

School Newspaper Vital, Says Edgar

"No good school system can afford to be without a good school newspaper—a student publication, not a house organ."

That opinion was expressed by Dr. J. W. Edgar, State Education Commissioner, in an address to the 28th annual Interscholastic League Press Conference convention in Austin in May.

Dr. Edgar also (1) expressed the hope that increased enrollment in journalism classes (10,000 required) will soon enable him to recommend State adoption of a journalism textbook; and (2) said high school journalism can help solve the difficulty of communicating ideas.

Speaking on "The Future of Journalism in Public Schools," Dr. Edgar said of the school newspaper:

"It is the responsibility of the school system, in every legitimate way, to keep the people informed thoroughly as to the facts of the school system. One of the most important media for doing that is the public school publication. I challenge you to assume that responsibility."

Not For Propaganda

"I am not asking you to become a propaganda organ in any sense of the word. Just give wide coverage, report factually and interpret editorially in accordance with good editorial policy."

The need for student publications in reporting the facts about the schools was summed up this way by Dr. Edgar:

"Today in Texas, in our high schools and public school systems, we enjoy more privileges and opportunities than has ever been possible before. In my opinion, we can maintain this kind of school system and go forward with improvements only to the extent that we maintain the confidence of the people of this state in the manner in which schools are administered, both at the state and local levels.

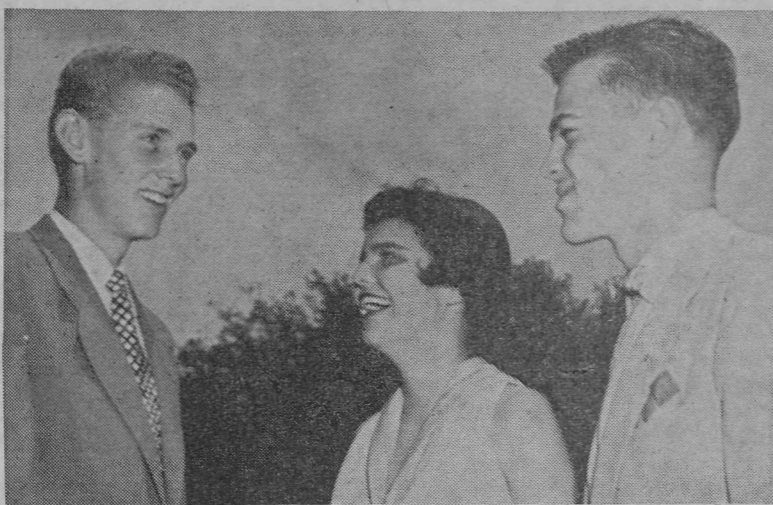
"But we have a big job to retain the advances that we have made.

If we are to do the job, the people must understand."

Present reports show about 7,000 enrollment in high school journalism classes, the commissioner reported. State law requires 10,000 enrollment for adoption of a textbook.

"In the expansion of our high school population coming on, the growth of our school systems, and the increasing importance of journalism, let us hope that soon we will have the 10,000 enrollment," Edgar told an applauding audience of high school journalism sponsors and students.

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JOURNALISM LEADERS: Talking over Interscholastic League Press Conference plans for 1955-56 are new ILPC student officers. They are, left to right: Glenn Johnson, McCallum High School (Austin), president; Lee Cullum, Highland Park (Dallas), secretary; and Dan Hays (Brownsville), vice-president. They were elected at the ILPC State convention in May. Five hundred delegates from more than 80 schools attended.

1956 Reclassification to Give 16 Districts to 4A and 3A

Conference AAAA enrollment figures will dip down to 845 to provide the 16 districts recommended for 1956 by the League reclassification committee and approved by the State Executive Committee.

Also, on recommendation of the committee, the closing date for certifying Conference AAAA and AAA district champions will be moved up one week next year so that State championship games will not fall during Christmas holidays. This will make the closing date for certifying district champions Nov. 24, 1956 and Nov. 23, 1957.

Enrollment

Enrollment figures for conference assignments for 1956-57 and 1957-58 school years, based on 1954-55 "average membership" for the last four grades, were announced as follows:

AAAA	845 and up
AAA	370 to 845
AA	200 to 370
A	120 to 200
B	119 and under

High schools with less than 100 enrollment may enter teams in Six-man.

Officials cautioned that assignments will be for two-year periods. No new lists will be issued for

1957-58 except to take care of new or consolidated schools.

In addition, no school may be voted into a higher classification than that for which its enrollment qualifies it.

The reclassification committee, composed of ten superintendents and principals with equal representation from all conferences, first met in Austin on Feb. 7, 1955 to work on the problem of setting conference enrollment figures for 1956-57.

It was the unanimous opinion that such a committee should meet every two years to study enrollment figures for the various conferences. The growth of student population and the shifting from rural to urban concentration produce a constant fluctuation which makes impossible the retention of definite enrollment limits for conference assignments.

No "Voting In"

The committee recommended that the League submit to the member schools a rule that no voting-in privileges should be allowed and that schools must play in the conferences for which their enrollment qualifies them. This rule was submitted and was adopted by a large majority. The new rule takes effect with the 1956-57 school year.

A further recommendation was that schools be assigned to conferences on a two-year basis, to commence on even-numbered years. Only newly created schools and consolidated schools could be assigned to a conference on a one-year basis during odd-numbered years. This will enable schools to make schedules on a home-and-home basis and will prevent a school from being reclassified from one conference to another if it is a borderline school, enrollment-wise.

After considerable study and deliberation, the committee recommended that 16 districts be established for 1956-57 and 1957-58, along with 16 districts in Conference AAA, 32 (if possible) in Conference AA, 32 in Conference A, and

that Conferences B and Six-man have the number of districts which is a divisor of four, to insure an orderly play-off.

It was recommended that enrollment figures be moved downward until enough schools were included to establish 16 districts in Conference AAAA, and to continue this same procedure throughout the other conferences.

It was suggested that there be a minimum of five teams in each district, but committee members realized that this might not be possible in all cases due to geographical and population problems.

Evaluation

At the end of the first two years' assignments, an evaluation of the enrollment figures shall be made by a reclassification committee, composed of school administrators appointed by the State Executive Committee, to take care of problems which may have arisen during the interim.

Members of the reclassification committee were: Prin. O. T. Freeman, Wichita Falls, chairman; Asst. Supt. J. O. Webb, Houston; Supt. W. R. Carmichael, Bryan; Prin. Virgil Curran, Alamo Heights (San Antonio); Supt. James Gardner, Ennis; Supt. J. E. Rhodes, Van; Supt. P. J. Dodson, Bastrop; Supt. John Morris, Ralls; Supt. Edwin Bowen, Boyd; Supt. J. C. Larkin, Valley Mills.

First Girls' Basketball Clinic at TSCW Oct. 8

The first girls' basketball clinic for the 1956-57 school year will be held on the campus of Texas State College for Women, Denton, on Saturday, October 8. This clinic will stress fundamentals of the game, offensive and defensive plays, first aid, rule interpretation, and other information which will be of value to a person coaching girls' basketball.

