



PRELIMINARIES OVER—Interscholastic League directors have most of the preliminary contest entries and enrollments out of the way and are now making plans for running off the various meets coming under their jurisdiction. Discussing spring meet plans above are: (left to right) Bruce Roach, director of speech activities; Dr. Rhea Williams, athletic director; Rodney J. Kidd, League director; F. Winston Savage, director of music activities; and Bill Harding, journalism director.

Invocation Captures 'Perfect' Philosophy

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This prayer expresses so well the philosophy which should be exemplified in all inter-school athletic contests that it is reproduced for your thought and meditation.)

A PRAYER

Offered at Texas-Baylor Game, November 7, 1953
by Dr. Blake Smith

Dear God and Father of our lives:

For one brief moment our voices are still, our excitement is relaxed and we lift our minds and hearts heavenward. And no sooner do we lift them than some things become clear, as when the sun suddenly breaks through the clouds that envelop us.

It is clear that Thou hast given to us life with many different shades and colors. For this we are grateful. We humbly accept the fact that some things in our lives are not very important. They are to be enjoyed but not taken too seriously. The occasion that brings us together today is one of those happy interludes in life. Help us to accept it as such.

In Thy presence we know that no issues of great importance are going to be settled here this afternoon. No souls are going to be lost or saved by the final figures on the scoreboard. No great cause is at stake. It is one of those pleasures which Thou hast meant for Thy children to enjoy. Do not let us spoil it by forgetting that it is just a game—to be enjoyed today, talked about tomorrow and forgotten the day afterward. Keep us mindful of this, dear God, for we are human and we easily lose our perspective and allow the things that are most important to become the victim of the things that are least important.

In Thy presence it is clear that the really important thing here today is not the visible score but the invisible spirit which all of us—players and spectators alike—shall manifest. For the young men who play, our prayer is that they shall maintain the spirit of good sportsmanship throughout every moment of the game. If possible, preserve their bodies from physical injury, but because it is more important, preserve their minds and souls from every unworthy intention or act.

For ourselves, our prayer is that we shall have a kindly spirit which transcends our separate loyalties; that we shall be careful to show good manners as becomes mature people; and that every thought, word and deed of ours shall strengthen the bond of admiration and respect between these two fine schools. May we be gracious in defeat or humble in victory.

We make this prayer sincerely, for we know that when the spirit and the act are good and right, everybody wins and nobody loses. So let it be with us here today.

For Thy names' sake, Amen.

Shelby Discusses Activities As Training for Leadership

The Annual Breakfast for the University Interscholastic League was held on Friday, November 27, 1953, at the Adolphus Hotel in Dallas. R. J. Kidd, Director of the League, presided. Invocation was given by Superintendent Edwin Bowen of Boyd. The speaker of the occasion was Dean Emeritus T. H. Shelby. The topic of his address was "Extra-Curricular Activities as Training for Leadership."

The speaker emphasized the importance of a well-rounded school extra-curricular activities program. He spoke of the school he knew in his earlier days as one in which the teacher was the dictator and the students sought to outwit the teacher and the conflicts between the authority of the teacher and the students were many and varied. Teachers had certain rules which they tried to enforce and students

used their ingenuity, often quite effectively, in violating these rules. Discipline was stern and corporal punishment was the order of the day.

Now, the Dean said, all is changed. The school that is properly administered is organized in the interest of good citizenship and pleasant activity. He quoted the two theses of Fretwell as follows: (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Baseball Districts Stay on Same Basis

For the 1954 baseball season baseball districts will be organized on the same basis as that used for last year's competition. It should be kept in mind that the district organization for football and basketball does not apply to baseball, nor to spring meet competition. All spring meet sports at the present function on a 3-conference basis instead of the 6-conference basis as is found in football and basketball.

Conferences AA, A, and B will still be the units for baseball and districts will therefore be geographically more compact than for football and basketball competition. This is a necessity as baseball is comparatively a non-revenue activity, and in order to reduce loss of school time and financial expenditures it is necessary to operate under more compact districts.

Baseball acceptance cards will be forwarded to all schools during early January, 1954, and we urge all member schools to be sure that their acceptance of the baseball plan is on file in this office by March 1, 1954.

Poetry Reading Added For Next School Year

A new contest in Poetry Reading will be added to the Speech Activities Contests in the school year 1954-55. There will be a contest for boys and a contest for girls over 15 years of age. Each school in all Conferences will be entitled to enter one boy and one girl in the contest. Each contestant, of course, must be eligible under the rules as outlined in Article VIII of the Constitution.

Selections for the contest will be handled in two parts: first, a prepared selection, and second, an extempore selection. The prepared selection, not over four minutes in length, will be prepared by the student to the best of his ability in his own home school. There will be no prescribed list from which the poem must be chosen,

League Holds Firm On Fair Competition

At this season of the year, there is always considerable discussion of the procedure that should be followed in classifying schools for athletic competition. There are some who believe that a high school with an enrollment of 600 pupils can have just as fine a football team as a high school with 1,400 or more students.

The League directors believe that when a high school with an enrollment of 600 pupils is placed in competition against a high school having 1,400 or more students, a terrific strain is laid upon the smaller school. The demand of the public and fans for championship will drive the small conscientious school "out of its head." In the struggle, it will be tempted either to sacrifice other legitimate school interests or will be forced to violate eligibility, scholarship and other rules—or both. No league can afford thus to burden the smaller school.

After all, the game exists for the school and not the school for the game. No sane or equal competition can exist in sports except

proximately the same size and of similar organization. This is the fundamental reason for limitation of championship to a given class.

There are a few wild-eyed fans who proclaim that limited championships are fake championships, that a championship is not really a championship any more, that no one knows any more who is "best." Perhaps another reaction occurs. The classification containing the larger schools begins to assume theirs is the championship, that the others are phony or at least of less importance. If one will look back over the basketball championships of the Interscholastic League before the schools were divided into conferences he will find that a school of Conference B size won over all other schools in the state, irrespective of size, for two successive years. Why then should anyone maintain a championship does not exist in any conference now holding a State Championship?

The best thing to be done with the championship idea is to accept its limitations both as to enrollment of competing units and geographical extent and to permit unlimited speculation or "free-for-all mental conflict" so to speak as to which champion is the best.

but the selection should be chosen from the realm of good literature and must be generally recognized as poetry. The extempore selection will be drawn from a selection of five poems, 30 minutes before the contest. This selection will not be over three minutes in length. The participant will work on the selection for 30 minutes and then present both his prepared selection and his extempore selection before the audience and judges.

Both selections will be read from a manuscript or book, for part of the contest is the effectiveness with which the student handles a book before an audience. Training in public reading is one of the areas in which students get little practice today according to recent educators. This contest is designed to help the student get not only a better appreciation of good poetry but also help him communicate ideas orally to an audience from his manuscript.

This new contest is NOT scheduled for THIS CONTEST YEAR (1953-54) but will be in effect commencing Sept. 1, 1954. Complete rules concerning the contest will be published in the Constitution and Rules at that time.

Speech directors are urged to send in suggestions on the Poetry Reading Contest either concerning the mechanics or selections that might be used for the extempore section. Write the Speech Director, University Interscholastic League, Box 8028, Austin.

Grade Schools Hit Enrollment Record

Hundreds of elementary schools have paid their League membership fee and have become eligible to participate in the grade school meets. At this time the League has now reached its largest grammar school enrollment, although the last day for paying the fee will be January 15.

Eleven contests are offered by the

University Interscholastic League for grade schools. Rules for these contests may be found in the Constitution and Rules: Declamation, Ready Writing, Spelling, Choral Singing, Number Sense, Story Telling, Music Appreciation, Junior Tennis, Volley Ball, Junior Track and Field, and Playground Ball. Special events in Music Apprecia-

tion have been set up in some meets.

There are two divisions in Declamation: Junior Boys and Junior Girls. All selections must be from the prescribed list to be secured from the League office.

The Ready Writers contest is designed to encourage "extemporaneous writing" without reference to notes. Compositions are limited to one thousand words and topics interesting to students.

The Spelling and Plain Writing Contest is open to students in the fifth grade and above, the school may enter a team in the division for Grades Seven and Eight and in that for Grades Five and Six. A spelling team is composed of two boys, two girls, or a boy and a girl. Words are taken from the League spelling list and from all State-adopted texts.

In the Number Sense contest, each school is permitted to enter two contestants who compete not as a team but as individuals.

In athletics, both girls and boys may enter tennis, volley ball or playground ball. Junior boys may go out for track and field, which includes the 50-yard dash, the 100-yard dash, the 440-yard relay, pull-up or "chinning," running high jump, and running broad jump.

Grade schools may organize their meet as part of the regular high school district meet; many are now doing this. Or a group of interested elementary schools may get together and hold an independent meet; some areas prefer this.

Grade schools in a Conference B district may limit their membership to Conference B grade schools and the same would apply to schools in a Conference A district.

As soon as plans are made, the State Office should be supplied with the name of the grade school director general, a list of participating schools (so that their eligibility may be checked); and also, if available, a list of contests to be held, and the date, time and place of the meet.

Assistance Asked For '54 Centennial

Dr. J. W. Edgar, Commissioner of Education, has requested the co-operation of the League in promoting the Texas Public School Centennial in 1954.

The Centennial planning committee is selected as a project for the Texas High School Coaches Association "the development of sports history." The Committee suggested that "the one hundredth anniversary of the public schools might be an opportunity to emphasize the 'firsts' in college and high school sports; to recognize some of the all-time sports heroes in our Texas public schools, and to bring all types of sports records up to date."

The League has recently published an athletic record book that is available at the League office for 50c. This book brings the high school records up to date. This year's football records will be included upon completion of the playoffs.

