

INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUER

VOL. XLI

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NO. 7

'School' wins debate polling

The Committee on Discussion and Debate Materials of the National University Extension Association has announced the results of the recent nationwide ballot on the subject matter area for the 1958-59 national debate question. The winning area, with 19 first place votes, was:

What System of Education Would Best Serve the Interests of the People of the United States?

The final selection required two ballots. The first involved a choice of three areas—education, water resources and labor—and resulted in a tie between education and labor. The final ballot between education and labor brought a 19-16 decision for the education area from the 35 participating states.

Three Questions

From the chosen area the committee has worked out three debate propositions and three discussion problems. The debate propositions are:

- Resolved: That the United States should adopt the essential features of the British system of education.
- Resolved: That the United States should adopt the essential features of the French system of education.
- Resolved: That the United States should adopt the essential features of the Russian system of education.

Texas Question

Texas schools will be sent a ballot in April listing these three suggested propositions plus a more local proposal. Schools will be asked to vote for their preference so that the selected proposition for Texas debate next year may be listed in the fall edition of the *League Constitution and Contest Rules*, and so material about the proposition may be compiled before the opening of the 1958-59 school year.

The Texas topic will likely be concerned with water resources in

Two scholarships again available

Two mathematics scholarships are again available to graduating high school seniors who participate in the University Interscholastic League slide rule or number sense contests at Regional Meet.

Both scholarships—a \$200 slide rule award and a \$500 number sense scholarship—were established in recent years by Henry Beckman of Austin and coaches of these two League contests who have contestants planning to enroll in The University of Texas should urge them to investigate the awards.

Complete details for application, along with other qualifications needed, can be obtained from: Scholarship Committee, The University of Texas, Austin 12, Texas. The state, and may be stated something like:

Resolved: That Texas should control the use and development

of water resources of the state. Many in Texas debating circles feel that Texas, being the geographical giant that it is, should choose an individualized debate question. Accordingly, this "State proposition" is being submitted along with the NUEA topics.

Three Problems

For those concerned with the discussion problems of the education area that have been devised by the NUEA committee, they are:

- What features of British education would best serve the interests of the people of the United States?
- What features of French education would best serve the interests of the people of the United States?
- What features of Russian education would best serve the interests of the people of the United States?

Surprising Vote

The final selection of the 1958-59 problem area was surprising to many—including League officials. It was assumed that the labor question would retain its popularity in the final balloting—especially since a great deal of research has already been made available on the topic.

Perhaps newspaper headlines spurred the "educational voting." The national press has been full of stories recently about juvenile delinquency in public schools, "easyism" in the curriculum, and the scientific inferiority complex of our high school graduates. The latter, particularly, has placed increased emphasis on a comparison of American and European educational methods.

Comparisons Needed

According to most educators, the American system is primarily designed for the masses—to offer the opportunity for some degree of learning to all. Perhaps it is true that the gifted students are not adequately challenged according to their ability, but no responsible educator has yet said that nothing can be done to improve the American system. It is fairly obvious that much can be done and, in fact, that much needs to be done.

Thus, it is around this point that the debate propositions are centered. There needs to be a national spotlight focused on the educational methods of the United States, and a comparison made with systems of others. The resulting research connected with the debate question should cause some earth turning.

Odd-ball appearance? Well, you may be right

Odd looking Leaguer? Well, maybe—but the lower case headlines are not planned as a permanent style.

For additional information and explanation, see paragraph eight of the "High School Press" column on page 3.

INFORMATION AND OPERATION OF SPRING MEETS 1958

University Interscholastic League

Districts

- 21AA
- 21A
- 23A
- 77B
- 93B
- 102B

Blinn College Brenham, Texas

TELEPHONES:

- President - GR 6-3683
- Dean-Registrar - GR 6-3202
- Director-General - GR 6-3683
- Coach - GR 6-3683

A COMPLETE WRAP-UP—Blinn College at Brenham, long a League helping hand when Spring Meet time rolls around, does a bang-up job of meet planning, as evidenced by the pictured booklet. Charged with staging meets for six districts, the Blinn schedule begins on March 18 this year and continues right down through May 3 when the 21-A elementary meet

is held. The 48-page booklet, mimeographed and bound in a printed cover, is mailed to each participating school and leaves little chance of error. It contains a complete meet schedule, timetable, list of directors and other information pertinent to the operation of a well-organized series of meets.

