

**HONOR TEAM**—The 1926 championship Brackenridge (San Antonio) team will be honored at this year's State Basketball Tournament. The 1926 Eagles ran up a record of 33 consecutive victories before losing out in the

national playoffs in Chicago. Members of that team: Back Row—Coach D. C. (Bobby) Cannon, Lester Veltman, Walter Howle, Frank Cheatham, Clavin Bass, Hugh McMillan, Assistant Coach Smalley. Sitting—Howard Mc-

Millan, Felix DuCharme, J. H. Friery (captain), Wilson Elkins, F. A. Rees, Herbert Ferguson, and Bob Hill. The team will be presented at the finals at this year's tournament.

## 50,000 Fans To See State Cage Tourney

**By DR. RHEA WILLIAMS**  
**Athletic Director**  
The Thirty-Fourth Annual State Boys' Basketball Tournament scheduled for March 4, 5, and 6, 1954 in Gregory Gymnasium, promises to be the greatest tournament yet. It is conservatively estimated that between 45,000 and 50,000 spectators will view the three-day cage show.

Many basketball fans make their hotel reservations one year in advance, and it is truly a statewide tournament, because people start migrating toward Austin from the Gulf of Mexico to the Panhandle and from El Paso to Texarkana in order to see the games. It has a very wide appeal to all classes of people, and you will find all economic levels sitting side by side yelling for their respective teams. There will be the Indian squaw with her papoose on her back, the tenant farmer and his son, the rancher, the banker, the lawyer, the janitor, in reality every possible profession or vocation will be represented. It is truly an all-

American activity in which all people are welded into one because of their mutual love for basketball. Add to this thousands of students, the pep squads with their bright colors and pretty girls, and the hundreds of basketball players, each striving to do his best for his own high school, and you have a picture of competitive America in action.

The tournament will be well covered by the papers, as in past years all daily newspapers and many weekly papers have sent representatives to report on the Basketball Meet. Each year the press coverage has been better, and the quality of the personnel covering this tournament is of the very highest caliber.

The five championship games will be broadcast by the Magnolia Network during the course of the 1954 State Championship Boys' Basketball Tournament. At least two dozen Texas stations will carry on-the-spot broadcasts of the final games of each conference.

Beginning at 1:00 p.m. Saturday, March 6, the Magnolia Network stations will carry almost seven hours of basketball. The first championship to be carried will be that of Conference B, with play beginning at 1:05. Immediately following the end of the Class B game, will come the Conference A championship, beginning at 2:25. The third championship game to be broadcast that afternoon will begin at 3:45, and will determine the winner of Conference AA.

Saturday night's broadcast will begin at 8:00 p.m., for the Conference AAA championship, and will end with the determination of the Conference AAAAA title winner. This last game begins at 9:20, and will be over at approximately 10:30.

Stations already lined up to carry the broadcast of the five final games will be joined by other stations carrying the entire series, or a portion of the series. Those already scheduled are:

Station	City	Frequency
KRRC	Beaumont	1450 k.c.
KBST	Big Spring	1490 k.c.
KBWD	Brownwood	1380 k.c.
KSIX	Corpus Christi	1230 k.c.
WRR	Dallas	1310 k.c.
KEPO	El Paso	690 k.c.
KFJZ	Fort Worth	1270 k.c.
KGVL	Greenville	1400 k.c.
KTRH	Houston	740 k.c.
KPRO	Longview	1370 k.c.
KSEL	Lubbock	950 k.c.
KTRF	Lufkin	1420 k.c.
KRIO	McAllen	910 k.c.
KGRS	Midland	550 k.c.
KPLT	Paris	1490 k.c.
KGKL	San Angelo	960 k.c.
KABC	San Antonio	680 k.c.
KRRV	Sherman	910 k.c.
KCMC	Texarkana	1230 k.c.
KTBB	Tyler	600 k.c.
WACO	Waco	1460 k.c.
KWFT	Wichita Falls	620 k.c.

## More Topics Listed For Extemp Speech

The Extemp Speech Contest and some suggestions for training Extemp speakers for the contest are discussed at length in the booklet "The Speech Teacher and Competition" which is available from the State Office for 25c a copy. Below are listed additional sample topics which students can use for practice in extemp speaking:

1. What are the advantages of the U. S. having air bases in Spain?
2. What are Spain's advantages in having a pact with the U. S.?
3. Is France politically sound?
4. Has the end of the Korean fighting affected the U. S. foreign policy?
5. Is Eisenhower alienating labor?
6. Should Red China be admitted to the U. N.?
7. Is the U. N. growing stronger?
8. Are the Democrats getting stronger politically?
9. Will Eisenhower's farm policy affect the farm vote?
10. Is our taxation too great?

## Key to Debate Success Rather Easy Formula

**BY R. G. WINCHESTER**  
**Principal, Yoakum High School**  
Yoakum High School has an enrollment of 325 students, and competes in Class A in debate. We do not have a full-time speech teacher at present, and our part-time teacher handles only dramatics and declamation. I coach debate and one of our history teachers handles extemporaneous speech. Since I am principal and teacher of two classes of civics the first semester and two of economics the second, I have no time for debate work during school hours. All coaching must, of necessity, be done after school hours, at nights, on Saturdays.

Our debate squad usually meets about once each two weeks for an hour and a half session until after Thanksgiving, and then we try to have one practice session each week. Before a tournament or district, regional, or state contest we put in several days of more intensive work. Of course, the debaters do a great deal of work on their own time.

Since Yoakum High School has a long record of debate activity, it is not difficult to create interest in debate among our students. Members of the debate club speak before classes in social science, in assemblies, and before service clubs. Occasionally we hold a dual meet with some neighboring town before the student body. Prior to

1943, when it was killed by the war, our South Texas Debate Tournament was held annually for nine years, with about 100 teams participating. In the last four years our teams have won five district championships, and four regional victories. In 1952 our girls' team was runner-up in the State Meet, and in 1953, our boys won the state championship. We have also gained many tournament victories in the Alice, Trinity, Blinn, Brazosport, and Baylor tournaments. This record is a great help in interesting our students in debate.

In choosing debaters, one (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



**QUESTION:** A school which was in Conference AA for the 1953 football season is moved to Conference AAA for the 1954 football season. Under Rule 30 of the Football Plan, must we eliminate spring practice, or shall we be granted the 21 days of practice which schools in Conference AAA are having?

**ANSWER:** In my opinion Rule 30 of the Football Plan should be applied to a school on the basis of their 1954 football assignment. In other words, your spring football program should be determined by the conference in which you will participate for the 1954 season.

## 1926 Brackenridge Champs Cage Tourney's 'Honor Team'

The 1926 Brackenridge High School (San Antonio) state championship basketball team has been selected "Honor Team" for this year's state basketball tournament, March 4, 5, and 6.

Accomplishments of Coach D. C. (Bobby) Cannon's boys did not stop with that state tournament. They went on to very successful careers in athletics and professional pursuits.

After taking the Texas state championship, the Eagles ran their undefeated string to 33 games before losing to Westport High of Kansas City in the National Tournament at Chicago. In the national tournament, Brackenridge defeated state champions of Con-

necticut, Arkansas and Utah before being eliminated by the eventual national winner.

Coach Cannon's team opened its Texas state tournament drive with a 22-9 decision over Nacogdoches, followed with a 23-6 victory over Canton, edged Canyon, 22-21, in the semifinals and then beat Corsicana, 29-23, for the title.

The 1926 tournament certainly was one of the high points of the Eagles as a team. Many, however, went on to make impressive marks in particular fields.

Here is a rundown on the members of that team:

Lester (Squawk) Veltman — Played basketball and baseball at Texas A&M where he was All-Southwest Conference three years in baseball. He captained the Aggie baseball team in 1932 and lettered two years in basketball. In 1931 he was voted "most valuable player" in both basketball and baseball.

Veltman went on to play baseball in Texas League and Dixie League for several years.

Athletic accomplishments have not stopped with Squawk, Lester, Jr. was named All-State AAA quarterback this past football season and son, Johnny, is coming along as another talented football player.

Veltman now is a salesman in a San Antonio appliance store.

F. A. (Nona) Rees—went to The University of Texas where he was an outstanding leader in all sports. Rees made eight letters in football, basketball and baseball. He was captain of the University 1931 basketball team.

An accidental gunshot wound proved fatal to this great athlete just two years later. Rees won honorable mention on the All-State Tournament Team of 1926.

Dr. Wilson (Bull) Elkins—enrolled at Schreiner Institute where he earned six varsity letters in basketball, baseball and track. He would have played football, too, but had broken legs both seasons at Schreiner.

After two successful years at Schreiner, Elkins enrolled at The University of Texas where he won eight varsity letters; three in foot-

## State Winners' Coach Tells How Dramatics Interest Grew

**BY I. E. CLARK**  
**Director of Dramatics**

**Schulenburg (Texas) High School**  
(Editor's Note: The following article appeared in the latest issue of Lagniappe, the news letter of the Row-Peterson Company, Evanston, Illinois, and is published with their permission. As is noted in the article, I. E. Clark and his students have worked out an answer to getting other stu-

dents and audiences interested in dramatics.)

One-Night Stands are a thing of the past in Schulenburg, Texas. I don't mean road shows—I'm talking about high school plays. . . . Once upon a time the senior class presented an annual play, which was on exhibit for one night to a couple of hundred parents and friends. And that was the year's theatre bill for Schulenburg. Now an average school year

sees two full-length plays, a musical show, and some one-acts. For the last several years everything has been running two performances with about 400 cash customers a night (including many from out of town). And last year's musical went for a three-day run. . . . We think that's a pretty good record for a school of 200 students in a town of 2,000.