This is the first of 11 clinics to be held in institutions of higher learning throughout the State this fall. They are sponsored jointly by the institutions and the University Interscholastic League.

10 Leadership Conferences Set; Opener Oct. 15, Dallas

As in Basketball

Spring Meets Due Conference Shift

The first step will be made next spring in the move to make Spring Meet districts correspond to basketball assignments, League Director R. J. Kidd has announced.

The change will begin to carry out recommendations made by the Legislative Advisory Council to the State Executive Committee last year.

The initial step will be that Conference B and Conference A basketball districts retain their same membership for the Spring Meet district contests.

In spring meets, Conference B basketball will be called Division I Conference B, while basketball Conference A will be known as Division II Conference B.

After competing separately at district meets, the two divisions will be merged into one conference at the regional level, Division I and Division II.

Administrators To Help Guide Regional Meets

School administrators will be in closer touch with operation of the regional meets next year, through membership on the Spring Meet regional executive committee.

The State Executive Committee has directed that three public school administrators be placed on this regional committee, Rule 20 of the Spring Meet Plan states that the regional committee shall now be composed of:

- Director General as chairman
- Director of Literary Contests
- Director of Athletics
- Director of One-Act Plays
- Three public school administrators

The institution sponsoring the meet will nominate persons for the first four places and the State Executive Committee will appoint the three school executives. Duties and responsibilities of this committee are listed under the rule mentioned above.

"The new committee should bring about a closer liaison between the schools and the institution holding the meet," declared League Director R. J. Kidd. "It should make for a better meet."

Better Science Teaching Aim of Confab Oct. 6-8

The first statewide conference on improvement of science teaching will be held October 6-8 at The University of Texas.

The October conference will feature a "how I do it" exchange among teachers attending.

Wanted: Assistant To Polish Stars; The Moon's Next

"Career opening for young man assistant, polishing dust from stars, analyzing starlight. Bright future for right man. Next stop is moon."

Dr. Frank Norman Edmonds, Jr., of The University of Texas could run such a notice in the classified ads, if he needs help. He's recently received a grant from the University Research Institute to analyze starlight.

Dr. Edmonds, an assistant professor of mathematics and astronomy, will study light from Procyon, a first-magnitude star in the Canis Minor constellation. Such light offers clues to physical conditions of a star itself and the universe in general.

San Antonio, Houston Fill October Slate

Along with the opening of school and the accompanying extra-curricular activities, the League-sponsored Student Activities Leadership Conferences are also "ready to go."

Oct. 15 is the date of the first conference. The place: Southern Methodist University, Dallas.

In quick succession come the conference at San Antonio on Oct. 22—a new one added this year—and on Oct. 29 the one at the University of Houston, the first and largest of them all.

Rev. Walter Kerr, pastor of the Marvin Methodist Church, Tyler, and chairman of the State Youth Development Council, will be inspirational speaker for the Conference in Houston.

A total of 10 such leadership conferences will be held this school year (see list on this page for complete schedule). As in the past, they are sponsored jointly by the League, by the host colleges and universities and by the public schools of those regions.

Advance planning indicates that the conferences this year will reach more students and sponsors than ever with information and inspiration for activities in which the League conducts contests. To reach that goal, new attendance records must be set to surpass the all-time highs reached last year.

Planning Sessions

Representative teachers and administrators have been invited to planning sessions for some of the conferences, to insure that the sessions keep step with needs and interests at the "grass roots."

A pre-planning session was held with San Antonio school men, in advance of the program planning with teachers for this new conference. Attending the preliminary meeting were Principal John B. Sullivan of Edison High School, San Antonio, general chairman of the conference; Raymond Arnold, curriculum director for San Antonio public schools; Prin. R. H. Brewer, Lanier High School; Clyde Gott, vice-principal, Thomas Jefferson High School; R. J. Kidd, Bruce Roach and Traxel Stevens of the League staff.

Conference Topics

The conferences will have sessions on such topics as drama (one-act play), extemporaneous speech, declamation, debate, poetry reading, ready writing, number sense, slide rule, student council, radio-television, and journalism.

In advance of each conference, letters will go to school administrators of that area, inviting student-sponsor representation and advising them as much as possible about the program.

In many instances, students and faculty sponsors are included on the program. Consultants come from professional people of the area, and from faculty members of the host institution and The University of Texas.

Debate Packages Ready for Mailing; Send \$2 to League

The debate proposition for the school year 1955-56 is: "Resolved, That the Federal Government should guarantee higher education to all qualified high school graduates through grants to colleges and universities."

Packages of materials on this question are available from the State office at \$2 per package. The package contains Vol. I and Vol. II of the NUEA Bulletin, the League brief and analysis, and many other separate pieces of publication on the subject. Each debater should have a package of this material.

Send check or money order with your order to: Interscholastic League, Box 8028, University Station, Austin, Texas.

Music Rules Changes Few, But Important

BY F. W. SAVAGE

Director of Music Activities

Although there are relatively few changes in the 1956-57 plan of music competition, those changes which have been made are important and every competing director should become thoroughly familiar with them.

Of prime importance is the way most of these changes came about. Through cooperation between the Music Educators Association and the League, an advisory committee was appointed composed of participating music directors. This committee met in Austin last June and considered every facet of the "playing rules" affecting music competition.

All areas of inter-school competition sponsored by the League are covered by two sets of regulations: (1) rules controlling participation, etc., and (2) rules controlling the actual playing of the game, making the speech or rendering the music.

Rules controlling participation are generally included in the Constitution of the League and may be changed only by following the procedures outlined in Article XV of that constitution. Playing rules, at least those for music, are contained in a separate section of the bulletin beginning on Page 92. In this section some of the regulations previously stated in the Constitution are repeated but most of the section is devoted to a statement of the "playing rules."

These procedures may be changed by direct action of the State Executive Committee usually on the recommendation of appointed committees of music educators, administrators or the Director of Music Activities. These are the rules which have been altered for 1955-56 and which become effective immediately.

Advancing in Classification

Note 3, Section 2, Page 93 states that "any participating organization may advance one classification higher for competition." While this is not new for 1955-56, it will be new for those directors who overlooked it last year and endeavored to advance two or more classifications.

Expect classification to be mandatory for the school year 1956-57. If your school membership for this year indicates that you are Conference B (under 125 students)

Continued on Page 3, Col. 5

Principal Boosts Literary Events

By R. B. NORMAN

Principal, Amarillo High School
High school teachers cannot be expected to have automatic interest and enthusiasm in the promotion of interscholastic literary activities. This interest and enthusiasm comes only through the proper encouragement and recognition given to such activities and to the teachers who sponsor them from the administrators.

In the Amarillo High School speech, journalism and music teachers particularly, and other literary sponsors in general, are encouraged through such practices as these:

1. The administrator attempts to demonstrate his faith in the value of such activities by word and action.
2. Speech courses are made a part of the curriculum and include class work in speech fundamentals, public speaking, debate, dramatic interpretation, corrective speech, radio and television.

3. Contests beginning in the classroom are perfected outside the class.

4. Speech activities are promoted through faculty members in other departments, especially English and history departments, who have interest and training for speech work.