Third music judges' workshop termed 'best one yet' in series

Ninety-one music educators and administrators gathered on the campus of The University of Texas early this month to spend almost six hours discussing the problems which beset the average judge working in Texas music competition-festivals. All praised the endeavor highly.

Some of the problems were graphically demonstrated using tape recordings which were made during actual contests in 1957. It was pretty generally concluded that equitable judging, using purely hypothetical standards, is much easier said than done.

It was also demonstrated at the University workshop, as it was earlier at West Texas State College and Texas Christian University, that different people react entirely differently to individual performances. Ratings by the workshop "judges" varied as widely as four divisions on certain performances.

Wide Representation

Five different regions sent representatives to the study session. Although the big majority came from Region VI, educators from Regions III, V, VII and XVI were present and participating.

James Berry, Ed Holt, Pat Arsen, Frank Phillips, Lavoy Whitworth, Bryce Taylor, C. R. Hackney, Kenneth Emery and Weldon Covington served as members of the unrehearsed panels and were questioned by workshop hosts, Dr. Frank Elsass, Dr. Joseph Blankenship and F. W. Savage.

Results and Feelings

While the Austin workshop agreed generally with the conclusions of the workshop at Texas Christian University, the members did not go along with the idea of eliminating the plus and minus grading squares currently being used on evaluation blanks. The only question receiving unanimous disapproval at the workshop was the one asking whether or not it was the duty of judges to eliminate poor directors from the profession by using sarcastic and pointed criticisms.

This workshop was almost unanimous in its refusal to approve the use of plus and minus in connection with the final ratings. They concluded that this practice would increase the number of ratings from five to fifteen and would in effect call for more direct competition by making it possible to rate groups one, two, three, etc.

Comments

As in the case of the previous two workshops, music directors

who attended apparently considered the time well spent. J. O. Robertson, Kennedy, stated: "This Workshop is a terrific bargain for all directors and judges. It is a good way to re-evaluate your own band's performance."

Ed Holt of San Marcos said: "I gained a lot from the workshop and I believe the more we can get together and hash out our mutual problems the sooner we can come to an understanding."

Eye Openers

Bryce Taylor, Three Rivers, believes: "The differences of opinion demonstrated in this workshop are living proof of the human elements involved in judging and were eye openers to me. It is a wonderful opportunity for directors to compare their own standards with those of the judges being currently employed in the State of Texas."

R. F. Kluge, Edna, stated: "It was a fine workshop, well organized, instructive and interesting. It has given me a better understanding of real problems facing judges. Directors can hardly be so critical of judges' decisions after attending one of these workshops."

E. W. Tampeke of Granger and Hutto said: "The workshop was way beyond my expectations. It was a real eye (ear) opener. Much credit is due those who initiated the idea."

Dr. Nelson G. Patrick, immedi-

General Ideas

The purpose of this discussion on the gifted or the more competent, is to suggest some ideas on which there would probably be general agreement. Here are a few:

- The education on any level of the more talented cannot be divorced entirely from the education of the rank and file.
- In the American concept, every individual, whether he has one talent or ten, not only has the right of opportunity to develop to his fullest, but he is under obligation to strive to reach this maximum.
- No level of education can be neglected—elementary, secondary or college. Each builds the other, or is dependent on the other. There must be no weak links.
- While capacities, interests and destinations are to be considered, there should be no arbitrary classifications to which students are assigned with finality. There should be elasticity for stu-

Directors report meet schedules

Directors general of most Regional Meets have announced their tentative schedules for the April 18-19 weekend and all schools qualifying contestants from their district or area meets are urged to contact the regional director of their respective regions for an official and final contest schedule.

The district director general is responsible for certifying district winners to the next higher meet and for advising schools about their Regional Meet schedule. The deadline for filing Regional Meet entries is April 14, and regional directors are authorized to refuse

any entries filed after that date.

All directors, both district and area, whose meets are on April 11 or 12 should certify their entries to the regional director immediately after their meet, either by telegram or special delivery letter. The regional director has only one week in which to notify the winners in these late meets of the time, date and place of all regional contests.

