

Webb to Speak At Breakfast

Dr. W. P. Webb, Chairman of the History Department of The University of Texas and writer of numerous outstanding books, will be principal speaker at the annual League Breakfast meeting in San Antonio, Friday, Nov. 25 at 7:30 a.m.

The session will be at the Gunter Hotel, North Terrace Room.

A special invitation is being extended to social science and speech teachers to hear Dr. Webb. His address will be, "Debate: A Social Science Subject for High School."

The guest speaker has been a high school teacher, a high school tennis coach, and an educator and writer known both nationally and internationally.

Dr. Webb is author of such books as "The Great Plains," "Divided We Stand," "The Texas Rangers," and numerous others. He has written a number of articles for national magazines as well as for leading Texas newspapers on the water problems of Texas.

Dr. Webb will point out in his address that the high school debate questions selected through the years have been very important social science subjects. Since these questions are in the field of social science, the history and social science teachers should have the major responsibility in preparing the high school debaters for the contest.

Heretofore, the training of the debate teams has been left largely to the speech or English teachers. It is hoped that this program will arouse the interest of the social science teachers throughout the state and encourage them to take a greater interest in the high school debate question.

A University of Texas Phi Beta Kappa, Dr. Webb taught in public schools of Eastland, Stephens, Throckmorton, Bee, DeWitt and Bexar counties, joining The University of Texas history department in 1918. Except for leaves of absence, he has been at the University ever since.

He was Harkness Professor of History, London University, in 1938, and Harnsworth Professor of American History at Oxford, 1942-43.

His writings stem largely from his field of research—Western American history and frontier history. Other books include "The Great Frontier" and "More Water for Texas." He is a contributor to Harper's Magazine, Scribner's, Sunset and to historical journals.

Holder of a Guggenheim Fellowship this year, Dr. Webb is now writing "History of the West Since 1865" for Harper's New American Nation Series.

1955 Basketball Title Game Films Available at VIB

Basketball films of the 1955 State boys' and girls' championship tournaments are available from the Visual Instruction Bureau of The University of Texas on a service charge basis.

These boys' games are available: Conference A, Buna vs. Dickinson, 26 minutes, Film No. 5920, \$2.25.

Conference AA, Seminole vs. San Marcos, 26 min., No. 5922, \$2.25.

Conference B, Avoca vs. Big Sandy, 26 min., No. 5921, \$2.25.

These girls' games are available: Conference A, Dimmitt vs. Granbury, 26 min., No. 5913, \$2.25.

Conference AA, Angleton vs. Bowie, 26 min., No. 5919, \$2.25.

Conference B, Midway vs. Cotton Center, 26 min., No. 5918, \$2.25.

The price listed with each game film is the service charge for a rental period of from one to three days.

List alternate dates on which the film can be used in case your first date requested is not available.

Requests for these basketball films should be submitted as far in advance of the desired use date as possible. Write to the Booking Office, Visual Instruction Bureau, Division of Extension, The University of Texas, Austin 12, Texas.

For several years Dr. Webb was director of the Texas State Historical Assn. He organized the Junior Historians and founded the Junior Historian Magazine for high school students.



Dr. Walter Prescott Webb

Breakfast Fate Studied

AN EDITORIAL

The Constitution and Rules of the University Interscholastic League provides for two annual state meetings of delegates. One of these is at the time of the State Teachers' Convention and the second is at the time of the State Meet.

There was a time when the meeting at the time of the teachers' convention was the major meeting of the year and was well-attended. During recent years, attendance at this delegates' meeting has been decreasing steadily. For the last several meetings, the average attendance has been 75 to 100 administrators.

This meeting was scheduled at the time of the State Teachers' Association convention so that teachers and administrators attending might have an opportunity to make recommendations which they considered vital to the well-being of the League.

Either the school administrators and teachers should get behind this League meeting and support it, or they should recommend that the Legislative Advisory Council discontinue this fall meeting at the time of the Teachers' convention.

The League Breakfast meeting was formed as a section of the State Teachers' Association and it is the opinion of the League office that the section should continue as such. To do so, however, it must have the continued support of the school administrators and teachers.

The Legislative Advisory Council has been requested to contact the member schools in each region for their opinion regarding the advisability of continuing the November meeting of the delegates. The matter will be discussed at the Legislative Advisory Council Meeting on November 6.

1956 Spring Meet Assignments Changed

Major changes in assignment to spring meet districts are being made in all conferences except AA. Spring meet assignments are based on the following enrollment: Conference AA 550 and more
Conference A 225 to 550
Conference B, Division I 125 to 225
Conference B, Division II 124 or less

Conference B, Division I, will include the same schools which are now in Conference B basketball. The chairman of the basketball district is urged to organize the spring meet district and mail to the State office the name of the new district chairman.

Conference B, Division II, will include the schools presently assigned to Conference A basketball districts. The basketball chairman should organize the spring meet district and send in the name of the district chairman to the State office.

Tickets \$1.75 for League TSTA Meet at Gunter

The Interscholastic League breakfast will be held during the Texas State Teachers Assn. convention at the Gunter Hotel, North Terrace Room.

Time: 7:30 a.m. Date: Friday, Nov. 25.

Price: \$1.75 per person. Write for tickets to University Interscholastic League, Box 8028, University Station, Austin 12, Texas. Enclose remittance with orders.

Speech Teacher Debate Burden Being Shifted

Social Scientists Best Fact Judges, Officials Maintain

By ROY BEDICHEK

In the early years of the League when only two or three contests in speech were provided in the schedule, it was not asking too much of the speech teachers to coach them. However, in no other department has the League been so greatly expanded as in speech.

Now there are two divisions in debate, two divisions in declamation per school, two in extemporaneous speech, and one in dramatics. Lately two contests in poetry have been added: (1) reading by the book, and (2) extemporaneous.

Of course this program is beyond the competent reach of any speech teacher or, for that matter, beyond any corps of speech teachers in the average high school. No wonder that entries dwindle and widespread complaints come from the overburdened.

Administrators are shifting the burden somewhat by relieving the speech department of the debate and transferring it to the social science teachers.

Since the debate question invariably lies in the field of the social sciences, this is an eminently practical adjustment; and it may certainly be defended theoretically, as the instruction to judges in debate state that "argument shall be stressed relatively more than delivery."

It is in the social science classrooms that the natural affiliation of the debating contest is to be found. Instead of compelling the speech teacher to appeal to the social science teacher for facts, statistics and argument, let the social science teacher consult the speech teacher on delivery.

It is believed that this arrangement will improve the debating contest and relieve the speech teachers of responsibility in a contest which requires training mainly outside the speech education field.