5. Literary sponsors, especially in speech activities, are allowed credit in the load assignments.

6. Speech teachers have access to students at the free periods of both for special work.

7. The school does or should provide satisfactory meeting places for rehearsals, practice and instruction.

8. The school monogram or letter is awarded with the same fanfare to literary contestants as for athletic participants.

9. Recognition is publicly given in many ways for literary achievement.

10. Provision is made by the board in the budget for these ac-

tivities, including travel expenses to tournaments or meets.

11. Literary participation is encouraged and recognized by the use of participants in the life of the

community through appearances at several clubs, on radio and television, etc.

12. Final contestants in declamation and debate are conducted in the school assembly.

13. The local school is encouraged to be the host for visiting speech tournaments.

14. Personal letters of commendation are, and should be, written to sponsors commending them for their efforts and achievements.

15. Sponsors of literary activities are released from other extra-curricular activities.

16. Neighboring schools are invited to exchange speech assemblies.

17. Local clubs and organizations are encouraged to furnish trophies for contests.

18. Activities sponsors recruit talent from the junior high schools and junior honor societies for speech contests.

19. Sponsors are given a free hand in the selection of teams and contestants.

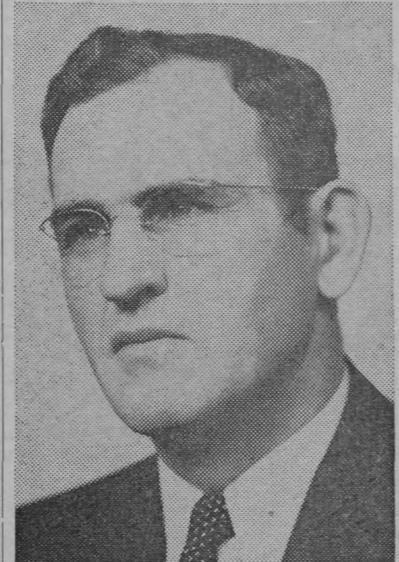
20. Speech and music departments furnish pupils for the morning devotions, floorshows, home room and assembly programs, parliamentary clinics and presiding officers.

21. Local chapters of national honor societies for music, speech, drama and journalism are organized and recognized.

22. The administrator recognizes the need for and provides library materials for sponsors.

23. Literary trophies are as conspicuously displayed as are athletic trophies.

Perhaps no one school does a really good job in all the areas listed above, but the list of encouragement activities may be a goal for the administrator who aspires to have a successful pupil activity program.



R. B. NORMAN



One of the best booklets to come off the press recently with regard to performance standards and educational aims of speech activities is **SPEECH—DEBATE—DRAMA—IN CONTESTS AND FESTIVALS**, by Howell, Smith, and Thompson. All three authors are members of the Department of Speech and Theatre Arts, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. Although there are a number of activities discussed in the book which are not included in our contest program in Texas, the general information given on all of the activities makes this a worthwhile selection for any speech sponsor or coach.

One section discusses the judge, the coach, and the contestant. The arguments given in favor of the use of critic or "expert" judges are well stated: "The search for judges who are expert in speech instruction, and capable of helping students to improve speaking skill, is based upon the concept of the contest as an aid to speech improvement. This is a useful search, and is related to an educationally sound interpretation of the purposes of speech contests."

Judging
Any teacher faced with the job of selecting judges will find considerable help in the section titled, "Some Facts About the Reliability of Judging." One of the places in our contests where the whole activities program can be strengthened is in the choosing of judges who hold generally the same values and performance standards as are used in the training of students. These standards in Texas have been carefully thought out and tested under fire by thousands of contestants. They appear after every set of speech rules in the Constitution and Rules.

The section on Drama takes up the nature of drama, the nature of production, the play, the director, and finally the actor. The part devoted to the director is perhaps the best organized. Although it is obviously impossible to give a complete play directing course in the limited space of this booklet, the many excellent suggestions included should be a distinct help to new directors and should serve as a good refresher for more advanced directors. Directors must be cautioned in the use of the suggestions, however, that those given are just one way of doing the job—not the final way.

Extemp
Chapter Four of this booklet is devoted to Extemporaneous Speaking. Extemporaneous speech involves speaking with preparation, but without reading or memorization. Most of the speaking in modern day life fits this category. Because of this fact, extemporaneous speaking is considered one of the most useful skills a student can cultivate. In developing the art of effective extemporaneous speaking, the student is trained in the art of effective, serious conversation, for good speaking in this field has developed on the basis that such speaking should be heightened conversation based on an honest, sincere desire to communicate.

The authors suggest that extemp speech training should come before the learning of declamations or orations. There are, of course, schools of thought on this point, and we disagree with them. However, the approach to the training in extemp speech is so well presented that a minor point of difference such as this is negligible.

News Topics
The extemp topics for the Interscholastic League are taken from the major current national and international news events. Students should as soon as possible become readers of newspapers and of magazines which interpret and analyze these news events. It is also good to read articles by authors accepted as authorities in their fields. Radio and television offer many interesting discussions on current major happenings. By tapping all these sources, the extemp student can acquire a breadth of background which will give him a basis for effective speaking.

The authors give an excellent section on limiting, organizing and amplifying a brief speech. The best part of this is the emphasis on organization. Perhaps one of the biggest defects of extemp speeches is that they lack organization.

The authors suggest that in general it is good to present pros and cons in balance throughout most of a speech. With this we agree, particularly for beginning speakers. Some authorities disagree with developing a speech this way, and say that the speaker should make his stand known at once on controversial issues, and that he should use all the techniques he knows in persuading his audience to his way of thinking.

The authors say that the technique of keeping the audience guessing as to the speaker's position is a good way to add to the climax of the speech. This is perhaps true, but it seems to us that a more important reason for the beginning student to present both sides of the question is that the student becomes aware of a real analytical approach to the subject. Such training is just another step in creative thinking.

Declamation
Declamation in the Interscholastic League is divided into two sections, the junior declamations (which are memorized poetry) and the senior declamations (which are memorized orations). The authors emphasize the importance of directness and simplicity in presenting declamations, particularly the oratorical types:
"The high school speaker who searches for naturalness, for conversational manner, and for a direct approach to his audience may find his task impossibly complicated if he has gone to the trouble of memorizing a speech which in itself lacks directness. The importance of selecting a speech which addresses itself clearly and directly to an audience cannot be overemphasized as an aid to effective delivery."

Many of the participants in senior declamation in our state are writing their own declamations. The authors give some excellent advice to these students in the preparation of original orations. They suggest that the oration should make sense, should be neither too big nor too little in scope to be presented in the allotted time, should present a reasonable and workable solution to the problem, and should deal with a problem which has some immediate significance to both speaker and listeners.