In order to carry out the suggestions of the State planning committee each school should, as early as possible, appoint a local sports committee to start making plans for the basketball season. During the basketball season, between halves at some of the games schools could recognize the outstanding leaders that have contributed much to basketball and to their community. Later in the spring, the school could have similar recognition ceremonies at track and field meets and recognize outstanding leaders in track and field, tennis, and baseball.

In all of these ceremonies, the committees should be certain to emphasize the contribution that sports have made to democracy and ethical character values received from sports properly conducted and supervised.

Knudson, an eminent historian, says, "When the decadence of the Greek people set in, gymnastics also lost their significance and degenerated. Whereas, in the early days of the great games, the only award to the victor was a wreath of

olive, there gradually came to be given great material award. The result of this was that those who took part in the games were tempted, for the sake of the awards, to make their training for perfection and strength the real aim of their life and little by little there arose a class of men who made gymnastics their livelihood. These went from festival to festival, the people applauded them with cheers, and their fellow citizens heaped rewards upon them. The partakers in the games became fewer and fewer; ordinary people could not compete with these professional athletes."

This centennial year should emphasize the amateur sports program and prevent us from falling into the same errors and repeating the same mistakes made by the Greek people. The tendency toward professionalism destroyed the great Greek games and today the sports field is faced with the same challenge.

The high school sports program is the greatest amateur program in America today and the only remaining purely amateur athletic organization. The reason for the wide acceptance of the high school interscholastic athletic program has been that it remained on an amateur basis and has been an educational influence on the people, as well as on those who take part.

15 Topics Suggested For Debate Next Year

Fifteen debate topics have been suggested by the Administrators Debate Committee for 1954-55. They are:

A commission composed of representatives of the U. S. Corps of Engineers and state engineers should be appointed to study and make recommendations for providing adequate water supply for Texas economy.

Control and development of water resources should be studied.

Conservation of natural resources should be enforced by the State government.

The closed shop should be adopted.

The legal voting age for national, state and local elections should be reduced to eighteen years.

A sales tax should be adopted to pay war debts.

National aid to education should be arranged, possibly teachers' labor organizations.

The Federal government should have complete control of water conservation and power.

Texas should adopt a sales tax to provide additional revenue.

There should be a limitation of Federal Income Tax.

The Eighteenth Amendment should be reenacted.

City and county governments in counties with a total population of 250,000 or more should be unified.

All public officials and employees should be required to take an anti-subversive oath before qualifying for office or employment.

Sales tax should be used as a source of revenue for state and local governments with the provision that the Federal government not use such tax.

The committee is now in the process of eliminating some of these topics so that they can have three or four major questions to submit to the schools for final balloting in April. The National Debate Question will be submitted along with the questions that the State Committee have selected. If the member schools have suggestions for a Debate Question, they should submit that question or questions to the committee for consideration. The committee will meet in Austin in January at the time of the Mid-winter School Executives meeting.

School Newspapers Effective Community Relations Device

BY BILL HARDING
Director of Journalism

Too few school administrators are aware of the value of the high school newspaper as a device for interpreting the school to the community and vice versa.

In addition, a school paper can be a unifying force within a school. The attitudes of a paper cannot but help be reflected in the attitudes of the student body.

Many people simply do not understand teenagers. They do not speak the same "language" and there are few opportunities for a common meeting ground for teenagers and older people. Unfortunately, the old-time concept of news has much to do with the mistrust and suspicion many people have of teenagers.

For example, if 1,000 trains pull into the station on time, there isn't much interest. But, if one train has a wreck and doesn't get there on time, it does have interest.

It is gradually being recognized that there is an interesting story behind the co-operation and teamwork that puts those 1,000 trains into the station on time. It is that sort of approach in which a school newspaper and the school

administrator can use in interpreting a school to the community as a whole, and the parents in particular.

Most of the teenage news carried in professional newspapers is concerned with juvenile delinquency, dope addiction, accidents, sex crimes, and vandalism. That is the news which is "out of the ordinary" and which newspapers have easy access to through court and police beats.

High school newspapers then have the burden of presenting "out of the ordinary" news pitched at a much higher level. And it would be an excellent idea if a marked copy with news items of community-wide interest circled, were sent to the local paper.

Emphasis on the good moral and social activities of students will mean a great deal to parents and to the community and present the positive side of the so-called "carefree" school days.

Scholastic achievements, citizenship awards, scholarships, hobbies, club activities, etc., all contribute to a sense of responsible citizenship.

First, creation of this responsible attitude through the paper,

promotes these activities to the students and is reflected through their attitudes. Secondly, this type attitude eases the disciplinary burden of the school administrator. Thirdly, it provides a healthy look into school life which many parents would not otherwise obtain.

The problems of administration can be eased through an alert school paper. Only when a public thoroughly understands an enterprise or undertaking, will that public give its wholehearted and enthusiastic support.

There are a number of ways in which an administrator can acquaint the public with the problems, goals, and ideals of his school.

He can:

1. Let the students tell the community of needed improvements, and then have only to back up his students' assertions.

2. Use the school paper in justified bragging on accomplishments of the students, efficiency of the faculty, or improvements of the physical plant. Feature stories, written by student reporters well

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'Tailored' to Needs

The junior high school spring meet districts are being well received by the schools in this classification. Many of the districts have met and already organized for the district meet.

The district winners may qualify to the regular regional meet in those contests where qualification is provided and if further participation is desired on the part of the schools. A junior high school track meet should not include all of the events that are now found in the senior meet. The events listed for juniors are:

- 50-yard Dash
- 100-yard Dash
- 440-yard Relay
- Pull-up (chinning the bar)
- Running High Jump
- Running Broad Jump

The eight-pound "Shot Put" would be a good contest for the juniors (instead of the regular twelve-pound); possibly Rope Climbing contests could be substituted for Pole Vault.

Activities Described As Leadership Training

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"It is the business of the school to organize the whole situation so as to give a favorable opportunity for the practice of good citizenship both by teachers and pupils, with results satisfactory to the one doing the practicing," and "Extra-curricular activities should, wherever possible, grow out of the curricular program and return to it to enrich it." This, the speaker said, sums up his philosophy with reference to the entire school program.

The speaker pointed out several aspects of the extracurricular program, including the student council and its work, in which the entire student body feels it has a part in the activities of the school and in the administration of the school program. He said the student council should charter all new organizations and in doing so should study the purposes of the organization, the need for it, and should pass on the constitution and by-laws before approving its establishment.

Emphasis was also given to the home room, which he said should obtain in all junior and senior high schools. Pupils are organized on a democratic basis in the home room, with a teacher as sponsor whose business it is to study the pupils, their background, their scholastic achievements, their home life and become for them a counselor and guide in their social, educational and prospective vocational careers.

He also emphasized the assembly, which he said should meet once a week for a full period and should be the means of bringing the activities of the students and of the school before the entire student body and on occasion before the citizen groups of the community.

The club program, he said, should be varied enough to meet the interests and needs of the entire student body and should be an effective means of supplementing the work of the class and laboratory in the various subject fields. He said the need of a full period in each day's schedule of the school during which the extra-curricular program can be carried on. All activities should be during the school day insofar as possible, should be sponsored by members of the faculty, and should be of unquestioned educational value.

The speaker emphasized the importance of contests not only in athletic events, but also in literature and cultural events, and stated that if these were properly handled they were tremendous stimulus to the program of the school. As an illustration he said that the musical program in the assembly and in the special programs should be an influence that would cause the students to turn a deaf ear to the cheap and tawdry in the musical world.

Quoting Plato's statement that "if you allow me to write the music of the people, I will determine their morals," the speaker thought America had slipped considerably in this respect as indicated by the type of music one hears on the radio and television programs from day to day. The speaker emphasized the importance of faculty interest in all these matters and the responsibility of the principal and the su-

'Tests for Contests' Necessary To Keep Program Level High

BY ROY BEDICHEK

It was a great disappointment to me to miss the Interscholastic League Breakfast and Section Meeting in Dallas on Nov. 28. It was my voice that was ill . . . in fact, on the morning of the meeting it was completely out of commission, due to a cold which was not otherwise severe.

The editor of the Leaguer has kindly invited me to say here what I had intended to say at the breakfast. This is quite impossible, but I can indicate the line of the talk I had in mind. There are now so many contests hammering at the doors of the public schools for admission—some good, some bad, others indifferent—that I had been trying to find a way of measuring a contest in order to determine whether or not it should be admitted to the contest-schedule. I have in mind, of course, only INTERSCHOOL contests.

I had recently gone through the circulars and advertising matter of a number of national organizations and of manufacturers or purveyors of commercial products having a national market which undertake propaganda or advertising through the medium of nationwide contests offered to the public schools.

The NEA through one of its departments, has undertaken for a number of years to separate the sheep from the goats among these offerings and declare which contests are "approved." The Committee which does this "approving" issues certain criteria for making its selections, and these criteria seem very good as far as they go.

However, the Interscholastic League in this state has been at this very same task for a matter of forty years, and from the recorded experience of the organization which is available to me, I have attempted to set down in one, two, three order the main considerations which determine a climate wherein interschool contests may be undertaken with some promise of profit.

At the threshold of a discussion of this kind, one must first dispose of the group which asks, "Why have any contests at all?" The short answer is that since rivalry is an instinct we are going to have contests, whether or no. The competitive spirit simply cannot be suppressed, as experience amply shows. So we come back to "what contests?" Certainly, the first exclusion will be those contests in which the raw fighting instinct runs wild as it did on the physical plane before we channeled it off into organized games; and as it did on another plane in quarrelings, bickerings, wranglings, secret societies, cliques, and internecine feuds, before the days of well-organized extracurricular activities, including speech contests, interest clubs, student-councils and other devices for using up the competitive impulse while pointing the individual pupil towards functioning effectively in a civilized society.