### CONTEST RESPONSIBLE

Strangely enough, the growing popularity of dramatics in Schulenburg High School resulted from our work with one-act plays. . . .

When I began teaching in the school, Schulenburg was a junior-size Notre Dame on the gridiron. We were hard to beat in interschool athletics, but that's about all we excelled in. Our neighbors kidded us about "all brawn, no brain." But the University Interscholastic League, which offers a contest for about everything you can name, sponsors a spring competition which includes "literary" events as well as athletics. And some of the kids thought it was about time their school won something besides the track meet. Besides, some of the underclassmen thought maybe they might look pretty good on a stage, and they didn't want to wait until they were seniors to find out.

### THREE-POINT PROGRAM

Our program called for three things—hard work, a serious attitude, and careful selection of scripts. . . . That original Dramatics Club consisted of ten girls—no boys. And we had organized primarily for the purpose of entering the University Interscholastic League One-Act Play Contest.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

## Vital Challenge to Athletes Issued by Superintendent

(Editor's Note: The following open letter was sent to the faculty and students of Sherman High School by Superintendent Byron Davis. It captures so well the philosophy of education and morale development through athletics, the Leaguer is pleased to carry the main points of Mr. Davis' letter.)

**SHERMAN PUBLIC SCHOOLS**  
**SHERMAN, TEXAS**

January 26, 1954.

Greetings to Faculty and Students Sherman High School

Subject: Open Letter to Present and Future Athletes.

Do you entertain ambitions to become a "Top-notch Athlete"? This question applies to both boys and girls, for either may now gain fame in sports. Girls now achieve great success in tennis, golf, bowling, archery, casting, shooting, basketball, etc. Boys, of course, still have more events in which they may participate. But this let-

ter is addressed to both boys and girls.

**IT TAKES SMART BOYS TO BE TOP ATHLETES.** The day of the "dumb football player" is ancient history. Few universities will accept an athlete unless he is in the upper fifty per cent of his graduating class. The coaching staff at one university has made this statement: "The coaching staff is seeking athletic prospects of a high caliber who are interested first in obtaining a good education and second in participating in the large variety of varsity sports available to students."

Coaches are looking for the boy who has demonstrated that he possesses the following attributes:

1. Mental Alertness
2. Physical Dexterity
3. Moral Courage

**WHY ARE THE BEST COACHES LOOKING FOR THIS TYPE OF YOUNG MAN?** First, it takes

a bright, alert boy to compete in athletics. College men are generally the "cream of the crop." A boy who has not taught himself to think clearly and quickly will be unable to hold his own with boys who possess this ability.

**MENTAL ALERTNESS HAS TO BE DEVELOPED.** One has to train himself to think clearly and quickly. This can best be done by taking those courses which give the student more opportunity to develop his reasoning powers. English, history, mathematics, science, foreign language, commercial law, and bookkeeping are typical departments which give such training.

There is a striking similarity between the thought processes used in analyzing a football diagram and diagnosing a blueprint in mechanical drawing.

Learning numerous complicated plays in football, which involves

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

## Regional Tournaments Near In Girls' Basketball Races

Girls' basketball regional centers and directors are preparing for the regional championships in Conferences AA, A, and B. The last date for certifying district winners in girls' basketball for all conferences in February 27th. The regional tournaments must be concluded by March 6th.

For the 1953-54 basketball season the State Executive Committee has authorized on a trial basis the following schedule for selecting regional champions in Conferences A and AA: there will be a one-game play-off on Monday or Tuesday, March 1 or 2, to determine which teams will qualify for the regional

tournament to be held the following Saturday, March 6. This will mean that there will be only four teams represented at the regional tournament in Conferences A-AA. It is hoped that this plan will allow teams to eliminate some of the travel involved in determining the (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

## Good Tennis Demands Mastery of Fine Points

(Editor's Note: The following article appeared in the latest issue of Lagniappe, the news letter of the Row-Peterson Company, Evanston, Illinois, and is published with their permission. As is noted in the article, I. E. Clark and his students have worked out an answer to getting other stu-

dent and audiences interested in dramatics.)

After two successful years at Schreiner, Elkins enrolled at The University of Texas where he won eight varsity letters; three in foot-

ball, three in basketball, two in track.

He was captain of the 1932 Longhorn basketball team.

Not only an athlete, he was a scholar as well. Elkins was awarded a Rhodes scholarship and took his Ph.D. at Oxford.

He is now president of Texas Western College at El Paso.

Elkins also made honorable mention All-State Tournament team in 1926.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

## ONE-ACT TITLES MUST BE FILED

One-Act Play Titles should be sent to the State Office as soon as possible. The official registration card for the One-Act Play Contest cannot be sent to schools until the play title is received. Plays not duly registered in the State Office are ineligible. See Rule 3F, page 47, Constitution and Rules.

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## Good Tennis Demands Mastery of Fine Points

**By DR. D. A. PENICK**  
**UT Tennis Coach**

As the tennis season for 1954 begins, a few suggestions may be in order.

In the first place we rejoice in the fact that interest in tennis is growing fast in the schools of Texas. Many administrators are alive to the lasting value of tennis for boys and girls, a value which can continue through life, and are therefore doing more for the game in their schools.

More and more teachers are actively promoting the game by their interest and their help in coaching the students and using their influence in securing for the players better courts and more equipment.

In many places citizens who appreciate the values of tennis are actively supporting the game with their influence and their money.

Especially is interest in the game increasing rapidly among the boys and girls themselves, even among participants in other sports. The outlook is bright.

It may not be amiss to offer a

few definite suggestions to all who are interested in tennis.

In the first place tennis is a game of the mind, of real educational value. No one can become a good tennis player who does not use his head. He must think. He must concentrate. What can be more helpful in life than to be able to think clearly and to be able to exercise complete control over one's mind? Only by so doing will he be able to control his racket and his ball.

No one will make a good tennis player who is not willing to work hard, to practice, to follow the rules of the game, to make himself follow the simple fundamentals of the game.

No one should undertake to instruct the player who is unwilling to study the fine points of the game and learn how to present them to the boys and girls. That is not hard to do. There are many good books available. The Lawn Tennis Rule Book should be owned and studied and taught by the coaches. They should attend clinics themselves and have clinics for the children. More and more efforts are being made by the Texas Lawn Tennis Association to have more clinics in the schools. There should be a good clinic held at every tournament. There are many good coaches in our schools who are capable and willing to help the less experienced in such matters. Call on them for help. We always have a clinic at the state meet in Austin, but it is too brief and should be preceded by many others over the state at sectional and district meets. If any sections or districts are interested in having a clinic write to Mr. Kidd or Mr. Williams and we will see what can be done about it.



## Vital Challenge

Leadership in all fields of endeavor has played a vital part in carrying the United States to its powerful and dominant role in world affairs today.

There is no greater opportunity for cultivating and developing leadership in various channels than in our public high schools. The debate team, school newspaper, band, athletic teams, drama, number sense, ready writing, and related activities all provide extra stimulus and encouragement.

One of the reasons so many of our leaders today still come from rural areas and smaller communities is that it is the smaller schools which have always kept the vision of providing the extra challenge to confront talented youngsters.

Far too many big city schools have relied solely on athletic teams to express school spirit and to provide an outlet for youthful energies. Certainly athletics are fine and are indeed the showcase of school enthusiasm, however, athletics alone can never challenge the imagination nor present opportunities for training which will be reflected in the future lives of today's students.

To fulfill its obligations to all students, a high school must provide the challenge of all interests. Providing the challenge, such a school will play its true and proud part in developing leaders for tomorrow.

## Communication Value Proven

Communication is the vehicle on which prehistoric man has ridden to his present stage of civilization. The ability to communicate ideas from one man to another has been absolutely necessary to progress all the way from the first savage cries of distress to the present insurance salesman who now convinces you to buy a policy. All other things being equal, the man who can best convince you of something, or sell you an idea, will be among the most successful in his field.

Those organizations which are now promoting speech in the form of debate, extemporaneous speaking, declamation, and drama are doing so because of a realization that nothing is more important in our search for recognition, response, new experiences, and security—which are said to be the four wishes of man.

Jos. J. Vincent  
Superintendent South Park Schools  
Beaumont

## Make Visit a Test

The public schools of Texas will be celebrating Texas Public School Week, March 1-7. The purpose of this special week is to get parents to visit their own local school unit.

Parents wish to see their own boys and girls in action, so it should be desirable to plan special events using the students in such a way as to have them exhibit some of the skills and information that they have acquired in the school.

Within recent weeks, there has been considerable criticism of the public schools and their failure to teach spelling and writing as "in the good old days." As a part of the program, it might be well to arrange a spelling bee between some of the parents and the pupils to see who can do the best job of spelling. The League will provide a test list for high-school groups and also grade-school groups. It is a good guess that the school children will outspell and outwrite the adult group.

Another interesting activity would be to arrange a discussion topic and let the high-school seniors take on a citizens group on some current local issue.

Our critics have been quick to seize upon the opportunity to point out the weaknesses but this week affords an opportunity for the schools to present the positive side of their program.

## Tame the Tongue

Men have been successful in the taming of animals, birds, reptiles, and in mastering other elements of nature but the "tongue of man" has not been tamed.