Two of the later chapters in this booklet have been reprinted in the current NDEA Debate Bulletin, Vol. II, on Youth Education. These chapters deal with Debate and Discussion in Contests and Festivals. In the chapter on debate, the authors present the educational purposes of debate, the debate case, the "need issue" in debate, the language of debating, refutation and rebuttal, debate as a contest activity, and some comments on debate delivery. The chapter on discussion explains what discussion is, a pattern for discussion, how discussion can function as a speech contest, and what principles contribute to building good discussion attitudes and philosophy. After presenting the principles of discussion, the authors take up the problem of leading a discussion, and some of the requirements for a good leader. Finally, some criteria for judging and participating in discussion are given.

Contest, Festival
The final chapter in the booklet concerns the organizing and conducting of the contest or festival. Ideally, the organizing structure of a contest functions so smoothly that the people involved in it have no reason to think about it. "Mechanical considerations can be anticipated, but this takes time, effort, and a willingness to grapple with messy little details," the writers say. Anticipating these messy little details is the subject discussed at some length. Anyone who is assigned the running of a contest will undoubtedly find good advice to follow here.

This booklet may be secured by sending \$1.25 to Nicholson Book Store, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., asking for a copy of **SPEECH DEBATE DRAMA IN CONTESTS AND FESTIVALS**.

UT Prof is Yale Lecturer
Dr. W. S. Livingston, University of Texas associate professor of government and Graduate School assistant dean, will be a visiting lecturer during the fall semester at Yale University.



ONE-ACT IN "OUR TOWN": In winning first place in the Conference AA one-act play contest at the State Meet in May, Lamar High School of Houston effectively caught the spirit of Thornton Wilder's play, "Our Town," by presenting the every day occurrences of birth,

growing up, young love, marriage and death. The scene here depicts the marriage. Cast members are, left to right: Jim Bernhard, Frank Kelly, Diane Rego, Joanne Sweet, Bob Crutchfield, Tommy Sands, Cleo Britain, Martha Craig and Morris Holland.

Debate Question Analyzed, Pros and Cons Briefed

The debate proposition for the school year 1955-56 is: "Resolved, That the Federal Government should guarantee higher education to all qualified high school graduates through grants to colleges and universities."

A few weeks ago the Dallas News, in a story about college graduation, quoted the statisticians as saying that the cost of going to college for a four-year term averages about \$7,500. It is obvious that such an amount can often hinder a prospective college student from continuing his education. Thus, the possibility of financial assistance from the Federal Government enters the picture.

Actually, the Federal government has already been extending aid to some students through the G. I. Bill, scholarships, research grants, and other media. Grants made directly to the colleges and universities without too many strings attached, however, seems to be a slightly different approach to the matter.

Philosophy
Part of our American philosophy is that everyone should have a right to the complete development of his native capacity, regardless of his religion, race, social class, or economic status. However, this is a land of rugged individualism and we have not completely accepted the idea of the welfare state in all departments of life. One of those departments is in the seeking of a higher education.

The affirmative must persuade the audience first of all that it is a good idea for the Federal government to foot the bill and make higher education free to all those who can benefit from it. A quick look at the terms of this proposition reveals that there are two roads of thought—one along the path of qualified high school graduates (who are they, and how will they be picked?), and the other along the path of grants to colleges and universities (what constitutes a grant? which colleges and universities will be eligible to receive such grants?).

Definition of Terms
"Higher education" and "colleges and universities" as terms in this proposition may be considered together. Higher education is education offered above the level of the high school by those institutions academically recognized by accrediting associations (such as the Southern Association of Colleges and Universities). This definition includes both accredited junior and senior colleges. It excludes such institutions as business colleges, colleges for beauty culture, and the like.

The other term that may give some trouble is "all qualified high school graduates." This term indicates that the capacity to benefit from further education is to be extended to a selected group of high school graduates regardless of race, religion, economic status, or social class. The selection is to be made solely on the basis of the student's ability to benefit from higher education as defined above. The selection might be made on the basis of I. Q., on the basis of a battery of tests, or by any other method which will assure that those students who are chosen will

honestly benefit from the programs the colleges offer.

"Qualified Students"
There has been some question as to whether the economic status of the student should be considered as part of his qualifications; that those students of low income families should be the ones to benefit, and that those able to pay should do so. It would seem that the framers of the question, however, had in mind that "qualified" meant qualified on a mental basis only, rather than on a combination mental and economic basis. Again, investigation into the family income might be left to the individual college or university and perhaps should not be part of any restriction placed on the college by the Federal government.

The definition for qualified high school graduates will probably be most satisfactory if it is construed thus: this proposition includes those graduates who have finished a generally accepted high school program and have been further qualified by showing evidence of a capacity to benefit from higher education.

Affirmative
There are a number of strong arguments that Federal support is needed for higher education. First, such support will meet a public demand (public opinion polls and surveys of national commissions give evidence of this). Second, there is a need for assistance, since some 35% of the qualified high school graduates do not continue their education. Harris, Goetsch and others show that cost of attendance is a large factor in this non-attendance. Third, Federal grants will more or less equalize higher educational opportunities from all parts of the country. Fourth, the wars this country has gone through in recent years point out that our national security demands the best educated population possible, not only in technical and scientific areas, but in liberal arts areas as well.

Negative
The negative arguments are equally impressive. First, expanded aid is not needed at this time. A tremendous number of scholarships and fellowships are

available each year which are never used (Norman Feingold, Scholarships, Fellowships, and Loans). Second, there are plenty of institutions of higher learning to take care of the expanding student population. Many of the smaller colleges are operating at only half capacity; it is mainly the large state institutions that are overcrowded. Third, the colleges can meet financial obligations without Federal aid. Sound business measures are not being applied to budget making, control, and general financial management. Fourth, Federal subsidy for higher education will put a severe drain on an already overtaxed Federal budget. The government is already in debt \$280 billion. If the Federal government takes over, the estimated cost for education of qualified high school graduates in college is between \$3 and \$5 billion, and will probably go to \$10 to \$12 billion a year.

Finally, there is a strong negative argument in the idea that Federal grants mean Federal control of the colleges and universities. As a matter of fact, grants without control are not too desirable, since it is the taxpayers' money which will be spent. Effective administration means that the appropriating body must in general control the expenditures. This, then, is a hasty view of this year's proposition. The League has compiled a package of materials which can serve as the basis of study for each debater. These packages on "Youth Education" are available from the Interscholastic League at \$2 per package. Send your check along with your order to: Interscholastic League, Box 8028, U. T. Station, Austin, Texas.

Extension Library Users to Pay Fees

Users of the Extension Loan Library, The University of Texas, beginning September 1 will share part of the cost of operation. This new policy has been made necessary by budgetary pressures to defray, in part, the mounting cost of the service.

For an annual subscription fee of \$10 for all or any part of the fiscal year (Sept. 1-Aug. 31), an individual or any single school, club, library or other institution, may have unlimited use of library service as far as may be reasonably provided.

For borrowers who do not wish an annual subscription, a charge of \$1 per subject requested will be made. Payment must accompany request. In both plans the Extension Loan Library will pay the outgoing postage. The borrower will continue to pay the return postage. A person or organization may subscribe at any time during the fiscal year. No credit will be given for previous service charge nor will the annual subscription fee be prorated for the remaining months of the fiscal year.