To the question, "When are Interscholastic Contests Desirable?" I meant to propose in this talk seven questions, or challenges, as follows:

1. Is the content of the contest educational?

Parent - Teacher Aims Parallel League Plan

The Texas Congress of Parents and Teachers have set forth the objectives listed below as their aim for improving the public schools for the 1953-54 years:

"1. Interpret to the general public, through press, radio, films and publications, the important place of education in a free world.

"2. Urge teacher education institutions to give full recognition to moral and spiritual values in their curricula and cooperate with the schools in their efforts to incorporate the teaching of moral and spiritual values not only into all classroom (history, science, literature) but into special and co-curricular activities such as sports, hobbies, and clubs.

"3. Give the child the opportunity to develop socially, emotionally, and physically, as well as those skills essential for earning a living.

"4. Secure legislation that will provide: (a) adequate financial support for schools, (b) well qualified teachers, (c) equalization of educational opportunities for ALL children, including the provision for the needy child to continue to receive assistance until he has completed his high school work.

"5. Encourage wholesome competitive activities, with less emphasis on the money-raising features, and the exploitation of youth.

"6. Emphasize training in citizenship and statesmanship in order to better understand our American heritage.

"7. Provide increased opportunities for home-school cooperation, such as: (a) frequent parent-teacher conferences; (b) include youth in P.T.A. planning for community programs and projects, and (c) encourage guidance and counseling services to assist youth, parents and teachers in the solution of their problem.

"8. In view of the teacher shortage, we will encourage establishment of Future Teachers of America chapters in high schools and colleges to interest competent young people to prepare for the career of teaching. Attract and keep teachers who have the vision, the insight, and the skill to help children and youth utilize fully their natural talents and powers.

"9. We will continue to direct our efforts toward interpreting the philosophy and program of education to the public so as to protect our schools from unjustified attacks.

With juvenile delinquency and vandalism at an all-time high in America today, it is the duty and responsibility of every citizen to get behind and support the educational organizations that are devoted to strengthening the moral and spiritual ideals of our youth. In the classrooms, we have attempted to teach honesty, integrity, and dependability, along with other spiritual values, but we have been neglectful in putting into practice the things we have taught. In placing emphasis on activities such as sports, hobbies, and clubs and urging young people to put into practice the moral and spiritual values taught in the school, we can strengthen the democratic ideals of this country.

We note that many of the schools are not now encouraging students to participate in literary, dramatic, and music activities. These schools should take note of item No. 5 which stresses the importance of wholesome competition in activities that are not related to monetary gain. There is no trouble urging students to participate in athletics because that is in popular demand. But we need to provide activities for those boys and girls who want to participate in speech, drama, journalism, and music and other academic contests. These youngsters are as talented and skilled in their particular field as the boy who runs the 100-yard dash in 9.6.

Junior Highs Expand With District Meets

Junior high school districts are now being organized in all sections of the state. For many years, junior high schools have had interscholastic competition in football, basketball, music, tennis, track and field. Now for the first time there seems to be a demand for separate district organization to provide an opportunity for the boys and girls to participate in speech and other academic contests.

The most recent junior high school district to organize was the one in the Beaumont-Port Arthur area. A. S. Hurst, Principal of the MacArthur Junior High School,

was elected director general. Contest directors were selected for debate, number sense, spelling, declamation, extemporaneous speech, one-act play, ready writers, and athletics. The schools selected a date and place for the meet.

The junior high school districts are to be commended for taking this step to meet the needs of boys and girls interested in activities other than athletics. Some of the junior high schools reported as many as two hundred pupils enrolled in speech classes. The opportunity to participate in these contests has stimulated interest in speech and dramatic classes

2. Is the contestant put forward in a representative capacity?
3. Is there a PROGRAM of tests?

4. Are schools and contestants properly classified?

5. Are school and community interested?

6. Is there competent judging and adequate supervision?

7. Does a spirit of good sportsmanship predominate?

Any adequate answer to any one of these challenges would take up more time than is ordinarily given a speaker at the Breakfast, so it was my intention merely to outline one of these questions showing as well as I could what was involved in it, and thus trying to suggest how each of the others might be developed.

I had hoped to conclude in time for some discussion from the floor; and it is not too late yet, if, indeed, we substitute "in the columns of the Leaguer" for "discussion from the floor."

By F. WINSTON SAVAGE

The final list of schools eligible for music competition in each Region is now being sent to Executive Committees and Contest Chairmen. At a later date, the same lists plus all the entry blanks necessary to enter the Spring competitions will be mailed to each of the school units on the list of eligible schools. December 1 was the final date for accepting the music plan of competition. No schools can be added now that the deadline has been reached.

LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP

All the school units appearing on the list of schools eligible for music competition have until January 15 to pay membership fees and register as League members. Accepting a plan of competition before joining the League appears to be placing the cart before the horse. It actually doesn't work out that way, however, since almost 100 per cent of the participating schools place their membership in the League during the months of September and October. We shall notify all school units which are not members of the League before the January 15 deadline.

READ THE RULES

For the first time since the League has offered competition in

Debate Review Placed on Sale

The Committee on Discussion and Debate Materials of the NUEA has just made available the Northwestern University Reviewing Stand Bulletin on the subject: How Should We Elect the President of the United States? The Bulletin is a transcript of the broadcast by Ed Gossett, Charles Huneman, Karl Mundt, and Ronald Young on Nov. 15, 1953. Copies may be secured at 20 cents each, or 4 copies for 50 cents (send money with orders) from: NUEA Committee on Debate 1327 University Ave. Madison 5, Wisconsin

Miss Lennard Heads Texas Speech Group

The Texas Speech Association at its regular Convention in Dallas, Nov. 26-27, voted to hold the Annual Convention at a separate time to the Thanksgiving Holidays next year. The date decided upon was the first weekend in October, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 1 and 2, 1954. The site decided upon was Austin.

The new officers for the Texas Speech Association are:

Miss Jeanne Lennard, Alamo Heights Junior High School, San Antonio, President

Dr. Elton Abernathy, SWSTC, San Marcos, Vice-President

Miss Verna Harris, Midland High School, Vice-President-Elect

Dr. Robert Capel, S. F. Austin College, Nacogdoches, Exec. Secretary

Mrs. E. B. Morrison, Cuero High School, Editor-Historian

Sustaining membership in the Association is \$5 per year. If Speech and Drama Teachers have not yet joined the Association, a check payable to the Texas Speech Association should be mailed at once to Dr. Robert Capel, S. F. Austin College, Nacogdoches.



EAST TEXAN ADVISOR—E. D. Cleveland, superintendent at Palestine, is a veteran East Texas administrator elected to represent his section of the state on the League's Advisory Council. Mr. Cleveland has been superintendent at Overton, Nacogdoches, Gladewater and Palestine and has been prominent in school and civic organizations during his career.

High School Press



A bibliography of the DeWitt Reddick Lending Library has been mailed to all ILPC members. Several new books have been added which should be especially valuable in particular fields. Texts on advertising and public relations have been purchased also.

There is no charge for library service other than the cost of postage. Books are loaned for an 18-day period. They are due at the proper source or inserting factual

School Papers Aid To Administrators

(Continued from Page 1) supplied with facts, or editorials all have possibilities.

3. Speak directly through a signed editorial or regular column carried either monthly or quarterly. This technique is being used with increasing frequency. (The school administrator should be on his guard here, and not be drawn into too great a role of censorship or policy-making. He should confine himself to his column.)

To be really effective, the school paper must remain student-inspired and student-directed (with advisory aid from the assigned sponsor). It will cease to be effective if an administrator seeks to make it purely a mouthpiece for his office.

It would be interesting to see how many parents would appear to hear a talk on school problems. Yet, surveys have proven that 65 per cent of all school parents read the paper at least casually. Certainly, that is by far a larger per cent than would appear for a speech.

School administrators would benefit by seeing that copies of the school paper reach all civic officials. Some schools see that a copy of the paper is placed beside each plate at civic club meetings.

Each school, of course, must devise an approach which is most effective on its own local level and meeting its own particular problems.

OBLIGATION, TOO

As in every other thing in which there is value to be received, there comes a companion obligation.

If a school administrator is to receive value from the school paper as a public relations tool in informing the community, parents, and students of school problems, he must be aware of the problems of producing a school paper.

It costs money to get out school papers. It takes time, effort and hard work. To raise the money for publication, most papers have to sell advertising. Such advertising should in no way be considered charity. A student body spends considerable money on clothes, movies, dances, and influences many of the big purchases made by their parents—such as homes, cars, etc. Their buying habits are not yet formed and they are a good prospective group of future customers. Through these advertising selling contacts with students, merchants get an impression of practical training in the school.

A realistic advertising rate must be charged—one which will pay for the cost of publication.

An administrator should take an interest in the staff's equipment. There is no question about buying a new stove for the cooking class or similar activity, but getting a much needed typewriter can be an almost insurmountable task.

Probably most important, is the need for an administrator to take an interest in seeing that the school publication is adequately handled and can meet its financial obligations and yet not interfere with its operation. An administrator should no more try to dictate how a paper should be run than he should try to tell his coach how the team should play, or try to direct the band. He obviously must be certain that a responsible adviser is in charge and then leave the actual production job to that teacher.

If a school paper is to effectively cover the entire school program, the administrator must be aware of what would make a good news story and pass along such tips to the paper.

An alert adviser would be wise to have periodic checks on the office for story possibilities.

As a sharing device, the school administrator and school paper have much to gain from each other with interest and enthusiasm shared by both.

information for opinionated words or phrases.

Example: "I believe the football team made a wise choice in selecting Miss Plain Jane football sweetheart. She's both beautiful and popular," said Joe Blow, football captain.