Each school is responsible for entering its contestants to the next higher meet, and the tentative regional schedules announced to date are:

REGION I, CONFERENCES AA, A AND B
Site: Texas Technological College, Lubbock. Director general: Dr. S. M. Kennedy. For: conference AA—districts 1-5, inclusive; conference A—districts 1-4, inclusive; conference B—districts 1-17, inclusive.

April 10, 11 and 12
Girls' volleyball—write regional director for details.

April 18
9:45 a.m.—Tennis prelims, conference B

9:00 a.m.—Golf, all conferences.
1:00 p.m.—Tennis prelims, conferences AA and A, track and field prelims, conference B one-act play.

3:30 p.m.—One-act play, conference AA, districts 2 and 3.
7:00 p.m.—One-act play, conference AA, districts 1, 4 and 5, one-act play, conference A, districts 1, 2, 3 and 4.

April 19
8:30 a.m.—Conference B tennis finals.

9:00 a.m.—Debate, declamation, poetry reading.
9:30 a.m.—Journalism.
10:00 a.m.—Ready writing, typing, number sense, conference AA and A tennis finals.

10:30 a.m.—Original oration.
11:00 a.m.—Shorthand, slide rule.
1:00 p.m.—Debate, extemporaneous speech, track and field finals.

REGION II, CONFERENCE AA
Site: Tarleton State College, Stephenville. Director general: W. P. Showalter. For: conference AA—districts 6-9, inclusive.

April 19
8:00 a.m.—Golf, journalism, tennis.

8:30 a.m.—Typing.
9:00 a.m.—Debate, ready writing, slide rule.

9:30 a.m.—Declamation, track and field coaches' meeting.
10:00 a.m.—Original oration, shorthand, poetry reading, track and field prelims.

10:30 a.m.—Extemp speech, number sense.
2:00 p.m.—Track and field finals.

REGION II, CONFERENCES A AND B
Site: Howard Payne College, Brownwood. Director general: Dr. Z. T. Huff, dean. For: conference A—districts 5-8; inclusive; conference B—districts 18-34, inclusive.

April 17
1:30 p.m.—Conference B one-act play.

April 18
8:30 a.m.—Golf, tennis, conference A one-act play.
1:30 p.m.—Debate, ready writing.

April 19
8:30 a.m.—Declamation, extemp speech, journalism, number sense, poetry reading, typing, track and field.
9:30 a.m.—Shorthand, slide rule.

REGION III, CONFERENCES AA AND A
Site: Southern Methodist University, Dallas. Director general: Barry Holton. For: conference AA—districts 10-13, inclusive; conference A—districts 9-13, inclusive.

April 17
2:00 p.m.—Conference AA track and field prelims.
8:00 p.m.—Conference AA track and field finals.

April 18
8:00 a.m.—Conference AA and A golf.
8:30 a.m.—Conference A tennis.
9:00 a.m.—Conference AA tennis.
3:00 p.m.—Debate.

3:00 p.m.—Ready writing.
Rehearsal for one-act play; write regional director for reservations.

April 19
8:30 a.m.—Conference A track and field, journalism, declamation, extemporaneous speech, typing and shorthand.

9:00 a.m.—Slide rule, number sense, poetry reading.
10:00 a.m.—Conference AA one-act play.
2:00 p.m.—Conference A one-act play.

REGION III, CONFERENCE B
Site: North Texas State College, Denton. Director general: Dr. J. Harold Farmer. For: conference B—districts 35-55, inclusive.

April 18
Tennis prelims if necessary.

April 19
All events. Schedule to be announced.

REGION IV, CONFERENCES AA, A AND B
Site: Kilgore College, Kilgore. Director general: Dean Randolph C. Watson. For: conference AA—districts 14-16, inclusive; conference A—districts 14-17, inclusive; conference B—districts 56-76, inclusive.

April 17
1:00 p.m.—Conference B one-act play.

April 18
Conference B field prelims and finals; conference A track and field prelims—contact director for time schedule.

April 19
1:00 p.m.—Conference A one-act play.
6:00 p.m.—Conference AA one-act play.

April 19
8:45 a.m.—Debate, declamation,

extemp speech, poetry reading, ready writing, typing, number sense.
9:30 a.m.—Slide rule.
9:45 a.m.—Shorthand.
1:00 p.m.—Conference AA track and field prelims and finals, conference A track and field finals, conference B track finals.

