



REMEMBER WHEN? The 1930 Denton High School basketball team, State champions that year, will be honored at the 36th State boys' cage tourney in Austin on Mar. 1, 2 and 3. Team members were, left to right, seated: Tom Finley, Albert Zeretzke, John D. Smyers, Nimrod Borchardt,

Clyde Carter, E. C. Dittich, and Theron McGovern. Standing, left to right: Coach Dan McAllister, Warren Finley, A. E. Wharton, Orme Lee "Soda" Koener, Tom Davis, Wayne Stallings, and Principal A. O. Calhoun.

State Meet to Honor 1930 Denton Team

"The comeback kids" might well be the label of the 1930 State champion Denton High School boys' basketball team, the group to be honored at the 36th annual boys' basketball tournament in Austin, March 1, 2 and 3.

The "golden age" of Denton basketball had the misfortune to come at a time when Athens High School, last year's honoree, was building up what is still the record for State championships.

Twice in three years—in 1927 and 1929—Denton teams lost to Athens in the championship game. But in 1930 they came back to capture the winner's trophy. The victory was sweeter because of a second-round win over Athens, 24-19, after both teams drew first-round byes.

The 1930 finals saw Denton overwhelm Estelline, 30-11, to take home their first State basketball title. They won another championship again five years later.

Dan McAllister, coach of the 1930 champions, is now principal of Denton Junior High School. His team

members have mostly stayed in Texas. A. O. Calhoun, 1930 principal at Denton High is still there, but will retire after this year.

After its first-round bye and second-round win over Athens, Denton nosed out Reagan, 16-14 before outscoring Estelline for the title.

Team Members

Nimrod Borchardt, captain and guard of the 1930 team, was all-State tournament choice in both 1929 and 1930. He played later at North Texas State College, now lives at Route 2, Davis, Oklahoma.

Tom Finley, center, also played for North Texas, now works for the Texas Company in Dallas and lives at 1414 Bolivar St., Denton.

Another 1930 all-tourney selection and four-year letterman at North Texas was John D. Smyers, forward on the Denton team. He lives at 1106 Egan, Denton, and works for the Ft. Worth engineering department.

Albert Zeretzke, athletic director for Austin High, El Paso, was a forward on the 1930 squad and later lettered four years at North Texas State. He has coached continuously since graduating from college.

Five to North Texas

The fifth team member to play for North Texas State was E. C. Dittich. He is now a physio-therapist with the Veterans Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.

Clyde Carter, guard, teaches at Storey Junior High, Dallas, and

owns a small dress factory in that city. He played his basketball at Southern Methodist University and was an All-American there in football his senior year.

Theron McGovern, with Trailways Bus System, now lives in Austin.

Warren Finley, Tom's brother, works for Bell Telephone Co., Dallas, and his address is Route 5, Alpha and Preston Road, Dallas.

A. E. Wharton, guard, is now working as construction supervisor on the Kyger Creek Steam Plant at Cheshire, Ohio. His permanent address is 827 Penn Ave., Etowah, Tenn.

Orme Lee "Soda" Koener, guard, now resides at 4801 Birchman, Ft. Worth.

Tom Davis is a Denton contractor and builder, lives at 211 Woodland.

Wayne Stallings, guard, lives at 5705 Dana Drive, Ft. Worth.

We Quote...

Dr. James Bryant Conant, U.S. Ambassador to West Germany and former president of Harvard University, speaking to the National Citizens Commission for Public Schools:

"The way out of this educational quandry (neglecting the gifted few in mass education) lies in identifying scholastic talent young and then providing for teachers who will stimulate the selected students to do their utmost because they want to and as a matter of pride.

"To some degree this (pride) can be stimulated by the spirit of competition, which is not something to be deplored if kept in bounds by a spirit of fair play; it is a healthy aspect of our American emphasis on sports.

"There is no reason why the same type of motivation could not be utilized in the study of mathematics and foreign languages, provided, as in athletics, selection of the naturally talented is accepted as a matter of course."

4-A Basketball Finals To Be on Television

Television comes to the boys' State basketball tournament for the first time this year with televising of the Conference AAAA championship game on Saturday afternoon, March 3. The tourney is set for March 1, 2 and 3 in Gregory Gymnasium at the University of Texas in Austin.

The telecast, sponsored by Magnolia Petroleum Co., may be carried only by the Austin station, KTBC-TV, however.

Magnolia will again sponsor radio broadcasts of all five championship games in the boys' tournament, on a network of 26 Texas stations.

A number of newspapers, as well as the three large news wire services, will staff the tournament to give statewide coverage.

The Conference AAA title game, usually the climax of the Saturday night play-offs, will be moved up to 3:45 p.m. on March 3. In addition to giving more fans an opportunity

to view the leading big-school teams in action, League officials expect the televised game to ease some of the crowd problem at Gregory Gym.

Radio Broadcast Times

Radio broadcast time will begin at one p.m., Saturday, March 3, for the Conference B, A and AAAA title games, ending about 5 p.m. Broadcasting will resume at 7:30 p.m. for the Saturday night championship play-offs in Conferences AA and AAA.

Radio stations carrying the games will be:

Station	City	Frequency
KRBC	Abilene	1470
KGNC	Amarillo	710
KNOW	Austin	1490
KTBC	Austin	590
KRIC	Beaumont	1450
KBST	Big Spring	1490
KBWD	Brownwood	1380
KSIX	Corpus Christi	1230
WRR	Dallas	1310
KEPO	El Paso	690
KFJZ	Ft. Worth	1270
KGVL	Greenville	1400
KTRH	Houston	740
KFRD	Longview	1370
KSEL	Lubbock	950
KTRE	Lufkin	1420
KRIO	McAllen	910
KCRS	Midland	550
KPLT	Paris	1490
KGKL	San Angelo	960
KENS	San Antonio	680
KRRV	Sherman	910
KCMC	Texarkana	1230
KTBB	Tyler	600
WACO	Waco	1460
KWFT	Wichita Falls	620

UT Owns 3rd Largest Telescope

The world's third largest telescope (with an 82-inch reflecting mirror) belongs to the University of Texas' McDonald Observatory, located atop Mt. Locke in the Fort Davis Mountains of West Texas.

New Rule Proposals To Be Voted in April

Webb Cites Need Of Law Revision

Old Water Regulations Ineffective for Today
By DR. WALTER P. WEBB
Professor of History
The University of Texas

The second crisis that the people of Texas have to face is the growing shortage of water. Our usage of and our laws governing water were set up to meet the old conditions when water was abundant in relation to the demands made on it.

We can grant that the annual supply of water is constant, that there is as much water as there ever was, but that does not mean that we can deal with it in the same manner as we have in the past. The reason we can't do this is that the gross demand for water has constantly increased, and accelerated. The demand for water has accelerated because of urbanization, because of the rise of industry, and because of the expansion in irrigation, the greatest water glut of all.

We are at present exhausting our underground water, lowering the water table, and drying up the springs. We are damming the streams and fighting in the courts over the surface water. There is only one city in Texas which during the past five years has not had to face a serious water problem.

This is the situation with a population of less than 8,000,000, and we are told that in a very few years we will have to provide water for 12,000,000. The grim truth is that we have already come to the point where there is not under present practices enough water to go around, and the condition will constantly grow worse until present practices are changed.

We face this water shortage for the same reason that we face a shortage of teachers, because we have clung to old ways, old customs, old practices when we need new ones. The time has come when we must increase the production of water just as apparently we must

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

Proposals to tighten the awards rule and relax the graduate rule will be voted on by League member schools in April.

The balloting results from recommendations by the Legislative Advisory Council last November, since approved by the State Executive Committee.

Record Growth of ILPC Continues As 321 Schools Join for 1955-56

Membership in the Interscholastic League Press Conference continued to set new records in 1955-56 with a new peak of 321 school newspaper members this year.

This compares with 311 members in 1954-55 and 250 the year before, ILPC Director Traxel Stevens reported.

The ILPC is the League's medium for improvement of high school journalism, through contests, ratings, pamphlets and written criticisms.

Almost half the 321 ILPC newspapers—47 per cent—subscribed to an optional criticism service offered for the first time this year on a separate basis. Member papers pay \$3 extra for written criticism of three issues of their paper. Membership without the criticism is \$2, which covers cost of pamphlets, convention and other aids.

Five ILPC pamphlets have been issued this year: "News Coverage for the School Newspaper," "Ideas for Features," "Ideas for Editorials," "How to Write Forceful Headlines," and "How to Take News Pictures with Flash."

Regional Deadline Observance Urged

Stricter enforcement of the regional meet entry deadlines, with backing of the League state office, has been urged by League officials. League Director R. J. Kidd again advised that League rules specify that regional meet entries "shall be in the office of the regional director on Monday preceding the day of the meet." That means April 16 this year, since regional meets must be held by April 21. (See editorial, page 2.)

Directors of district meets held on April 13 and 14 were urged by Kidd to wire or send by special delivery their entries to the regional director immediately after the meet.

Listed below are tentative schedules for regional meets as reported by directors general to the

Executive Committee. The ballot on the awards rule change will read:

"This rule shall apply to all inter-school contests in which a pupil or school may participate, including non-League sponsored events scheduled on an inter-school basis.

"Contests which are not conducted on an inter-school basis shall not come under the jurisdiction of this rule. (The amateur rule will apply to all athletic contests.) The acceptance of scholarship awards given upon enrollment in a higher education institution are not considered as a violation of this rule. The penalty for violation of this rule shall be forfeiture of eligibility for one year."