By crediting the statement to the football captain the reporter simply gives the facts, and keeps his own opinions out of the story. ILPC office 18 days after they were mailed from the office.

To meet the increasing demand for sports-writing material a pamphlet on writing basketball news will be prepared next month.

This will be the first pamphlet the ILPC has put out on sports.

A small group of students at Blackwell High School, all inexperienced in journalism, have begun publishing an 8-page mimeographed paper, The Hornet.

This is quite an undertaking for any group, but this enthusiastic staff is publishing their paper weekly!

Mrs. Mary McBride is sponsor, La Nell Kinard, editor, and Vonnice Watts, co-editor.

January 15 has been set as the deadline for getting in all ILPC enrollment blanks and fees. If you have not yet sent in your enrollment blank or fee please try to do so immediately.

Those who do not have enrollment blanks should send in a request for them to the ILPC office.

One of the most common faults noticed in papers this year is that of editorializing in news stories—giving a statement of opinion of the reporter.

For example: Following the game Miss Plain Jane, a beautiful, popular senior, was crowned football sweetheart.

If she is beautiful and popular the students know it, so there's no need to tell them. And, too, she may be beautiful and popular to the reporter but not to anyone else, so why not just give the facts in the story. Say she was crowned sweetheart and let the reader decide for himself whether she's pretty and popular.

Editorializing is permissible in reviews of plays or books, columns, signed articles, and editorials. But in news stories, which are supposed to give an unbiased presentation of facts, it is out of place.

The remedy for editorializing might often be simply crediting the statements of opinion to the

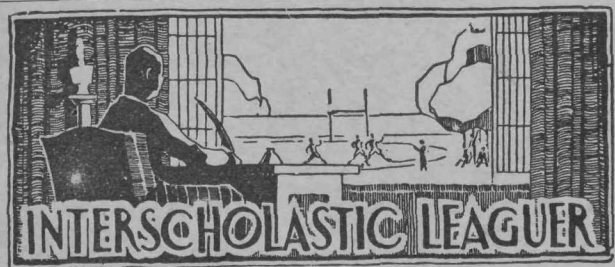
BOOKS and MAGAZINES

Coaching Football and the Split "T" Formation, by Tatum and Giese. Wm. C. Brown Company, Dubuque, Iowa. Price, \$3.75.

To coaches, sports writers, players and students of modern football, this excellent description of "Coaching Football and the Split 'T' Formation" is a welcome addition to football literature. The single wing, double wing, the split "T" formation, the single wing, double wing, the tight "T," the Michigan State and the spread formation are treated in detail. More emphasis is given to the split "T" formation but all other formations are adequately covered. Each formation is clearly explained with splendid illustrations and the most used plays from each formation are listed. Defensive football tactics are treated copiously. The discussions are all clear and to the point with a minimum of ambiguous statements.

Tatum and Giese are head and assistant coaches, respectively, at Maryland University, and are recognized authorities on the split "T" formation. The authors give a brief history of football and its place in the school curriculum. Their philosophy on athletics is not in keeping with actual practice in several instances, and is just not true in some cases. The statement that only interscholastic athletics are affected by present eligibility rules is not true. Practically all states require a certain curriculum grade for eligibility in participating in music, forensics, journalism, and one-act play.

The authors have an excellent presentation on tactics and techniques for offensive and defensive football, and it is only on the philosophy of athletics that they occasionally stray away. This book is most reading for all coaches, and would make good reading for all students of football.



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R. J. KIDD Editor
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Public schools all over the State are celebrating the Centennial of Public Free Education in Texas. Speech and Drama Teachers have an unusual opportunity to help their students participate in this state-wide program. Drama groups, particularly, can produce skits, plays, pageants, and a variety of programs which depict some aspect of the growth of the Public Schools. Here is a good opportunity for the drama club, or the radio club to do a good job of public relations with the community. Various civic organizations will welcome any program the school has to offer concerning this subject.

Assembly programs built around the theme of the growth of the public schools would prove interesting and informative. Pageants dealing with the progress of education will interest the whole community. Half-time activities at basketball games might be devoted to an abbreviated pageant on education, or to some special event commemorating a part of the history of the local school. Teachers and students alike should plan together on programs that will be of unusual interest to their local communities on the subject of free public education.

The history of public education in our country is a long and rocky one, and Texas has had its share of ups and downs in arriving at the splendid educational system we enjoy today. All over the nation, the question of legality of providing education at public expense came up in numerous court trials. The trend of the decisions handed down by the courts was that public funds might be collected and expended for the purpose of giving instruction to the children of the nation.

Secondary education, particularly, had a slow beginning. Statistics concerning the number of high schools before 1890 show that there were not over 108 high schools in the whole country. Today, there are some 28,000 high schools with over 7,000,000 pupils.

If teachers are interested in adapting some of the early pioneer tales of Texas to the theme of education, they can find material for plays and pageants in a book by Bessie Lee Roselle and Jeston Dickey, titled, *Pageants and Plays of Pioneers*, published by the Carleton Printing Company, San Antonio, or they may contact Jeston Dickey, Brackenridge High School, San Antonio, for information. One pageant in particular which might be adapted to the interests of education, is "The March of the Immortals." In addition to the students making up the school-room scene, these Texas heroes are depicted: S. F. Austin, Sam Houston, Wm. B. Travis, James Bowie, Davy Crockett, James W. Fannin, Albert Sidney Johnson, R. M. Coleman, "Big Foot" Wallace, Mirabeau B. Lamar.

Other plays which have educational history or the value of education as a theme are: *Background For Living*, 16m, 3w, Non-Royalty. Interior, modern costumes, 1 act comedy. Order from Northwestern Press.

Just a Piece of Paper, 11m, 4w, Non-Royalty. Interior, modern costumes, 1 act comedy. Order from Row-Peterson.

Progress, 7m, 3w, Non-Royalty. Interior, modern costumes, 1 act comedy. Order from Northwestern Press.

Schools For Citizenship, 3m, 3w, Non-Royalty. Interior, modern costumes, 1 act comedy. Order from Northwestern Press.

The Schools of Other Days, 15m, 13w, Non-Royalty. Interior, various costumes, 1 act history of education play. Order from Denison.

The Three Royal R's, 8m, 6w, Non-Royalty. Interior (Pioneer), Pioneer costumes, 1 act comedy. Order from Dramatists Play Service.

The deadline for entering the One-Act Play Contest was December 3. If all the schools participate in the contest who have sent in Play Entry cards, there will be about 600 casts doing one-act plays across Texas this year. Teachers who have entered must remember that their entry is not complete until they have sent to the State Office the title of their play. An acknowledgment of this will be made at once as soon as it is received, but the Official Registration Cards with the exact District Numbers of each school will

not be sent until after the January 15 closing date for District Organization.

We have had many requests for the Official Registration Card to be sent, and we make this explanation for the reason in holding the cards till after January 15. You will need the Official Registration Card to give to your District Play Director at your District One-Act Play Contest. Most of the District Contests are in March (A and B Contests must be held by March 27).

If you have sent in your title and have not received your Official Registration Card by February 1, be sure to write the State Office. It is strongly recommended that all Play Directors in each District get together early in February (or sooner) and formulate plans concerning judges, times, places for contests to be held, and the like, to present to the District Executive Committee for approval. If such is done, many of the headaches, misunderstandings, and last-minute frantic planning can be avoided.

The One-Act Play contest should be always a thrilling experience to directors and students alike in the best in Educational Theatre. This cannot be accomplished without careful planning. If the contest is a disappointment to either students or directors, the directors must take a large share of the blame for neglecting this important point of contest organization.

Some Suggested Plays:
DON'T DARKEN MY DOOR, by Harry Githens. 3m2w, 1 act, comedy, non-royalty, Eldridge, 50c. Modern costumes, interior. This is a take-off on an old-fashioned melodrama. A group of budding actors are rehearsing a melodrama, but their rehearsal gets somewhat out of hand. The play is rather short and should serve as an interesting assembly program.

FIRST DATE, by J. T. Elias. 2m2w, 1 act, comedy, Roy. \$5, French, 40c. Modern costumes, interior. This is another play in which the family worries about the kind of boy dating the young daughter of the house. In this one, the father does a cross-examination on the youngster who calls for the daughter. The misunderstanding between the two generations furnishes most of the amusing action.

A PORTRAIT OF NELSON HOLLIDAY, JR., by Robert Nail. 5m5w, 1 act, comedy, Roy. \$10, French. Modern costumes, spot scenes. Nelson Holiday, Jr., is a teenage boy who goes through all the moods and pursuits of a typical adolescent. This sketch takes him through one day of his life. His mother gets him up in the morning, he goes to school, to the principal's office, to football practice, through a date with his girl, a party, and finally back home again. The play is written with the careful observation that has characterized Nail's other writing. Robert Nail is the author and guiding light of the *Albany Fandangle* which many Texas have seen and enjoyed for a number of years. Nail is also the author of **ANTIC SPRING**.

DARK RIDER, by Robert Finch. 6m, 1 act, fantasy-drama, Roy. \$5, Row-Peterson. Western costumes, interior. One of the cowboys has been severely injured when a horse fell on him. All of the other cowboys are around the bunkhouse bed waiting for the doctor's verdict when they hear somebody riding up to the bunkhouse. A stranger comes in who says he is from "over there." The stranger comforts the wounded boy and suddenly the room gets dark. The stranger vanishes and the cowboys find the boy has died. This is a new play by the author of **LAMB IN THE WINDOW**, and has some of the mystery and reverence of this play.