It is a deadly poison and can be like a little spark in setting aflame a vast forest.

All about us we can see charges and countercharges being made against individuals and nations. These factors all point up the importance of the written and spoken word.

One of the aims and purposes of the extracurricular program in speech, writing and journalism is to help direct the high-school student through these troublesome waters, as the very small rudder on a ship steers the ship in the direction of its ultimate goal.

In the high school journalism, debate, extemporaneous speech and similar activities, the student receives special training in the use of words. Under the skilled direction of the teacher, the pupil acquires attitudes and ideals concerning speech and writing that help him to control that insignificant part of the human anatomy known as "the tongue."

When we learn to control the tongue, we may be able to eliminate some of the causes of war and the contentions arising among individuals.



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TALKING IT OVER—League Director Rodney J. Kidd points to the record in the hammer throw as he and Vern L. Johnson of Salt Lake City discuss the 1915 meet in which Johnson competed. Listening to the conversation is Mrs. Johnson. The

Salt Lake City man dropped by the League office to chat about old times and register mild displeasure over officiating which he maintains might have cost him a record in the event.

## 'Friendly Protest' Delivered By 1915 Track, Field Athlete

What was probably one of the friendliest "protests" ever submitted was received in the League office last month.

Vernon L. Johnson, Salt Lake City carpenter and contractor, dropped by the office as he retraced his youthful days as an athlete from Jacksonville, Texas. Accompanying him was Mrs. Johnson, who was visiting the state for her first time.

Johnson admitted that he never had "felt quite right" about the way the hammer throw was officiated in 1915. Johnson made the longest throw of qualifying rounds but when it came to the finals, the wire on the hammer broke and he was forced to throw with a short wire which had been wound together.

Despite the protests of Jacksonville Coach Warren Moore and Johnson, his throw with the short-wire was counted as his toss for the day despite the fact that a regulation hammer was later secured and used by later contestants "after three or four of us" had to use the short wire, Johnson said.

League records show that Johnson's throw with the short hammer still was good enough for a third place in the hammer throw and third place in the pole vault in the 1915 State Meet. "It was a big thrill coming down here to the State Meet," Johnson said in recalling his trip to Austin as a high-school boy.

Rodney Kidd, League director, and Dr. Rhea Williams, athletic director, assured Johnson that such a thing could not occur under present League supervision.

Johnson left Texas during World War I and met his wife while stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah. Since marrying and living in Salt Lake City, Johnson has been back to Texas only one time.

He was amazed at the growth of Jacksonville and Austin. "There have been tremendous strides made here since I came to Austin in 1915," he said.

After an informal chat with Mr. Kidd, the Johnsons left for San Antonio. But not before the friendly big man added, "I still think I could have won that hammer throw," to his goodbye.

## There's A Reason

The question as to whether the UIL should attempt to organize and set up special League-sponsored junior high school districts for spring meet contests has been a controversial one for several years.

First, junior high schools vary in size and the number of grades included in the junior high school unit. There is no uniformity of size or organization in junior high school units at the present time. In one area, junior high schools will include grades eight and nine; in another, grades seven, eight and nine; in still another, grades eight, nine and the first half of the tenth. There are a few grade schools composed of grades six, seven, and eight that call themselves junior high schools. Under the League's definition of a junior high school these schools are classified as grade schools.

A second problem involved in a junior high school district organization is that in one area the junior high schools will join the League to participate in band contests only. In another, the junior high schools will join the League to participate in only a few of the literary contests. There is no common purpose such as we have in the regular four-year high schools.

On numerous occasions, the question of providing for a junior high school conference has come before the Legislative Advisory Council. Each time the Council has discussed the matter at length and has finally voted overwhelmingly against any junior high school classification for football or basketball purposes. For the first time this year, the League office has attempted to set up strictly junior high school spring meet districts. The office has encouraged these districts to organize for spring meet participation but to date only five districts have said they would take part.

It has been the policy of the League to take up and regulate only those school activities that the public schools want regulated and, to date, the public schools have turned down any League-sponsored junior high school conference such as we have for the four-year high schools.

## Five Journalism Scholarships Now Available

AUSTIN (Spl.)—Five scholarships of \$200 each for freshman students planning to major in journalism will be offered annually by The University of Texas through a new gift from the George W. Brackenridge estate.

Trustees of the estate said they propose to give the five scholarships annually beginning with the 1954-55 school year. They will be known as the George W. Brackenridge Journalism Scholarships.

Announcements have been sent to all Texas high schools so that graduating seniors interested in studying journalism at the University may apply for the awards. Applications should be filed by March 15 on special forms which may be obtained by writing to the Committee on Loans and Scholarship Information, Box 7994, University Station, Austin 12.

Paul J. Thompson, director of the University's School of Journalism, was notified of the gift by the following trustees of the Brackenridge Estate, all of whom are connected with the San Antonio Express Publishing Company: Frank G. Huntress, president; Frank G. Huntress, Jr., executive vice-president; J. B. McDaniel, Jr., business manager; and Leroy G. Denman, Jr., a member of the firm of Denman, Franklin and Denman, its attorneys.

"In selecting the Journalism School the trustees were motivated by the interest which Mr. Brackenridge took in journalism and the fact that his estate owns a very substantial interest in the Express Publishing Company which publishes the San Antonio Express and the San Antonio News," Denman pointed out.

University authorities will select scholarship recipients, placing primary emphasis upon high scholastic standing. At the same time, they will attempt to reward students of good character who are contributing to their own support and who desire a college education in journalism.

(It was in 1915 that R. Giles of Temple set the last record in the hammer throw of 143 feet, 11 inches. The event was discontinued after the 1916 meet.)

The Johnson's address is 450 East Eighth South, Salt Lake City, Utah.

## Palacios Schoolmen Push Junior High Grid Program

In September 1948, The Palacios Jr. High School decided to try to enter a program of athletics as an extra-curricular activity. At that time, as now, there was no budget for such a program, therefore, arrangements had to be made to borrow enough money to purchase 25 Jr. High School football uniforms. From that meager start we have now progressed to a point where we have complete uniforms, of the best type, for over 60 football players and complete sets for all other athletic activities.

During this building period the Jr. High School has not had to ask for a dime from any other source. It has been completely self-supporting. Most of the proceeds have come from game receipts and from the boys, themselves, working extra at some school activity to raise some additional funds. We believe the following things have made all this possible:

1. Fine support from all local advertising agencies.
2. Fine school spirit (kept bolstered by good teachers).
3. Careful buying and planning by coaches and school officials. No money wasted. When we have it, we buy it.
4. School parades, etc., before selected home games. This builds community interests.
5. Every advantage offered to Sr. team is also offered to the Jr. team, including awards, banquets, etc.
6. Best of news service from the local newspaper.
7. Arrangements of playing schedule.
8. Close cooperation with the high school on all programs.

The operation of the program is very simple; the coach handles the entire program and all sports are coached in two teams. For example: "A" team is composed of all boys who have good body coordination and are fully enough developed. "B" team is composed of all other boys in school who wish to participate. Approximately 50% of all boys are entered in some organized sport. "B" team boys work from 45 minutes to 1 hour each day, and "A" team works from one to two hours (some time is spent after school, when necessary, for additional

practice). The "A" team plays a regular inter-school schedule, when it can be obtained, and all of them are played on a home and home basis.

The "B" team does not play any games away from home, but spend their time learning fundamentals of the different sports. We usually have one intra-squad game a year with this team, creating interest among the classes from which the students come.

The running of the two teams have a distinct advantage over the running of just one large team.

1. It separates the experienced from the inexperienced.
2. It separates the large boys from the small boys.
3. It stops so many injuries. Better physical condition and more coached fundamentals.
4. It reaches more boys, giving a chance for twice as many to participate.

Listed below are a few of the many advantages of a program such as ours.

1. Many boys that would otherwise quit, are being kept in school because of their interest in sports. This fact is proven by the large decrease in withdrawals since this program has started.
2. The program has decreased the number of failures and repeaters, as all students must pass their work weekly to participate. All students doing poor work are forced to drop their athletics until satisfactory work is again being done.
3. Large reduction in discipline problems, as any student who causes trouble in school cannot participate in our program.
4. Develops a good clean competitive spirit among all the boys. This is carried on in their classes and their later lives.
5. Teaches good clean living to students who might be tempted to go astray at this critical age.
6. Reduces the juvenile delinquency in the town. Gives an outlet to some boys that otherwise would be using

## High School Press

By BILL HARDING

It is with considerable regret that I write what will be my last High School Press Column for the Leaguer.

Working with high-school journalism teachers and high-school staffs this school year has been a rewarding thrill. The enthusiasm, determination, and eagerness to learn has been a "shot in the arm" to the Director of Journalism.

I have been surprised at some of the high caliber work being done in the field of high-school newspapers. Much of it approaches professional ability.

There are a few random thoughts I should like to leave with high-school papers, by way of emphasis on several impressions I have gathered over the school year.

A high-school paper has one primary function—BEING OF SERVICE. There are several major functions including informing, influencing, entertaining, and uniting, but that can all be summarized under the one big function of service.

Being of service does not stop with reporting scores of the games, who was elected FFA sweetheart and the like. To be of service, a paper has to have active circulation and thorough readership. Its effectiveness is determined by the thoroughness with which a paper covers all phases of activity and mastery of the various techniques which go into producing a paper.