School officials are urged to set up the subscription plan as soon as possible in order that borrowers may have uninterrupted service from the Extension Loan Library. An individual requesting a loan must include the name of the class or school having the subscription in order to receive prompt service. Students who have used the service know they will find materials on a wide range of subjects in the package libraries borrowed from the Extension Loan Library. A package is assembled on the requested subject from bulletins, pamphlets and articles from periodicals. Each letter is carefully read and the request filled by a librarian to fit the individual's need.

Revised Music Rules Explained

Continued from Page 1
you must compete in that conference next year (1956-57).

No 20% Rule
Effective immediately, any bona fide student who meets other eligibility requirements may perform a solo without previous qualification. The "twenty percent rule," while incurring many enemies, served its purpose to call attention to the padding of regional solo schedules with incompetent and often unprepared soloists.

It is hoped that local educators will exert every effort (as they often said they would) to limit regional solo competition only to those exceptionally fine soloists who are capable of competing for honors on a statewide basis.

May Use Scores
Section 24, Paragraph b, alters the rule requiring that all soloists perform solos from memory and allows them to use scores. This is an experiment suggested by the advisory committee and should be interesting to watch.

Twirling Ensembles Limited
Rule 26, Page 101 and Rule 41-a, Page 107 have been restated to limit the number of students composing a twirling ensemble to trios, quartets, quintets and sextets.

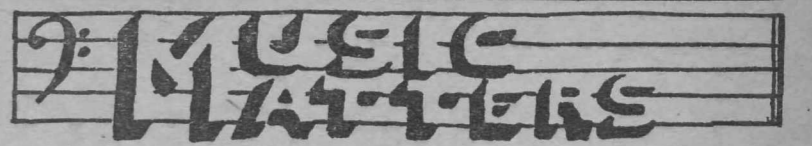
Membership Rules Clarified

Rule 19, Page 98 and Rule 28, Page 101 have been restated to assure that competing soloists and members of ensembles are members of currently competing parent groups. Instrumental soloists and ensembles must be members of a currently competing concert band or orchestra. Vocal soloists and members of vocal ensembles must be members of a currently competing choral group and twirling soloists and ensembles must be members of a currently competing marching band.

The State Director of Music Activities will interpret these changes exactly as they are stated: a band member may NOT perform a vocal solo unless he is a member of a currently competing choir and a twirler may NOT perform a solo unless her parent band is competing (not just entered) in the marching contest.

String Orchestra Added
In an effort to encourage string instruction, the advisory committee suggested that competition for these groups be readied to the list of events. This has been done.

Choral Sight Reading
In an effort to standardize choral sight-reading techniques, a new



BY F. W. SAVAGE
Director of Music Activities

As is our custom, we devote some space in this first issue of this column to endeavor to acquaint Texas music educators with **The League**, its function and its objectives as they pertain particularly to music and music education.

The League is the popular name for The University of Texas Interscholastic League. This organization is a voluntary annual organization of the public schools of Texas sponsored by the Extension Division of The University of Texas. Its stated purpose is to "organize and direct, through the medium of properly supervised and controlled contests, desirable school activities, and thereby assist in preparing pupils for citizenship."

Scope
The League sponsors music competition on a regional basis, including competition for concert and marching bands, orchestras and string orchestras, mixed, boys' and girls' choruses, small vocal and instrumental ensembles and the typical vocal and instrumental solos.

All phases are organized on the "competitive-festival" plan so that all competition theoretically involves comparison with a standard of performance only. If this type of competition was completely possible, much of its motivating capacity would be lost. All thinking educators realize that there is actual and personal competition involved whenever two students or two groups of students appear concurrently in more or less identical activities.

Control

Twelve Music Executive Committees—one for each region—composed of seven school administrators organize and conduct music competition within the various regions in accord with the rules and regulations outlined in Bulletin No. 5515 entitled, **Constitution and Rules**. (This bulletin is sent free to the office of the principal or superintendent of every school unit which pays a membership fee to join the League. Additional copies are available at 25c per copy.)

Although most technical relationships are carried on with local music educators, the final responsibility for the conduct of music competition is vested in local principals and superintendents. League officials are required by this "legal responsibility" to direct official announcements and communicate to the principal or superintendent. Insofar as clerical assistance permits, duplicate announcements and contacts are also directed to music educators.

Because of this unavoidable situation, it is of supreme importance for local music educators to work with and through their principals and superintendents in arranging for competitive activities. This same situation is duplicated in all fields of inter-school competition sponsored by the League including football, drama, golf and spelling!

Membership

It is the responsibility of the local principal or superintendent to take the two steps pre-

requisite to participation in League sponsored music competition.

First, a school unit must pay the prescribed fee and make application for membership. This procedure is discussed in detail in Article III, Section 2, page 9 of the **Constitution and Rules**, Jan. 15 of the current year is the last date for paying this fee.

Second, on or before Dec. 1 of the current school year, each school unit (junior high school or high school) must file a Music Acceptance Card with the state office. This card merely notifies the state office that the school unit wants and intends to participate in some phase of music competition and certifies currently that the officials involved are acquainted with the regulations and agree to abide by them exactly as they are written, whether or not they are in complete accord! Because of this, it is extremely important for music educators to become acquainted with the rules BEFORE an administrator returns the acceptance card. If you as an educator do not wish to abide by the regulations, do not allow an Acceptance Card to be executed to that effect.

Music Bulletins

Most performing organizations, soloists and small ensembles are required to perform numbers selected by local directors from a prescribed list of music. The bulletin containing these lists, which extend over more than 100 pages, is available through the state office.

Address your request to **Bulletins**, Box 8028, University Station, Austin 12. Ask for Bulletin No. 5520 and inclose 50c for each copy requested.

Looking Up

If the tenor of a recent meeting in Dallas is a thermometer of things to come, music education in the public schools of Texas is entering into what should prove to be one of its most exciting years. To quote one of the officials attending this meeting, "this will go down in musical history books as a memorable occasion."

The meeting was arranged by W. Edward Hatchett, president of the Texas Music Educators Association, and it brought together all the "institutions" which directly affect the local music educator—the Texas Education Agency, the Texas Music Educators Association, Texas music dealers and, of course, the University Interscholastic League.

A very lengthy meeting resulted in complete understanding by all concerned of the inter-relationships between all the organizations and their individual responsibilities to the local educator. Cooperative projects were worked out and local teachers should be witnessing results very, very soon.

TMEA, TEA and the League

Even some of the old timers in Texas music get confused concerning the relationship of the three organizations named above. A communication intended for the League is misdirected to the Texas Education Agency and vice versa. Perhaps this thumb-nail sketch will help clear the confusion.

The official, legal governmental agency which has a direct relationship with music educators and music education in the public schools is the Texas Education Agency. This organization is responsible to the State Board of Education and through it to the Legislature and the people of Texas. Dr. V. J. Kennedy is Consultant in Music Education, and all problems of accreditation, curriculum, courses of study, textbooks, etc., should be referred to him at Capitol Station, Austin.