Graduate Rule
The ballot on the graduate rule amendment will read:

"A contestant shall not be barred by this rule until he has completed six semesters of eligibility in a three-year high school or eight semesters of eligibility in a four-year high school, provided he has not received a diploma or participated in graduation exercise."

The graduate rule amendment applies to Article VIII, Section 2 of the League Constitution and Rules. The awards rule change would affect the Awards Rule, Article XIV.

Approval of the graduate rule change would make it effective in the 1957-58 school year, since it is an eligibility rule. Majority vote for the awards rule ballot would put that amendment into effect in the 1956-57 school term.

Adoption of the awards rule amendment would apply to every contest in which an individual or school participated, if such contest is on an inter-school basis, League officials pointed out.

Far-Reaching Change
"This is a very far-reaching change and should be studied carefully by each public school administrator," League Director R. J. Kidd said.

A special committee of the Advisory Council was appointed in November, 1954 to study and propose revisions in the awards rule. Supt. Chester Strickland of Denton was chairman for the year-long investigation. The sub-committee's recommendations in November, 1955 were adopted by the Council.

REGION I, CONFERENCES AA, A AND B
Site: Texas Technological College, Lubbock.
Director General: Dr. P. Meriville Larson, Texas Tech.
Conference AA: Districts 1 and 2
Conference A: Districts 1-4, inclusive.
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Round-Up Weekend Changed to April

Round-Up time at the University of Texas will be April 6 and 7.

Previously the dates had been set for March 23 and 24. A committee of students and faculty planning Round-Up events made the change when it was determined that the March dates conflicted with mid-term examinations.

Further, the April dates coincide with the Texas Relays which in most recent years have matched those of Round-Up. Dr. Alfred Lee Seelye, chairman of the faculty-student committee, said it also was felt that the probability of good weather would be better in April than in March.

Here's Good News From Austin

Teachers Seem Permanent, Advisory Council Decides

Classroom teachers can relax—they're here to stay.

In this age of new products and startling inventions, there is no substitute for the teacher.

That was agreed on by a citizens' advisory council, meeting in Austin last month to study a two-pronged problem for the State Board of Education.

The problem: How to best use school property and teachers, in the face of a shortage of both?

The advisory group, appointed by the State board, included about 60 representatives of business, professional and labor organizations.

How to conserve the time and energies of the "best teachers," and how to meet the continued shortage of teachers, claimed most of the committee's attention on that phase

of the problem. Here are some of their suggestions:

1. Relieve the teacher of clerical work.
2. Use specialized personnel available in the community.
3. Relieve the teacher of many of her extra-curricular duties.
4. Use students as clerical assistants and checkers.
5. Use retired teachers in various jobs.
6. Use teachers on a 12-month basis, allowing for vacations.
7. Assign the best teachers to larger classes and relieve them of all clerical and extra-curricular work.

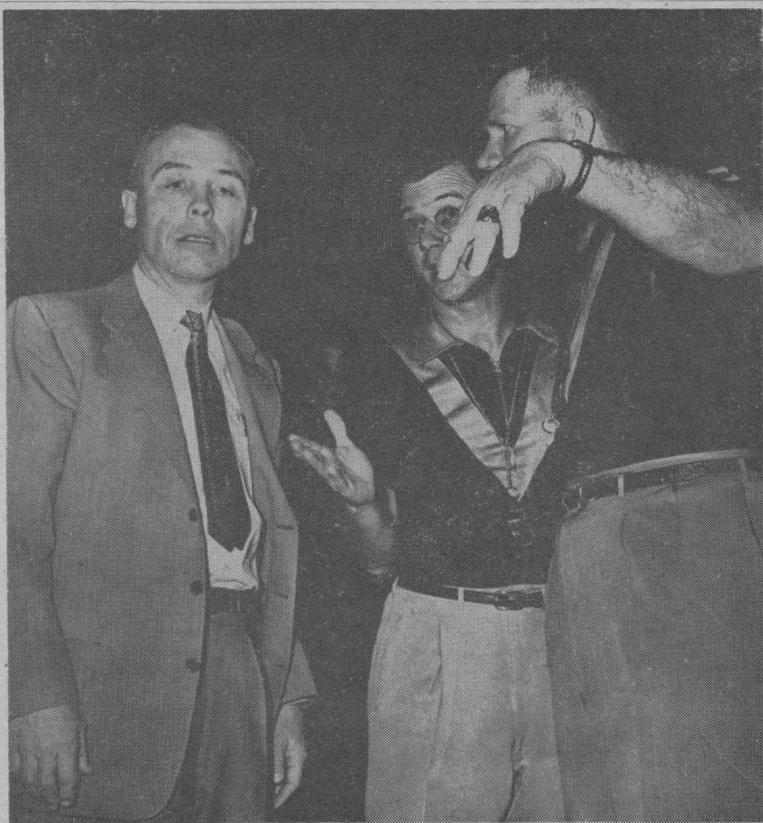
Ideas for better use of school buildings and facilities were:

1. Operate the schools for 12

months, provided that the rooms could be air-conditioned.

2. Share school facilities with other organizations.
3. Arrange double sessions, using the facilities also for night school.
4. Design school buildings with movable walls, to accommodate larger classes if necessary.
5. Use the "closed channel" TV program to secure better instruction.
6. Make sure there is adequate land for all school uses in selecting new school sites.
7. Plan school buildings and facilities to suit the educational program desired by the community.

The advisory council recommended that the State Board of Education continue study of these problems.



"DON'TCHASEE, COACH?" That was the title on this picture taken by Glenn Arden and appearing in the Amarillo High School "Sandstorm," school newspaper. The graphic shot of officials explaining

to a coach won first place in the Interscholastic League Press Conference spot news photo contest for 1954. Entries in ILPC photo and writing contests will be due Apr. 16 this year.

Increase of 142

League Enrollment Jumps to 2,530

League enrollment took another jump this year—a total of 2,530 schools for the 1955-56 school year, compared to 2,388 last year.

Twelve hundred eleven elementary schools paid their membership fees, 120 more than enrolled last year for the elementary school meets. There were 92 such meets held last year throughout Texas, and League Director R. J. Kidd noted that interest in the elementary spring meet contest program has been increasing each year.

Junior high school enrollment in the League totals 206 this year, an increase from 177 last year. Junior highs have been assigned to 30 junior high school districts. For the first time in League history, junior high districts this year have been formed independently of the high school district meet.

High school membership in the League dropped slightly this year, from 1,120 last year to 1,113 for 1955-56.

Directors general of elementary school and junior high school meets are responsible for sending in requisitions to the League office for contest materials needed for their meets, Kidd cautioned.

Contests offered for elementary school meets, for which rules are provided, are: Number sense, ready writing, declamation, spelling and plain writing, junior track and field, playground ball, junior tennis, volley ball, picture memory, and story telling. Contestants winning in these elementary meets do not qualify to any higher meet.

Regional Entries Explained

Individual schools have the responsibility for sending to the regional director general their entries for the regional meet. Deadline this year for such entries is Monday, April 16. This means that entries must be received by the regional director by April 16 (see Page 34, Constitution and Rules).

The district director general is responsible for sending a report to the regional director, informing him of the teams and individuals who won at the district meet. This is merely a list of those qualified to enter the regional meet. This report, likewise, must be in the hands of the regional director by Monday, April 16.

The individual schools, however, still must file entries by name with the regional director. This tells the regional director how many of the district winners he may expect at the regional meet.

It is obvious that if a district meet is held on April 13 and/or 14, the district director general and the individual schools with winners must make haste to get their reports (by the district director) and their entries (by the schools) to the regional director by Monday, April 16. This should be done by phone, wire or special delivery mail—whatever is necessary.

Regional directors have been authorized to refuse any entries received after April 16.

The individual schools should remind the district director of this deadline, and the district director should advise the schools of their responsibility. Cooperation will remove this bottleneck in management of the growing regional meets.

Special Price on League Book

For the past several months, the Interscholastic Leaguer has been calling attention to Roy Bedichek's latest book, "Educational Competitions. The Story of The University Interscholastic League."

This is a publication that all Texas high schools should have in the high school library. Every League contest is discussed in this publication, and the reasons given why each was placed in the League program.

A special price will be made to the public schools; only two thousand copies will be available in this first edition. Mr. Bedichek has spent approximately six years in the actual preparation of this publication and reviews of it indicate that it will be an outstanding book.

Dr. Webb Discusses Debate

Attention is directed to an address by Dr. Walter Prescott Webb, distinguished history professor of The University of Texas, which has been published in the January and February issues of the Leaguer. Dr. Webb deals with the link between debate and social science, and some of the debatable problems facing Texans today.

Qualified Judges Essential

Competent and impartial judging constitutes the cornerstone of a successful Interscholastic League meet. Judges set the standard, not only for the excellence of the performance but also for the still-more-important consideration, "fair play."

A director general who is also on the district executive committee should start early to secure competent and trained judges for the various interscholastic athletic and academic contests.

Meet Requisitions Due Now

Requisition for district meet material will be mailed this month. The district director general is responsible for ordering this contest material. It takes time to fill these orders and for the package to reach its destination, which may be several hundred miles from the League office.

Orders cannot be filled until they are received in the League office. Let's take time by the forelock and get that requisition in promptly.

Journalism Needs the Best

Every year more high and junior high schools enter League journalism competition through membership in the Interscholastic League Press Conference, now in its 29th year. Time and again we see the importance of being able to communicate ideas to other people and to interpret accurately the significant happenings and trends of our times. We need the best minds possible in journalism, because unless the people are given the facts clearly they cannot make the important decisions which are theirs.