2,034 Boys, Girls' Cage Teams Play

A total of 1,099 schools have indicated they will participate in the League's program of boys' basketball this year, and have been assigned to a district. Schools had until October 15 to accept the basketball plan.

To reduce travel and loss of school time, practically all boys' and girls' basketball teams have been assigned to the same district.

Conference AAAA schools total 58, Conference AAA 60, Conference AA 182, Conference A 210, and Conference B 589.

In Conference B boys' and girls' basketball there can be no interschool games or scrimmages prior to October 15, and in all other conferences there can be no interschool games or scrimmages prior to November 1. This does not prevent practice or games among students in the same school, but does prevent games or scrimmages with any other school or unit prior to the dates listed above.

Competition in all conferences will extend to a State championship, to be played in Gregory Gymnasium at The University of Texas, March 1, 2, and 3, 1956.

935 Girls' Teams
In girls' basketball, 935 schools have been assigned to a district after signifying their intention of entering League competition for 1955-56. As for boys' teams, deadline for acceptance of the basketball plan was Oct. 16.

Conference AA schools total 140, Conference A 208 and Conference B 587.

The three girls' conferences will go to a State championship also. The tournament will be played in Gregory Gymnasium at The University of Texas in Austin, on March 8-9-10, 1956.

600 Grade Schools Join League in September

More than 600 elementary schools have joined the Interscholastic League during September. Interest in the elementary school spring meet is increasing every year.

This may be one of the best years for elementary school meets, League officials said, because the new alignment of schools for spring meet contests in Conference B will be a further step in placing schools of approximately the same enrollment.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

More Students Serve On Meet Programs

Increased emphasis on student-sponsor participation marked programs planned thus far for the Student Activities Leadership Conference series sponsored by the Interscholastic League.

Speech activities will be covered in all the conferences, journalism in all except Nacogdoches. Speech includes debate, declamation, extemporaneous speech, drama, and poetry reading in some cases. Journalism, in most cases, includes the school newspaper and the yearbook.

Other sections to be found in some of the conferences include number sense, slide rule, ready writing, and student council.

With the Oct. 15 opening conference at Dallas now history, attention turns to the Oct. 22 meeting at San Antonio and the Oct. 29 session at The University of Houston.

The San Antonio conference is the newest, started this year. Thomas Jefferson High School will be the site.

The Houston conference is the oldest. The University of Houston is the host and, as in other areas, co-sponsors the conference with the League and public schools of the region.

PLANS STARTED

Planning was well under way for the November conferences. Nov. 12 is a double-header, when League staffers and

University of Texas professor-consultants disperse to Abilene Christian College and Kilgore College. Nov. 19 is the date for the conference at The University of Texas.

Other conferences on the agenda are at Odessa College on Dec. 10, Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville, on Jan. 7, Texas A. & I., Kingsville, Jan. 14, and S. F. Austin State College, Nacogdoches, Feb. 4.

Student panels and demonstrations, sponsor-led workshops, and "do-it-yourself" question and answer sessions to solve problems will be typical of journalism and speech sections of the conferences.

Experts to Help

In addition, professional and professorial experts will be called in from local areas, from the host colleges, and from The University of Texas.

Advance program planning sessions had been held or were planned with teacher sponsors for the Dallas, San Antonio, Kilgore, Austin, and Kingsville conferences. In that way, it was felt that schools would be given a program designed to fit their needs better. Long-range planning has begun for some conferences, setting up as nearly as possible program goals for a three-year period.

General chairmen of the October and November conferences are: Dallas—Barry Holton, Southern Methodist University; San Antonio—John B. Sullivan, principal, Edison High School; Houston—Asst. Supt. of Schools J. O. Webb; Kilgore—Dr. Cruce Stark, president, Kilgore College; Abilene—Dr. Fred Barton, Abilene Christian College; Austin—Dr. Howard Townsend, University of Texas.

Sponsoring officials urged school administrators and teachers to send their best students in each activity fostered by the conferences, and to make arrangements now to send them to the conference nearest their school.

1956-57 Debate Topic Ideas Sought

The debate question for the 1956-57 school term will be selected at the Dec. 29, 1955 meeting of the Committee on Discussion and Debate Materials and Interstate Cooperation.

Schools and individuals having suggestions or ideas for a debate question were urged by League officials to send those items to the League office during October. In November the League will circulate member schools for suggested debate topics.

Texas schools may elect to choose a State question, and there are many controversial issues available for a Texas question.

Social science teachers are being urged to submit questions in their fields as possible issues for a good debate question.

32 Nominated For Council

Thirty-two school administrators have been nominated by League member schools to fill seven vacancies on the Legislative Advisory Council.

In six of the regions and conferences the schools will vote on one man from a field of five top nominees. In Region VIII, Conference AA, the El Paso area, only two administrators were nominated.

Final ballots were to be returned to the League office by Oct. 15 in order to be counted. Nominees whose names appeared on the final ballot for council membership are:

REGION I, CONFERENCE B: Supt. N. L. Douglass, Hale Center; Supt. Bert Ezell, Matador; Supt. Jerry Jacobs, Channing; Supt. J. D. Moring, Cotton Center; Supt. W. W. Webb, Kress.

Council to View Awards Rule, Lower Age Limit

A full agenda is on tap for the Legislative Advisory Council meeting in Austin on Nov. 6, League Director R. J. Kidd announced.

The annual session will begin at 2:15 p.m. in the Bluebonnet Room of the Driskill Hotel. Dinner at 6 p.m. will close the meeting.

In addition to reports from the Texas High School Coaches Assn., Texas Speech Teachers Assn., Six-Man Football Coaches Assn., and Texas Music Educators Assn., these items will be considered:

1. Report of the committee appointed to study the Awards Rule. This committee has recommended that the rule apply to all contests, including those not sponsored by the League.

2. Report of the committee appointed a year ago to study the new alignment of spring meet conferences.

3. Possible discontinuance of the annual Interscholastic League Breakfast at the time of the Texas State Teachers' Assn. convention in November, because of lack of attendance.

4. Ways of promoting more interest in literary contests at the district meet.

5. Lowering the age rule to 18 years. With integration under way, there could be a greater number of older boys out for athletics.

6. Recommendation from the State Meeting of Delegates in May: That the Graduate Rule be amended so as not to deny a contestant the privilege of eight consecutive high school semesters of participation, provided he is eligible under all other provisions of Article VIII. In some instances, the pupil attends summer school to take courses he does not have time for during the regular term. The present rule penalizes the ambitious student who may have enough credits at the end of three years enrollment in high school to entitle him to a diploma.