Next on the official "totem pole" is the League. Although membership in this organization is completely voluntary, once you have joined and stated your intention to compete in music, you are bound to abide by the regulations of the League. Only the state officers are paid employees and they are responsible through the Division of Extension to University of Texas officers and Board of Regents. Communications relating to competition should be addressed to **Music**, Box 8028, University Station, Austin 12.

Next in line is the Texas Music Educators Association. This is a voluntary professional organization of music educators dedicated to improving the quality of music education in Texas. This organization is controlled completely by its own officers and its elected Board of Directors which is chosen locally by regions. Questions concerning the activities of this organization should be referred to Dr. D. O. Wiley, Secretary, Box 3038, Ellwood Station, Lubbock, Texas, or to W. Edward Hatchett, President, High School, San Benito, Texas.

Postscripts on Athletics

League Sports Rules Changes Explained

BY DR. RHEA WILLIAMS
State Athletic Director

With the opening of the League year on September 1, several new changes are found in the various athletic plans of the Constitution and Rules.

It is strongly recommended that every school administrator and coach take thirty minutes and read especially the eligibility rules of the League and the various plans of competition in which they will be directly concerned. A few minutes in becoming familiar with the rules and regulations of the League will oftentimes save much embarrassment to both the school and individuals involved, as the rules specifically state that "ignorance of the rules" is no excuse.

Any activity which has far reaching influence as the League in community relations and interest should merit all administrators and coaches becoming familiar with the rules under which the contests are carried out.

Basketball Date Limits

The most important change this year in the boys' and girls' basketball plans concerns the opening and closing dates for inter-school games and scrimmages.

In both boys' and girls' basketball in Conference B no inter-school game or scrimmage can be played prior to Oct. 15 or after Mar. 10. In all other conferences, in both boys' and girls' basketball, no inter-school basketball games or scrimmages can be played prior to Nov. 1 or after Mar. 10.

These rules mean that no school can either scrimmage or have a game with any other school prior to dates listed above or after March 10, 1956. These rules do not prevent intra-school practice or scrimmages.

It should be specifically noted that intra-school refers to players who are enrolled in the same school. Simply stated, it means that you may have basketball practice and scrimmage among students of the same school, but there can be no competition with other school units or groups prior to and after the dates given above.

Number of Games Per Day

Another very important change in the boys' basketball plan is the number of games that a school team or an individual boy can play per day. Effective for this school year, no team or boy shall play more than two inter-school basketball games per calendar day.

In the past, we have had many schools which have played three and four games per day in tournament activity, but such excessive participation cannot be beneficial to the boys from any viewpoint. If a boy enters a game for as much as one play he is considered to have been in one basketball game that day. The boys' basketball plan does not specify that there should be at least six hours space between the two games played per calendar day, but certainly anyone arranging a tournament would try to see that this precaution is taken to protect the health of the boy.

Spring Ballots Get 80% Participation

Four out of every five League member schools eligible to vote cast a ballot in the spring referendums last April, Dr. Rhea Williams, League athletic director, reported at the State Meeting of Delegates in May.

Tabulation of the results announced at that session follows:

Ballot 1: No team or boy shall play more than two inter-school basketball games per calendar day. Yes, 699; No, 149; total 848.

Ballot 2: All-star basketball game rule. Yes, 624; No, 213; total 837.

Ballot 3: In Conferences A, AA, AAA and AAAA, no inter-school basketball games or scrimmages before Nov. 1 or after the Girls State basketball tournament. Yes, 364; No, 50; total, 414. (Voted on only by schools in these conferences.)

In Conference B, no inter-school basketball games or scrimmages before Oct. 15 or after the Girls state basketball tourney. Yes, 266; No, 118; total 384. (Voting only by Conference B schools.)

Ballot 4: Permitting substitutions in semi-finals or finals of the relays. Yes, 734; No, 87; total, 821.

Ballot 5: Eliminating the "voting in" rule. Yes, 661; No, 175; total, 836.

Basketball All-Star Games

The all-star rule becomes effective this year in both boys' and girls' basketball, and all administrators and coaches should read carefully Rule No. 33 of the boys' and girls' basketball plan which covers this subject.

Any student who is a member of a school team who has competed for League honors during the current school term is considered to be covered by the all-star basketball game rule. Players who have been out of school for a year and who did not participate during the present school term (the 1955-56 school year), would not be considered as being under this rule. Texas High School Coaches' Association games and regularly scheduled church and recreational league games, are specifically excepted, and are not covered under this rule.

Any member of the school faculty or any school district which may directly or indirectly assist in the management, direction, selection of players, promotion, officiating, or allow public school facilities to be utilized in any all-star game would be in violation of this rule. It is the intent of this rule, just as it is the intent of the football all-star game rule, to prevent high school athletes, both boys and girls, from being utilized for promotion of commercial purposes by outside agencies or groups.

Relay Substitutions

Rule No. 11 of the track and field plan has been amended to allow substitution in the semifinals or finals of the relays, provided the substitute has qualified in another event for the meet. In the past, the same four boys who ran in the first preliminary heat had to continue and no substitutions could be made.

In many cases, boys became ill or were physically incapacitated, and were not able to compete in the semifinals or finals of the relays, and

the school had to withdraw its team. The new rule this year will insure that relay teams may now continue in the semifinals and finals of the contest by providing that substitutions may be made, provided the substitute is already qualified to participate in the meet.

Mandatory Classification

By a large majority, member schools voted this past spring to require mandatory classification of schools into conferences as based on their "average membership" for the last four grades. This means that all schools must participate in the conference to which their "average membership" qualifies them, and no school can be voted into a higher conference.

For the 1956-57 school year all assignments in football, basketball, baseball, and spring meet districts will be on a mandatory basis, and schools must participate in their proper conference. The conference assignments for the 1956-57 school year will be based on the "average membership" for the last four grades in each school system for the 1954-55 school year.

Two-Year Assignments

Another important change is that all football and basketball assignments commencing with the 1956-57 and 1957-58 school years are to be on a two-year basis. In other words, your football or basketball assignment which you will receive some time this fall will be for a two-year period, and no new assignment will be made until the 1958-59 school year, with the exception of new schools and consolidated schools which may be assigned to district for the 1957-58 school year.

This new policy will allow schools to make definite plans on a home-and-home basis, will allow continuity in the district and will eliminate schools being in one conference for one year and another conference the succeeding year.



BEST IN BASEBALL: Winner of the State AA Baseball crown for 1955 was the Paris High School team coached by Thomas Duncan. The team, left to right, is: Front row—Butch Ellis, Bill McFadden,

Charles Dunn, Larry Ellis, Curtis Hensley and Stanley Dicken. Back row—Larry Ayres, J. T. Davis, Frank Jackson, Bill Darnell, Ronald Kyle, Sammy Player, Larry Click and Coach Duncan.

Athletic Insurance Policy Recommended; Terms Listed

The athletic insurance committee of the League is recommending for the 1955-56 school year the athletic accident benefit plan of Security Life and Accident Company, Denver, Colorado.

This company has been the insurer for 15 of the 16 years the League has surveyed athletic insurance policies for recommendation to its member schools.