REGION V, CONFERENCES AA, A AND B
Site: University of Houston, Houston. Director general: Walter Williams. For: conference AA—districts 17-23, inclusive; conference A—districts 18-21, inclusive; conference B—districts 77-92, inclusive.

April 18
Time to be announced for volleyball and conference AA one-act play.
8:00 a.m.—Golf, all conferences.
8:30 a.m.—Conference AA and B tennis.

April 19
Time to be announced for volleyball (continued) and conference A and B one-act play.
8:00 a.m.—Debate, extemp speech, slide rule, journalism, ready writing, typing.
8:30 a.m.—Tennis.
9:00 a.m.—Track and field, poetry reading, shorthand.
10:00 a.m.—Number sense, declamation.
11:00 a.m.—Original oration.

REGION VI, CONFERENCE AA
Site: Trinity University, San Antonio. Director general: Dr. Stanley H. Hall. For: conference AA—districts 24-28, inclusive.

April 18
8:00 a.m.—Golf.

April 19
9:00 a.m.—Tennis, one-act play, debate, extemp speech, original oration, poetry reading, journalism, shorthand.
9:30 a.m.—Track and field prelims.
10:00 a.m.—Declamation, ready writing, typing, number sense, slide rule.
2:30 p.m.—Track and field finals.

REGION VI, CONFERENCES A AND B
Site: Southwest Texas State College, San Marcos. Director general: Dr. Pat H. Norwood. For: conference A—districts 22-26, inclusive; conference B—districts 93-105, inclusive, and 107.

April 18
9:00 a.m.—Golf, conference B tennis.

April 19
1:00 p.m.—Conference A tennis, conference B one-act play, track and field coaches' meeting.
(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

'58 UIL membership sets new record: 2,701

Increased interest in the lower grades is keeping the University Interscholastic League's membership plane in a climbing spiral despite a downdraft in the high school division.

For the current school year the League has a record 2,701 paid-up members—a gain of 73 elementary schools and 21 junior high school since last year. The number of high school members decreased 37 during the same period.

The trend is explained this way: new high schools are being opened each year, says League Director R. J. Kidd, but not as fast as some of the small schools are consolidating—thus the high school decline. On the other hand, increased interest in League contests and increased emphasis on the values of the League's competitive program, along with a widespread junior high school building program, have brought more and more of the lower grades into active participation in League activities.

The total gain in League membership over the past two years, for example, is 168 schools, while the total loss in high schools from the 1954-55 record high school enrollment is just 33 high schools. The breakdown:

	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56
Elementary Schools	1,370	1,297	1,211
Junior High Schools	244	223	206
High Schools	1,087	1,114	1,116
Totals	2,701	2,634	2,533

Encouragement seen in school strengthening talk

By J. O. WEBB

Assistant Supt. of Schools in charge of Special Services Houston

The wide-spread discussion about strengthening the whole system of American education, from the elementary schools through college and university, is most encouraging. Not for 30 years has there been such an awakening. The time seems ripe, therefore, for all concerned, to seek the best solutions and apply them.

These composite judgments should embrace not only the thinking of those in the educational field, but of parents whose children are to be educated, and of those in all work areas that employ the products of our educational system when they leave the secondary schools or colleges. Errors can be made now as they have been in the past, and harm might offset the good. This need not be the case.

What is Basic

7. The education of the gifted, or any other group of lesser capacity, should not seek merely the mastery of the physical universe. The appreciation and understanding of enduring spiritual conceptions are goals of the first magnitude.

8. There should be a re-defining of the term "basic education." Certainly nearly all could agree that reading, writing, and elementary math are first essentials. But it appears that the sciences must now receive much greater emphasis. Health and the development of physical stamina are goals of first importance under present-day conditions. There must be more attention given to the development of leadership qualities, some within the school day, but much more in substantial experiences outside the school day.

Most Texans can point with pride to the great contribution the University Interscholastic League has made for more than a generation,

Look for Potential

- Seek out pupils of potential strength. Some individuals of great possibilities do not show to advantage at a given time because of:
 - Early home training and poor home conditions during school years.
 - Poor teaching in the earlier years.
 - Poor health.
 - Indolence or lack of application.
 - Poor attendance, resulting in faulty foundations.
 - Some individuals mature more slowly than others.
- Genius does not blossom in a desert. Creative minds must depend on a host of able leaders, and millions of workers on all levels to implement their ideas. Thus the maximum in training is important for individuals in a wide range of capacities.

in the discovery and development of the more talented.