THE EMPEROR'S NIGHTINGALE, by Dan Toheroh. 9m3w, 1 act, comedy, Roy. \$5, French. Chinese costumes, set pieces. The story is based on a tale by Hans Christian Andersen. An Emperor of China has heard that the nightingale has the most beautiful song in the world, and sends messengers in search of one. When the nightingale is brought, the Emperor has a golden cage built for it, and everyone is enchanted by the beautiful songs of the bird. One day, the Emperor receives a gift of a mechanical bird which replaces the real bird in his affection. The mechanical gadget breaks down, however, when the Emperor is dying, and the real bird brings new hope back to the Emperor. The play is excellently done.

Literary Events Providing Wide Grade School Interest

By BRUCE ROACH

The Interscholastic League is very interested in promoting worthwhile contests of a high calibre in the elementary schools. In the literary activities, grade school meets should serve as incentives to better speech training, writing and appreciation of the arts.

In the speech area, grade school meets offer various divisions in declamation. The local grade School District Executive Committee sets the exact number and nature of these declamation contests to suit the interests of the students involved. Some grade school districts have a contest for each grade from the fourth grade. Generally, the material used in these contests are poetry selections not exceeding four minutes in length. There generally, also, is a division for boys and girls in each grade. Other districts combine the contest and have one contest for boys in the fourth and fifth grades, another for boys in the sixth and seventh grades, and similar contests for girls. A few districts are also having a declamation contest for the sixth and seventh grade students which deals with prose selections. The Interscholastic League thinks it advisable to keep all selections under four minutes.

Declamation is an excellent start for pupils in their speech training. When the training for declamation is handled expertly, the students will learn naturalness and sincerity in their presentations, and will get excellent experience in appearing before an audience, stage presence, and poise. All students who participate in the grade school Declamation Contests should be under ten years of age on the first day of the preceding September of the school year in which the contest is being held. (Note Constitution and Rules, Interscholastic League, Article VII, Sec. 7.)

The League does not issue any definite list of prescribed declamations to be used in any of the Declamation Contests. It does, however, issue free upon request a Declamation Bibliography which lists a number of books and anthologies to be used as sources for material. Declamation sponsors need to make very careful selections either from the books or from newspapers, magazines and other sources so that the poems will have true literary merit.

Dramatic or humorous readings which have no recognized worth as

poetry should be discouraged. Let it be stated emphatically, however, that the League Office does not rule on the eligibility or ineligibility of any declamation. Complete instructions should be given to the judge BEFORE the contest, and his evaluation of the material, according to League rules, is final.

Story-telling is another contest which will help elementary schools emphasize the importance of speech training among children. Storytelling is restricted to the pupils in the second and third grades. A story is read once to the youngsters and then, one at a time (not in the presence of the others) each participant tells the story in his own words. The objectives are spontaneity, originality, and naturalness of delivery. If the student forgets the plot, he makes it up in his own way and continues until he is through talking. Such training at an early age helps the student think on his feet and use his vocabulary to best advantage.

Training for this contest may be done through the use of any good children's story book. Teachers need to browse through children's books and find suitable ones. In general, the stories should not be over five minutes in length. If the story gets too long, too many details intervene in the main thread of the story and the child becomes unduly confused when he repeats it. The Texas Book Store, Austin, has a number of excellent children's books suitable for training in this contest.

In the Ready Writer's Contest, each school in the grade school meet is permitted to enter two students. Topics for the contest are furnished by the State Office to the Ready Writer's Contest Director who receives them in a sealed envelope. On the day of the contest, the topics are taken from the envelope and furnished to the students. Generally there are five topics. Students may choose any one of the five to write on. Some districts limit the writing time to one hour; others give two hours. Interest, organization, and correctness of style are the main things this contest stresses. The contest helps develop in the students an ease of usage of the English language.

Spelling and Plain Writing are also contests which help the student in his use of English. Divisions in these contests are for a contest helps develop in the student another for grades seven and eight, and a third contest for grades nine and above. The League issues a

special spelling bulletin which may be purchased for five cents a copy.

Grade Schools may also take part in the Number Sense Contest. Each school is permitted two contestants. The contest problems are furnished from the State Office to the director of the Meet in a sealed envelope. These are taken from the envelope at the contest and distributed to the contestants.

Another contest open to the children of the fourth and fifth grades is the Picture Memory contest. Each school is allowed two or more pupils in the contest, depending on the total enrollment in these grades. (For complete details, see the Rules for Picture Memory Contest, Constitution and Rules.) The purpose of the Picture Memory Contest is to present to elementary school pupils a selected number of works of art and acquaint them with both old masters and contemporary works. Along with this objective is that of developing in students a sensitivity to fine art forms and an appreciation for good art values. The contest is so conducted that students also get practice in neatness, organization, and clear letter formation in writing as well. It is hoped that the study of the pictures in this contest will be integrated into the regular classroom procedure and will serve pupil interests in the curriculum.

The contest in no way is designed to be a complete study of art, but merely a beginning to stimulate students to further study and more creativity on their own. The pictures selected for study in this contest have been selected because of their content value, interest to the child, and general acceptance as works of art of high quality. The artists are among those with whom the student ought to be familiar for his own general educational background.

If possible, the school should have at least one set of large pictures for group study. In addition, each child needs a set of the smaller pictures for individual study. Many teachers stimulate creativity in the children by helping them form an individual notebook or picture book in their own design for mounting the pictures and keeping a permanent collection. Complete sets of the small pictures may be purchased from Texas Book Store, Austin, Texas, for \$1 per set. Larger prints may be ordered from Artex Prints, Inc., Westport, Connecticut. Write them for a complete price list. The pictures being used this year are as follows:

- English Painting:**
1. Constable—The Cornfield
 2. Hogarth—The Graham Children
 3. Lawrence—The Calmady Children
 4. Turner—The Fighting Temeraire
 5. Reynolds—Miss Bowles
 6. Raeburn—Boy With Rabbit
 7. Gainsborough—Blue Boy
- Spanish Painting:**
8. Velasquez—Las Meninas
 9. El Greco—Holy Family
 10. Goya—Don Manuel Osorio
- Dutch, Flemish and German Paintings:**
11. Hobbema—Avenue of Trees
 12. Durer—The Squirrels
 13. Hals—The Jester
 14. Van Gogh—Sunflowers
 15. Van Dyck—Baby Stuart
 16. Rembrandt—The Night Watch
 17. Vermeer—The Cook
- Italian Painting:**
18. Giotto—Flight into Egypt
 19. Angelico—Annunciation
 20. Da Vinci—Mona Lisa
 21. Raphael—Madonna of the Chair
 22. Correggio—Holy Night
- French Painting:**
23. Cezanne—Chestnut Trees
 24. Renoir—Mme. Charpentier and Children
 25. Millet—Feeding Her Birds
 26. Picasso—Le Gourmet
 27. Gauguin—Farmyard Scene
 28. Corot—Dance of the Nymphs
- American Painting:**
29. Homer—Fog Warning
 30. Arledge—The Zebras
 31. Lockwood—Horses in Winter
 32. Benton—Louisiana Rice Fields
 33. Sully—Torn Hat
 34. Whistler—Artist's Mother
 35. Martin—Harp of the Winds
 36. Stuart—George Washington
 37. Curry—Elephants at the Circus
 38. Wood—Stone City
 39. Johnson—The Boy Lincoln
 40. Couse—Primitive Sculptor

Student Conferences Continue Into Spring

The popular Student Activities Conferences are continuing into the new year but with a slight shift in emphasis.

During the fall, emphasis has been on how to prepare the overall program. However, spring brings a different approach—at least from the part of the attending teachers and students. The emphasis unconsciously shifts to "how can we come up with a winning team or newspaper?"

A conference has been scheduled at Sam Houston State College at Huntsville for January 9. Divisions on debate, extemporaneous speech, drama, declamation, and journalism will be held with consultants from both The University of Texas and Sam Houston College.

The following week another conference will be held at Texas A&I on January 16. Dr. Loren Winship of The University of Texas faculty, will handle drama and declamation, with Bruce Roach of the Interscholastic League, handling debate and extemporaneous speech. Texas A&I faculty members also will lead work in these sections.

The journalism section will combine faculty members and outstanding professional writers in the South Texas area.

Two additional conferences will be held in February, one at Southwestern University in Georgetown, on the 6th and one at Stephen F. Austin College at Nacogdoches.

Texans Play Big Part On US Speech Program

The National Speech and National Drama Teachers will meet in combined Convention at the Statler Hotel, New York City, December 27-31, 1953. All organizations of speech and drama will have meetings. Among the organizations represented will be Speech Association of America, American Educational Theatre Association, National University Extension Association Division on Debate, National Society for the Study of Communications, American Forensic Association, National Thespian Society, and other related organizations.

Among the Texas people who will appear on the program are the following: Fred J. Barton, ACC, "Teaching Religious Address"; Bruce Roach, University of Texas, "Administration of High School Forensics"; P. Merville Larson, Texas Tech, "Forensic Standards

and Practices"; Chloe Armstrong, Baylor University, "Evaluating Interpretation"; Jesse Villarreal, University of Texas, "Speech Correction"; B. Iden Payne, University of Texas, "Basic Principles in Drama Training"; Albert Johnson, University of Texas, "Dion Boucicault"; Lucy Barton, University of Texas, "Costume"; W. R. Volbach, TCU, "Musical Theater"; John Schwalzer, University of Houston, "Educational TV."

In addition, Mounzon Law, University of Texas, is Executive Secretary of AETA, Loren Winship, University of Texas, is Managing Editor of the AETA Journal, and James Moll, University of Texas, is Chairman of Contact Placement Service, AETA. Tom Rousse, University of Texas, is on the Executive Council of the Speech Association of America.