Members of the athletic insurance committee are: Supt. W. R. Carmichael, Bryan; Supt. J. L. Buckley, Lockhart; Supt. E. R. Sharpe, Mason; Coach C. B. Roland, Alvin; Coach Tom Pruett, Miller High School, Corpus Christi.

The policy approved is essentially the same as last year's, with the additional feature which provides payment for diagnostic X-rays regardless of the number of views. The company reserves the right to request that the film be supplied to their office for interpretation. No indemnity shall be payable under the new policy for treat-

ment of sprains, strains, cuts, bruises, burns, or abrasions.

It should be specifically kept in mind that the League's athletic insurance committee recommends only athletic accident benefit coverage. The policy of this committee has never been, and will not be, to tie student and athletic insurance into the same policy. The League believes it should recommend only insurance coverage in the area in which it operates.

In addition, there are many school administrators that do not believe that it is the function of the school to enter into the area of student insurance. The League committee, therefore, has made no attempt to evaluate any combination student-athletic insurance policy, and only surveyed those policies which were exclusively athletic insurance benefit policies.

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

Easy Administration

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

The three biggest problems involved in athletic insurance are: (1) Insurance does not pay doctor's bills in full. No health insurance plan does. Insurance pays on a schedule fee rate. The athletic insurance committee has always stated the above as their interpretation of athletic insurance.

(2) Claims must be filed in 90 days or a request for extension of time be made. This 90-day period is

a standard provision of the Texas Insurance Law.

(3) Previous weakness of the body cannot be classed as an athletic injury — for example, hernia or appendicitis is not the fault of athletics. It is merely a previous weakness of the individual.

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

Apply Early

Application for coverage will be accepted at any time, but should have been made before the opening day of fall practice as approved by the State association. Protection from the first day costs no more.

The "preliminary coverage" procedure which received universal acceptance last year will be used again. It considerably reduces bookwork for school officials and provides coverage at no cost for those students who report for only a few days' practice at the start of the season. This procedure utilizes the application blank which was forwarded to all school administrators in August.

All Sports Covered

Protection is available for any and every sport and for any and every squad. None of the plans requires names of individuals to be listed. Merely list the number of football players reporting for practice on the A squad or the B squad, if you want to cover that group. If the school does not play football, then the number of players reporting for basketball should be listed.

The premiums for football schools must be forwarded to the company by September 24, 1955, and if basketball schools, the premium must be forwarded by December 10, 1955. Unless the premiums are mailed by this date, the "preliminary protection" is voided.

\$5 Premium

The regular premium rate for 1955-56 all sports coverage is \$5.00 for the number of boys that participate on the A football team, and this premium covers all students who may participate on other A teams in athletic events sponsored by the League even though they are not the same ones that participate in football. The premium for basketball is \$2.50, and this covers all students who may participate in other League athletic activities on the A team. Girls may be insured for League athletic events for \$1.00 per member of the squad. This in reality means that one and one-quarter boys is covered by the premium of \$5.00.

The substitution problem will not be a factor this year, as additional boys will be covered throughout the entire athletic season on the payment of premium for the number of boys on the football or basketball team. Coverage is effective as of the postmark date when the change is sent to the company.

Junior high football teams or any other separate unit may be covered in the same way by the payment of the \$5.00 premium. This will automatically cover all boys who participate on this type of team in League-sponsored activities.

AA State Baseball Title Won by Paris

Displayed in a conspicuous place at Paris High School is the 1955 State championship baseball trophy, won at the Conference AA tourney in Austin June 3.

The Wildcats, coached by Thomas Duncan, combined powerhouse hitting and steady pitching to win the title, after a season in which they played only 10 games, winning nine.

Paris clinched the trophy with a 2-1 win over Abilene. A spectacular running, leaping catch by Centerfielder Frank Jackson ended the extra-inning game and shut off a tying Abilene run on base.

Tourney Teams

Other tourney teams were: Reagan (Houston), Robert E. Lee (Baytown), Amarillo, W. B. Ray (Corpus Christi), Waco, Abilene and Adamson (Dallas).

Paris led the tournament teams at bat, with a .293 average in three games. Five team members hit .300 or better. Larry Click, leading Wildcat pitcher, gave up 11 hits in winning two games, holding the opponents to a three run total. Larry Ayres, the other Paris moundsman, held his opponent to two hits and one run in the semi-final.

Game Scores

Game results: First round: Baytown 6, Reagan 1; Paris 3, Amarillo 2; Waco 3, Ray 2; Abilene 2, Adamson 1. Semi-finals: Paris 2, Baytown 1; Abilene 2, Waco 1. Third place: Baytown 4, Waco 2. Finals: Paris 2, Abilene 1. District, bi-district and regional winners in 1955 League baseball play were:

Conference AA

District champions: Amarillo, Austin (El Paso), Midland, Abilene, North Side (Fort Worth), Adamson (Dallas), Waco, Garland, Paris, Henderson, Port Arthur, Robert E. Lee (Baytown), Reagan (Houston), Travis (Austin), Ray (Corpus Christi), McAllen.

Bi-District: Amarillo over Austin (El Paso), Abilene over Midland, Adamson (Dallas) over North Side (Fort Worth), Waco over Garland, Paris over Henderson, Robert E. Lee (Baytown) over Port Arthur, Reagan (Houston) over

900 Schools to Play Football—A New Record

The largest number of high school football teams ever fielded will enter League play this year. Participating this year will be 900 schools, compared to 890 in the 1954 football season.

This is also the largest number of high school football teams playing in any State in the nation. Pennsylvania, with 716 teams, has the second largest number.

Conference AAAA will have 57 schools competing this year, Conference AAA will have 60, Conference AA 182, Conference A 203, Conference B 231, and 167 in Six-man.

Remember When ...

Salutatorian in 1930; Superintendent 1955

It's a long jump from Estelline, 'way up in Hall County, to Port Neches, in the Southeast tip of Texas.

It wasn't too far, however, for four-sport man B. E. (Gene) McCollum, the new superintendent of schools at Port Neches.

That distance has been covered in the 25 years of McCollum's sports career since he graduated as salu-

torian of the 1930 class at Estelline High School.

He was elevated to the superintendency at Port Neches after nine years as high school coach there.

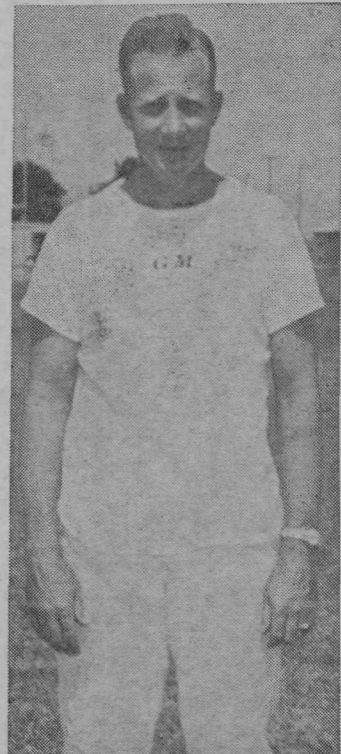
McCollum became acquainted with the League athletic program in his own high school days. He participated in football, basketball, baseball and track at Estelline. In addition, he sandwiched in two years with the combination town and school band. Basketball teams from Estelline during McCollum's time played in the 1929 and 1930 State boys' tournaments, losing to Denton in the 1930 finals.