The school paper should be of service to the students through giving recognition to those organizations and individuals which have worked hard toward making school life as pleasant as possible. It should report the unusual and the interpretive article as well as routine news.

It should present "dry" statistical information in as interesting a manner as possible.

The school paper should be of service to its faculty by recognizing their contribution, their problems, and their loyalty. An active boost or editorial backing them in their

efforts for more pay would be welcome.

The paper should be of service to the administration by making the public aware of the needs of the school, the shortages of equipment, overcrowded conditions, bond issues, care of school property.

The paper should be of service to the community by presenting a fair, realistic picture of today's teenagers. Too often, the general public hears only of the "strays" that get involved in burglaries, accidents caused by reckless driving, etc.

The school paper is being of service to itself when it contributes to the betterment of all the above groups. Its worth is determined by the regard in which it is held.

Editorials are not as strong as they could be. One college president recently made a remark that his observation of high-school papers brought him to conclude that they are too concerned with fault finding with the administration.

That conclusion rather obviously pinpointed this college president as a man who had no real knowledge of high-school journalism. There is little fault finding in our high-school papers.

College newspapers have been much more inclined toward pointing out faults that they considered needed correction.

Any high-school newspaper should be willing to take a stand against some situation which needs correcting. Any such stand should be more than "we are against sin." A solution should be offered. A criticism serves little good unless some way is indicated in which the trouble would be overcome.

ANOTHER ONE  
The stencils have been cut and pages are being run off for another ILPC pamphlet, on "How To Replace the Gossip Column."

This much maligned column is discussed at some length and several substitute devices which will take the place and contribute a "positive" reaction from the readers.



### SIDELINE COACHING

Officials shall rule a violation all coaching from the sideline by the coach, as specified in Rule 10, Section 6 of the joint basketball rules for 1954. The official interpretations of the SBOA will be in effect for 1953-54 basketball season in University Interscholastic League basketball competition, except that sideline coaching as stated in the rules shall be enforced.

### MISSPELLED WORDS

There is an error in the Word Lists for Spelling Contests. Change the following: on page 15, column 11, the word degradation to the correct spelling, degradation. On page 10, column 15, straightforward should be changed to straightforward.

### ROCKDALE

Rockdale placed on probation in football for 1954-55 year for using ineligible players in non-conference "A" games. Action recommended by Football 22 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 1953-54 season in Boys' Basketball for mistreatment of officials.

### 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 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:

Page 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 playing game, August 27, 1954.

First date for playing game, September 10, 1954.

Conference AA, A, B, Six-man—  
First date for fall playing game, 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 6, column 9, the 30th word should be "scatter" instead of "scotter."

GEORGE HOLST  
Coach

J. C. SMITH  
Principal

(Editor's Note: A partial discussion to the problem is contained in the editorial 'There's a Reason'.)





A number of new scripts have been received from the publishers for the Interscholastic League Drama Service. These may be borrowed from the Service for a reading period of two weeks by sending a request to the Service, Box 8028, University Station, Austin, Texas. The plays must not be copied in any way. If they are royalty plays, royalty payments must be made to the publishers. Production copies of plays must be purchased from the publishers. Directors ordering plays should allow at least two weeks for the scripts to arrive.

A number of directors erroneously think that the Service sells play books. The plays in the Drama Service are for reading purposes only. Please do not send money to purchase books. A charge of 10c per package is made to cover cost of mailing and handling. In addition, 5c per day per package is charged on all material kept over time.

From Dramatic Publishing Company, 1706 South Prairie Ave., Chicago 16, Ill.:

**LOVE AND ALEXANDER BOTTS**, 4m, 2w; Royalty \$10 (admission charged) \$5 (no admission charged); comedy in one act, by William Hazlett Upton with production notes by Eric Volkert. 50c per copy. A tractor salesman solves some love tangles.

**THE PLUM TREE**, 7w; Royalty \$10 and \$5; one-act play dramatized by Luella E. McMahon and Ruth Sergel, from the story by Mary Ellen Chase. 50c per copy. A serious play in which three old ladies are leaving for the State Hospital to which they have been committed.

**OPENING NIGHT**, 1m, 10w; Royalty \$10 and \$5; one-act comedy; adapted by Roland Fernand from the short story by Cornelia Otis Skinner. 50c per copy. Backstage at an opening night on Broadway.

**SEEDS OF SUSPICION**, 4m, 4w; Royalty \$10 and \$5; one-act drama; adapted by John McGreevey from Dorothy L. Sayers' **SUSPICION**. A young husband gets mixed up with a horrifying situation—poison, mystery, and killers.

**CINDERELLA COTTAGE**, 5m, 5w; Royalty \$10-\$25; three-act comedy, by William Davidson. 75c a copy. A sort of **YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU** family gets all involved in a housing situation.

**BOOKS AND CROOKS**, 6m, 5w; Royalty \$10-\$25; three-act comedy; by Newt Mitzman and William Dalzell. 85c per copy. Two good-natured crooks take over a high school and run it.

**MY LITTLE MARGIE**, 6m, 6w; Royalty \$35; three-act comedy,

from the television program of the same name. In this one, Margie meddles in her father's business affairs, involves herself in several love affairs, all on account of a trip to Indo-China. Play has one set.

**I LOVE LUCY**, 5m, 5w; Royalty \$50; three-act comedy; from the television program of the same name. Lucy tries to help Ricky get a better job and messes everything up. This is adapted from the script in which Lucy makes like a character from **TO-BACCO ROAD** in order to get even with Ricky, and his boss shows up.

**THE RUGGLES**, 7m, 5w; Royalty \$25; three-act comedy by Irving Phillips, based on the television series. 85c a copy. The children try to save Dad from an entangling situation.

**MR. ICEBOX**, 11m, 7w; Royalty \$25; three-act comedy by Glenn Hughes from the story "Tightwad" by Paul Gallico. 85c a copy. This is a play concerning journalists and a kidnapping.

**SILAS MARNER**, 9m, 7w; Royalty \$10-\$25; three-act comedy by Luella E. McMahon from the novel by George Eliot. 85c a copy. The scene is played in one interior and recounts the story of the miser who found real happiness through the love of a child.

From the Walter H. Baker Co., Boston 16, Mass.: **BE HAPPY GO WACKY** 8m, 8w; Royalty \$10; three-act comedy by Jay Tobias. 75c a copy. Twins use witchcraft to help their family out of domestic difficulties.

**THREE MEN ON A STRING**, 6m, 8w (6 extra men can be used); Royalty \$10; three-act comedy by Bettye Knapp. 75c a copy.

From the Samuel French Co., 25 W. 45th St., New York 3, N.Y.: **PUNKEY DOODLE**, 3m, 7w; Royalty \$10; three-act comedy by Tom Taggart. 75c a copy. The whim of a notorious actress upsets a staid New England town.

**MATILDA**, 5m, 3w; Royalty \$15; three-act comedy by Ira Avery. 75c a copy. An unconventional maid helps get a household straightened out.

**GONE TO THE DOGS**, 4m, 6w; Royalty \$10; three-act comedy by Esther Faust. 75c a copy. The play concerns the happenings in a family when a rich aunt's will is found to be made out to a pair of dogs.

From Dramatists Play Service, 14 E. 38th St., New York, N.Y.: **THE BRASS RING**, 6m, 5w; Royalty \$25; three-act play (part fantasy) by Irving Elman. 90c a copy. A business man, bound down by obligations, dreams of what his life might have been, only to find that he has had a good life after all.

## Variety of Comments Given On Debate Change Proposals

Last month's *Leaguer* carried the proposed changes in the Debate Plan for next year. There has been considerable reaction to a number of points in this plan. If certain sections are not worthy of inclusion, they, of course, will not be included. Here are a number of letters received from debate coaches and others commenting on the proposed changes. The State Office welcomes all suggestions and commentaries.

From Elvin Mathis, Debate Coach, Carney High School, O'Brien, Texas, comes this letter: "I read with interest the article in the *Leaguer* regarding the proposed changes in the Debate Contest. The changes seemed to be good ones, on the whole. I am wondering about two things dealing with it, however.

"What effect will it make by moving the debate season to the basketball season in small schools? Since basketball dominates most of the week-days and the week-ends in small schools, would it be advisable to recommend certain definite nights (or days) in the week for the debate contests?"

"The other is in regard to Article VIII, Section 12, page 20 of the Constitution and Rules (This applies to double representation and at present prohibits the same contestant from representing his school in more than one public speaking event). Would not a continuation of this have the same application of denying a talented athlete from participating in both football and basketball? I approve of the restriction now since debate, extemp speech, and declamation have the same season. But with debate being concluded by mid-March, I would think that the debaters should be allowed then to go in extemp or declamation if they were good enough. (Editor's note: If the plan is adopted, debaters will be eligible for entry in another speech event in the regular spring meet. One of the reasons for the proposed change was so that debaters could participate in another activity.)

"Incidentally, I am the Debate Director of District 11B and I have the approval of the District Executive Committee to use the Round-Robin style with two teams from each school if four or fewer than four schools are represented. We are also moving the date of the debate contests from our other literary events if such a change will improve the Debate Contest.

"We are planning to have an Invitational Tournament in early March. I believe we can get at least six schools to participate.

"For next year's topic, we recommend Federal Revenue, Foreign Trade, and Labor-Management, in that order from first to third choice."