SOUTH TEXAN—John S. Gillett, principal of H. M. King High School of Kingsville, is one of the newly elected members of the League's Legislative Advisory Council. Mr. King is a prominent South Texas school, civic, and church leader and is secretary of Santa Gertrudis Breeders International. He was appointed principal of King High School a short time after discharge from the U.S. Navy after four years service in World War II.



LEAGUE VETERAN—J. L. Buckley, superintendent at Lockhart, has been associated with League affairs for nearly 30 years. Mr. Buckley's entire school association has been with Region VI, which he now represents on the Advisory Council. He has been superintendent at Lockhart since 1945. Mr. Buckley holds a B.A. degree from Baylor University and an M.A. from The University of Texas.



BUSY MAN—Frank Monroe, Midland School superintendent, is typical of the high caliber administrators serving on the League's Advisory Council. Mr. Monroe is president-elect of the Texas Association of School Administrators, director of the Midland Chamber of Commerce, executive board member of the Buffalo Trail Council of Boy Scouts, and an advisory council member of the American Association of School Administrators.

Coaches Should Check Girls' Basketball Rules

The girls' basketball committee for 1953-54 has authorized that the NSGWS girls' basketball guide be the official rules of the League, with the following exceptions:

This is the supplement to the official NSGWS Basketball Guide as authorized by the girls' basketball committee, and it shall take precedence over all rules and play situations and conflicts with this supplement are to be disregarded.

Briefly, the changes provide:

(1) A player may tie the ball at any time except when a player has fallen to the floor (Penalty, technical foul), and when the ball is being put in play at the center circle. (This means that a player may snatch, bat, or gain possession of the ball held by an opponent as in boys' rules.) The boxing up foul is eliminated since ball may be thrown. The ball may be passed while player is on the floor. A "tie ball" occurs and shall be called when two opponents have one or both hands firmly on the ball.

(2) The ball shall be put in play in the center circle by the team scored upon after each goal has been made and when a personal or technical foul is called the free throw shall be taken and, if made, the team scored upon shall be awarded the ball in the center circle. If missed the ball is in play. The free throw must be taken. In the event a foul occurs in the last three minutes of the ball game (or over-time play), if the player taking the shot (the free throw must be taken) makes the goal she will be awarded the ball at the sideline mid-court. If the goal is missed the ball is in play.

(3) Five time-outs shall be allowed per game, for each team.

(4) A caught ball must be thrown or put in motion by dribbling within five seconds. The count commences when the ball is caught and continues while the player is on the floor. (Penalty: Ball is awarded to opponent, outside.)

(5) Tie game: If the score is tied at the expiration of playing time, the game shall be continued without change of baskets for one or more extra periods with an intermission of one minute before each extra period.

The first extra period shall be two minutes in length. One or more additional extra periods of two minutes or less shall be played if the score is tied at the end of the first extra period. The game is terminated if either team is ahead by one point at the end of any extra period or when a team scores a total of two points after the first extra period.

Exception: If a double foul or fouls are involved, each team shall complete its free throws before the game is declared ended.

(6) A player shall not while making a free throw touch the floor with any part of her body on or beyond the free throw line until the ball has touched the ring or until it is apparent it will not touch the ring. If the ball does not touch the ring it shall be awarded to the opponent.

(7) A player shall not violate the free throw provisions. After the ball is placed at the disposal of a free thrower: (a) she shall throw within 10 seconds and in such a way that the ball enters the basket or touches the ring before it is touched by a player; (b) neither she nor a teammate shall touch the ball or basket while the ball is on or within the basket; (c) she shall not touch the floor on or across the free throw line and no other player of either team shall touch the free

throw lane or touch the ball or disconcert the free thrower or enter or leave an H or V space. The restriction in (c) applies until the ball touches the ring or until it is apparent it will not touch the ring.

Penalty: (1) If violation is by a free thrower or her teammate only, no point can be scored by that throw. Ball becomes dead when violation occurs. Ball is awarded out of bounds on the sideline: To the free thrower's team opposite center circle after a technical foul and to any opponent opposite free throw line after a personal foul. (2) If violation is by the free thrower's opponent only: If the throw is successful the goal counts and the violation is disregarded; if it is not successful, a substitute throw shall be attempted by the same thrower under the same conditions as for the original throw. In these cases, ball is not dead until the throw ends. (3) If there is a violation by each team, ball becomes dead when violation by the free thrower's team occurs, no point can be scored, and play shall be resumed by a jump between any two opponents in the nearest circle. The out of bounds provision in item (1) and the jump ball provision in item (3) do not apply if the free throw is to be followed by another free throw or if there are free throws by both teams.

(8) Charging, blocking, screening: A player shall not hold, push, charge, trip or impede the progress of an opponent by extending arms, shoulders, hip or knee or by bending the body into other than a normal position; nor use any rough tactics. She shall not contact an opponent with her hand unless such contact is only with the opponent's hand while it is on the ball and is incidental to an attempt to play the ball. Contact caused by a defensive player approaching the ball holder from behind is a form of pushing and that caused by the momentum of a player who has thrown for a goal is a form of charging.

A dribbler shall not charge into nor contact an opponent in her path nor attempt to dribble between two opponents or between an opponent and a boundary, unless the space is such as to provide a reasonable chance for her to go through without contact. The dribbler must attempt to avoid contact in passing an opponent and, if contact occurs, the greater responsibility is on the dribbler. If a dribbler has established a straight line path, she is entitled to such path unless an opponent is in that path in time to give the dribbler a reasonable chance to stop or change direction.

A player who screens and who makes little effort to play the ball has the greater responsibility if contact occurs and if she takes a position so near an opponent that pushing or charging occurs when normal movements are made by her, or so quickly in a moving opponent's path that pushing or charging can not be avoided.

Penalty for Personal Foul: Offender is charged with one foul and if it is her 5th personal foul or if it is flagrant, she is disqualified. Offended player (or her substitute, if such player is disqualified or injured) is awarded one free throw. Unless there is a double or multiple foul, a 2nd free throw is awarded her if: (a) the foul is committed for the purpose of profiting by it or when the offending player is in an unfavorable position with little chance to reach the ball and she does not make reasonable effort to avoid contact; or (b) the of-



QUESTION: Would it be possible under Article XIII, Section 5 of Constitution and Rules for a student to receive an athletic award such as an award jacket valued at fifteen dollars and also receive a sweater valued at more than two dollars presented for participation in Band?

ANSWER: Under the Awards Rule, Article XIII, Section 5, a student may receive only one major award of \$15.00 for lettering in inter-school competition per year; he may receive an additional \$2.00 award for each additional activity in which he may letter during that year. As band and athletics are both inter-school activities it therefore would be a violation for a student to receive a \$15.00 award in athletics and a \$15 award in band. He may receive a \$15.00 award in either activity and a \$2.00 award in the other. The school cannot assist in any way in the evasion of the Awards Rule, nor can any of the agencies which perform any official functions of the school assist in the evasion of the Awards Rule. The school may not order, advise, secure discount, or in any way assist in the purchase of any awards which would be in violation of the Awards Rule. A boy may purchase with his own funds any award which is not sanctioned in any way by the school, as long as the school has absolutely nothing to do with the purchase of the award. This means, of course, that the boy or his parents must buy the award from a downtown store and the school have no part whatever

School Executive Meet Set For Austin, Jan. 7-8

Dr. J. W. Edgar, Commissioner of Education, has announced the midwinter meeting of the School Executives will be held in Austin on January 7 and 8.

fended player is trying for a field goal and is not successful. The obstruction foul is eliminated, since it is covered under this rule. Note: Rule 10, Section 2, items 4 and 5 of NSGWS Basketball Rules for 1953-54.

(9) Unlimited Dribble: A dribble is ball movement caused by a player in control who throws or taps the ball in the air or to or on the floor and then touches it once or several times before the dribble ends. The dribble ends when the dribbler: (a) touches the ball with both hands simultaneously or (b) permits it to come to rest while she is in contact with it or (c) tries for goal or (d) otherwise loses control, or when ball becomes dead.

(11) Three-Second Rule: It is a violation for a player to remain for more than 3 seconds in that part of her free throw lane between the end line and the farther edge of the free throw line while the ball is in control of her team. Allowance may be made for a player who, having been in the restricted area for less than 3 seconds, dribbles in to throw for goal.

Penalty: Ball becomes dead when violation occurs. Ball is awarded to a nearby opponent at the out of bounds spot nearest the violation.

Exception: If ball goes in a basket during the dead ball which follows such violations, no points can be scored and ball is awarded at the sideline spot nearest the violation.

Note: See Constitution and Rules of the League for the Girls' Basketball Plan.

Equipment Care Brings Savings

By PAUL L. SMITH
La Vega High School (Waco)

A program of care and repair of equipment is almost a necessity in any school. Some schools have their own repair shops and by so doing save their schools many dollars. Small schools who have no repair shops can send their equipment to firms who specialize in repair work. Cheap equipment is often high in the long run because it has no base for repair as good.

Leather athletic shoes need much care if they are to give the utmost in service. Ripped seams should be fixed when first noticed. Missing eyelets should be replaced as soon as possible to prevent further damage. In dry weather the dust and lime should be removed twice weekly. When shoes are damp and muddy, they should be thoroughly cleaned every day. Shoes should never be worn when they are soaking wet as they tend to stretch out of shape. To dry the shoes properly, you should wash them off thoroughly with warm water and then oil or grease them. You can stuff the shoe with paper to help hold its shape. The shoes should then be allowed to dry in a room free of moisture and should not be worn until they are dry.

Proper use of oil or grease will greatly increase the life of a shoe. Oil or grease should be used whenever the leather becomes dry or does not repel water. The oil used should be warm but not hot. It should be rubbed in thoroughly with the palm of the hand. After the shoes have been greased, dry them in a warm place. Some of the materials good for this purpose are vegetable, cod and castor oils, tallow and wool grease. In some areas it is necessary to grease shoes heavily in order to make them water resistant to protect the feet.