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Regional Meet Schedule

(Continued from Page 1)
Conference B: Districts 1-16, inclusive.
April 20: 9 a.m., Conferences A and B golf, Conference AA, A and B tennis; 7:45 p.m., Conference AA one-act play.
April 21: 8:30 a.m., journalism; 9 a.m., Conference A one-act play, Conference AA golf, and track and field; 10 a.m., senior declamation, junior declamation, poetry reading, and typewriting; 11 a.m., short-hand; 1 p.m., debate, number sense, and extemporaneous speech; 1:30 p.m., track and field, ready writing; 1:45 p.m., Conference B one-act play; 2 p.m., slide rule.

REGION II, CONFERENCE AA
Site: Tarleton State College, Stephenville.



SEGREGATION
The State Executive Committee met on July 6, 1955 for the purpose of considering the question of non-segregation in the El Paso public schools. After carefully considering the petition filed by the Superintendent of Schools of the El Paso Independent School District, the committee took the following action:

"WHEREAS, Article III, Section I, of the Constitution and Rules of the University Interscholastic League limiting membership to any public white school in Texas that is below collegiate rank and that is under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Education is eligible to membership in this League; except schools for defectives and correctional institutions;

"WHEREAS, that rule was adopted at a time when the policy of segregation on a racial basis was recognized under decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and WHEREAS, the United States Supreme Court has recently held such segregation to constitute a violation of the Constitution of the United States; and

"WHEREAS, the United States Supreme Court has more recently placed the responsibility of implementing its decision upon local schools; and

"WHEREAS, the El Paso Independent School District has adopted a non-segregation policy for its school units and has requested an interpretation of Article III, Section I.

"WHEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the State Executive Committee of the Interscholastic League interpret the language 'public white school' as not excluding any public school in Texas which has previously limited its enrollment to white students but which has modified such as to admit students of the Negro race."

ONE YEAR RULE
The State Executive Committee has interpreted the League's "one year rule" as follows, in a San Saba case:
"In desegregated school districts, Article 8, Section 14 shall not operate to render pupils ineligible in a high school to which they are assigned by the local school board, provided the pupil has no other choice of schools."

CORRECTION: In Spelling List, Page 5, Column nine, delete the last word, "ratersattled."
CORRECTION: March 3 is the last day for girls' regional basketball play-off, Conference AA, A, and B, instead of March 4 as given in the Interscholastic League Calendar, page 4 of the Constitution and Rules.

In Spelling List, Page 8, Column eight, the word "current" should read "current."
In Spelling List, Page 15, Column nine, the word "monotous" should read "monotonous."

In Spelling List, Page 15, Column nine, the word "degradation" should read "degradation."
In Spelling List, Page 6, Column 15, the word "scotter" should read "scatter."

BOWIE
Bowie High School placed on probation in basketball for 1954-55 and 1955-56 for violation of the Recruiting Rule.

SIERRA BLANCA
Sierra Blanca suspended in football for 1956 season and placed on probation for the 1957 and 1958 football seasons, for playing two boys in inter-school football games after they were declared ineligible by the district executive committee.

EAST BERNARD
East Bernard placed on probation for the 1956 football season for failure to submit correct eligibility information to League headquarters.

NEW DIANA
New Diana suspended for the 1956 football season because of an attack by fans on a football official.

HASKELL
Haskell suspended for the 1956 football season and placed on probation for the 1957 football season because of an attack by a spectator on a football official, and because of verbal abuse of officials by fans.

FOOTBALL 1956
Conferences AAAA and AA—First date for fall practice, Aug. 31. Date for first game, Sept. 14.
Conferences AA, A, B, Six-man First date for fall practice, Aug. 27. Date for first game, Sept. 7.

Director General: W. P. Showalter, Tarleton State College.
Conference AA: Districts 3-5, inclusive.

No schedule has been filed with the League office. All schools should write the director general for details.

REGION II, CONFERENCES A AND B
Site: Howard Payne College, Brownwood.
Director General: Dr. Z. T. Huff, Dean, Howard Payne College.

Conference A: Districts 5-8, inclusive.
Conference B: Districts 17-31, inclusive.

April 20: 8:30 a.m., golf, tennis; 1:30 p.m., Conference A, one-act play, debate; ready writing.
April 21: 8:30 a.m., all contests except shorthand and slide rule, which are at 9:30 a.m.

REGION III, CONFERENCES AA AND A
Site: Southern Methodist University, Dallas.
Director General: Barry Holton, Southern Methodist University.

Conference AA: Districts 6-9, inclusive.
Conference A: Districts 9-15, inclusive.

April 20 and 21 are the dates. Detailed schedule may be secured by writing the director general.

REGION III, CONFERENCE B
Site: North Texas State College, Denton.
Director General: Dr. J. Harold Farmer, North Texas State College.

Conference B: Districts 32-52, inclusive.
April 20, April 21. No schedule sent in. Write to the director general for information.

REGION IV, CONFERENCE AA
Site: S. F. Austin State College, Nacogdoches.
Director General: Edwin W. Gaston, Jr., S. F. Austin State College.

Conference AA: Districts 10 and 11.
April 20: 8 a.m., golf, Nacogdoches Country Club.

April 21: 9:30 a.m., track and field; 10:30 a.m., ready writing, shorthand, tennis; 1:30 p.m., debate, declamation, extemporaneous speech, journalism, number sense, slide rule, typing; 7:00 p.m., one-act play.

REGION IV, CONFERENCES A AND B
Site: Kilgore College, Kilgore.
Director General: Randolph C. Watson, Dean, Kilgore College.

Conference A: Districts 16-18, inclusive.
Conference B: Districts 53-72, inclusive.

No schedule sent in. Write to the director general for information.

REGION V, CONFERENCES AA, A AND B
Site: University of Houston, Houston.
Director General: Walter Williams, University of Houston.

Conference AA: Districts 12-14, inclusive.
Conference A: Districts 19-23, inclusive.
Conference B: Districts 73-89, inclusive.

April 20: 8 a.m., golf.
April 21: 8 a.m., all other events.

REGION VI, CONFERENCE AA
Site: Trinity University, San Antonio.
Director General: Dale M. Morrison, Trinity University.

Conference AA: Districts 15-16, athletics only.
No schedule has been sent in. Write the director general for information.

REGION VI, CONFERENCES A AND B
Site: Southwest Texas State College, San Marcos.
Director General: Dr. Pat H. Norwood, Southwest Texas State College.

Conference A: Districts 24-28, inclusive.
Conference B: Districts 90-104, literary events only.

Schedule has not yet been sent in. Write the director general for information.

REGION VII, CONFERENCES AA, A AND B
Site: Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville.
Director General: Dr. Eldon D. Brinley, Texas College of Arts and Industries.

Conference AA: Districts 17 and 18.
Conference A: Districts 29-31, inclusive.
Conference B: Districts 105-116, inclusive.

Schedule has not yet been filed with the League office. All schools should write to the director general for information.

REGION VII, CONFERENCE AA
Site: Texas Western College, El Paso.
Director General: W. F. Webb, Texas Western College.

Conference AA: District 19.
No schedule has been filed with the League office. Write the director general for details.

REGION VIII, CONFERENCE B
Site: Odessa College, Odessa.
Director General: Jack Rodgers, Vice-President, Odessa College.

Conference B: Districts 117-128, inclusive.
No schedule has been filed with the League office. Write to the director general for details.

Set Goals Higher, Students Advised

Young people preparing for careers in education should begin to shoot a little higher, toward administrative positions or college-teaching jobs, a University of Texas professor advises.

Dr. C. C. Colvert, educational administration department chairman and junior college education consultant, reports a shortage of school administrators at all levels and a growing need for additional teachers at the college freshman and sophomore level.

He urges future teachers to make long-range plans to obtain advanced degrees to qualify for administrative or college-teaching posts.

"Some people do not realize that they can teach freshman and sophomore courses with a master's degree," Dr. Colvert points out.

With such a degree, one might teach in a junior college or the lower classes of senior college.

Increasing college enrollments will bring greater demand for teachers and administrators, while elementary and high school enrollments will continue large, educators say. A shortage of trained administrators already plagues the public schools and is due to become more acute.

Widespread Values Claimed For Number Sense Contest

By DR. ROGER OSBORN
Assistant State Director
Of Number Sense

Primitive man needed practically no knowledge of numbers and no ability to calculate with them. But times have changed, always toward man's need to calculate with numbers.

This makes it important for us to look into what factors will improve our "calculating" ability. One factor seems to be the values which come from participation in the number sense contest.

All life is competitive. We compete for better jobs, for boy-friends and girl-friends, in sports. Competition is all around us. Competition helps bring out our best efforts and contributes to our best achievements. Thus, as a contest, number sense is in keeping with the world we live in.

Benefits of participation in the number sense contest come to the teacher who is coach or sponsor of the group interested in number sense. These benefits center around increased interest by students involved. These same benefits spill over into all mathematical and scientific work of the student, and hence the benefits are felt by many teachers.

Sample Speech Topics List Today's Questions

Sample extemporaneous speech topics which may be used for practice:

1. Should the U.S. exchange military information with the Soviet Union?
2. How can Germany be reunited?
3. Will Germany again become a threat to peace?
4. Did the Geneva Conference advance the cause of peace?
5. Should we allow Soviet planes to photograph U.S. installations?
6. Can France solve its internal difficulties?
7. Should the U.S. continue to defend Formosa?
8. Should Red China be allowed U. N. membership?
9. Do the Democrats have a good chance at the presidency in 1956?