7. Suggestions and proposals from council members from various sections of the State, and from the member schools.

REGION II, CONFERENCE A: Supt. Harvey C. Ballew, Lampasas; Prin. John Dyer, Stamford; Supt. W. T. Graves, Coleman; Supt. E. R. Sharpe, Mason; Supt. N. H. Touchstone, Anson.

REGION III, CONFERENCE AA: Prin. W. P. Harlan, Irving; Prin. C. C. Miller, Sunset High, Dallas; Supt. Frank Monroe, Highland Park, Dallas; Prin. Henry Sory, Sherman; Supt. Chester Strickland, Denton.

REGION IV, CONFERENCE B: Supt. R. C. Beauchamp, Beckville; Supt. J. D. Betts, Sabine, Glade-water; Supt. Floyd Dotson, Maydelle; Supt. Frank L. Singletary, Troup; Supt. Lawrence Smith, Whitehouse.

REGION V, CONFERENCE B: Supt. Clyde Abshier, Deer Park; Supt. C. O. Dusek, Crosby; Supt. Floyd Manry, Corrigan; Supt. James E. Taylor, Katy; Supt. T. P. White, Anahuac.

REGION VI, CONFERENCE AA: Dr. J. E. Bowden, Prin., Harlandale, San Antonio; Prin. Virgil Currin, Alamo Heights, San Antonio; Prin. George Fling, Technical, San Antonio; Prin. John Sandige, Kerrville; Prin. N. H. Wittner, McCallum, Austin.

REGION VIII, CONFERENCE AA: Prin. Frank Pollitt, Bowie, El Paso; Prin. Clyde Wafer, Ysleta.

Procedure for determining membership of the Advisory Council is set forth in the Constitution and Rules. A nominating ballot is sent out to the region and conference having a vacancy. Names of the five persons receiving the largest number of votes are listed as nominees on a final preferential ballot and the ballot is mailed to member schools for a final ranking.

Sullivan Leads San Antonio Conference from Experience

General chairman for the first activities conference in San Antonio is John B. Sullivan, principal of Edison High School there, and a veteran in League work.

Sullivan went to San Antonio school work in 1948, but he has been associated with the League more than 30 years as a participant, coach, principal, superintendent and official.

"I still believe that the League is the finest organization of its kind in the nation," Sullivan declared, "and that it is very beneficial to the children."

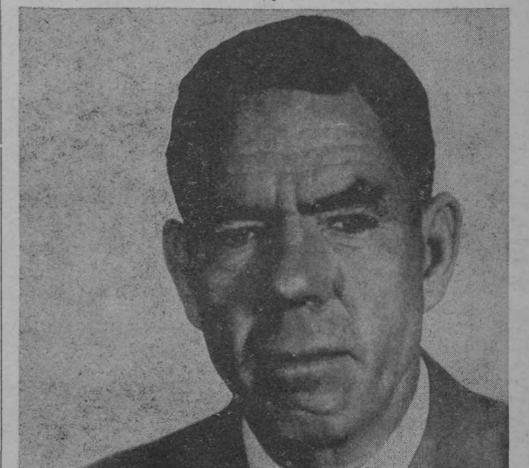
The conference chairman competed in football, basketball, track, debate and declamation at Comanche High School in the early 1920's.

Later he coached those same events and sponsored the school paper and yearbook at Hamilton High School during 14 years there as teacher, coach and principal. He was director general of Hamilton County meets several times and was once district chairman for football there.

Sullivan missed four years of League activities while serving in the infantry during World War II.

He earned his BA degree from Daniel Baker College, took his Master's degree from Texas Tech, and has done graduate work at The University of Texas.

San Antonio sponsors asked Sullivan to be chairman of the conference journalism assembly because of his background in school publications.



John B. Sullivan

Speech Programs Prepare Participants for Success

By MABEL E. WYATT
Speech Teacher
Bloomington High School

Perhaps you have heard the question: "Are speech contests worth while?"

Today there is a greater need for such activities than ever before. Everywhere in life, competition is an incentive to better performance, whether this competition is found among adults running for office, selling insurance, roping calves, playing bridge or among high school boys and girls participating in football, basketball, track, essay writing, popularity contests or judging dairy cattle.

Competition is the American way of life, and speech contests offer ways we can train students in many of the skills we desire them to master for successful living.

When a student was asked, "What have speech contests done for you?" the following values were listed:

Values Listed

1. Increased my self confidence and poise.
2. Increased my interest in many areas of information.
3. Helped me to become more tolerant and understanding of my fellowmen.
4. Aided me in making my ideas more clearly known to fellowmen.
5. Helped me analyze the audience better and adapt my voice to the best advantage.
6. Among many other values, I have won many friends throughout a wide area.

In all the contests it must be kept in mind that the aim is the speech improvement of the contestant. This should be remembered by the coach, the judge and the contestant. All concerned should deal with their common problems with a spirit of good will and understanding. If this is done, the contest will be a pleasant and educational experience.

Extemp Most Useful

If it were necessary to select the most worth-while contest, extemporaneous speech would perhaps be considered the most useful since most of the public speaking in our society is extemporaneous.

Extemporaneous speaking emphasizes the importance of being well informed on all current affairs, a necessary element in our democracy. It also emphasizes the importance of being able to analyze a subject and to prepare this information for well organized presentation. The student who participates in extemp finds he does not have to rely on memorized words to speak effectively to an audience. This does much to conquer the feeling of insecurity which troubles so many people in our society today.

In preparing for this contest, it is necessary to have a well planned program within this area. This can be done in conjunction with the social studies program or another class. A weekly high school newspaper is very helpful. Regular discussions should be held on all important happenings.

After an interest has been created in current affairs, the use of a daily newspaper, weekly magazine, radio and television news reports should become a regular and important part of the program. Different news analysts and ideas should be discussed in the classroom.

Analyze Topics

This results in the student's treating speech topics analytically.

Like-Size Schools Grouped Together

(Continued from Page 1)

Schools currently assigned to Conference B basketball districts will be together for spring meet district contests. These districts will be known as Conference B, Division I.

Schools in Conference A basketball districts will make up Conference B, Division II for spring meet competition.

Elementary schools in these spring meet districts will compete with the same group of schools with which their high school is assigned for spring meet competition.

Conference AA basketball districts will form the Conference A spring meet districts. Elementary schools in AA basketball districts should plan to organize their meets with schools in that district.

In addition, panel discussions, symposiums and class debates can be held on the most controversial issues. A very broad background of all current affairs is needed by the successful extemporaneous speaker.

In constructing the extemporaneous speech, the student needs to limit his subject matter and organize the material. The main parts of the speech should be supported by specific information and the use of concrete illustrative material.