Before shoes are issued all cleats should be checked and tightened. This prevents cleats from sheering off at the sole.

Special care should be taken in

the care of leather footballs as they are a very expensive item. Care should be taken in inflating the balls because overinflation will stretch or strain the fabric lining. Saddle valve should be used to clean balls. Mineral or vegetable oil may be used on the ball if it has become hard due to excessive wetting and drying. Balls should be stored in separate bins in such a manner that they can get good circulation. They should be partially inflated so they will hold their shape. Repair of balls may be made on both the cover and bladder but should not be attempted except by experienced workmen.

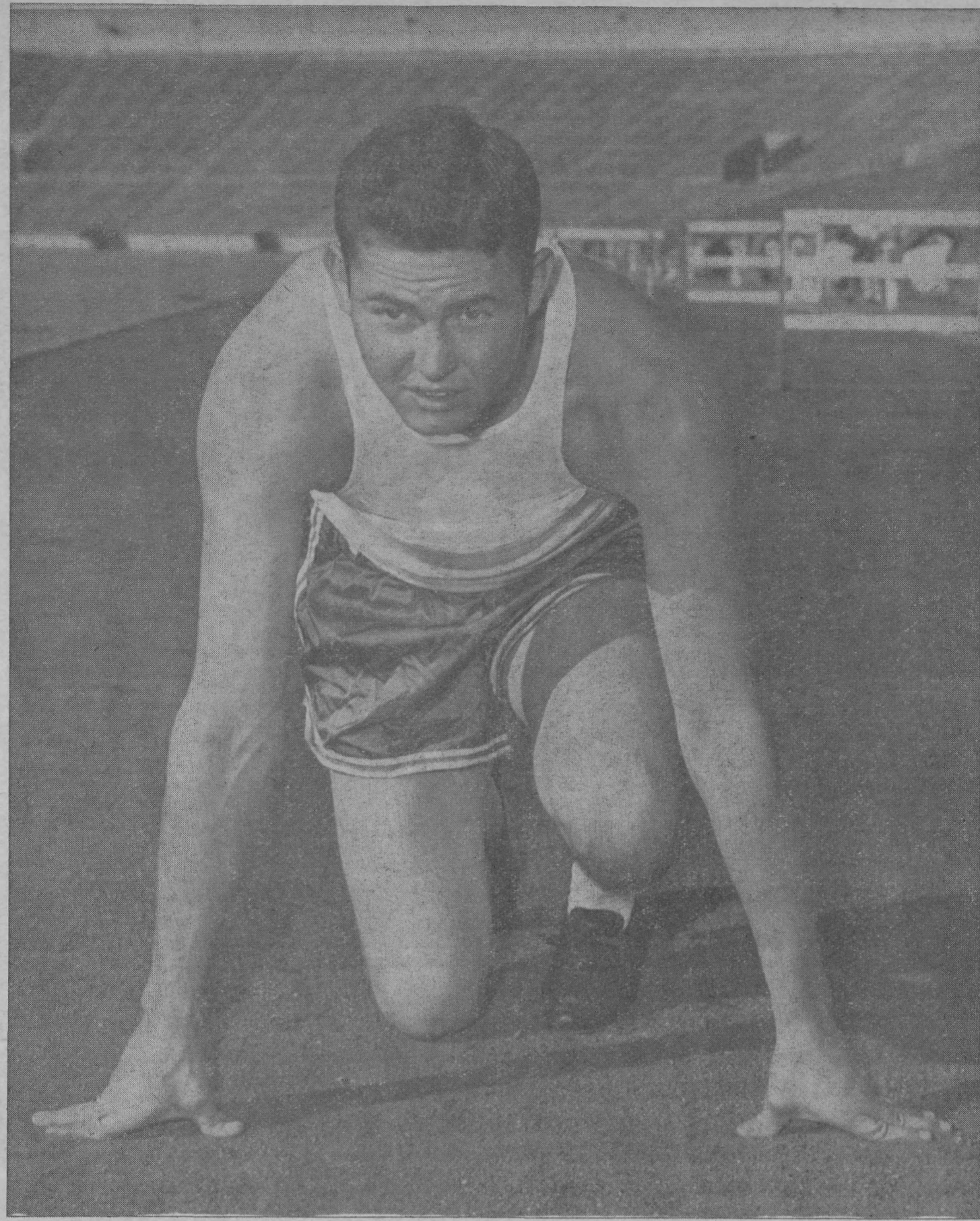
Helmets when stored should be in a perfectly dry place. The helmet should be hung on a rod or a dowel never by the chin strap or ear piece. Helmets should be checked before each game and all necessary repairs made at once. This will insure the players maximum protection.

Shoulder pads should never be hung by the straps or laces. The pads should be placed with the fiber down. This will expose the padding to the air. Pads may be stacked one on the other but you must be sure they are dry and clean, minor repairs may be made by the manager but all major repairs should be left to a qualified repairman.

Jerseys (wool) should be washed with a mild soap in preference to dry cleaning. They should be dried in normal room temperature and stored in a dust free box. Moth flakes may be sprinkled on the jerseys for added protection.

Pants should be washed in lukewarm water with a mild soap. All pads should be removed before washing. After washing, garments should be turned inside out and allowed to dry thoroughly. If uniforms cannot be cleaned after each game, allow to dry and brush well before storing.

Such a program of maintenance and repair of your football equipment will save your school many dollars and will allow your athletic program to spread over a much larger number of boys. It is inexcusable for any coach not to take proper care of the school's athletic equipment.



RECORD SETTER—J. Frank Daughtery of Olton set a new interscholastic League record at the 1953 spring meet when he ran the 220-yard dash in 20.5 seconds. He bettered the old record of 20.6

set by Charles Parker of Thomas Jefferson (San Antonio) just 10 years before. Parker still holds the League 100-yard dash record of 9.5.

News and Views of the Coaches

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

Now the NCAA has come out with an unfavorable recommendation on high school all-star games. It has not yet taken final action but probably will do something in Cincinnati next month. When it does it will have full evidence on what is going on in the North-South games in Texas from the Coaches association. Pres. Pat Gerald has submitted a rather comprehensive and convincing protest, and we believe it will produce favorable results.

With college athletics in their present state, we believe, to say the least, that the NCAA would show poor taste if they should try to remove this moat from their little brother's eye. If the colleges had solved their problems with the same courage that the UIL has attacked theirs, there would be no need for such a rule—which is aimed at the recruiting of high school athletes by the colleges. Anyway, Pres. Gerald has requested the opportunity to defend our all-star games before any NCAA group any time. The story that comes out of Cincinnati the first week in January should be an interesting one.

We have discussed the entire situation rather thoroughly in our "Texas Roundup" column in the December issue of *Coach and Athlete*. Anyone interested in full details may refer to that column.

High School and College Coaching

Not long ago we visited with one of the better (if not the best) high school football coaches in the state. After discussing some of the problems in high school athletics, the conversation got around to his observation that the Texas colleges were not giving the high school coaches the proper consideration when vacancies were created on their coaching staffs. This particular coach was a little bitter about the turn of events in the last two or three head coachships in the Southwest conference. He summed up his thoughts in this statement, "It looks as if all they want out of us is the good boys we produce for them. But when it comes to hiring a coach they go outside the state and in two cases in particular hired some guy who is no more proven as college coaches than we are. I'm just about disgusted with it."

In answering him, we had to admit that there was truth in his observations, but we also showed him some exceptions and gave him some other facts that made him feel a bit better about it. First, we made him admit that he was not interested in a "staff" job because he would not be happy unless he was "running the show." Then we showed him to his satisfaction that his present high school job was a better one than most head college jobs below the SWC caliber. This is brought out by the fact that, so far as the public is concerned, there are but two grades of football in Texas—high school and the Southwest Conference. Then after reviewing what the last two Texas high school coaches who ascended to head jobs in SWC schools had gone through, he felt much better than when he opened the question.

Other Observations About High School Coaching

Here 'N There
Pres. Pat Gerald has received an invitation from State Commissioner of Education J. W. Edgar for the coaches association to "supply the leadership" for exhibiting the role that athletics has played in the development of education in Texas as a part of the centennial celebration of education in Texas . . . January of '54 has been set aside for the celebration . . . just a reminder — spring football in AAAA and AAA is limited to 21 consecutive calendar days this year . . . and is eliminated entirely in all other classifications . . . Rhea Williams writes an interesting and informative column in the *Leaguer* . . . we recommend it as a "must" for Texas coaches . . . most of the coaches we have contacted requesting information on their all-stars have given us most encouraging co-operation . . . thanks to all of you . . . and shame on the rest of you . . . MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

ATHLETIC POSTSCRIPTS



ROCKDALE
Rockdale placed on probation in football for 1954-55 year for using ineligible players in non-conference games. Action recommended by Football—A District Committee.

BRONSON
Bronson placed on probation in basketball for 1953-54 year for violation of basketball code.

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

OLTON
Olton High School has been placed on probation in football for the 1953-54 season, and placed on probation for the 1954-55 season for failing to completely abide by Rule 25 of the Football Code.

ZAPATA
Zapata High School has been suspended in basketball, both boys' and girls' for the 1953-54 season for failure to file eligibility blanks and season reports for the 1952-53 school year.

KEMP
Kemp High School has been disqualified for district honors for the 1953 football season, and placed on probation for the 1953-54 and the 1954-55 school years, for violation of Awards Rule.