Students participating in number sense contests—even though they may never become winners—find values in participation alone. Each participant cannot help having a better grasp of numbers and their relationships. This knowledge will yield both immediate and far-reaching benefits for the student.

Participation in this contest—or any other which places emphasis on both speed and accuracy of thought—will yield a beneficial by-product not often recognized. One of the hardest problems faced by any individual is working under pressure.

Student participation in the number sense contest can even have a beneficial effect on non-participating students, for the interest stirred in one individual may be transmitted to another—awakened interest is contagious!

Parents may begrudge the extra time their children spend preparing for contests, but proud and happy is a parent whose son or daughter wins.

The community will obtain a benefit from school participation in the contest. This stems from the same benefits which come to all others—increased interest and knowledge in mathematics and its applications.

Knowledge of numbers obtained from participation in number sense activities may be only a small portion of a person's knowledge. But when multiplied by the number of people participating and when surveyed in the light of additional material learned through increased interest in mathematics, it represents a large amount of knowledge.

I am convinced we will not survive in this world if we do not accelerate our program of scientific preparedness. Any means by which mathematical or scientific interest may be awakened, and knowledge gained, will be a factor in our survival. The number sense program is such a factor and means. If we survive, it will also be a factor in our entering the age of automation.

To the school will accrue one benefit which might easily be overlooked. Previous participation in number sense contests is always a

good springboard for a teacher and team to plunge with renewed vigor into further participation. The activity of today will, for all tomorrow, be the history upon which we build.

It is apparent, then, that taking part in number sense activities yields benefits which are primarily those of interest and knowledge, but secondary benefits are felt in ever-widening circles.

\$200 Slide Rule Award Established

A \$200 annual award for scholarship and slide rule proficiency has been established with the Engineering Foundation of The University of Texas by Henry Beckman, long-time Austin resident.

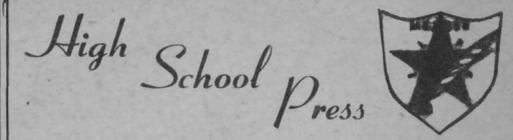
Competition will be open to those who have:

1. Qualified for admission to the University by a satisfactory University of Texas admissions test.
2. Academic standing in the upper 25 per cent of their graduating class from a Texas high school.
3. Demonstrated unusual proficiency in use of the slide rule in a designated regional or State competitive contest held in Texas.

First competitive contest for the award will be Saturday, May 5, 1956, on the University of Texas campus. The award committee will designate the date each year.

Each competitor will write a 200-word paper on why he wants to study engineering at The University of Texas, and will meet with the award committee for an interview and presentation of evidence of his scholastic standing and slide rule proficiency.

Winner of the award will be announced each year between Aug 1 and Sept. 15. The successful candidate must have completed all the English and mathematics entrance requirements for the University's College of Engineering before announcement of award.



By TRAXEL STEVENS
Director of Journalism

DATES TO REMEMBER: March 15—Closing date for rating of papers. If a file of papers from any school is not in our hands by that date, that paper cannot be given an ILPC rating for this year.

Ratings are announced at the ILPC convention the first weekend in May, and this much time is needed to judge the papers.

March 20—Last date for certification of regional journalism entries by non-ILPC members. (See Sec. 3, Journalism Rules of the Constitution and Rules, Page 64.) Schools whose papers do not belong to ILPC, but who wish to enter contestants in the regional journalism contest, should have their principal or superintendent write a letter giving names of the two contestants, and certifying them as eligible under League rules. This letter must be postmarked by March 20. It should be addressed to Journalism, Box 8028, University Station, Austin 12, Texas.

April 16—ILPC members must have their journalism contestant certifications in the hands of the regional journalism director by this date. Don't wait until April 16 to mail it. The certification forms will be furnished ILPC members in plenty of time.

April 16—Entries in the ILPC Individual Achievement Award Contests must be in the hands of the ILPC Director in Austin on this date. Entries received after this date will be rejected, regardless of postmark date. This will allow just enough time for judging the entries before the ILPC Convention in May. Details on these contests will be sent ILPC members soon.

April 20-21—This is the weekend on which most regional meets are held, and that's where the spring meet journalism contest begins. Procedure for entering has been outlined above. See list of regional centers and other information in this issue. The two high scoring individuals (not schools) in each conference at the regional meet will qualify as journalism contestants to the State Meet.

May 5-6-7—State Meet dates. Regional journalism winners come here.

May 5-6-7—State ILPC Convention. All ILPC member papers are eligible to attend, regardless of whether they have State contestants. There is no convention fee.

Official Notes
ILPC members should look for this mail:
Already sent this month: The fourth and fifth pamphlets of the year—"How to Write Forceful Headlines," and "How to Take News Pictures With Flash."

To be mailed this month: (1) Sample contest material for practice in preparing for the regional journalism contest. This includes last year's regional contests and selected winners.

(2) ILPC membership roll, complete with advisers' and editors' names, frequency and method of publication, and assignment of papers to groups for three contests—regional meet, rating, and judging of individual contest entries.

(3) Contest rules for individual contests, entries due April 16.

High school journalism continues to make advances, if participation in ILPC is any indication. ILPC membership rose to 321 this year, up slightly from the 311 of last year, and considerably over the 250 of two years ago.

School newspapers which paid for a written criticism and have not received it may be consoled to know that ILPC critics are rushing to complete the job. Frankly, response to the new service has overwhelmed us. We were not prepared for half (47 per cent) of ILPC papers ordering the criticism. We will be next year.

Some sponsors and staffs have given us their reactions to the criticisms, and they have been helpful. We don't look for compliments, but suggestions are always welcome.

Here and There
Two interesting questions came in the other day. Should the school newspaper use "P.M." or "p.m." when speaking of time? And is it correct to make a verb out of a noun, such as a headline reading "Bruins Host Eagles." This one was highlighted by the adviser finding a professional newspaperman's column speaking of a colleague as having "newspapered" for so many years.

Our answers were (1) that capitals or lower case in the first question are a matter of style. Each newspaper should have a style book. If style is predominantly "up"—that is, to capitalize when in doubt—then the usage would be "P.M." If style is "down"—that is, to use lower case in preference to caps—then they should say "p.m."

The other question is a little different. Sports writers and headlines are the most frequent users of noun-verbs such as "Host." They are often short words which count in a headline, and that makes it easy to adapt them both there and in news copy. We do not agree that such usage is correct for school journalists, however.

Student writers should learn the correct way. Later they can adapt to the style of the publication on which they work, without having to unlearn some incorrect methods. It is "slanguage" within the newspaper trade to speak of a colleague as having "newspapered" at such and such a place, and perhaps that is the excuse. Column writing offers some license in that direction, too. But students should learn the rules first before they break them.

The Beeville "Trojan," usually an ingenious paper, is using the combination photo-india ink drawing process by Steno-Fax for illustrations in their mimeo paper.

And the "Trojan" used a different method for getting names of faculty members into the paper. They discovered some little known fact about each teacher, listed them by number, and invited students to match the two. Answers were on the next page, no cheaters allowed. A well-done feature lead topped it off.

For "tight" papers, this might be the answer when there isn't enough room to run full-length features on each teacher.

The Spring Branch (Houston) Bear Facts has a seldom used feature in its hunting and fishing column, run on the sports page.

The Brownsville Screaming Eagle, edited by ILPC Vep Dan Hays, out-did itself recently. The issue was an eight-page tabloid, plus a mimeographed supplement and the Scholastic Roto.

The Stingaree Hi-Lights, from Patti Welder High in Victoria, runs a crossword puzzle on inside pages. And to boost spirit a contest was conducted for students to draw a new school emblem. The prize was \$25.

The Bartlett Bulldog has a column with a recipe in each issue. The dish fits the weather and is slanted to student tastes. Column is titled "The Quickest Way to a Man's Heart."

The Davis Dispatch, Jeff Davis (Houston), uses a short, boxed column on front page called "Information Corner." Here they announce scholarship awards available, how to make applications for various things, requirements for National Honor Society. This can lump together all the information most students want to know but don't.

Example of how to feature a routine story and make it interesting comes from the Port Neches Pow Wow:

THIS IS NO FISH TALE, JUST NEW PNHS CLUB
What could be more enjoyable than an inviting stream, a fishing pole, a can of worms, and no school? Unfortunately, the latter cannot be arranged, but this doesn't hamper the enthusiasm of the Hunting and Fishing Club. E. W. Markby is sponsor for the 15 fishermen.

What about journalism job opportunities? The answer to that question, insofar as the newspaper field is concerned, can be found in a survey published last year in the Texas Press Messenger. Copies may be obtained by writing ILPC.

The League still has copies of its Sports Record Book, giving a complete picture of athletic winners in all sports from 1911 to 1953. The book will be brought up to date at about five-year intervals.

For a copy, send 50 cents to Interscholastic League, Box 8028, University Station, Austin.



Many questions from directors come to the Interscholastic League Speech and Drama Office. If your question is not answered in the column this month, write us a letter and we will be pleased to give you the best answer we can.

1. How can a director find a good play?

First, the director should become familiar with the play publishing companies. All of them will be happy to send him a catalogue of their plays and put his name on their mailing lists for new productions. Most of the plays available for production from all of the publishers are in the Interscholastic League Drama Loan Service, Box 8028, University Station, Austin, Tex.

A charge of 10 cents per package of ten plays, which may be kept for reading purposes for two weeks, is made to cover handling and mailing. In this way, the directors can read many plays at very little cost and pick plays suitable to the needs and interests of his group.