Continuous Challenge

To sum up, the American system of education must be geared up to challenge all children and youth to their full capacities, and this challenge should be continuous through all stages of formal education. There should be continuous re-adjustments as students show new strength and interests. Youth should not be quickly and permanently catalogued.

Remember that perhaps neither Sir Isaac Newton nor Thomas A. Edison, during their teens, would have been picked for greatness. Remember also that Abraham Lincoln had only one year of formal schooling, and, as a young man, had not revealed the qualities that accounted for his greatness.

Indeed, America has a huge task in re-shaping its educational program to meet present-day needs and to preserve the great traditions which are ours.

Take broad look

Those not having the responsibility for administering a public school and not being in contact with the immediate daily school problems can easily point out how the schools are failing to prepare students for the new world which is developing all around them.

These critics are, in many instances, thinking of a certain school or individual that has failed in efforts to provide the kind of high school necessary for the progress of science.

Any person who visits not one but dozens of high schools throughout the state, and who sees the classroom teachers in the act of teaching, will certainly change his point of view about the kind of job these teachers and schools are doing. Hundreds of high schools and thousands of teachers are doing an excellent job. One bad apple isn't always ruinous.

Wrong values

Recently the editor of the *Saturday Evening Post* reported on a survey conducted in Indiana, inquiring why many high school boys with athletic ability were not "coming out" for the team. The survey revealed that many of these boys wanted automobiles, and maintaining a car did not leave enough time to participate in sports. Owning a car carried more social status than athletic participation. Hence, these boys decided to forego being on the school teams and instead took jobs which would permit them either to own or to maintain their cars.

The survey revealed further that some boys were sacrificing their educational opportunities in order to own and operate their cars. A surprisingly large number of boys dropped out of school because they were behind in their payments on their cars.

It would be interesting to know how far this attitude prevails in Texas. Any one visiting a high school campus will find it practically impossible to find parking space.

Schools, churches and parents need to devote some time to helping students evaluate their time and their educational opportunities in relation to the social prestige of possessing an automobile. When a student will abandon his education in order to own a car, something is wrong with the sense of values he has acquired.

The University Interscholastic League Directory

Organization Agency: Extension Division, The University of Texas Bureau of Public School Service.

State Executive Committee: James R. D. Eddy, Chairman; Rhea H. Williams, R. J. Kidd, Emmette S. Redford, B. C. Tharp (Emeritus), J. S. Williams, Thomas A. Rousse, Howard A. Calkins, I. I. Nelson, Charles Heimisch.

Legislative Council: E. D. Cleveland, chairman; Nat Williams, I. T. Graves, Bert Ezell, H. A. Hefner, W. T. Graves, O. B. Chambers, Chester Strickland, S. H. Fletcher, W. F. Cannon, Fred Covin, Frank L. Singletary, R. B. Sparks, O. J. Baker, Bill Bitner, Virgil Currin, J. L. Buckley, P. J. Dodson, John S. Gillett, G. M. Blackman, Frank Pollitt, O. T. Jones, Morris S. Strong.

Director: Rodney J. Kidd.
Director of Athletics: Rhea H. Williams.
Tennis: Dr. D. A. Penick.
Director of Speech and Drama Activities: Jerry Rollins Powell.
Director of Music Activities: F. W. Savage.
Director of Journalism Activities: J. Roy Moses, Jr.

Regional Directors

- Region I: Dr. S. M. Kennedy, Texas Technological College, Lubbock.
- Region II: W. P. Showalter, Tarleton State College, Stephenville.
Dr. Z. T. Huff, Howard Payne College, Brownwood.
- Region III: Barry Holton, Southern Methodist University, Dallas.
Dr. Harold Farmer, North Texas State College, Denton.
- Region IV: Randolph C. Watson, Kilgore College, Kilgore.
- Region V: Walter Williams, University of Houston, Houston.
- Region VI: Dr. Stanley H. Hall, Trinity University, San Antonio.
Dr. Pat H. Norwood, Southwest Texas State College, San Marcos.
- Region VII: Dr. Eldon D. Brinley, Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville.
- Region VIII: W. F. Webb, Texas Western College, El Paso.
Jack Rodgers, Odessa College, Odessa.