Harry C. Farrell, Jr., Temple High School:

"As a debate coach, I was particularly interested in the possibility of the debate seasons beginning at a specified time. I am not at all certain that six weeks would be enough time and yet I certainly feel something should be done to cut the season down.

"I feel that the debate season is too long at present and as a result it is burdening not only the students but the coaches. It is also keeping students from entering debate because it has become a full-time activity. Students find it difficult to debate and do anything else in the way of school activities. I do not feel it is wise for the average high school student to devote all of his spare time to only one interest. I sometimes believe that many schools that have dropped debate might show renewed interest if we could cut down on the season and the expense that is now necessary to be able to begin to compete with more wealthy schools.

"Some students work on the question all summer. As soon as school begins in September debates begin. To be able to compete with these early starters, all schools must do the same thing. Schools unwilling to devote around eight months of concentrated work on debate stand little chance of winning many debates. I feel this has discouraged some schools and as a result they no longer have debate teams. Tournaments begin in November. My students feel we should attend as many tournaments as possible. Such trips are expensive and many schools cannot afford to make very many of these tournaments.

"If the season were shortened and no debates could be held and no tournaments could be attended before a specified time, I feel that in the end, debate would attract

more students, and more schools would enter the activity. I also feel the debate question should not be announced until the beginning of the debate season. This would force the student to depend less on debate handbooks and more on his own research and reading.

"We began our season this year in October (later than many schools). From now on until the middle of April we must live, eat, and sleep debate if we are to be good enough to compete in the present set-up.

From Joyce Gray McCown, Dalhart High School:

"I have been coaching debate in Texas schools for five years now. Last year we took both a boy's team and a girl's team to State Meet, so I am somewhat acquainted with the problems.

"I feel that moving the debate season to February would cut it too short. Teaching in a Conference A school, I find that almost nothing can be accomplished in Speech until the end of the football season. Our weather (Note: Dalhart is in the upper corner of the Panhandle) during February is also very unpredictable. It might be difficult to get to District and Regional Meets.

"I think that it might be a good idea to change the debate meet to a separate time from the other contests in District and Regional, but I do feel that holding the Debate State Meets separate from other contests would make it hard on small schools as far from Austin as is ours.

"I am sorry that I didn't send news of our tournament which was held for schools in this area December 11 and 12, but I did appreciate your listing the other tournaments in the *Leaguer*."

From John R. Holcomb, Reagan Senior High School, Houston:

"The poetry reading contest is one that we should include and the proposals for the contest seem to

me to be very satisfactory.

"I wish to register three objections to the proposed changes in the debate contest. In the first place I am opposed to abolition of the two divisions—one for boys and one for girls. Why not keep these divisions as they are and allow each school to enter a third team which must be a girl's team if entered in the girls' division and either a boy's team or a mixed team if entered in the boys' division. This would allow for increased participation. I have observed that in states where there is not a separate division for girls that there is little participation in debate work on their part. Interest among girls in debate has been great in Texas. I hope we do not destroy the interest that has been built up.

"The second objection I have is to the reduction of time limits on speeches. Students need every minute of the time now allotted for speeches, in order to approach a satisfactory presentation of either side of the question. With the time students put into preparation for contest debating, they should be allowed time to properly present their arguments.

"The speech activities of the University Interscholastic League serve as a great motivating force in our speech classes. My third objection is that we must not begin Interscholastic League competition as soon as you suggest. The speech students and teachers would like to see the program ended a little sooner, but not so soon as you have indicated. Most of our practice speech tournaments come in February and March. These are tournaments where we can enter large numbers of students and where we feel they get so much of their development.

"I would like to recommend adoption of a debate subject that will hold more interest for the students and audiences as well.

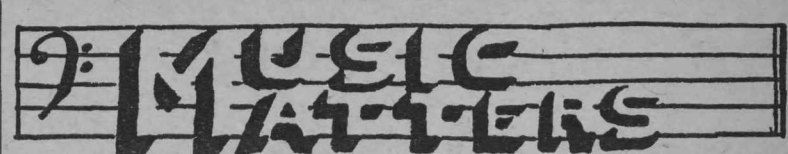
## Water Problem Still Boosted

Using and controlling both underground and surface water is a major Texas economic problem. Demands by both industry and agriculture are outgrowing the supply of water available.

Many educators favor using some phase of this problem as a high-school debate question. Topics that have been suggested are:

- (1) Resolved, that the State Board of Water Engineers should prororate the use of surface and underground water in Texas
- (2) Resolved, that all River Valley authorities should be controlled by the Federal Government
- (3) Resolved, that private enterprise should construct dams on Texas rivers to facilitate flood control and to develop power

During the month of April, one or all three of these propositions will be submitted to member schools as possible debate questions, along with others. Now is the time to send in your suggestions for next year's debate topics.



The Interscholastic Leaguer is the official newspaper of the Interscholastic League. Because of this, we have decided that it would be a good idea to publish in this column each month all the deadlines for entry which will occur before the next issue.

- February 20: Region V—Vocal Concert, Vocal and Instrumental Solos and Ensembles.
- February 27: Region VII—Band Concert and Band Solos; Region IV—Twirling, Orchestra Concert, Instrumental Solos and Ensembles.
- February 28 (March 1): Region VIII—Vocal Concert, Solos and Ensembles.
- March 4: Region VI—Band and Orchestra Concert; Instrumental Solos and Ensembles.
- March 5: Region VIII—Junior High School entries.
- March 6: Region I—Vocal Concert, Solos and Ensembles. Region VII—Orchestra and Vocal Concert; Orchestra and Vo-

cal Solos and Ensembles. Region VIII—Marching; Band Concert and Instrumental Solos and Ensembles.

- March 12: Region II—Vocal Concert; Solos and Ensembles.
- March 13: Region XI—Instrumental Solos and Ensembles.
- March 18: Region XI—Vocal Concert, Solos and Ensembles.
- March 19: Region IX—Band Concert and Instrumental Solos and Ensembles.
- March 20: Region V—Band and Orchestra Concerts.

May we remind school officials that duplicate entry blanks must be mailed to the State Office on the same day that originals are mailed to regional headquarters. Your entries will not be officially accepted until a certification has been sent from the State Office to regional headquarters stating that duplicate entries have been received.

### AUDITIONS

We were interested to get word that another Region, by mutual agreement, had decided to cancel all auditions and abide by the 20 per cent limitation. Regions XI and III will have no auditions in 1954.

Music educators and administrators, while considering this business of auditions, should keep the basic principle uppermost in mind. This principle, or question, may be stated briefly as follows: Is solo competition designed to motivate, encourage and recognize the gifted child; or, is solo competition designed as a sort of motivating whip for the average, run-of-the-mill, semi-interested student? When educators can agree on the answer to those questions, the problem of auditions, overcrowding, standards of adjudication and higher competition will, in the main, solve themselves.

### PROBLEM

A problem has arisen in those regions which had their marching contests in the Fall. In essence, it consists of whether or not a student who participated in the marching contest in the Fall is eligible to play a solo or play in an ensemble even though his band does not participate in the concert competition. Our interpretation has been that the marching competition has absolutely nothing to do with the concert competition. A student must be a member of an organization which is currently participating in the concert competition before he may play a solo or perform in an ensemble.

As previously stated, we are going to ask the State Executive Committee to change the rules to read in this fashion before next year. Also, we are going to ask for a rule stating that a student who enters twirling competition must be a member of a band which is currently competing in the marching competition. This will mean, among other things, that the twirling will have to be held at the same time as the marching competition.

### ANOTHER PROBLEM

Currently about half our mail consists of letters relating to the problem of grade schools which paid a \$1 membership fee but failed a music acceptance card as "junior high schools." While checking the lists of eligible schools against the membership files, we found a large group of these "junior high schools" missing. Form letters to the school officials notifying them that they had not registered brought a storm of protest. After checking back against the lists of grade school members, we find that most of these schools are members of the League and under the present regulations of music competition, may advance to Conference C or CC for music competition.

We are contemplating the construction of a regulation which will prohibit any school unit which is not a high school or which is not a junior high school including the ninth grade from participating in the Regional Competition. What do you think of this idea? Keep in mind the two basic questions in the second paragraph of this column and inform us of your opinion.

### Teaching Jobs Open In Hawaiian Schools

AUSTIN (Spl.)—Hawaii public schools have 125 vacancies on the pre-school-primary and elementary levels for the 1954-55 school year, says Dr. Hob Gray, University of Texas Teacher Placement Service director.

Applications from kindergarten and elementary teachers will be welcomed, he said.

Salary information and other details may be obtained by writing Teacher Placement Service, University of Texas, Austin 12.

## Song for Centennial Sought by TFMC

MRS. T. A. MITCHELL

Chairman of Contest Committee Texas Federation of Music Clubs

The sole plan of the Texas Federation of Music Clubs is to further the appreciation of music in the state, especially music by our Texas composers. The best way to do this is to encourage our children, music teachers, schools and colleges to play and hear music composed in the state of Texas. Music to live must be played and heard.

The State Board of Education and the Texas Federation of Music Clubs are sponsoring a contest for an official Texas Public School Centennial Song by authority of the Texas Legislature. The contest is open to any student, school, or individual, and the rules governing the contest follow:

With the exception of the win-

ning composition, all manuscripts will be returned to all contestants immediately following the announcement of the winning song. The chairman and the judges will use every care in protecting the submitted manuscripts while they are in their possession, but will not be responsible for any claims arising out of the loss, damage or destruction of said compositions, however caused.