Generally, royalty plays are better than non-royalty. The royalty goes to the author; the publishing company merely collects the sum for him. The royalty is generally over and above the price of the play books. Only by being familiar with many plays can a director make a choice for his productions with any confidence.

The director should have catalogues from the following publishers:

Samuel French, 25 W. 45th St., New York 19, N. Y.

Baker's Plays, 569 Boylston St., Boston 16, Mass.

Dramatic Publishing Co., 179 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Dramatists Play Service, 14 E. 38th St., New York 16, N. Y., Longmans, Green, Co., 55 Fifth Ave., New York 3, N. Y.

Eldridge Publishing Co., Denver 2, Colo.

Children's Theatre Press, Cloverlot, Anchorage, Ky.

Northwestern Press, 315 Fifth Ave. South, Minneapolis 15, Minn. Ivan Bloom Hardin Co., 109 14th St., Mason City, Iowa.

Heuer Publishing Co., Dows Bldg., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Row Peterson and Co., 1911 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill. Wetmore Declamation Bureau, 1631 South Paxton St., Sioux City 6, Iowa.

Banner Play Bureau, 619 Post St., San Francisco 9, Calif.

Plays, Inc., 8 Arlington St., Boston 16, Mass.

Harcourt, Brace and Co., 383 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

T. S. Denison and Co., 321 Fifth Ave. South, Minneapolis 15, Minn.

Greenberg Pub. Co., 201 East 57th St., New York 22, N. Y.

Willis N. Bugbee Co., 647 So. Warren St., Syracuse 3, N. Y.

Edna Means Dramatic Service, 610 Harmon St., Tama, Iowa.

Paine Publishing Co., 40 East First St., Dayton 1, Ohio.

Art Craft Play Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Association of Jr. Leagues of America, Waldorf-Astoria, New York 22, N. Y.

Small Defects May Ruin Play

Pitfalls: Lagging Play, Cueing, Tempo, Pitch

By BRUCE ROACH
Director of Speech Activities

Many high school directors tell us that in directing a play they can see what is wrong with their play, but they have difficulty in knowing how to correct it. Often, of course, the difficulty is the lack of technique among students.

But just as often the director is to blame because he does not know how to get the right response from the students. It might be well to discuss some of the defects seen in high school productions and then note some of the ways to correct these defects.

As part of the director's preparation, he should be able to create the framework of a character, or a piece of business, on which the actor can build his part. A good portion of high school directors are not very good actors, but they need not be. A more important quality is the ability to give the players a broad impression of what the director is

seeking so the players themselves can develop along the lines the director is aiming at. Actors who can only imitate and not create are not developing very much.

Lagging Play Big Problem

In the play itself, all directors have had the experience of working along in rehearsals with everything going fine, until one day the whole play seems to have died on its feet. There is no real glaring fault that one can put his finger on, but the whole thing seems to have lost freshness and life.

Since the lagging play is one of the biggest problems a director has, this problem will be divided up for discussion into the question of cues; the question of pauses, the question of pace, the question of tempo, and the question of speech patterns.

Actually, picking up cues and pauses go together. Without proper flow of the lines, pauses will be meaningless. A pause is important only when it is recognized as such. High school actors are prone to put a slight pause between every line. As a result the whole play becomes monotonous, punctuated by pauses at the end of every character's lines.

Directors can correct this defect by having the actors think ahead and not allow a second to elapse between speeches. This does not mean faster reading of the lines themselves. The individual reading of the line is known as pace, which will be discussed later.

What is involved in picking up the cues is starting with the first word of the next speech on the last word of the last speech. When actors are slow in their reactions, they are inclined to pause between speeches. Generally it is a matter of listening and reacting as they listen. Young actors are inclined to react and then give their speeches. They must be trained to react and give their lines at the same time.

No play, of course, can develop very fast until the actors know their lines. Too often, students learn merely their own lines and the last word of the line immediately preceding their lines. Such a method of memorization will lead to slow cueing. Actors should learn a good portion of their cue lines as well as their own speeches.

A sure knowledge of lines should be emphasized at early rehearsals. Students can learn to overlap cues only through persistent practice. For this reason, line rehearsals are very important. The director should hold many of these rehearsals, especially in the early stages of practice, for such rehearsals point out quickly whether the students really know their lines or not.

Rate of Speed Depends Upon Character

Pace has to do with the speed at which the individual player gives his lines. This rate of speed depends to a large extent on the character the student is playing. But it is also controlled by the emotional appeal of the particular scene and by the student's own limitations of voice production.

The big trouble with high school actors is that they borrow the pace of the actor who speaks just before them and carry on the same pace in their own speeches. Directors must constantly be on the lookout for this defect, because the individual pace of the speakers contributes to the total tempo of the play. If all the speakers deliver their lines in much the same rhythm, the whole play becomes monotonous. Each actor should deliver his lines in an individual pace according to the nature of the scene and its effect on them as characters in the play.

For example, in "Happy Journey," by Thornton Wilder, the Kirby family is rolling along in their car as the children very excitedly read the signs along the road. Both the mother and father are a good deal more composed than the children, as they reply to their questions. In this scene the children will speak at a fairly rapid pace while the replies will be at a much slower pace.

Tempo Must Not Be Overlooked

Tempo is the varying rhythm of the play as a whole. Since actors are busy remembering what they are to say and moves they are to make, the director will have to point out continually to the actors the importance of the whole tempo of the play. Many directors, too, get so involved with individual scenes that they forget to look at the play as a whole.

Each scene has a definite rhythm, to the whole play. The pace of the individual actors in the scene give the rhythm to that scene. Directors must fit that rhythm to the next scene and work for contrast between scenes. This does not mean that part of the play must be hurried and other parts slowed down, though this may be the answer. Each scene must be studied carefully for its individual contribution to the total tempo and all fitted together like a fine mosaic.

The tempo of each play is different. It is the director's job to find the right tempo for the particular play he is directing.

In listening for speech patterns, the director must be conscious of inflection and emphasis. Here, as in pace and tempo, variation is important. Some students seem almost incapable of changing their inflection to suit the real sense of a line. When every memorized line is said with a downward inflection at the end, and with all the words carefully enunciated, any semblance of naturalness or sincerity is destroyed.

Some directors tell their actors to "think their words." This is good advice. It means that the student must have a real understanding of the meaning of the lines, and that he concentrates on that meaning when he delivers the line. Generally, such an approach as this to dialogue will get a naturalness into the speech which will remove objectionable speech patterns.

Such training in thinking the meaning should be started early in rehearsals. Too often directors give their attention to general blocking and movement without regard to interpretation, so that when they do get around to line meaning, the actor has already set a speech pattern doubly difficult to break.

Inflection Important in Comedy

One reason comedies are so much more difficult to do than serious plays is because they depend far more on emphasis and inflection than do the dramas for their success.

Students who are not conscious of subtle inflections cannot be made to change the reading of a line once they have learned to say the line in a certain way. The trouble is that they do not have the ear to hear the difference between what they are giving and what the director wants. The best advice for using such actors is to leave them alone if they are giving a reasonably natural performance.

The director must also be conscious of pitch and articulation. Excitement tends to send the voices up in pitch. Make sure the actors are pitch-conscious so they will use as natural a pitch as possible. Also be on guard against artificial articulation and pronunciation of words.

Many students have a careless diction which in its way is just as bad as the over-precise. The student must have diction which is loud enough in volume to be heard and clear enough in enunciation and articulation to be understood. If a recorder is available, nothing will point up bad diction as quickly to a student as hearing his own voice.



GRADY HESTER, Weslaco superintendent and Region IX music executive committee member.



O. T. FREEMAN, Wichita Falls high school principal and Region X music executive committee member.



ROSS H. LARSEN, principal at S. F. Austin Junior High (Amarillo) and Region XI music executive committee member.



W. B. KILLEBREW, Curriculum Director at Port Neches and Region XII music executive committee member.

MUSIC MATTERS

This office has received only one or two comments relating to ideas published in this column last month. There will no doubt be plenty to hear during the Texas Music Educators Convention in Dallas but if the situation is typical, very few of the comments heard during the convention will ever be translated into action.

We find this to be one of the peculiarities of most organizations. Much enthusiasm is evident when several people are together but when the individual returns to his own locale, his eagerness is submerged under the weight of his own problems. Froude says, "resolutions adopted in enthusiasm are often repented of when excitement has been succeeded by the wearing duties of hard everyday routine."

Not many years have elapsed since we emerged from the hard everyday and every night routine of a music instructor so it is very difficult to criticize music teachers for their obvious lack of organizational effort. Too many cases of insomnia can no doubt be attributed to the habit music teachers employ of devoting their only quiet moments, twelve midnight to two in the morning, to constructive thinking. Psychiatrists and music students should be exceedingly grateful.

ONE OPINION

Tom Jenkins, Director of the Stephen F. Austin High School band in Port Arthur did manage to find time to comment. He begins, "I am basically in favor of a contest to be held on the state level and of eliminating all except first division organizations at a district contest."

After an inquiry concerning the failure of the old national and regional contests, Tom continues, "I am interested in your awareness of the need of standardization in our evaluation system regardless of the level of competition. I have had the pleasure of working in three regions and I shudder to think of the tragic end that could come to our marching contests if something is not done to standardize evaluation."

"Too often judges evaluate bands on what they do and not on how they do it. The door is wide open to a marching judge to be unjust but at the same time completely honest. I wonder if it would be practical for all twelve regions to agree on a panel of out-of-state men to come to Texas and judge in all twelve regions. In any event, let me go on record as favoring better standards of evaluation regardless of the level of competition."