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R. J. KIDD Editor
ROY MOSES, JR. Assistant Editor

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OFFICIAL NOTICES

FLUVANNA

Fluvanna High School has been placed on probation in boys' basketball for the 1957-58 and 1958-59 seasons for violation of the Basketball Code in respect to treatment of basketball officials.

EUSTACE

Eustace High School suspended in football for the 1957 season and placed on probation for the 1958 and 1959 seasons for failure to submit correct and complete information on football eligibility reports and game reports.

SIERRA BLANCA

Sierra Blanca suspended in football for the 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.

NUMBERING JERSEYS

This year's basketball rules provide that no digit greater than 5 may be used in numbering jerseys. The rules also provide that no jersey may be numbered 1 or 2. Of course, 1 and 2 may be used as a digit in another number (such as 12) but they may not be used alone. The rules also provide that violation of this rule is a technical foul. The rules recommend that even numbers be used on light jerseys and odd numbers on dark jerseys. During the transition period this rule will not be enforced in League play. When schools purchase new jerseys they will be expected to have them numbered in keeping with the rule. However, schools will not be required to purchase new uniforms in order to comply with the rule. When ample time has elapsed to enable all schools to comply with this system of numbering, the rule will be enforced.

BASKETBALL

Use of the wide free throw lanes for all boys' and girls' high school basketball games will become effective for the 1957-58 basketball season.

NUMBER SENSE

Each member high school of the League is permitted to enter three contestants in the district meet number sense contest in the particular conference to which the school belongs. (Correction of Rule 1, Number Sense Contest Rules, page 73, Constitution and Contest Rules.)

SPELLING CORRECTION

CORRECTION: In League Spelling List, page 3, column 4, delete the word "rattled."

In the "High School" section of the 1957 League SPELLING LIST, page 13, column 3, "Bouyantly" should read "buoyantly," and "dishevel" should read "dishevel."

In the High School list, page 15, column 11, first word: "camp-fire girl" should read "campfire girl."

FOOTBALL DATES

The earliest starting date for commencing fall football practice for the season of 1958 in conferences 4A and 3A is August 29; in conference 2A, 1A, B and 6-man, August 25. The earliest date for playing a football game in conferences 4A and 3A for the 1958 football season is September 12; in conferences 2A and 1A, B and 6-man, September 5.

GIRLS' BASKETBALL

The bonus free throw rule shall be interpreted for the girls' rules exactly as interpreted for the boys' rules. Intentional fouls automatically draw two free throws as does a try for field goal which is not made. A double foul is a tosep between the two violators without any free throws. Each of the above is a personal foul but is not treated as a common foul because the penalties are definitely stated and no bonus foul is involved.

The three-second rule shall be interpreted in the girls' rules exactly as in the boys' rules. After the fourth "common" foul committed by a team in each half (extra periods are part of the second half) the shooter is awarded a "bonus" free throw provided she makes the first basket. (See rules of League Supplement.)

PICTURE MEMORY

In the official list for the Picture Memory Contest, the artist for picture #10, WINTER, may be spelled Bruechel (this is the Flemish spelling), as well as Breughel (this is the Anglicized spelling). Preference is given to the Flemish spelling, Bruechel, as found by the explanation of the picture on the "Bonus" free throw provided in the Bulletin. Both spellings should be counted correct in the Picture Memory Contest.

DRIPPING SPRINGS

Dripping Springs has been suspended in football for the 1958 season for certifying ineligible players to the League Office.

GRAFORD

Graford has been placed on probation in basketball for the remainder of the 1958 season and for the 1959 season for misconduct of fans at a game.

FOOTBALL RULES

The 1958 NCAA football rules with the 1955 NCAA substitution rule shall govern all League football games for the 1958 season.

Sutherland Article Featured

"Human Relations Training in Texas Industries" by Dr. Robert L. Sutherland, Hogg Foundation for Mental Health director, was the featured article in a recent issue of Texas Business Review, University of Texas Bureau of Business Research publication. Dr. Sutherland describes new and improved methods developed after the "fad stage" in human relations training had run its course. He cites outstanding examples of company programs and courses for executives conducted by universities.

Five colleges to participate in summer science program

More than 100 Texas high school students will participate this summer in science and mathematics institutes to be held on the campuses of five Texas colleges and universities.