The introduction should be one that will get the attention of the audience and one that is closely related to the subject. The conclusion should lead to a satisfactory ending and give the audience the feeling that the speaker has completed the speech, rather than having reached the minimum time limit.

After complete preparation of the speech, the successful speaker must have an effective delivery. The best style for an extemporaneous speaker is a direct and conversational manner. He should be very much interested in the subject he is discussing. He should show a sense of pleasure in his chance to speak.



The high school student should not assume a profound attitude toward any complex problem, but should honestly present information and a few ideas in order to stimulate thinking.

Great rewards—poise, self-confidence, effective delivery, and keen

awareness of world progress—are in store for students entering this contest.

Thus, the program in speech, particularly extemporaneous speech, is a good way to prepare students for successful living in our democratic society.



WINNING COACH—Mrs. Mabel E. Wyatt introduced speech contests in Bloomington High School nine years ago. Since then, eight of her students have gone to State Meet in Conference B, and five have taken first place—two in declamation and three in extemporaneous speech. Extemp winners were in 1953, 1954 and 1955. Six others won regional in junior declamation, a contest which does not go to State Meet. A social studies and speech teacher, Mrs. Wyatt has been at Bloomington half her 20-year teaching career. Her teaching load last year included four classes and one study hall, coach of debate and extemp, and sponsor of the yearbook, pep squad and student council. She holds BA and MA degrees from The University of Texas.

4 Skills, '10 Commandments' Will Boost Debater's Ability

By BRUCE ROACH
Director of Speech Activities

We are indebted to E. C. Buehler, University of Kansas, for enumerating what he calls the "Ten Commandments for the Debater." He has listed the various points so clearly that it would be well for every debater to read them carefully and digest them.

Contest debating is a unique and special kind of activity. A good speaker in everyday life is often not successful in a debate. Likewise, good debaters are often average public speakers. Four skills come into play in debate: skill in argumentation, skill in rhetoric, skill in clear logical thinking, and skill in effective speaking. Although Mr. Buehler's set of rules may not be a complete guide for the debater, none-the-less, this advice should help the debater improve his general ability in debate.

1. Know your subject. The well-informed debater always has ready ammunition at hand while the poorly informed debater is often bluffing with an empty gun. The dividends of knowing your question are many. To know the subject is the best assurance against surprise attack. It is the basic requirement for obeying the first commandment of saying much in a short time. By knowing the question, you wrap the mantle of authority about your shoulders.

2. Focus on the crucial issues and let the rest go. Be an issue thinker. Every debate hinges on one or two crucial points. No matter what these points are, keep your mind on them as an athlete keeps his eye on the ball. You must not only realize what the crucial issues are, but you must see them in relation to everything that happens during the course of the debate.

3. Organize your case thoroughly. Organization is the essence of force. A well constructed debate case gives the debater a sound base from which he may develop his strategy.

4. Condense your arguments to fit the limit of time. Argumentative subject matter is the stuff from which a good debate is made. For the debater the thought must be highly concentrated. You, as a debater, must give out argumentative vitamins in capsule form since your time is rigidly rationed. This takes time before the debate and requires work, a great deal of thinking, sound judgment, and painstaking analysis of every segment of thought.

5. Adopt the scientific attitude. Debate at best gives truth a rough treatment, but down underneath

the heat of argument every debater should strive to cling to that which is designed to clear the real issues. This calls for the scientific attitude—an attitude which is impersonal and unemotional. This attitude condemns the use of sarcasm and irony and bombastic oratory.

6. Don't be afraid to lock horns with your opponent. Conflict is the essence of debate. Of course, this does not mean that you welcome the opportunity to stand up and slug it out with your opponent, but you as a debater should be ready to give and take. Quick thinking and good comeback arguments are the earmarks of good debating. A point once knocked down and then effectively reestablished seems to double its strength in the mind of the listener.

7. Make your facts and authorities stand out. Make sure your authorities and bits of evidence you cite stand out emphatically above your normal speaking manner. Make these things stand up and do battle for you.

8. Use the extemporaneous style. Extemporaneous speech is adapted to the occasion at hand; it is flexible. It mirrors your personality; it is never staid; it is spontaneous. It is the most convincing and natural style of speaking for it is patterned after everyday speech.

9. Attack the arguments, not your opponents. There is nothing personal in debate. You are matching your wits in a contest of principle. Deal directly with thought substance. To deal in personalities is the surest way to ruin a good debate.

10. Win, Lose, or Draw, always be a gentleman. You will score your greatest triumph by creating the impression of being a good sport and a gentleman. Take the sting out of your debate at all times. Be the first to welcome clean, hard play, and the first to condemn foul play. Be courteous to your opponents while they speak. Never get personal or belligerent nor allow the tone of sarcasm to creep into your voice. Be a good listener and

Trained Social Workers Goal
More trained social workers for Texas are the long-range objective of a statewide survey of social welfare services under way at The University of Texas.

MUSIC MATTERS

Acceptance Cards

Music Acceptance Cards are being mailed during October to all units listed as eligible schools last year.

New schools, and schools interested in music competition for the first time, should notify the State office by letter of this interest and request that Acceptance Cards be sent for signature. This year for the first time, the State office is endeavoring to send notices concerning the distribution of Acceptance Cards to local music directors in order that they may confer with administrators before the cards are sent to State headquarters.

Acceptance Cards must be post-marked no later than midnight, December 1, in order to make the school unit eligible for music competition from December 1, 1955, until December 1, 1956.

Grade School Music

Music competition for grade schools, as such, is provided only at Elementary Area Meets. The organization for this type competition is initiated by any group of interested elementary schools which are paid up members of the League.

An elementary school band which desires more strenuous competition may pay the \$1 membership fee, file a music acceptance card, advance to Conference C or CC competition according to membership and be eligible to compete at Regional Competition-Festivals. This applies particularly to grade schools which include the eighth grade but refer to the school as a "junior high school."

Advanced Classification

The question is asked each year whether or not a junior high school band may advance to some other classification such as Class D (a classification reserved for beginning high school groups) or even to Classes A or AA. The rules are

not explicit in these cases so it falls our lot to interpret.

The trend lately in inter-school competition is to confine school units to competition with other schools on the same academic level, i.e. junior high schools compete only with other junior high schools, grade schools with other grade schools, etc.

This year for the first time, junior high schools compete in the spring meet activities, speech, dramatics, track and field, etc., only with other junior high schools. In addition, competition for these schools is limited to a district meet. They will advance no further, whereas in the past, junior high school students have won State championships in competition with bona fide high school students.