ANOTHER OPINION

Tom Jenkins has proposed one solution for the ill of inconsistency in our practices of evaluation. Believe it or not, his suggestion has been studied industriously during the past several years. The theory is perfect but the problems of execution appear almost insolvable.

To begin with, Mr. Jenkins proposes that all twelve Regions "agree" on a panel of judges. This proposition, while not of a critical

nature, is a pointed statement of the impossible. Seriously, however, scheduling problems as influenced by weather and custom would necessitate a judging panel remaining on duty in the state for at least three weeks, possibly more. Few qualified men can afford to be away from their regular employment for that long and the cost for honoraria and expenses would almost be prohibitive.

A possible solution is to reduce the number of contests they would judge. This idea was one that gave rise to the plan in "Proposal—1953" to create larger regions, seven of them, to take the place of the present twelve. It is possible to employ a traveling panel with only seven regions to visit.

We do appreciate Mr. Jenkins' comments and wish sincerely that more music teachers had the time and opportunity to prepare statements of opinion.

ENTRY DEADLINES

Each year about this time it is our custom to distribute materials and schedules designed to remind directors and administrators that entry deadlines in regional music competition-festivals must be met. Rule 16, Page 97 of the Constitution and Rules states specifically that both original and duplicate entries must be "postmarked no later than twenty-one days preceding the date of the competition." There are no provisions in the regulations for any exceptions to this rule.

The December issue of *The Leaguer* carried a detailed schedule for all entry dates and deadlines. This schedule is correct except that the Kingsville division of Region VII has advanced its band date from March 24 to March 23. Be sure you abide by your deadlines. If you have lost your December *Leaguer*, request a reprint of this schedule from the state office.

How These F-f-folks Know How to Help Themselves

St-st-stuttering is not funny. It is a serious problem for those who suffer from the malady. But self-ridicule is a form of treatment, a dozen or so stutters at the University of Texas have discovered. So they revived a mutual-aid society (founded in 1947 but inactive last year) which they call "The Spit and Splutter Literary Society."

Various individual and group methods are used to keep the stutterer from feeling sorry for himself. Practicing speech activities in the presence of the group proves helpful. The society has no officers, and members take turns serving as chairman.

The voluntary meetings supplement activities of the University's Speech and Hearing Clinic in rehabilitating stutters through individual treatment. Jr. Jesse J. Villarreal, Speech and Hearing Clinic director, is faculty advisor to the Spit and Splutter Literary Society.

Cooking Meat Wholesale Under Research at UT

The University of Texas has a new government-sponsored research contract for a study on cooking meat in quantity.

Miss Rosalie S. Godfrey, associate professor of home economics specializing in institution administration and restaurant management, is project director.

Mrs. Frances Hemphill Lee, home economist from the experimental cookery division food laboratories of the Quartermaster Food and Container Institute for the Armed Forces, Chicago, has been in Austin for conferences relating to work starting under this contract.

Miss Godfrey and Miss Elizabeth May Brookshier, University of Houston home economics instructor, are co-authors of an article, "Federal Aid Pays One-Third of Bill," published in the magazine *The Nation's Schools*. The article is based upon a study made by Miss Brookshier for a master's thesis.

The investigation was made in Austin public elementary schools over a period of four and a half years. Federal aid substantially reduced the cost of school feeding, it was found.

Bedichek's 'Educational Competition'

Contest Critics Answered

By MAYRE WALL EARGLE

Complaints about school competition come from many sources. They range all the way from a disappointed mother whose Betty didn't win the declamation contest to a civic club that demands the coach or superintendent to explain why the local team failed to bring home the state trophy.

How to answer those who demand to know why rural schools aren't allowed to compete with city schools? Why private schools don't compete with public schools? Why physically handicapped children aren't given a chance to try their luck against normal children?

Other objections stem from the sincere and honest belief of a considerable number of people that any form of school competition—win or lose—is bad because it violates the democratic principle of equality among individuals.

Handbook of Controlled Competition

Any teacher, coach, or superintendent faced with having to answer such objections will find ample and welcome help in Roy Bedichek's "Educational Competition: The

Debate Booklets Available to Order

Since this year's debate proposition is directly tied up with federal aid to education, debaters might be interested in the following booklets, which are now available. Write directly to the address given for materials listed.

For Federal Aid: "Now Is The Time," National Education Association, 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Free.

Against Federal Aid: "Federal Aid to Education, Boon or Bane," America Enterprise Association, 1012 14th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C. \$1 per copy.

Neutral: "Federal Aid to Education," (gives both sides) Chamber of Commerce of U. S., 1615 H Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Free on request.

Story of the University Interscholastic League of Texas," to be published this spring by The University of Texas Press.

Its thorough analysis of the theory and practice of educational competition, its charming and illustrative anecdotes, its appraisal of the use and abuse of the stimulus of competition make this volume one that no schoolman can do without. It is, in fact, a handbook of ready answers in defense of controlled competition, though both sides of the questions are treated with impartial objectivity.

Many schools and some states still hesitate to join a league or association after listening to claims of "reformers" who, aghast at the abuses of athletics, for instance, advocate elimination of such organizations. These reformers, says Mr. Bedichek, are apparently historically ignorant of the period of uncontrolled contests.

To illustrate evils that existed in Texas before the League administered control, the author uses an early student publication from Houston High School. In 1912 the Houston football team suffered its only defeat at the hands of Rice Institute after nine straight wins, and then took on Comanche—the fourth game in a single week. Although the coach objected that the Rice team was too heavy, the financial opportunity was too attractive to forego.

Contests Against Democratic Life?

Perhaps the criticism most deserving is that against the theory which a competitive statewide organization operates upon. Are not interscholastic contests of any kind, critics ask, incompatible with our democratic way of life? "Educational Competition" gives a frank, studied, and reasonable answer.

Experience proves, says the author—for nearly a third of a century director of all League activities—there is no quicker way of improving performance than by subjecting it to competitive judging under agreed standards between equal or near-equal competitors.

Over and over he emphasizes "a program of contests," of sufficient variety to meet the educational and

competitive needs of all public school students, not merely the few whose athletic abilities happen to be outstanding. The University Interscholastic League includes in its present program fifty different events.

With few exceptions, teachers and administrators realize the real problem is not whether they "believe in" competition—competition being a fact of human living—but whether they prefer to direct the competitive impulse towards more orderly expression and constructive ends or let it follow its wild, unrestrained course when uncontrolled.

And schoolmen, so often having to deal with critics, will find "Educational Competition" an invaluable aid in formulating their answers.

Loan Library Proves Calendar Not Needed

Declamation time is here.

Librarians of the Extension Loan Library, The University of Texas, need not look at the calendar. Requests for material on subjects for declamation are received daily.

The Extension Loan Library makes no attempt to have collections of declamations. Some new speeches in current periodicals are always available. "Packages" are made from these and from other information which may be adapted by the student.

Other signs of spring are reflected in letters from throughout Texas. Materials for Valentine Day and Texas Independence Day have already "hit the mark." Aids for presenting spring banquets and for May Pole dances may be the next timely requests to be filled.

Director Imogene Thompson says that users of the Library's subscription plan give the school Librarian's name, or a teacher may be designated to monitor the materials requests. The librarian, or designated teacher, is asked to countersign the requests, giving the school's name. She is asked to see that requests are forwarded a number at a time and

Comedies Harder Than Dramas

2. Are comedies easier to do than serious plays?

Comedies are generally harder to do effectively than are serious plays because the timing, pace, tempo, and inflection must be exact. (See related story this issue.) Many directors do not have the ear for hearing when timing is off, and students lack the techniques to handle the requirements of comedy with sureness and skill.

There is an erroneous idea that comedy is easy to direct. This has grown up because the actors and director depend on the lines

and comic situations to carry the play rather than good directing and acting. Many administrators, too, feel that the play the high school does must be funny.

Even though the director is skilled in directing comedy, he should have the opportunity for broadening his skills and work with some serious drama as well. There seems to be an unwritten rule that the senior play must be a comedy. This is unfortunate, since many excellent plays are thus discarded in favor of something trite and shallow.

Summer Schools Teach Directors

3. Where can a director get some information about acting, directing, and production for the high school theatre?

If the director is really interested, he can attend any number of excellent summer schools which offer theatre courses. Teachers should write the speech or drama departments of the college or university he is interested in attending and find out what is being offered.

In addition to the regular six or twelve weeks courses offered at many of the colleges, a number offer special workshops and clinics for a shorter period in the summer.

Typical of those in Texas are the ones held at Southwest Texas State College, San Marcos (write Dr. Elton Abernathy, Speech Dept., for particulars); North Texas State College (write Dr. R. V. Holland, Speech Dept., for details); Texas Tech, Lubbock (write Dr. P. M. Uarson for particulars). Out of state, two such workshops are held at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, and University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.

If the director cannot attend a regular summer course, he can learn a great deal by attending professional, college and other productions.

Many directors have found the use of good critics for their own productions to be an excellent means for learning. The critic, of course, should be reimbursed for his time, and he should not be rushed if he comes in to work with the director and students. Established directors in both colleges and high schools can be obtained for this service if they are contacted far enough in advance to make plans.

The honorarium for such services should be from \$15 to \$50 depending on the length of time the specialist is with the group,

Girls' Tourney Set Mar. 8-10

Under new League rules, the basketball season for boys and girls officially ends with completion of the girls' basketball tournament Mar. 10.

Feb. 25 is the last date for certification of district winners in girls' basketball, Conferences AA, A and B, Dr. Rhea H. Williams, State Athletic Director, announced.