Your name must not appear on the manuscript. Each composition will be given a number and the names of the candidates will not be known to the judges until the winner is selected.

Please enclose a self-addressed and stamped envelope for the return of your composition.

Send all entries to Mrs. T. A. Mitchell, Chairman of Contest Committee, Texas Federation of Music Clubs, 1704 Martel, Fort Worth, Texas.

## Regional Play Near In Girls' Cage Race

(Continued from Page 1)

regional champion and at the same time increase interest in the play-offs by having the games played near the homes of the competing schools.

For an illustration, in Region I Conference AA, the winner of District 1 will play the winner of District 2, 3 vs. 4, with the respective winners going to the regional tournament. This same pattern is followed in each region in each conference.

In Conference AA the following districts have drawn byes and will automatically certify to the regional tournament: Region II, District 6; Region III, District 8; Region IV, District 12; Region V, District 17; Region VII, District 22.

In Conference A, Region IV, District 13 drew a bye and will automatically certify to the regional tournament.

If the two schools involved in the first round of the regional play-off cannot agree on a site to play the game, a coin will have to be tossed to determine where the game is to be played.

It should be specifically noted that the first round games are part of the regional play-off and are not to be classified as bi-district games.

It should be noted in the regional tournament for Conferences AA and A that these conferences are merged into one tournament and the winner is to represent that region at the State Meet in the Conference AA-A Division. The Fourth Annual Girls' Basketball State Championship Tournament will be held in Austin in Gregory Gymnasium on March 11, 12, and 13.

There are 845 schools competing under the League's girls' basketball plan this year, as compared to 840 last year. The reception of the new program far surpassed the expectations of League officials. If this trend continues, the girls' basketball program will equal the popularity of the boys' basketball program.

Regional play-offs in girls' Conference B will be held through the cooperation of colleges, using facilities and staffs offered by the educational institutions.

Region I: Districts 1-13, inclusive. West Texas State College, Canyon. Mr. Hatcher Brown and Mrs. Joann Reynolds, co-chairmen.

Region II: Districts 14-25, inclusive. Howard Payne College, Brownwood. Dr. Z. T. Huff and Mrs. Jack Brewer, co-chairmen.

Region III: Districts 26-38, inclusive. Southern Methodist University, Dallas. Dr. Steve Brown

and Mrs. Harry E. Weber, co-chairmen.

Region IV: Districts 39-53, inclusive. Kilgore College, Kilgore. Mr. James Monroe Parks and Miss Ruth Green, co-chairmen.

Region V: Districts 54-65, inclusive. University of Houston, Houston. Mr. Walter Williams and Miss Sue Garrison, co-chairmen.

Region VI: Districts 66-75, inclusive. Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos. Mr. Frank Gensberg and Dr. Jean A. Smith, co-chairmen.

Region VII: Districts 76-82, inclusive. Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville. Mr. Robert Stevens and Miss Nan Roberts, co-chairmen.

Region VIII: Districts 83-86, inclusive. Odessa College, Odessa. Mr. Wallace E. Snelson and Mrs. Mary Beth Holm, co-chairmen.

### Conference AA-A

Regional play-offs in girls' Conference AA-A will be held through the cooperation of colleges, using facilities and staffs offered by the educational institutions:

Region I: Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, AA; 1, 2, 3, 4, A. West Texas State College, Canyon. Mr. Hatcher Brown and Mrs. Joann Reynolds, co-chairmen.

Region II: Districts 5, 6, 7, AA; 5, 6, 7, A. Texas Technological College, Lubbock. Mr. Morley Jennings and Dr. Mary Dabney, co-chairmen.

Region III: Districts 8, 9, 10, AA; 9, 10, 11, 12, A. Tarleton State College, Stephenville. Mr. C. M. Flory and Miss Laura Fellman, co-chairmen.

Region IV: Districts 12, 13, 14, AA; 13, 14, 15, A. East Texas State College, Commerce. Dr. J. J. Hawthorne and Miss Gertrude Womack, co-chairmen.

Region V: Districts 15, 16, 17, AA; 16, 17, 18, 19, A. Stephen F. Austin State College, Nacogdoches. Mr. Edwin W. Gaston, Jr. and Dr. Lucille Norton, co-chairmen.

Region VI: Districts 18, 19, 20, 21, AA; 20, 21, 22, 23, A. Southwestern University, Georgetown. Mr. R. M. Medley and Mrs. Esther Weir, co-chairmen.

Region VII: Districts 22, 23, 24, AA; 24, 25, 26, 27, A. Sam Houston State College, Huntsville. Mr. Paul Pierce and Dr. Margaret Powell, co-chairmen.

Region VIII: Districts 25, 26, 27, 28, AA; 28, 29, 30, 31, A. Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville. Mr. Robert Stevens and Miss Nan Roberts, co-chairmen.

## Drama Coach Wins Support of Community

(Continued from Page 1)

In the contest, we didn't win the first year because neither I nor my students knew much about staging a play. But the University Interscholastic League's Drama Section overloads its switchboard to help people like us, and we "drank up" everything they had to give. . . . By the time the next one-act play contest rolled around—that was in 1948—we were set to go with new enthusiasm and a lot of new ideas.

ANOTHER GODSEND

Meantime, we had found the technical book, by Herbert V.

## Golf Contests Draw Attention

The League will offer golf for boys in Conferences AA, A, and B for the fourth time this spring, with the state championship finals to be held in Austin on May 6, 7, and 8.

The State Tournament last year in golf was very successful, and inspiring in the respective areas of care that it was enthusiastically received by all the schools participating in the respective areas of the state.

It has always been the feeling among many of our school administrators that golf should be offered to high school students, under the sponsorship of the League. Golf is one of the few sports which really have active carry-over values as a lifetime sport. Its recreational, social and health contributions place this sport high among athletic activities as a lifetime athletic event.

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

See the Golf Plan in the Constitution and Rules for details of participation in this sport.

Hake: HERE'S HOW. Our Dramatics Club had grown from the original ten girls to a membership of thirty-eight, including eight boys. Those boys fought for HERE'S HOW. They scoured local filling stations for gallon oil cans and made a row of border lights and several spots. They had built and painted flats for the three-act; they had acted in it, and they were confirmed dramatists. Everybody was eager for spring and the district play contests.

On top of everything else I was still trying to convince Schulenburg people that we could give them plays they would enjoy. So I was looking for a script that would knock the audience right out of its seats. I thought I had found it when I read HIGH WINDOW.

### THE RIGHT GUESS!

I had guessed right in picking HIGH WINDOW as a play that would bounce audiences out of their seats. It bounced us first to a district championship and then to a regional championship—with four of our five players named to the all-regional cast of six. Emily Winthrop was chosen "Best Actress" and Walter Hodge, her introverted nephew, "Best Actor." . . . And we had reached the state finals! Little old Schulenburg at the State Meet in Austin! There HIGH WINDOW and SCHULENBURG HIGH SCHOOL bounced once more—this time to the Conference B STATE CHAMPIONSHIP!

### THAT'S HOW

Well, if you're having trouble getting audiences to your shows, go out and win a State Championship. When we get back home, people wanted to see these "kids who thought they could act." And the next time we put on a play, we had to run it two nights to get everybody into the gym.

Since then we've won two more State Championships in Conference B; the Dramatics Club has grown to a membership of more than 50—about half of them boys; four of our "exes" are studying drama at college, and the Lions Club has donated to Schulenburg High School a beautiful set of dimmers. . . . And the show that ran three nights played to an audience of more than 1,200 people—in a town of only 2,000.

## Hard Work Said Key To Debating Success

(Continued from Page 1)

should look for intelligent, well-rounded individuals, who have initiative and are willing to work on their own and with their colleagues. With this type of student, coaching debate is not difficult.

In maintaining interest in our debate squad, we organize a debate squad, elect officers, and initiate projects to raise funds for our financial needs. Nothing creates better morale and greater interest than projects of this sort.

We concentrate first on a thorough knowledge of the debate subject. No speaking is attempted until each debater is sure he understands every phase of the subject. This gives the student confidence, and makes speaking easy and fluent. The greatest weakness of most debate teams seems to be lack of knowledge of the subject.

Practice sessions are short; never more than an hour and a half. This is about the length of any worthwhile activity by high-school students. We have dual meets with other schools where possible, but this is difficult in our location because so few schools now have debate teams. How different this is from pre-World War II days, when several teams competed in every county meet!

Tournaments are wonderful for developing debaters. More is probably learned in competition here than in all the previous hours of

instruction. Debaters learn to put their knowledge and speaking ability to the test, to locate their weak and strong points. They gain confidence and know-how that can be gotten no other way. A tournament is a rocky road, but it teaches stamina, poise, and ease of delivery. In 1952, our teams arrived at one tournament in the middle of the afternoon, debated three times, one debate after the other, and were not able to get anything to eat until after nine o'clock at night. They came through in fine shape, but the coach was in poor shape!

At one meet last spring, we arrived two hours before the time for the first debate, but found that our girls' team was scheduled to debate in ten minutes, as the time had been changed without our being notified. The girls had had nothing to eat since 6 a.m.; it was now 1 p.m., but they rushed around, gathered up their material, won two debates in a row, and became regional champions. It did not matter much to them that they had lunch at 4:30 p.m.

Debating has so many benefits that it is a pity so few high schools are represented. I am inclined to believe that almost any school can have one or more debate teams, if a sponsor willing and able to work at it can be found. Let us hope that this fine activity will have more participation in the future!