Versatility continued to mark our Remember When personality during his college days at Hardin-Simmons University, where he earned a BA degree in 1934. While there he picked up four letters in basketball, three in football and two in track.

His coaching career includes positions at Hughes Springs, White Deer, Midland, and basketball and assistant football coach at Hardin-Simmons for one-half year. He received the MA degree from his alma mater in 1951.

McCollum and his wife, Daphne Green McCollum, have two children—Gene Owen, age 12, and Terre Ann, three.

The new superintendent counts memberships in such groups as Rotary, Masonic Lodge, TSTA, NEA, and he is past president of the Texas High School Coaches' Association.



B. E. (GENE) MCCOLLUM

State Law Bans Liquor at Games

H.B. No. 531 By Cooper, and Rogers of Travis
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT making it unlawful to

bring or carry intoxicating beverages into any enclosure, stadium or field where athletic events sponsored or participated in by the public schools of this State

are being held; providing for the confiscation of such beverages and providing for a penalty for a violation hereof; and declaring an emergency.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to bring or carry into any enclosure, field or stadium, where athletic events, sponsored or participated in by the public schools of this State, are being held, any intoxicating beverage or to have any intoxicating beverage in his possession while in or on said enclosure, field or stadium.

Sec. 2. Provided that if any officer of this State sees any person or persons violating the terms of Section 1 of this Act, he shall immediately seize such intoxicating beverage and shall within a reasonable time thereafter deliver same to the County or District Attorney who shall hold same as evidence until the trial of the accused party and shall thereafter dispose of same.

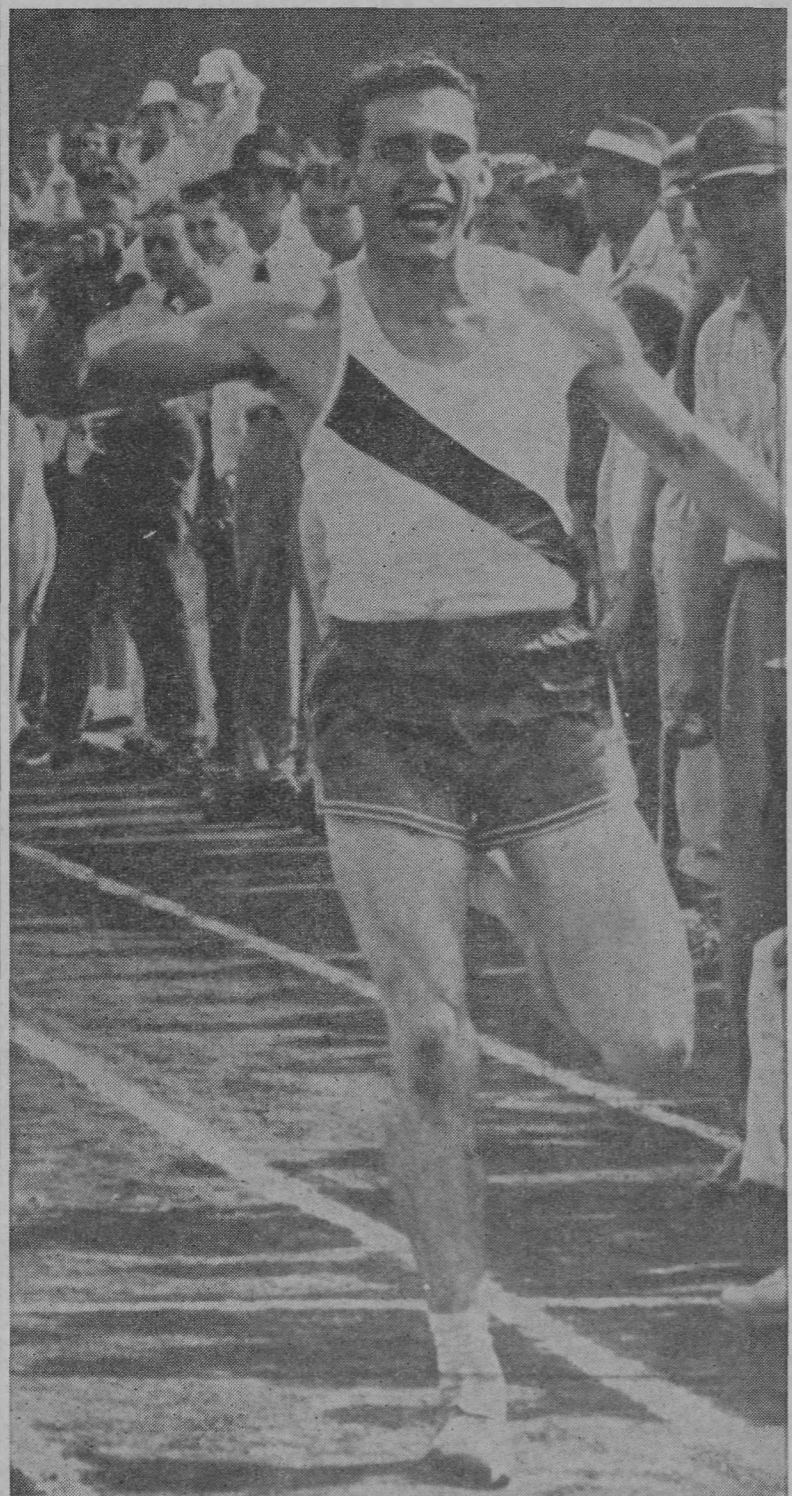
Sec. 3. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined any sum not less than Twenty-five (\$25) Dollars and not more than Two Hundred (\$200) Dollars.

Sec. 4. The fact that there is not presently a law prohibiting the possession of intoxicating beverages within the enclosure, stadium or field where athletic events, sponsored by the public schools, are being held, and the morals and welfare of the public school children are in jeopardy creates an emergency and an imperative public necessity that the Constitutional Rule requiring bills be read on three several days in each House be suspended and said Rules are hereby suspended, and this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and it is so enacted.

Ceramic Group Begun at UT

Keramos, national honorary ceramic engineering society, has established a chapter at The University of Texas.

The University is the state's first educational institution to qualify for a chapter, society officials said. The University offers degrees in ceramic engineering, which is concerned with industrial processes involved in manufacture or use of earthen products such as clay, glass, enamel and cement.



NATIONAL CHAMP: Eddie Southern of Sunset (Dallas) is shown winning the 120-yard high hurdles at the regional meet at SMU this year. At the State Meet in May, Southern tied Jesse Owens' 220-yard dash national record of 20.7 seconds, established a new national record of 47.2 seconds for 440-yard dash, and ran the 120-yard high hurdles in 14.2, two-tenths of a second off the national standard. Eddie is happy in this picture because he has just defeated the only boy who was able to beat him in a race this year. Southern's high school coach was Herman Scruggs.