Regional tournaments in all three conferences must be held by Mar. 3. Regional champions qualify to the Sixth Annual Girls' Basketball State Championship Tournament to be held in Austin at Gregory Gymnasium on Mar. 8, 9, and 10.

The following schedule for determining regional champs in Conferences AA, A, and B has been authorized by the State Executive Committee for this season:

A one-game play-off on Monday or Tuesday, Feb. 27 or 28, to determine which teams will qualify for the regional tournament to be held the following Saturday, Mar. 3. The first-round game must be played on either Feb. 27 or 28.

Travel Reduced
This will mean that only four teams will be represented at the regional tournament in Conferences A and AA. League officials hope this plan will allow teams to eliminate some of the travel involved in determining the regional champion and at the same time increase interest in the play-offs by having the games played near the homes of the competing schools.

For an illustration, in Region I, Conference AA, the winner of District 1 will play the winner of District 2; 3 vs. 4; 5 vs. 6; 7 vs. 8; etc.; with the respective winners going to the regional tournament. This same pattern is followed in each region in each conference.

In Conference AA, District 21 has a bye and will automatically certify to the Region III tournament.

In Region I, Conference B, the winner of District 1 will play the winner of District 2; 3 vs. 4; 5 vs. 6; 7 vs. 8; etc.; with the respective winners going to the regional tournament. This pattern is followed in each region in each conference.

This will mean there will be eight Conference B teams in the regional meet in Regions I, II, III, and IV, six teams at the regional meet in Region V and four teams at the regional meet in Regions VI, VII, and VIII.

In Region VIII there will be no first-round regional games as there are only four districts in the region. Therefore, each district champion will certify directly to the Region VIII tournament.

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

First-round games are part of the regional play-off and are not to be

classified as bi-district games, Dr. Williams pointed out.

Three Champions
In the regional tournament Conferences A and AA will not be merged. Each conference will certify a regional champion to the State tournament conducted in Conferences B, A and AA.

Regional Sites
Regional play-offs will be held through the cooperation of colleges, using facilities and staffs offered by these educational institutions:

Conference B
Region I: Districts 1-16, inclusive. West Texas State College, Canyon; Hatcher Brown and Miss Donna Rae Marburger, co-chairmen.

Region II: Districts 17-32, inclusive. Howard Payne College, Brownwood; Dr. Z. T. Huff and Mrs. Jack Brewer, co-chairmen.

Region III: Districts 33-48, inclusive. Southern Methodist University, Dallas; Dr. Steve Brown and Mrs. Harry E. Weber, co-chairmen.

Region IV: Districts 49-64, inclusive. Kilgore College, Kilgore; James Monroe Parks and Miss Ruth Green, co-chairmen.

Region V: Districts 65-76, inclusive. University of Houston, Houston; Walter Williams, Miss Sue Garrison and Mr. Harry Fouke, co-chairmen.

Region VI: Districts 77-84, inclusive. Southwest Texas State College, San Marcos; Frank Gensberg and Dr. Jean A. Smith, co-chairmen.

Region VII: Districts 85-92, inclusive. Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville; Coach Wm. T. Carley and Miss Nan Roberts, co-chairmen.

Region VIII: District 93-96, inclusive. Odessa College, Odessa; Mr. Billy Boyles and Mrs. Mary Beth Holm, co-chairmen.

Conferences A and AA
Region I: Districts 1-8, inclusive, Texas Technological College, Lubbock; Morley Jennings and Dr. Mary Dabney, co-chairmen.

Region II: Districts 9-16, inclusive. North Texas State Teachers College, Denton; Kenneth Bahnsen and Mrs. Betty Jane McReynolds, co-chairmen.

Region III: Districts 17-24, inclusive. Blinn College, Brenham; Dean James H. Atkins and Mrs. Martha Burgess, co-chairmen.

Region IV: Districts 25-32, inclusive. Victoria College, Victoria; Hester Evans and Miss Esther Etzel, co-chairmen.

UT STAFFERS ELECTED
Two University of Texas staff members are new officers of the Southwest Placement Association.

O. Hoyt Williams, Student Employment Bureau director, is vice-president, and Billy H. Amstead, College of Engineering faculty member in charge of engineering-science placements, is secretary-treasurer.



Q. May a student sign a "letter of intent" without forfeiting his eligibility in high school competition?

A. Any student who signs a letter of intent to attend any Southwest Conference school forfeits his eligibility under Article VIII, Section 8, the amateur rule, as he is signing a contract to receive valuable consideration. A student should give consideration as to whether or not it is more important to sign a "letter of intent" or to participate in further high school athletic events. Consultations should be made with parents and school officials before a decision is made.

Q. May a student accept transportation, room or board from a college or alumni in order to visit a campus to consider an athletic scholarship?

A. Under Article VIII, Section 8, the amateur rule, it is a violation for an athlete to receive valuable consideration from an alumni or college in order to consider an athletic scholarship. Transportation, room or board are interpreted as valuable consideration.

Q. Can a boy play football on the "B" team on Thursday night, and on the "A" team on Friday night without violating the Football Plan?

A. No. It is a violation for any boy to participate in more than one game within a 5-day period, regardless of what school team he participates on. Reference to this ruling is the Football Plan, Rule 11.



BOBBY ATKINS, Conference A boys' tennis champion in 1955 while a senior at Lamar (Rosenberg) High School, has cut quite a swath for himself in tennis circles. He won his district championship three of four years in high school. In his senior year he played 24 matches without a loss, winning 48 of 52 sets and 222 of 344 games.



BULA'S BULLDOGS, champions of Region One in Six-man football, have probably the top team participation in the state. Of the 26 boys in the high school, 25 were on the undefeated team which beat the Jayton Jaybirds, 48-19, for the title. The remaining boy served, however, as master of ceremonies at the football banquet. Team members are, top row from left to right: Carl Hallford, Gerald Neel, Harold Nichols,

Kenneth Hasteley, John Autry, Stanley Nichols, Don McCord, and Wendell Jones. Middle row: Robert George, Curtis Green, Don Blanton, David Mansell, Burley Roberts, Junior Austin, Dusty Bogard, Arvin Stroud. Bottom row: Jim Claunch, Jerry Brackman, Lonnie Wilson, John Pool, Durwood Fred, Vonzell Lynn, Manager. Not pictured are Darnel Williams, and James Boleyn, manager.

729 Schools Sign To Play Baseball; Figures Not Final

The first returns from member schools show that 729 schools have signed baseball acceptance cards and will participate in the diamond sport this spring. This would mean a gain of 31 over last year's 698 teams.

Schools had until Feb. 15 to accept the baseball plan, however, so final figures may show even more schools playing baseball this season.

Fewer schools in Conference B dropped baseball than in Conference AA and A, records indicate, despite the fact that Conferences AA and A schools have more boys available.

District champions must be determined by May 16 in all conferences, with May 30 the final date for determining AA bi-district championships. Bi-district winners in Conference B, and regional champions in Conference A, must be determined by June 8.

Conference AA will go to a State baseball championship. The tournament is scheduled for June 6, 7, and 8 in Austin.

Trustees, Athletic Director To Control Denton Sports

The Denton school board has adopted a new athletic policy that puts the operation of the school's athletic program in the hands of a four-member school trustee committee responsible only to the superintendent.

The policy slammed the door on bonuses to coaches. In fact, it calls for all school employees to agree to accept compensation only from the school system.

At the same time, it said the school would accept contributions to the athletic fund if such funds were channeled through the superintendent and board of school trustees.

The policy calls for the athletic director to set up a budget by Aug. 1 each year for all sports and states that if any sport goes over its budget, the athletic director shall be financially responsible.

It abolished all collections in the stands by any group for any cause, and eliminated team meetings during school hours, a practice employed at Denton in recent years.

All elementary school competition was barred with the exception of the annual spring field day program.

First-year junior high students

are prohibited from competing in any competitive sport.

Only school employees will be allowed to coach or assist in athletic programs in the future.

The athletic director's duties were defined in detail in the new policy. The head coach, on the other hand, will have only the responsibility of coaching, with even his staff being directly under the athletic director.

There are athletic committees for both the junior and senior high schools, with the committee to consist of the head coach, athletic director, the principal and one teacher to be named by the superintendent.

Both the head coach and athletic director's tenure will terminate at the end of the first semester, while other coaches shall be elected along with the complete faculty in May.

No Charge to Coaches For Rice Football Clinic

Rice Institute will hold its ninth annual spring football coaching clinic on Feb. 23-25 on the school campus in Houston, it has been announced by athletic director and head football coach Jess Neely.

The clinic is open to all scholastic coaches without charge.

Coach Neely and members of his staff will conduct lectures, show football game movies, and participate in discussions with the visiting coaches on grid strategy and fundamentals, and treatment of athletic injuries.

The annual spring Blue-Gray intrasquad game under full game conditions will be held at Rice Stadium on Saturday, Feb. 25, to climax the clinic.

Water Needs Outlined by Webb

(Continued from Page 1)

increase the productivity of teachers.

The only way we can increase the supply of water is to capture the surplus, some forty million acre feet that escapes annually into the Gulf of Mexico.

There is no authority in this state that has adequate control over the water within the State; there is great conflict in the different systems of law governing water. The individual has the right to capture all the water he wants to use or to waste that lies under his land. The riparian owners have their long established rights to the full and undiminished flow of the stream, but these conflict with the rights of prior appropriators.

The State Board of Water Engineers has less control over our most precious resource, than the Game and Fish Commission has over fish, game and oysters, and it has, so I am informed, only about one-tenth of the funds. We have to pay fees to take game or fish, but we pay no fee to take water.