Postscripts on Athletics

# Sports Activities Keep Step With Education's Progress

BY DR. RHEA H. WILLIAMS  
State Athletic Director

This year, 1954, marks the 100th anniversary of the establishment on January 31, 1854, of the Texas Public School System. The State of Texas during this first period of

100 years has grown from a frontier wilderness to a position of prominence and leadership in the United States. This spectacular progress could not have been possible without our public schools which have made education avail-

able for "all the children of all the people."

The progress of Texas and its citizens in economic earning ability, general education, standards of living, and enlightened citizenship can be traced to the public school system. This same progress has seldom been noted in other nations which have only private or parochial school systems. The sure way to thwart the growth and advancement of America is to throttle our public school system. Many interests would like to see our public education system "hog-tied" in order to promote their own selfish program, which in most cases are devoted, not to America as a whole, but to their own economic, social or religious group.

**ATHLETICS WERE THERE**

The League is proud of the fact that the inter-high school competitive system has been an important phase of public education since its origin in 1910. In reality the League and public education are one and the same. From the ranks of League participants have come outstanding governors, judges, lawyers, teachers, pastors, etc. Prior to, and during the early stages of League supervision, the high school athletic program in Texas left much to be desired. In fact, the reason for the League's existence sprang from the desire of our school administrators to control athletics and to provide sound educational programs for bona fide high school boys. Over its 43 years of existence the League through the wise guidance of public school administrators has progressed to the point where it is today, one of the outstanding associations of its type in the world.

**GOOD OLD DAYS?**

We hear a lot about the good old days in education. The League often hears about the good old days in high school athletics and how much better they were than today. This writer had not been born in 1910 when the League was organized but some research indicates the following things were occurring during that year. Let's list a few of these items and compare them with today. Any fair-minded reader will then agree that we have come a long way (and for the better) in high school athletics.

1. The football coach in 1910 was usually an outsider, or at best a teacher with no football background. Today, a coach must be a full-time employee of the school and well versed in the sport.

2. In 1910, unauthorized, self-appointed outsiders financed the team and entrenched on the coach's prerogatives. Today, the control of athletics must be under the supervision of the superintendent of schools.

3. In 1910, practice periods were too long and consisted mostly of scrimmages. Today, a better trained coach plans his work in such a way as to avoid excessively long scrimmages and practice periods.

4. In 1910, many coaches thought loud talk, rough action, tobacco chewing and profanity were a part of the program. Today, your boys play under coaches who realize that football is a part of our educational program and as a result such practice cannot be condoned.

5. In 1910, football equipment was inadequate and the players had to buy it. Today, the school furnishes all equipment and it is all designed to protect the boy. It is a safe game today.

6. In 1910, no physical examination was required. Today, practically all boys reporting for athletics must have a physical examination, and 90 percent of the schools provide an athletic insurance policy for them.

7. In 1910, few if any eligibility rules existed, and often men who never darkened the door of the school played. Our records show where even coaches played. Today, adequate eligibility rules insure only bona fide high school students participate.

8. In 1910, there were few showers, few lockers and dressing rooms, and few adequate playing fields. Today, practically all schools have well-lighted playing fields, equipped with dressing rooms, lockers and showers.

9. In 1910, fans roamed the sidelines, harassing and often attacking officials. Today, most schools require spectators to remain in the stands, and by far and large spectator conduct is on a high plane.

10. In 1910, it was difficult to secure adequate officiating. Today,



REGION WINNERS—Gustine, Region IV Six-Man football winner is shown above; Bottom row: (left to right) are: James Adcock, Glenn Adcock, Jim Swann, Leonard Sanders, Pencie Taff, Doyle Belsher, Melvin Wilson. Top row: Coach E. V. McCarty, Doyle Sanders, Johnie Willingham, Derwood Tackett, Denny Pettijohn, Wallace Martin, Gaylon Jones, Lewis Center, Carrol Seago, and Manager Buster Page.

## Superintendent Issues Challenge to Athletes

(Continued from Page 1)

knowing the assignments of the various positions and recalling under what circumstances the play will best function, requires the same mental processes which are involved in learning algebraic equations and geometric formulas.

Discovering a vulnerable position in the opposition's play, and thinking quickly enough to take advantage of it, requires the same type of mental development that is essential in performing laboratory experiments in chemistry or physics, wherein the student observes scientific processes and quickly arrives at his conclusions.

Once an athlete has gained nationwide fame as an athlete, how can he make the most of his situation? Such young men have appeared on radio and television numerous times, and have been asked to write articles for newspapers and magazines.

What about his oral English? Is his spoken language free of glaring grammatical errors? What about his ability to speak in public or over the radio? Has he trained himself to make a good impression on these occasions?

Recently, athletes have been called upon to speak at football banquets. Have these young men been prepared to take full advantage of the fame which they have won on the athletic field, so that they can make as good an impression in other public appearances?

As you continue your work in high school keep in mind that the time may come when you, too, may gain public recognition and you will find yourself thoroughly embarrassed unless you can speak good English and make a good talk. You should look to the time when you will finish your athletic career in high school and college and so prepare yourself that you can take your place among other men in the world of business or in the professions.

**Coaches are seeking for young men who have adequate physical development to compete with**

we have the best officials in the history of athletics. They are well trained, capable, and honest.

11. In 1910, the coach was not trained in his profession. Today, coaches have college degrees, and are well grounded in psychology, health, first-aid, ethics and sports techniques.

12. In 1910, the athletic squads were too small. Today, the squads are large and well balanced. More boys are given opportunities to participate in this fine school program.

These are a few of the differences between high-school athletics in 1910 and today. True, there is much progress to be made yet, but in all fairness, who really wants to go back to the "good old days"? It is fine to reminisce and recall the early days of high school athletics in Texas, but only an extreme, blind sentimentalist would insist that we return. This brief review indicates only a small part of the progress made in our secondary athletic program during the first 100 years of Texas public school education. We hope that the progress of the past will be a stimulus for the future, and that by 2054 there will exist in Texas a truly 100 percent educational athletic program.

BYRON DAVIS,  
Superintendent,  
Sherman Public Schools.

other men on a comparative level. The same physical build may not be required in all sports. Every boy should determine in what sport he can achieve his greatest success and develop himself to be a top athlete.

Once you have decided on one or more sports, do not be satisfied with less than your best effort. The great athlete has to make many sacrifices. Training rules demand that he watch his diet, that he stay at home in order to study and to rest when others are out running around, that he set a pattern of loyalty to his coaches and to his school in spite of public criticism, that he live under the pressure of being in the public eye and under the pressure of unfair criticism. To be a great athlete is not an easy way for a boy. The mental and physical demands are very exacting and very taxing.

Coaches are looking for a third attribute: Moral Courage. It is not enough to be smart and to be a fine physical specimen. Without the third element, the young man is doomed. Yes, there have been exceptions. Sometimes a young man will be outstanding in athletics and will not be too alert or too morally strong. But consider what the individual could have been if he had had a proper blending of all three elements! And often the exceptions become the "athletic bums" when school or professional days are at an end.

There is no conflict between being mentally alert, physically strong, and morally courageous and winning victories in athletics. In fact, they should go hand-in-hand. Whether it is football or tennis, a proper blending of the three attributes will bring victories. The only thing that can bring defeat will be this: The opponents have more of the same thing than you do.

High morale is necessary for success in athletics. There are many ingredients which contribute to high morale in sports, but there is one which is fundamental, which is basic. Athletes who are succeeding in their subjects will be happy, enthusiastic, and contented. The basic element in high morale is the feeling that one is training himself in order to prepare for a future position and for a place of honor and dignity among his fellowmen. The boy who has this philosophy will be a successful student and an outstanding athlete.

Why do teams fold up before a season ends? Sometimes we account for it by saying "that they have grown stale." Psychologists do not believe in mental staleness but in mental boredom. Lack of challenging objectives is a more likely answer. When athletes lose sight of the real objectives, they grow stale, they fold up, they lose the final game and their district.

Do you entertain ambitions to become an outstanding athlete while in Sherman High School? We hope that you do. Discover your sport and then give it your very best. Make it serve you to the end that you may become a well-rounded human being: a person with spirit, with imagination, with health, and with character.

## Entries Show Baseball Plan Improvement

The first returns from the member schools show that 609 schools have signed the baseball acceptance card and will participate in baseball this spring.

Last year there were 652 schools participating in the League baseball program. As schools have until March 1st to accept the Baseball Plan, there is a strong possibility that there will be more schools playing baseball this year than last year. The caliber of baseball play is improving each year, and those schools which have continued baseball over a series of years seldom drop this activity from their athletic program.

Unfortunately, more schools in Conferences AA and A are dropping baseball than in Conference B. In Conferences AA and A there are more boys available, and spring football should not interfere with the baseball program.

The district champions must be determined by May 15 in all conferences, with May 25 being the final date for determining AA bi-district championships. All bi-district championships in Conference B, and regional championships in Conference A must be determined by June 4th.

Conference AA will go to a state baseball championship, with the tournament scheduled for June 2, 3, and 4 in Austin.

The last day for accepting the baseball plan is March 1st. Be sure your acceptance card is in.

## '26 Brackenridge Team Tournery Honor Team

(Continued from Page 1)

He then quit school to become married. He played basketball and baseball with the San Antonio Public Service teams for several years and still keeps in shape with bowling and golf.

Friery now is a dispatcher with The San Antonio Public Service Company.

