, but sheriffs or deputy local citizens or civic clubs can assist in performing this function. Many cases of disorder can be prevented by removing obvious trouble makers before the individual has an opportunity to cause an incident. Arrests should be made of all trouble makers and warrants should be sworn out promptly in cases of disturbance of the peace, assault and battery, and others of a similar nature. The State Executive Committee is of the opinion that unless the school insists on a warrant being issued against trouble makers, they are not fulfilling the obligation they accepted when they signed the football or basketball code.
- (2) See that drinking and gambling are definitely not allowed at any high school contest. Public ad-

dress announcements to this effect, alert ticket sellers, ticket takers and ushers should be utilized to prevent "drunks" or "gamblers" from gaining admittance. Actual cases show that a large percent of the trouble makers have been drinking excessively or else have bets on the game.

(3) See that the football field is fenced in, so that it is impossible for fans to walk out on the playing field. Gymnasiums should have a barrier around the playing courts to keep crowds back. Adequate police should be available to see that people stay behind the enclosures. Stoodees on the sidelines are more liable to cause trouble than people who are seated. In most instances trouble in football or basketball has been caused by the spectators crowding to the sidelines. One of the worst obstacles in officiating and crowd-control is to have the spectators crowd the sidelines.

(4) See that your coaches and players conduct themselves in such a fashion as not to incite the crowd. A coach who goes on the field constantly to consult the officials, who pulls his hair and stomps his hat on each decision which goes against him, is setting a scene for a possible riot and perhaps the ultimate suspension of his school from athletics.

(5) See that officials for all games are mutually agreed upon, and that their services are secured early in the season. Once a game is begun, the coaches and administrators of both schools have a moral and legal obligation to support and abide by the decisions of the officials. Unfortunately many of our coaches and administrators wait until the last minute to secure officials and, as a result, trouble arises. There is no excuse whatsoever for removing a team from the field once the game has started.

(6) See that the announcers at athletic contests are efficient and capable. Baiting of officials and personal remarks from this source can incite a crowd to improper conduct.

(7) School administrators should be alert and on the job at all athletic contests. It is a part of the school curriculum, a school event, and deserves their supervision the same as a study hall or a classroom. Many troublesome incidents would never occur if the school administrators were mingling among the crowd and detecting possible trouble areas, rather than sitting comfortably in a reserved seat.

(8) See that peace officers meet the game officials on the field after each game and escort them to the dressing room. Prior to the game the officials should be notified to gather around the referee at the end of the game and accept this protection, not from fear, but as a courtesy offered them by the local school.

The State Executive Committee holds the superintendent of schools responsible for the proper conduct of football.

After all precautions are taken that are humanly possible, if the trouble makers are arrested and the case is actively prosecuted, then in my opinion the school administration has done everything that could be expected of them.

## News and Views of the Coaches

By STAN LAMBERT, Public Relations Director, Texas High School Coaches Association

Abe Houston is a big man. Upon meeting him one is impressed with his physical qualities as his well over 200 pounds is spread over a 6 foot plus frame. Upon knowing him as intimately as a public relations man learns to know the head of the organization that employs him, his bigness becomes evident in other spheres.

### BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT

My first opportunity to see him put to the test was in Austin in 1950. Houston had given several years of unselfish service with the association and had been selected by the nominating committee as the nominee for vice president. The committee made its report in the general meeting advancing Grady Hester from vice president to president, and naming Houston as the new vice president. As required by the constitution the presiding officer asked if there were any nominations from the floor, thinking the question to be only a formality, but to everybody's amazement another name was presented for the office. The meeting grew tense. The presiding officer became a bit frustrated. The chairman of the nominating committee made an error in tact and tempers flared in the face of an unprecedented situation. The vote was called and Houston was beaten. The incident was very embarrassing—almost humiliating—to Houston; but he had learned how to lose as well as how to win and he took it, continuing to serve on the board of directors and seemingly redoubled his efforts to do a better job.

Houston's staunch friends threatened reprisals on the leaders of the opposition, but Houston would have none of it. Then the next year he gave his permission for his name to be submitted again by the nominating committee—and this time it sailed through without a dissenting voice.

### A SUCCESSFUL PRESIDENT

This placed him in the position of serving as vice president under the president who had beaten him only a year ago. In all my experience with the association I have never seen a stronger president-vice president team. Houston did all within his power to make that administration a successful one—and succeeded notably, the most important accomplishment being as ex-officio chairman of the finance committee taking hold of a haphazard financial situation and setting up a business-like budget to serve as a guidepost for balancing the association's expenditures against its income.

The following year he was advanced to the presidency—again without a dissenting vote. His second display of leadership occurred when he conducted his first solo board meeting when the board held its annual winter meeting to lay plans for the annual coaching school. I will never forget that one. The group had assembled in a banquet room on the mezzanine floor of the Texas Hotel in Fort Worth. Houston called for order and after

he had gained the group's attention he said, "Men I don't want to appear prudish, but I think we are going to make decisions here today that will call for more wisdom than we have. If you will rise I will lead the prayer." It was a simple prayer, merely thanking Him for the past and asking for guidance in the meeting to follow—but it had a sobering (literally) effect on the group. The session proceeded with dispatch.

### OTHER CRISES

I have seen him in other crises. In Austin in 1950 he was chairman of the North all-star selection committee. Biggie Munn had to withdraw as South coach and Bud Wilkinson also withdrew as a courtesy leaving Abe in charge of the Yankee squad, and again he came through in an unprecedented role. At Fort Worth again after he had resigned from the coaching profession to go into business he faced the necessity of having to present his resignation to the board of directors. Although he really wanted to serve out his term for personal reasons and felt also that he owed that obligation to the profession, he also felt that resigning was the only thing to do. To say that he was pleased when the board unanimously rejected his resignation would put it mildly. In that moment he felt that all his work and past disappointments had been compensated.

I have observed him in more crises in four years than some men experience in a lifetime—and have never seen him fail to come through. He not only passes on as president, but is not even eligible to serve his other year on the board of directors as an immediate past president. Furthermore, he is lost to the high school coaching profession entirely. Every time a man of Abe Houston's caliber leaves the profession, he leaves an unfilled cavity. It is happening too often. Houston is the fourth of the last five presidents who left high school coaching during his term in the office. In fact only two of the 22 presidents of the coaches association are still in the high school coaching ranks. The profession can ill afford to lose them without loss being felt.

### LEAGUE MOGULS MEET PRESS

Director R. J. Kidd and Athletic Director Rhea Williams paid their customary visit to the coaching school for a luncheon in their honor as guests of the board of directors of the coaching school and to address the coaches on league policies and interpretations. However, a new feature was added. They accepted our invitation for a press room interview with about 25 newspapermen. For well over an hour they answered queries popped to them by representatives of the big Texas dailies as well as the three wire services AP, UP, and INS). Both met the press well. They took advantage of their opportunity to interpret the UIL's basic philosophies and as a result we believe that the League will get the best "press" this year that it ever has. The League receives no little criticism from sports columnists because many sports writers just don't understand what's going on.