The time is already here when we should be paying for every gallon of water we use, whether we take it out of the river, out of a well, or out of a city main.

We are outraged at these suggestions because we have always thought of water as being free. We submit to game fees, oil fees, and to a heavy highway tax; we resent a water use fee because it breaks with tradition. We are either going to break with tradition or find ourselves without water for cities, for industry, and for irrigation.

It is impossible at this time for the legislature to enact the laws necessary to meet this crisis. The people will not let them. The people have not yet thought the problem through; they have not listened to what the water engineers have told them; they have not been humbled by the knowledge to a point where they will submit to wisdom.

And here is just the point where the hundreds of League debaters could enter and conduct the educational campaign which must precede the reform that will partially avert or postpone the crisis. There is at hand an abundance of material on underground water, on surface water, and even on the progress that is being made in desalting sea water. This material is of the most authentic character, some put out by the national government, some by the State, and some by private organizations.

In order to be prepared for the debates, the students would study these reports as they will not do otherwise, they would seek help from their parents who would also study the reports, and finally they would make their arguments before a public which would get out of them some education. Since an understanding of the water problem is very much in the public interest, school administrators would have a minimum of trouble from pressure groups with selfish interests.

In conclusion, I want to call your attention to the nature of the stuff with which debaters now work, the stuff I have been discussing. Recall that Lork Bacon said: "For the wit and mind of man, if it work upon matter . . . worketh according to the stuff and is limited thereby." Modern debaters work on solid matter.

I think you will agree that the two subjects I have suggested, the approaching educational crisis and the present water crisis, are not solid, but grim and grisly as well. They demand a study of social conditions, of history, of law, of engineering with a lot of statistics.

Debates on these subjects could not be won by infinite agitation of wit, by spinning cobwebs of learning however fine the thread. It will take substance as well as manner to convince the modern listener.

Let me illustrate the nature of the stuff by listing a few subjects of debate used by the League during the past 45 years. As you read these subjects, ask yourself this question: "From what member of the school staff, from the teachers of what subjects, should the student go for aid?"

Some of the subjects were woman suffrage, immigration, single tax, the closed shop, a mill tax for higher education, the League of Nations, child labor, farm relief, state sales tax, and world government. There is not a subject in the list of 45 that is not closely related to the social sciences.

It is pretty obvious, I think, that these subjects are economic, social, political, legal and governmental mainly. You probably have in the larger school systems teachers of public speaking and debate whose business it is to prepare the contestants for their ordeal.

It was not so long ago that teachers of public speaking were much concerned with manner, stage presence, voice, etc. They wanted substance too, but the nature of their training was such that they could not hope to be the best authority on many of the subjects now chosen for debate.

An examination of these subjects would indicate that today debate has become a social science, more closely related to sociology, politics, law, government and economics than to any other field.

I am not suggesting that the social science teacher be substituted for the public speaking teacher in the training of debaters, but I am suggesting that their talents and special training should be used.

Face Guards Cut Injuries, Study Shows

The use of face guards and mouth protectors by football players has greatly reduced the number of face and dental injuries to players, the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations reports. The federation recommends that such equipment be mandatory.

Questionnaires in regard to football safety equipment were distributed to high school football coaches all over the nation and the results indicate that the majority of these men strongly favor such equipment.

Returns were received from 1,011 schools. The number of football players in these schools was 49,500. The returns showed that 85 per cent of these schools used one or more face or tooth guards of some type and that 48 per cent of the players in these schools used such equipment.

Of those reporting, 86 per cent were confident that the use of face guards is desirable because they contribute to safety. The remaining 14 per cent were doubtful. While there were some who reported that the face guards were actually harmful and that the equipment was not satisfactory, the vast majority were well pleased with the results.

Cross-Country Meet To Form Two Divisions

Growing pains will force the high school cross-country meet sponsored by The University of Texas to separate into two divisions next December in its third year.

T. J. "Froggie" Lovvorn, University cross-country coach, said that Conference AAAAA and AAAA schools will form Class A, while entries from Conferences AA, A and B will make up Class B. The meet will be held Dec. 10.

Humberto Adame, Laredo, outran his competitors in the second annual meet last Dec. 12 to win the two-mile event in 9:46.6 minutes. Time for the first year was 9:55. Thomas Jefferson (Port Arthur) won the team trophy for first place.

UT First to Obtain PBK Chapter

The University of Texas (in 1904) was the first Texas college to acquire a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, the nation's oldest scholastic honorary.

Postscripts on Athletics

By DR. RHEA H. WILLIAMS, State Athletic Director

This is the sixth year the League has sponsored girls' basketball. The growth in this fine activity for girls has been phenomenal. At present, approximately 875 girls' basketball teams are being fielded by various high schools in Texas, with about 20,000 girls taking part.

The League offers, in addition to basketball, volleyball, tennis, and softball for girls. For many years the athletic program for girls has been limited in its offerings, as far as inter-school competition is concerned, but with introduction of girls' basketball into the program there is now ample opportunity for any girl with exceptional ability to participate.

There are several other fine activities for girls, such as golf and swimming, which certainly will receive consideration in the future as additional events for our young women athletes.

Girls Neglected

The athletic program for girls on an inter-school basis has been in general a neglected phase of our health and physical education program. There has been a prevalent philosophy for years that women are too frail and fragile to participate in athletic programs. Most of our programs for girls in our high school athletic programs have been limited to activities which do not give them much of a challenge.

Most programs have been limited to such activities as ping-pong, badminton, shuffleboard, and other similar activities, which, although good recreation, do not necessarily provide sufficient physical activity for those girls who are superior physically, and who would like to have additional competitive athletic opportunities.

Many other nations have much more strenuous programs of physical activity for their women than we have in the United States, and there is no sound reason why we cannot offer our superior girls an athletic program to meet their needs. Even the recent publication on "School Athletics" by the Education Policies Commission, cites the fact that the girls' athletic program has been slighted and ignored and should receive more consideration in the over-all school athletic program.

Precaution Needed
With the challenge of offering girls more athletics, however, there comes a tremendous responsibility on the part of the school to see that the athletic program is supervised and guided in such a way that no harm comes to the girl participant.

It is essential that girls use proper playing rules, that they have adequate health examinations before they participate, that they are adequately supervised at all times, and that they are provided the proper environment in which to carry on their athletic program.

Due to the fact that the girl is usually given more protection by the home, it becomes paramount that the school use extra precaution in seeing that measures to insure her health in all respects are provided. The surest way to completely kill girls' athletics is to ignore the above precautions and to allow girls to participate under improper conditions.

Health For Girls
There has been very little scientific research on the effects of athletics on girls participating in basketball and other similar sports. Many people have spread incorrect information to the effect that basketball is too strenuous and too emotional for girls. There is no scientific evidence to justify these claims, which are made by those who are opposed to girls participating in basketball.

The only scientific research on the effects of girls participating in strenuous girls' athletic programs is that made by Dr. C. H. McCloy, Professor of Research in Health and Physical Education at Iowa University. He studied over 2,500 girls who had participated in girls' inter-school basketball and softball programs, and came out with the definite conclusion that girls' athletics, played under girls' rules and under the proper supervision and coaching, is not in any way injurious to the girl.

It is assumed, certainly, that every girl has a thorough medical examination and is qualified physically before she is allowed to participate. Dr. McCloy has come to the conclusion that if the game is played under the conditions mentioned above there are no bad effects on the reproductive organs, the heart, the circulatory system or any other physical aspect of the girl. He proves conclusively that the charge that girls basketball produces sterility is not so.

Furthermore, the girl is as stable as a boy from the emotional viewpoint, and it is largely a matter of training and guidance on the part of the coach as to whether the emotions are controlled or run rampant. Arguments to the effect that girls' basketball is injurious to a healthy girl are just not true, if she plays under proper supervision and guidance. Improper guidance and supervision could result in physical and emotional harm to either a boy or a girl.

Challenge
The future of the girls' athletic program in Texas, to a large extent, rests upon the type of leadership and guidance that our administrators and coaches give in the coming years. If girls are sacrificed on the altar of winning at all cost, and if the game is played for the coach and not the girls, then certainly we are not justified in the playing of girls' athletics in our high schools.

If the game is played, however, for the girl and she is given the proper guidance from a moral, emotional, physical, and ethical viewpoint, then there is no reason why it should not become a very vital part of a school's program.

Superintendents and coaches should remember that the future of girls' athletics is in their hands. With wise guidance and direction it can become a fine educational experience in our high schools. Many people are watching very carefully the present girls' athletic program to see if we as administrators and coaches are conducting the program in such a way as to merit its place in our educational system.

It is the sincere hope of this writer that we can meet this challenge, as, certainly, girls do deserve the opportunity to participate in athletic programs just as much as our boys.

511 UT Students Come From Other Countries
The University of Texas had 511 students from outside the U.S. registered during the 1955-56 first semester, compared with 479 for the like 1954-55 period, Joe W. Neal, International Advisory Office director, announced.

They represent 66 political subdivisions of the world outside of the continental U.S., an increase from 61 last year. The University's foreign student enrollment has more than doubled in the past ten years.

Most numerous are Syrians, with a total of 53 students enrolled. Tied for second place are Mexico and Jordan, with 38 each.

Other large groups include those from India, 31; Venezuela, 28; Turkey, 27; Colombia and China, 20 each.



JOHN LIVELY, Jr., of Eastland captured the Conference B individual golf title last year as a freshman. He has been playing golf since he was nine years old and, weather permitting, practices daily. His father, John H. Lively, is golf pro at the Eastland Country Club.