Sponsored by the Texas Education Agency and Texas high schools, under a grant made by the Fund for the Advancement of Education, these institutes are a continuation of a pilot program initiated on The University of Texas campus in 1956 and expanded in 1957 to include A&M College, Southern Methodist University, Rice Institute, and Texas Technological College.

No Tuition

No tuition is charged and each participating institution provides outstanding faculty members and laboratory facilities as needed for an intensive five-week enrichment course in mathematics or science. Each student has the privilege of using the college library and other

resource facilities and recreation facilities will be available, too.

The selection of applicants is based on aptitude, academic records, and enthusiasm for science or mathematics. At the time of their selection all participants will be high school juniors who will be classified as seniors during the 1958-59 school year.

Applications may be made through the office of the student's high school principal, prior to April 20, on forms which will be provided by the Texas Education Agency. Names of participants will be announced on or before May 1 by the institute director for each campus. The over-all project director is Lee Wilborn, assistant commissioner for instruction, Texas Education Agency.

No Credit

Each participant will receive opportunities for creative work using

the most modern laboratory equipment and the topics discussed by research scientists of each faculty are those not usually included in the high school curriculum. Participation in this summer program may well influence the future courses a student might wish to take. Participants will not earn college credit but may find the summer institute very helpful if they desire to apply for an advanced standing examination in lieu of a beginning college course in the area to be studied.

The Institute Directors and their areas of specialization are: P. D. Gardner, assistant professor of chemistry, The University of Texas; C. C. Doak, head of the department of biology, A. & M. College; D. E. Edmondson, assistant professor of mathematics, Southern Methodist University; L. K. Durst, assistant professor of mathematics, Rice Institute; and J. W. Day, assistant professor of physics, Texas Technological College.



A newsdispatch from a special correspondent, published January 21, date-lined Auburn, Alabama, follows:

"A few weeks ago as the Alabama Polytechnic Institute football team was enjoying its newly-won accolade as the nation's number one football team, Auburn officials solemnly announced that the National Engineering Council for Professional Development had withdrawn accreditation from its mechanical and electrical engineering departments.

"The ECPD charge was that faculty salaries were too low, and faculty teaching loads too high."

Is the sequence of these two statements significant, or only an accident of hurried journalism?

There is now noticeable a changing climate of public and professional opinion concerning ends and aims of education in this country which affects methods and subject-matter, as well as teacher-pupil relationships, due mainly to the impact of a sudden crisis in American education.

We no longer hear anathemas from the mouths of the mighty against the "evils of competition"; or justifications of easy courses. Neither do we hear so much about the overriding importance of "togetherness" (abominable word!) over standard studies and activities. The sin of identifying the gifted child and providing challenges through which distinction can be won may still be a sin but venial, even though it may induce a feeling of inferiority in the less gifted pupils.

Contrariwise, we hear unchallenged voices proclaiming a nationwide search for talent throughout the schools. Valuable scholarships to be awarded on a competitive basis are widely advertised, professedly to stimulate effort and discover superiority. Few, if any, now decry the acceleration of the more competent and energetic pupils. Obviously, the old order changeth.

However, there is another result of the sudden intensification of interest in our system of education (which is not so wholesome. Since the development of implements of war lie generally in the field of the exact sciences, it is but natural that the first impulse is to rush an "enrichment" of the curriculum with mathematics and the physical sciences, and put a salary-premium on teachers of the same. This can easily go too far.

A nation must have other weapons in its arsenal than those which these disciplines can provide. It is just as important, if not more so, to have a citizenry educated in the ways of the great outside world. No nation is safe today without friends and allies. There are bloodless victories won by diplomacy.

We are near neighbors now to every nation on earth. Shall we remain ignorant of national psychologies, or the histories and ways of life of the peoples whose goodwill we covet? That is, shall we remain ignorant of their languages, their art and their literature? Shall we remain aliens to the more or less primitive societies, who are now obviously in a fever of revolution throughout the world?

Considerations such as these are moving several of our most distinguished educators to inject counsels of warning into the mass movement towards technology and the exact sciences. If American culture is worth preserving, a "frenetic, concentrated effort" to mass-produce engineers and natural scientists is

UT admission test dates announced

University of Texas admission tests for high school seniors, graduates and college transfers will be continued in May and throughout the summer for potential University enrollees who were unable to take the tests during December, January and February.