There are a few errors in the Constitution and Rules which should be corrected to read as follows: Basketball Plan, Rule 117, the Basketball Plan, Rule 31, \$7.00 should read \$7.50. Please note under the Football Plan, Rule 30, the following dates for the 1954 season:

- Conferences AAAA and AAA—First date for fall practice, August 27, 1954.
- First date for playing game, September 10, 1954.
- Conference AA, A, B, Six-man—First date for fall practice, August 23, 1954.
- First date for playing game, September 3, 1954.
- Correction, Slide Rule Contest, Rule 6, Grading the contests, Paragraph m (Page 66, Constitution and Rules) should read as follows: "the problem shall be considered skipped and one point shall be deducted."
- Correction, Spelling List, Page 5, column 9, the 30th word should be "scotter" instead of "scotter."

8 Stations Carry Class AA Finals

Eight radio stations of the Magnolia Petroleum Company will carry the final games in the Conference AA football state race this year. The championship game which will be played on December 24, 25, or 26, will be broadcast over four centrally located stations which will give almost statewide coverage. The other four stations will be selected on the basis of the four cities which represent the semi-finals in Conference AA play.

Would Your Coach Get Mail Like This?

DR. RHEA H. WILLIAMS
State Athletic Director

Dear Coach:
The football season is over and my son Bill has hung up his gridiron "togs" and will soon report for basketball practice. Our school didn't win the district championship but we won our share of the games played and above all our team won the respect of our opponents and our community by their fine sportsmanship and hard play. It was a very successful year for all, and especially for my son.

As a parent, Coach, I am eternally thankful that my boy had the opportunity to play under your supervision and leadership. Each day during the football season my boy learned through example those fine moral and ethical character traits which we all want our boys to know and to follow. I recall the night Bill told me how he nearly lost his temper in a scrimmage, but thought just in time that "Coach" never loses his temper, and neither will I. Thanks, Coach, for setting an example in proper conduct on and off the playing field. Bill tells me that Coach can be firm without being loud, mean and boisterous, that Coach knows when to sympathize, when to pat you on the shoulder, and how to correct you. These are leadership traits I want my son to acquire and he can best learn these on the field of competition under proper leadership.

OBEDIENCE TO AUTHORITY

For three months, Coach, my boy has really been under your complete control. He has adjusted his life to your suggested plan. Meals, hours of sleep, social activity, etc., have all been adjusted to your schedule and through these he has learned voluntary obedience to rules; in his scrimmage and games he has further learned obedience to constituted authority. How much this obedience to rules and authority is needed in today's society! I believe Bill has learned this lesson. Coach, Bill imitates your every action, you are his ideal. How proud I am that your personal life

and conduct are on such a high level! My boy dresses better, speaks better English, and behaves better because Coach sets the example. I wonder if all coaches realize how important a place they have in the school and community, and how many boys are imitating them.

SCHOLARSHIP

Especially, Coach, I want to thank you for insisting that athletes study diligently, and stressing constantly the fact that scholastic work is so important. Bill told me that you had impressed on all of the team that football players are superior intellectually to the average student and that they should make good grades because they have the ability to do so. This teaches the boys not to try and "ride by" because they are athletes. I had told Bill several times that Dr. Terman in his studies on gifted children had found that children with superior physical physiques have superior mental abilities. Hearing this same principle from his coach, however, made an impression which is lasting.

Your emphasis on teamwork, co-operation, fair play, sportsmanship, honesty, integrity, obedience to authority, control of emotions, proper health habits, and proper conduct has earned for you a place of honor in the hearts of all the parents, the students, the faculty, and the community.

The impact of your leadership is just as obvious in the community as in the school. Your active participation in civic, church and youth organizations proves that you are really concerned about all youth, and that you want to make our town a better place for everyone to live in.

In conclusion, Coach, thanks again for all you have done for Bill and the youth of this community. We appreciate you and want you to know that this is a better community because you chose the profession of coaching and the leadership of youth.

Your friend,
Bill's Dad.

1954 Football Limits Drawn

For the 1954 tentative football assignments the following membership limits have been set for the six conferences competing in League football: Conference AAAA, 1100 and up; Conference AAA, 500 to 1100; Conference AA, 210 to 500; Conference A, 115 to 210; Conference B, 114 or under. High schools with less than 100 enrollment may enter six-man football, as was the case this year.

Voting-in privileges are not being changed for next year. The lower limit for voting schools into Conference AAAA is still 750, and for Conference AAA 375. Conference AA voting-in will still extend down to 175, and Conference A may vote in schools with as many as 100. In all cases a unanimous vote of the district is required to admit a school below the automatic enrollment conference classification.

Enrollment as based on average membership for the last four grades for the 1952-53 school year as found in the Superintendent's Annual Report is the basis used for classifying schools for the 1954 football season.

The respective football districts in each conference are now in the hands of our member schools and districts are being organized at this time for next fall. In keeping with the State Executive Committee's new policy of using a sliding scale of enrollment, the automatic membership level for several conferences has been adjusted for the 1954 season as listed above.

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

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

Schoolmen Condemn Athletes' Solicitation

The Joint Committee on Standards on Interscholastic Athletics of the National Association of Secondary School Principals, the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, and the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, is on record as follows on the solicitation of athletes:

Standard No. 10: "The solicitation of athletes through tryouts and competitive bidding by higher institutions is unethical, unprofessional, and psychologically harmful to the boy. It destroys the amateur nature of athletics, tends to commercialize the individual and the program, exploits athletic skills for gain, and takes an unfair and unjust advantage of competitors' age of competitors."

The Joint Committee proposes that this standard be implemented through the following statements:

1. The functions of guidance and advisement to assist a student in the selection of a higher institution should be performed by the principal, director of guidance, or designated advisers of the secondary school.
2. Interviews between accredited representatives of higher institutions and prospective applicants for admission should be arranged only through the office of the principal or the school guidance department.
3. Try-outs of high-school athletes should not be permitted and the entertainment and transportation of boys to college campuses to display athletic powers should be prohibited.
4. Transcripts of high-school records should be sent only to the admission office of the college or university.
5. Standards for admission to higher institutions should apply to the athlete and non-athlete alike.
6. Only bona fide students who are satisfying recognized educational standards in high school or in college should be permitted to compete in athletics.
7. All financial aid offered to students should be based on demonstrated ability in high-school subjects and activities.
 - a. No athletic "scholarships" as such should be awarded.
 - b. All scholarship aid must be administered by the institution itself and not by alumni, civic groups, or other individuals, except college scholarship funds open to all qualified students and established by reputable community groups or organizations whose general purposes on scholarship awards are in accord with these principles.
 - c. Each institution should publish qualifications for all scholarships offered.
 - d. Scholarships should be limited to actual expenses for tuitions, fees, room, board.
 - e. Payment for employment should be made only when services are rendered.
 - f. No grant or award should be withdrawn because of failure of student to participate in athletics.

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ROY NEEDHAM

Do You Remember...?

Participant, coach, and supervisor are all part of the record of Roy M. Needham, director of health and physical education for boys in the Houston public schools.

Needham has been participating since the early days of League competition.

At Laneville High School, he played basketball and participated in track.

Needham lettered in football three years, basketball three years, and baseball four years at Sam Houston State Teachers College.

After graduation in 1923, Needham again became active in League affairs as a coach at Humble where he handled football, basketball and track for three years.

For 16 years, Needham coached football and basketball at Jefferson Davis in Houston, from 1926 to 1942. Some of his prize players still are going strong in sports. One of his top performers, Slater Martin made All-Southwest Conference at the University of Texas and is now the top floor man with the professional Minneapolis Lakers, the perennial professional basketball champions.

Other high school stars who went on to collegiate honors in athletics after their inaugural period under Needham include Ed Kelley and Leslie Croucher at Texas; Claude

Many high school coaches just don't realize how well off they are. All the razzle-dazzle of college football does have a tremendous appeal to the professionally ambitious, but the price one has to pay is above being high—it is dear. Another thing about the high school coaching profession in Texas is that the worth of a job is not necessarily determined by the classification of school. From Class A on up there are many jobs where the coaches get better pay, have better working conditions, enjoy more professional success, have a better standing in the community and enjoy life more fully than those in many of the schools with more A's in their classification index. In other words, there are good and bad A jobs; some in AA are better and worse than A or AAA; some of the AAA schools have better coaching jobs than AA, and most of the AAAA jobs are not nearly as good as they look on the surface. Now we're back to where we started—many AAAA jobs are better than most college jobs in the state. One should really "count his blessings" before becoming a malcontent in his present job.

We've also said on previous occasions, but it is worth repeating here: Too many good assistant coaches feel that in order to be successful professionally they have to have a head job. Nothing could be further from the truth—particularly line coaches. There is a definite place and demand for superior line coaches. Some of them make more money than many head coaches. And who ever heard of a line coach making a professional mistake? They just don't make them! The head coach gets the credit—but he also makes the mistakes. We have seen many examples of successful and happy assistant coaches become unhappy failures as head coaches. A line coach with a good professional reputation should think a long time before giving that up for the head-aches of a head coachship. The difference in pay is not commensurate with the difference in responsibility. Every profession has its illusions that its members chase—and this is one of them in the coaching profession.

Here 'N There

Pres. Pat Gerald has received an invitation from State Commissioner of Education J. W. Edgar for the coaches association to "supply the leadership" for exhibiting the role that athletics has played in the development of education in Texas as a part of the centennial celebration of education in Texas . . . January of '54 has been set aside for the celebration . . . just a reminder — spring football in AAAA and AAA is limited to 21 consecutive calendar days this year . . . and is eliminated entirely in all other classifications . . . Rhea Williams writes an interesting and informative column in the *Leaguer* . . . we recommend it as a "must" for Texas coaches . . . most of the coaches we have contacted requesting information on their all-stars have given us most encouraging co-operation . . . thanks to all of you . . . and shame on the rest of you . . . MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

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