In keeping with this trend, it seems logical that the only advancement possible in the C classifications is for a Conference C band to advance to Conference CC. We are going to interpret this regulation strictly; consequently, it will not be possible for a junior high school band to compete with any high school group. Conference CC bands, orchestras and choral groups may compete only with other CC organizations. Conference C groups may have the choice of advancing to Conference CC or remaining in C.

Beginning in September, 1956, advancement of any sort by either junior high schools or high schools will be expressly prohibited.

Limiting Competition

When the Interscholastic League first offered competition in music to the member schools in 1946-47, one of the rules stated that groups might enter two competitive events in addition to League competition. This regulation has been retained in the rule book every year and is still in effect.

Any school which signs a music acceptance card agrees to abide by ALL the regulations contained in the Constitution and Rules. Consequently, any member school which has a band that has entered three competitive events prior to League competition is ineligible to participate.

Also, any school group which enters a fourth competition after League competition is liable for suspension.

This regulation applies, as it states, only to competition. A band may participate in a festival, or may participate where a competition is being conducted, provided it is expressly stated beforehand that the band is not competing for any honors of any sort.

Any conceivable method of rating or ranking one organization in comparison with another constitutes a "competition" as stated in this regulation. This applies even though the competition is in "distance traveled," "number in the band" "snappiest uniforms" or any other standard of comparison.

Drug Store Spread Given

Texas' Rio Grande Valley has the most drug stores in proportion to population and the Panhandle has the fewest, a University of Texas pharmacy survey of the state reveals. The survey also shows most Texas drug stores employ one pharmacist each.

Council Seeks Ideas In Awards Rule Study

Suggestions regarding strengthening the Awards Rule have been requested by a League Advisory Council committee before the Council meets in November. Repeated below is a history of the rule and the committee's report as presented to the State Meeting of Delegates in May:

"The Legislative Advisory Council at its regular meeting on November 13, 1943, recommended the adoption of the first Awards Rule. The original rule limited the undergraduates to \$7.50 per year for awards and the graduates \$15.00 per year. It was originally proposed and passed for the purpose of limiting the amount that could be spent for athletic awards. In 1945 the \$7.50 limit was raised to \$10.00, and, in 1950 the Advisory Council recommended that the present rule be adopted, which placed all awards on the \$15.00 limit.

"In recent years organizations outside of the school have started sponsoring interschool essay and public speaking contests. These organizations have been offering attractive and lucrative awards to the winners. Many of these contests are open to abuse in that they ex-

plot or commercialize on both the school and the student.

"The contests are open to plagiarism, since it is impossible to supervise these independent contests.

"In view of these facts and others too numerous to mention at this time, the Legislative Advisory Council at its last meeting in November, 1954, recommended the appointment of a special committee to study this problem.

"This committee intends to recommend to the Legislative Advisory Council at its regular meeting in November, 1955, that the present Awards Rule be amended as follows:

"1. The Awards Rule to apply to all interschool contests in which a pupil or school may participate, this would include both League and non-league sponsored events.

"2. Contests that are not sponsored on an interschool basis would not come under the jurisdiction of this rule.

"3. After one year of ineligibility, under this rule, a pupil may re-establish his eligibility if there has been no further violation."



Many directors have told us that their audiences simply could not understand or appreciate good plays and therefore were forced to do plays of a lower standard than they would like.

In a recent survey, we found that a great majority of our drama directors in high schools in this state also teach English. It seems to us that English classes and play production activities in the school could have a closer and more meaningful relationship. Since a large part of a high school audience is made up of students, the idea of appreciation should spread throughout the school.

Nearly every director would like to present at least one play

a year by a recognized author of genuine literary merit. In picking such a play, the director invariably says, "In addition to literary merit, I want a play that will be interesting to a high school audience for its story appeal; one that is wholesome in theme, character appeal and portrayal; within the bounds of the budget for staging; and, in general, is 'good theatre.'"

From the standpoint of the actors and the director, the play should present a real challenge to the abilities of the playing group as well as to the technical groups on lighting, set building and painting, makeup, and other activities related to the production of a play.

Discussion Outline for Adaptation

Here is a simple outline on the play *Our Town* which can be adapted to any play. Perhaps with such an approach the standards of appreciation and understanding can be improved—at least among the high school audience. When a drama group expends as much time and energy on a project as it does on a play, it deserves the most appreciative audience.

Here are some sample discussion questions:

1. Who is the author of *Our Town*? (Thornton Wilder.)
2. What else has he written? (*The Bridge of San Luis Rey*, *Heaven's My Destination*, *The Cabala*, *The Long Christmas Dinner*, *The Happy Journey*.)

What Does 'Good Theatre' Mean?

5. Is *Our Town* "good theatre"? What is meant by the term "good theatre"? (The term means, among other things, that the play is not only a success from the literary standpoint, but from the viewpoint of the audience, too. It is attractive and popular.)

6. Has your school ever produced any other play by Thornton Wilder? (Many schools have produced *The Happy Journey* and *The Long Christmas Dinner*.)

7. What makes *Our Town* unusual in presentation? (It is presented on a bare stage, and does not depend on scenery for its effect; it derives its effect from

Skin of Our Teeth, among others.)

3. *Our Town* won the Pulitzer Prize for 1938. What is the Pulitzer Prize and how important is it? (Look up Joseph Pulitzer, late great publisher of New York. Only the Nobel Prize, which is international, ranks above it.)

4. What other honors have been won by *Our Town*? (Chosen for the Burns Mantel Ten Best Plays of 1938. Find out about the "Best Plays" series, published by Dodd, Mead and Co., and how they are chosen. This play was also made into a movie, a Broadway musical, and a TV spectacular.)

8. Why did Wilder choose to have his play presented on a bare stage? (This is a picture of life anywhere in the United States. He wanted to make as little suggestion of a particular situation as possible.)

9. Why is *Our Town* a suitable title?

10. Is this play a comedy? (Not in the usual sense of the happy ending. But it has many amusing lines and situations and is highly entertaining. You can add more to the answer about the ideas that are included being true to life, etc.)

But is it Good Entertainment?

11. Is *Our Town* good entertainment? (Good entertainment with a serious note, as in the case of *Stage Door*. Lighting, staging, narrator, etc., all give the play a new and different approach.)

12. Why does Wilder use the device of a narrator? (Is there some citizen in your town who knows the lives of nearly everyone in town? Does the narrator help tie the short glimpses of life together?)

13. What makes the mediocrity of life in Grover's Corners seem important? (The town represents America. It shows us that all towns have everyday life which is precious and beautiful and completely absorbing. There is wonder even in the common things.)