Walter Howle—played football and baseball for two years at The University of Texas. Now runs a general mercantile store in Edna and is a cotton broker and rancher.

Howard McMillan—attended the University briefly and then went to work for the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company where he is now supervisor of toll settlements in the accounting department.

Hugh McMillan—played football and basketball at Texas Mines in El Paso and another year of football at Schreiner Institute before dropping out of school. He is now an installation foreman for the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.

Felix (Boney) DuCharme—attended Texas School of Mines in El Paso where he played football, basketball, and baseball. DuCharme is now a pumper for the Humble Oil Company.

H. J. (Hub) Ferguson—went to work for the San Antonio Public Service Company in 1926 after graduation and has been with that organization ever since. He is now

## Physical Education Law Brings Much Confusion

Recently it was the privilege of the editor to sit in on a conference in the office of the Texas Education Agency for the purpose of discussing the merits and demerits of the present Health and Physical Education program in the public schools of Texas. In Texas there is a state law requiring Physical Education be taught in the public schools but no mention is made in the law of teaching Health Education. At the time the law was passed requiring that Physical Education be taught, the American Medical Association's Committee on Health objected to the inclusion of Health Education. The Physical Education law which was passed makes no provision as to the time to be allotted daily or the number of years a pupil is to take Physical Education instruction.

As a result of this lack of definite and specific legal requirement, many schools now are substituting Pep Squads, Band Work, interscholastic athletics, R.O.T.C., and Monitor Hall duties for the Physical Education requirement.

Some attending the meeting believed the Texas Education Agency should incorporate a specific requirement of so many minutes a week for Physical Education and that the Agency should employ a State Director to supervise the teaching of Physical Education, since it is a technical field such as Vocational Education, which now has a State Supervisor. Discussion brought out how

much time a pupil had during the school day: School starts at 8:30 a.m. and is dismissed at 3:30 p.m. Within this time interval, the number of activities in which he can take part is limited.

After an expression of all points of view by the organizations represented, it was finally recommended that a General Committee be appointed for the purpose of making a detailed study of the Physical Education needs of the students in Texas High Schools and then proposing a plan to meet these needs.

Any individuals having ideas on this subject should send them to Dr. Lee Wilburn, Assistant Commissioner of the Texas Education Agency, or to Dr. D. K. Brace, University of Texas.

## Moral, Spiritual Values Receiving More Attention

Educational associations in the past few years have devoted increasing attention to the topic of moral and spiritual values, Dr. James W. Reynolds of the University of Texas reports.

The American Association of Junior Colleges plans sponsorship of a national conference on religious education in junior colleges, in cooperation with Yale Divinity School and Southern Methodist University Perkins School of Theology.

"Such a conference, if it should become a reality, could be of tremendous significance in increasing the services which junior colleges provide," Dr. Reynolds notes in his editorial.

Dr. Reynolds says a preliminary survey of 444 junior colleges shows 165, or 37 per cent, include courses in religion in their courses of study. All of 81 church-related junior colleges surveyed offer such courses. Of 70 independent junior colleges (Not church-related), 33 or 47 per cent offer courses in religion. Of 293 public junior colleges, 51, or 17 per cent, offer such courses.

"With almost four out of every 10 of these institutions offering such courses, there is a strong presumption that junior college leaders, in the main, recognize the importance of this field," Dr. Reynolds concludes.

"The only type of junior colleges in which the percentage of schools offering such courses is small is the public junior college," he points out. "In this instance, the uncertainties stemming from the legal questions of public institutions' offering courses in religion have undoubtedly acted as a strong deterrent to junior colleges which might be willing to offer such courses."

Topics which might be discussed at a national conference to consider problems associated with religion in junior colleges, Dr. Reynolds says, include the following:

Types of learning situations in both the class and extra-class program; implications for the program of student personnel; implications for the teaching and administrative personnel; public relations; and clarification of the issues of legal restrictions.

## News and Views of the Coaches

BY STAN LAMBERT  
Director of Public Relations  
Texas High School Coaches Assn.

Within the last decade the high school athletic situation has developed from a very simple pattern to a most complicated one. There was a time when the coach's responsibility stopped at the boundaries on his own campus; but now it goes to the state and national level on the high school front, and he is even involved in the collegiate picture at both local and national levels. The coaches' association has been wise the last several years in participating actively on all fronts; and in such a manner it has protected the far-flung interests of Texas coaches and athletics.

It was in keeping with this policy that the board sent President Pat Gerald and this writer to Cincinnati to attend the meetings of Lou Little's rules committee of the American Football Coaches Association and also the NCAA annual convention. From Cincinnati our pursuits carried us to Sarasota where we attended the sessions of the Football Rules Committee of the NCAA under the chairmanship of F. O. (Fritz) Crisler. The remainder of this column will explain what Texas high school coaches had at stake in both cities and what was accomplished.

**RULES AND ALL-STAR GAME**

When Herbert Hopper was president in 1951-52 he pointed out that Texas was one of the few states using the college (NCAA) rules and yet we had no voice in the rules-making, and that he thought it would be wiser to have representation there than to visit an out-of-state coaching school as had been the practice. By pulling a few wires this writer managed for him to get an invitation to both Little's and Crisler's sessions; so he and I took off for those meetings the former in Cincinnati and the latter in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. The following year we accompanied Abe Houston on a similar mission in Washington but Texas was "rotated off" the NCAA committee in favor of Massachusetts. And then this year the meetings were held in Cincinnati and Sarasota, Fla.

**FORESIGHT PAYS OFF**

The first evidence of Hopper's foresight and wisdom came to light at this time last year after the NCAA rules committee killed two-platoon football. As a result of the contacts we had made a year ago we were able (with the help of the association's treasury) to make enough long distance telephone calls and send enough telegrams to line up sufficient support with members of the committee and other high school representatives to persuade the committee to add the PERMISSIVE NOTE "permitting preparatory and high schools to adopt more liberal substitution rules." Inasmuch as Texas coaches, through Abe Houston and this writer, took the lead on that issue, we are firmly convinced in our own minds that the PERMISSIVE NOTE would have never been written into the rules had it not been for those contacts made a year earlier. Had that not happened Texas would have had to make one of three choices: (1) Joined the National Federation and adopted their rules which include free substitution, (2) Amend the NCAA rules without permission and thus put the UIL in the "rules-making business," or (3) Play under the 1953 limited substitution rule. Had that been the only result of these trips all three would have been fully justified; but there is a sequel to the story.

**ALL-STAR GAMES UNDER FIRE**

In December it came to our attention that the NCAA was laying plans to ban high school all-star games. It so happens that the NCAA holds its annual convention at the same time and place as the American Football Coaches Association. As a college football

coach we had been able to make several contacts with the NCAA crowd during our two previous visits. When news broke in December the board decided that it would be worth the risk to give us a crack at the NCAA during that convention, so it voted to send us the third time. We got our first break the first meal we ate in Cincinnati when we had dinner with the NCAA president, one vice-president, and the chairman of the committee selected to make a recommendation on this rule. We had already had correspondence with all of them on the matter. Then about the third day we arranged an interview with Tug Wilson (the chairman referred to above) for President Gerald. In a little less than an hour we got in some good licks resulting in holding off any recommendation this year.

En route to Sarasota we had a two-hour layover in Atlanta. Georgia high school coaches also have an all-star game and are vitally interested in the ruling. A telegram to Dwight Keith, executive Secretary of the Georgia High School Coaches, arranged for a luncheon with him at the airport since Wilson, President Gerald and I were on the same plane. In a little over an hour, Keith gave Mr. Wilson benefit of the Georgia thinking on the matter and another direct hit was scored.

**MOORE IN PICTURE**

The other member of the NCAA committee with Wilson was Bernie Moore, commissioner of the Southeastern conference. He is also a member of the rules committee, so we had a little confidential chat with him on the matter. He felt that the NCAA would not do anything to interfere with games of our kind. Both he and Wilson have asked for letters for their files explaining the Texas setup and asking for our recommendation of what action the NCAA should take. This they will get in short order. So again "contacts" have paid off.

These two stories offer conclusive proof of the statements in our opening paragraphs—that high school coaching is no longer a simple matter and that it is not only state- and nation-wide but even gets into collegiate politics. If we do not keep abreast with what is going on, we will wake up some morning and find ourselves shackled with a rule or rules that will prove our undoing. It is hoped that future boards will see fit to continue this policy. It may not happen that we need it next year; but we must have our fences in good repair in the event of a stampede. Hopper could see no immediate need in 1952 either, but he could see possibilities. Surely enough, it paid off in one way in 1953 and another in 1954. And that's how it goes.

**SUB RULE DISCUSSED**

We have already used most of our allotted space; so the actual rules making will have to wait for another column. Much of the time in both Cincinnati and Sarasota was used discussing the substitution rule, but Pat and I just sat back and listened because we knew what substitution rule Texas high schools would be playing under next year regardless of what the NCAA did—thanks to the UIL. We might also add that the only suggestion that we submitted at Sarasota was accepted—at a time when the majority of the committee wanted "to retain the status quo." We suggested that "by athletic associations or interscholastic leagues" be added to the PERMISSIVE NOTE and it was passed. We claimed that the 1953 wording would have made it possible for one team to have one substitution rule and another team to have another, so long as "by mutual consent" the coaches agreed on it ahead of time. The editorial committee saw the logic of our recommendation and went along. The main committee followed suit.