14. What will the play do for the person viewing it? (The person watching it will achieve a higher value of real living. He will remember Emily's question, "Doesn't anyone appreciate life while they're living it?" He will

notice things in life that he completely ignored before.)

15. What are some of the commonplace things that take on added interest after one sees the play? (There are many. The daily chores, meals, and living in general are pointed up.)

The above are but a few of the types of discussion questions that can be used to help students toward an appreciation of any good play. Drama teachers and English teachers can get together and work for the same goals. It depends on the circumstances whether the English teacher wants his class to read the play before it is given, or whether he wants to spend a little time after the play to discuss it and point up an understanding and appreciation for the play as a whole. Whether you follow this method or another which you have found successful, you know that a little time in teaching appreciation pays off in a more enlightened and receptive audience.

New One-Act Plays Now Available

Here are some of the new one-act plays received by the Interscholastic League Drama Service. Note carefully the publishers' names and read their catalogues for details on these titles. (Key: "Roy"—royalty must be paid if play is presented; "Non-roy"—no royalty required.) These plays are now available from the Drama Loan Service.

Banner Play Bureau, Inc.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| The Prelude to Darkness | Roy \$5 |
| Once to Every Boy | Roy \$5 |
| Mood Piece | Roy \$5 |
| O Distant Land | Roy \$5 |
| Mistletoe and Moonlight | Non-roy |
| His Majesty Sleeps | Non-roy |
| The Immortals | Roy \$10-\$5 |
| Death Writes a Message | Roy \$5 |
| The Grass Grows Red | Roy \$5 |
| Know Your Neighbor | Roy \$5 |
| Sun Deck | Roy \$10 |

Samuel French, Inc.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| The Orphans | Roy \$5 |
| The Christmas Stranger | Roy \$5 |
| Early Frost | Roy \$5 |
| When the Fire Dies | Roy \$5 |
| The Lavender Kite | Roy \$5 |
| Dawn Will Come | Roy \$5 |
| Mr. Sweeney's Conversion | Roy \$5 |
| The Sheriff | Roy \$5 |
| George | Roy \$5 |

The Hidden Heart Roy \$5

Sorrow's Delight Roy \$5

Oil Wells and Wedding Bells Non-roy

Clara Paints the Town Non-roy

For the Love of Pete Non-roy

Walter H. Baker Co.

Bible Characters in Action Non-roy

The Stranger Non-roy

Santa's Spectacles Roy \$5

Dinner with the Folks Non-roy

The Great Teasdale Non-roy

Four Little Words Roy \$5

Christ the Lord Is Risen Today Non-roy

Postscripts on Athletics

By DR. RHEA H. WILLIAMS
State Athletic Director

For the 1955 season, 901 high schools are fielding football teams in Texas, which incidentally is the greatest number of schools that have ever participated in football in the history of the League. It is the largest number of scholastic teams playing football in any State in the Union.

Each Friday night from the Gulf of Mexico through the Panhandle, and from Texarkana to El Paso there are 450 games being played from the smallest hamlet to the largest metropolitan city. Over 80,000 boys are playing football for their respective high school teams, and if attendance is equal to the 1954 season, over 7,000,000 spectators will watch them play.

There will be 4,696 League football games played in Texas this year, with approximately 45,000 boys participating and with an audience of over 7,000,000 fans.

Positive Facts

These pertinent facts about the scope of high school football in Texas are not given to impress anyone of its size and magnitude, but to bring home the fact that most people connected with the game (teachers, students and fans) conduct themselves on a high plane.

Last year there were only five cases of misconduct by fans, players or coaches of sufficient gravity to be investigated by the State Executive Committee. Only one was serious enough to result in a penalty. This is an excellent record of proper conduct, and I challenge anyone to find a comparable situation, where emotions are so aroused, to produce a finer record of conduct.

Newspapers, magazines and many speakers often deride the football program about poor sportsmanship and conduct and pick out one or two incidents to illustrate this point—but they ignore the 99 44/100% of the proper and positive conduct surrounding these games and emphasize the 56/100% which is bad and negative.

It seems to be the philosophy of many writers and speakers to stress the sensational and bad, but to neglect the proper conduct of people. This writer contends that in general the conduct and sportsmanship of teachers, players, and spectators at athletic events is desirable.

Lopsided Scores

There is one item in sportsmanship which is bothering many coaches, students, fans, and administrators. Each weekend, in scanning the high school football results, we note that many are marked by one-sided scores. The entire classification rules of the League are designed to equalize competition, but as everyone realizes, it is impossible to completely assign schools so as to insure absolutely equal competition.

High school enrollment is the best basis for equalizing competition but even here nationality, traditions, economic-social status, and various other causes create unusual situations.

It is difficult to understand why a few coaches will repeatedly run up large scores against teams with inferior material. The reasons which first run through your mind for compiling such scores are headlines, records, "booster" clubs, and chamber of commerce attitudes. Such practice cannot be condoned as educational, and coaches who deliberately "massacre" the other team are violating all codes of ethics and sportsmanship.

We are not referring in this column to the coaches who use all the players suited up and still run up a large score. It is not good sportsmanship or training to have your boys loaf to keep down the score, and certainly no one can criticize a runaway score if all boys are used. These remarks are directed at the few coaches who do not substitute and keep the best boys in for the obvious purpose of running up the highest possible score.

Bulletin Being Prepared On Church Air-Cooling

Texas, being more air-conditioning conscious than the rest of the nation, probably have more air-cooled churches than the rest of the South put together. University of Texas Engineering Dean W. R. Woolrich says.

To give church laymen a better understanding of air-cooling problems, Dean Woolrich and David C. Briggs, University student who completed a thesis on the subject this summer, are preparing a bulletin to be issued next spring by the University's Bureau of Engineering Research.

Fair Play

The effect on your best players who run up such scores cannot be good, as they know they are mercilessly beating an inferior team, depriving other boys on the bench from playing, and building up a psychology of community and perhaps personal over-confidence. The substitutes feel that all their practice is in vain when they see the slaughter going on and they are not allowed to play.

The winning coach in such a situation knows that if the losing coach ever gets the opportunity he will pour it on his team in return. The losing coach has a terrific problem in restoring confidence to his boys and trying to explain the poor sportsmanship of the winning coach in running up a large score with substitutes on the bench.

The coach who deliberately runs up large scores is losing the opportunity to really educate in sportsmanship and proper ethics. Here is an opportunity to teach through actual practice and not via lip service. Coaches should play to win, but a continued practice of winning by lopsided scores leaves a doubt as to whether the fundamental principles of decency, sportsmanship and fair play are being utilized. Let's avoid such scores as: Inconsiderate 75, Discouraged 6.

Reclassification Notes

This office has been gratified to receive the many congratulations which have come to us relative to the reclassification of schools into football and basketball conferences for the 1956-57 and 1957-58 school years. The reclassification committee of school administrators deserves much credit, and I know that they will be glad to learn that by far most of the schools are happy with their new classification.

In a state as large as Texas, and with approximately 1100 schools assigned to conferences, it would be impossible to place everyone exactly where they would like to participate. However, out of this total number only five or six schools have requested transfers to other districts.

We find from experience that in reality many of the schools are not sure exactly where they want to play, as there is divided opinion even among the interested parties as to which would be the best district for a school.

Unfortunately, one of the main reasons for which schools requested transfer was the fact that they believed they had a better chance of winning in another district or that they would have a chance to obtain better gate receipts in another district. These are not bona fide reasons for requesting a transfer, as the League must assign all schools to a district, and they must be assigned on the basis of "average membership" and not on the basis of strength or gate receipts.

In a state which is growing so rapidly in population as is Texas, it is impossible for any classification to remain static for many years. There will be a reclassification committee appointed every two years to make a study of this problem, although it is the sincere hope of the committee that the present conference arrangements can be maintained with the adjustment of average membership figures being made every two years to insure the continuance in the same conferences.

It is practically a foregone conclusion, however, that it will be necessary to raise the average membership figures each year in order to keep in line with the dynamic upsurge in the population of Texas.

Clinics to Stress Girls' Cage Rules

It's four down and four to go on the series of eight girls' basketball clinics scheduled for this fall.

The Interscholastic League, in cooperation with the institutions of higher learning listed below, is arranging clinics designed to help coaches, players and officials become better acquainted with League girls' basketball rules.

"A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend and secure a better knowledge of the fundamental skills of the game, and to become better acquainted with conditioning exercises which protect the health of the participating girls," said Dr. Rhea Williams, League athletic director.

In addition to lectures on these points, demonstrations on rule interpretations and fundamentals will be given at each clinic. Abbreviated practice games will be utilized to illustrate various techniques of officiating and the skills of the game.

Following is the clinic schedule:

Oct. 1: Stephen F. Austin College, Nacogdoches.

Oct. 8: Texas State College for Women, Denton.

Oct. 13: Kilgore College, Kilgore.

Oct. 15: West Texas State College, Canyon.

Oct. 15: Howard Payne College, Brownwood.

Oct. 29: Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville.

Nov. 12: East Texas State Teachers College, Commerce.

Nov. 12: Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos.

This year the League will conduct a training program for girls' basketball officials. Tests will be administered at each clinic to be held this year for the officials. In addition, selected personnel in each of the SBOA chapters will administer the tests to officials interested in calling girls' basketball games. Officials who pass the tests will be placed on a certified list of girls' basketball officials.

In the opinion of many, the greatest weakness in the girls' basketball program is the lack of trained officials. League officials hope, over a number of years, to remove this problem by training better officials for girls' basketball. Officials should use extreme caution in officiating in girls' games and should never allow the games to become excessively rough.



Q. If a boy participates in a sail boat or motor boat race and wins a prize, is the acceptance of this prize a violation of the Amateur Rule?

A. No. Article VIII, Section 8, of the Amateur Rule, specifies those activities which are considered athletic events. Sail boating or motor boating is not listed, and therefore is not covered under the Amateur Rule.

Q. Can a school be given a trophy by an outside organization for athletic achievements of either a school team or individual accomplishments of high school students without violating the Awards Rule?

A. Yes, provided the trophy is a permanent addition to the school's trophy collection. The school cannot hold it for the boy and give it to him after graduation, but if it is a permanent trophy given to the school, it is not a violation of the Awards Rule, Article XVI.

Remember When...

'30 Grid Champ Was 'Dream Team'

It was late in the fourth quarter, and late in the day.

The score stood Tyler 20, Palestine 18, in a crucial game of the 1930 high school football season.

Palestine used a hide-out play in the closing minutes, eyewitnesses recount, but in the semi-dark-

ness the passer couldn't readily pick out his receiver and so was downed behind the line by Reagan Gregory of Tyler.

The Tyler team pictured below went on to win the game and eventually the State football title with a 25-13 victory over Amarillo. Coach George

Foltz led his team through an undefeated season, but Mexia tied them, 7-7, in a non-district game.

Holmes Webb, present principal of Tyler High School, did a fine reporting job on the 1930 championship team. Here are some of the highlights he found:



1930 STATE CHAMPS—the undefeated Tyler football team.

Advance Planning Key to Crowd Control

By DR. RHEA H. WILLIAMS
State Athletic Director

As football competition is under way in all conferences, a few suggestions for improving sportsmanship and crowd control seem appropriate at this time.

One of the most common violations which comes before the State Executive Committee is failure by school administrators to control spectators and protect officials from verbal and physical attacks.

Most school administrators are working diligently to improve sportsmanship at athletic contests. Many schools have done an outstanding job through the student councils in improving sportsmanship conduct on the part of the students. In other schools, local civic clubs have sponsored sportsmanship principles through cooperation of the school administration.

Community Relations

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

Sports articles and editorials attacking officials, visiting teams and fans, can only result in improper conduct at athletic contests. Don't neglect to get the support of your press, radio and television on this vital phase of school athletic sportsmanship.

It should be noted that House Bill No. 531 now makes it a misdemeanor for any person to be intoxicated or to possess intoxicating beverages while on the premises of any public school property where school athletic events are being conducted. Prior to this year there has been no State law covering this situation, with only local city ordinances being in effect.

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

Precautions Suggested

(1) See that officers of the law are present at all home athletic contests, the number depending upon the estimated size of the crowd and the rivalry involved. The officers, in order to be effective, should be seen—hiding away in the crowd does not have the same effect as when officers are obviously present. Small schools have difficulty in securing adequate peace officers, but sheriffs can deputize local citizens or civic clubs can assist in performing this function.

Many cases of disorder can be prevented by removing obvious trouble makers before the individual has an opportunity to cause an incident. Arrests should be made of all trouble makers and warrants should be sworn out promptly in cases of disturbance of the peace, assault and battery, and others of a similar nature. The State Executive Committee is of the opinion that unless the school insists on a warrant being issued against a trouble maker, they are not fulfilling the obligation they accepted when they signed the football or basketball code.

(2) See that drinking and gambling are definitely not allowed at any high school contest. Public address announcements to this effect, alert ticket takers and ushers should be utilized to prevent "drunks" or "gamblers" from gaining admittance. Actual cases show that a large percent of the troublemakers have been drinking excessively or else have bets on the game.

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

Coach, Player Conduct

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

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

a team from the field once the game has started.

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

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

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

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

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

Texas All-Star Game Rule Adopted by National Groups

By DR. RHEA WILLIAMS
State Athletic Director

It was my pleasure to attend the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the National Federation of High School Athletic Associations at York Harbor, Maine, on June 26 and 29.

Many interesting problems were discussed, but perhaps the one of most interest to Texas high schools is the fact that the NCAA and the National Federation have both approved a proposal which would

lead to the further curtailment of all-star football and basketball games.

We in Texas should be especially proud of the fact that this was one of the first states to pioneer in legislation which prevented any school property or personnel from being either directly or indirectly utilized in the promotion or management of any all-star football or basketball games.

It should be of further interest

Join (Navy) League And See (World) West Hemisphere

"Join the Navy and see the world."

That admonition could now be replaced with "Join the League and see the Western Hemisphere."

Huntsville High School is back from a September football game in Alaska, which they don. League Athletic Director Rhea Williams went along.

In advance of that, the South Park (Beaumont) American Legion baseball team played a series in Mexico City, Aug. 15-20. Most members of the team are South Park High School athletes.

And now comes a rumor of a junket to Hawaii. Who'll make it Havana?

WEATHER COURSE OFFERED

For students who want to be weatherwise, The University of Texas aeronautical engineering department is offering a popular weather course, "Descriptive Meteorology," this semester.

that the joint resolution of the two groups mentioned above also incorporated into their statement the fact that facilities and personnel of member institutions may be made available provided the contest is sanctioned by the state high school athletic association.

Our Texas Rule 34 of the Football Plan and Rule 33 of the Basketball Plans specifically exempt all-star games conducted by our coaching associations which have been approved by the League.

I could not help but feel a certain amount of pride in our League organization, when the NCAA and the National Federation jointly agreed to approve an all-star rule for football and basketball games which was exactly the same as our present football and basketball all-star game rule.

The statement of this policy was drawn up by the NCAA committee, acting in cooperation with the National Federation Office, and jointly approved. It is herewith listed.

"No member institution shall permit any employee to participate directly or indirectly in the management, coaching, officiating, supervision, promotion or player selection of any All-Star team or contest involving interscholastic players or those who during the previous school year were members of high school teams.

"Facilities of a member institution may be made available provided the contest is first sanctioned by the appropriate State High School Athletic Association, or, if inter-state, by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations."

"The largest player on the Tyler team weighed 175 pounds; the average player weighed 160 pounds. There were only three five-yard penalties in the State championship game. Tyler's win was an upset.

"Sports writers picked Amarillo to win by an average of 26 points. Two sports writers, Floyd Aten of Tyler and Kern Tipps of Houston, picked Tyler. Others picked Amarillo. Kern Tipps picked Tyler because in a dream he is supposed to have seen Tyler winning.

"Four boys on the Tyler starting eleven were 15 years old when the season started. Three brothers played in the center of the line—Davis Wilcox, John Wilcox, and Leland Wilcox."

Other teams beaten by Tyler that year were Woodrow Wilson, Gilmer, Texarkana, Nacogdoches, Athens, Lufkin, Marshall, Greenville and Austin.

Bible Held Proud

Considerable attention was given to a protest made against Tyler over eligibility of Clifford Gregory. The district committee held him eligible with proof established by an old, mouse-eaten Bible. Gregory is now president of the Tyler school board.

Members of the squad and coaching staff are listed below in the order of their appearance above, with their present location and occupation:

Front row, left to right: James Fleming, Tyler, owner taxicab company; J. B. Birdwell, Hearne, Texas Co.; Carl Prestridge, Tyler, Cotton Belt Ry.; Sherman Williams, Tyler, owner, Tip Top Cleaners; J. B. Goodson, Dallas, certified public accountant; John Huddleston, not located; and Clifford Gregory (captain), Tyler, owner, Gregory Finance & Insurance Co.

Also O. N. Cole, Jr., Japan, dentist (Major), U. S. Army; Glen Perdue, Tyler, Holley Motor Co.; Doc Kamel, Hollywood, California, movies; John Porter, Tyler, employed by McMurrey interests; Reagan Gregory, Tyler, Holley Motor Co.; Cecil Payne, Tyler, Etext Paper Co.; and Aubrey Temple, Austin, Texas Dept. of Public Safety.

Second row: Garland Cole (manager), Harlingen, manager of airport; Mack Hardwick, not located; Thomas Glass, Tyler, Hughes Drug Co.; Herschel Welch, Washington, D. C., Atomic Energy Commission; Pat Prestwood, Tyler, Brookshire Grocery Co.; Leland Wilcox, Tyler, medical doctor; and Harry Shuford, Dallas, Federal Reserve Bank.

Others are Cecil Robenson, Houston, Sheffield Steel Co.; Jake Pines, deceased; Willie Allen Shuford, Tyler, employed by Andrews-Revere; Frank Denman, Jr., Wichita Falls, oil well drilling; and John S. Morris, Troup, Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Third row: Rufus King (assistant coach), Austin, State Feed Inspection Dept.; Glen Thornton, Austin, Texas Dept. of Public Safety; R. E. Smith, Tulsa, Okla., Independent Oil Co.; Glen Sanders, Los Angeles, Calif., clothing manufacturing; Pete DeLancey, Waco, food broker; and Albert "Mule" Hill, Tyler, Hill Bros. Wholesale Florists.

Also Dave Wilcox, Tyler, architect; Edwin Rasco, Tyler, Citizens Natl. Bank; John Wilcox, Arizona, manager of H. L. Hunt uranium mine; Harry Johnson, Tyler, Quality Motors; Arthur Johnson, Tulsa, Okla., hospital-clinic manager; and Newton Berryman, Dallas, insurance agency owner.

Others on back row are: J. T. Brumley, Tyler, Wadel Connally employee; Neal Harville, Tyler, Harville Rose Service owner; Walton Langston, Dallas, chiropractor; and Coach George Foltz, Tyler, insurance.

2 UT Men Write Book

"Financial and Administrative Accounting" is the title of a new book authored by two University of Texas faculty members, Dr. C. Aubrey Smith, professor of accounting, and Dr. Jim G. Ashburne, associate professor of accounting.

The book, published by McGraw-Hill Company, is the first of its kind to be written for future managers rather than future accountants.



REGIONAL WINNER—Del Rio, led by Coach Lawrence Powell, captured the Region VIII Conference A baseball title this year after a season record of 19 wins, 3 losses, in District 28-A. They beat Weslaco two straight for the regional championship. Team members