Application blanks, information bulletins and other details can be secured from the Director of the Testing and Guidance Bureau, The University of Texas, Austin 12.

May tests will be administered in 19 cities on Saturday, May 10. They are: Abilene, Amarillo, Austin, Beaumont, Corpus Christi, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Galveston, Harlingen, Houston, Laredo, Lubbock, Midland, San Angelo, San Antonio, Tyler, Waco and Wichita Falls.

On Monday, June 2, tests will be given in Austin and Galveston and on Tuesday, July 15, tests will be given in Austin for summer session applicants and others who were unable to take the tests earlier.

Ten cities will serve as testing sites on Friday, August 8, for all students planning to begin their college work in the fall or spring semester next year. These sites are: Amarillo, Austin, Corpus Christi, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Houston, San Angelo, San Antonio and Tyler.

Tests will also be given for emergency cases in Austin on Monday, September 8, and Wednesday, September 17.



Dear Mr. Kidd:

The award given me by the Actuaries Club last year truly culminated a year of most rewarding work.

It's an incentive to more students to become proficient in number sense when they realize first-hand that it pays in more ways than they had thought.

Our program here started in 1955. Our first beginner in slide rule graduated last year and is doing well in science and mathematics at Texas A&M. This year, we will graduate the first two to take part in the number sense program. Since they have had the highest scholastic averages in their class each year they will probably be our valedictorian and salutatorian. Both plan careers in the field of science, mathematics or engineering.

Since the beginning of the program here we have qualified contestants to the Regional Meet in both events, and the last two years we qualified contestants to the State Meet in number sense. Last year we had a contestant in the State Meet slide rule contest, too.

There is a great deal of enthusiasm for the program among our students and each year more students participate than the year before. It is strictly on a voluntary basis and the students give up their study period to take part in the activities.

Like all the coaches of slide rule and number sense—I'm hoping to see you in Austin in May.

Ellabelle Radford
Quannah High School

TEACHERS' GUIDE TO GOOD PLAYS

BY JERRY ROLLINS POWELL

By now I expect that nearly everyone has chosen his one-act play and is in the midst of last-minute preparations for the contests. Dr. Roach has often said, in the *Leaguer* and in letters to colleagues, that a poorly run contest is one that did not have a planning meeting. The more I see of the inner workings of the League the more I realize this is most certainly true. Poor judging, for example, is often merely a result of the failure on the part of the directors concerned to decide in advance upon the judge or judges. Judges selected by the host school without consultation with the others are often suspect, no matter who wins.

Strained Relations

As it so often happens, the directors meet one another perhaps only once during the year—at contest time. Naturally, this is one time when smiles of friendship are somewhat strained and the friendly relaxed atmosphere of congeniality, which should be present at all meetings, is rarely the case. Since the directors of the various plays do not know each other well it is easy to get some rather cock-eyed ideas of the other's merits.

If directors would get together a few weeks before the contest to iron out all details of the meet, select judges and decide upon the various questions which can and do arise, there would be lasting friendships made rather than having strained relations strained still more.

It is hard to get mad at the host school or the judges for that matter, if you have sat down with all of the other directors and, over coffee, have chosen those judges yourself. Next year I will mail out a reminder to have your planning meeting. I betcha if you do you'll find the one-act play contest a great deal of fun and considerably less nerve wracking.

Play Calibre

That brings me up to the subject of the plays themselves. The last few months have not brought any really good one-act plays to the fore. Even the three-act plays have been noticeably, on the whole, lower in quality. Just what the problem is, I don't know. Perhaps you have an answer to it.

Maybe television is drawing away many good writers from the legit field. Whatever the trouble, there still are plenty of good full-length plays untouched by capable directors. Plenty. There are also plenty of very bad full-length plays being produced as "the answer to a coach's prayer."

What's in a Name

In truth, some of the productions I've seen of them do look as if a "coach" did them. I've never understood just how directors of a play ever got the title of "coach."

It is unfortunately true that good plays cost good money. That is according to economics—if you wrote a good play would you give it away? So expect to pay for a good play and look askance at those plays which cost little or nothing to produce. Good plays are easier to produce—not harder—and you'll find that the rewards both to you as the director and to the students is worth every penny of the added expense.

Mere Motivation

Good plays are easier to direct because of the little gimmick called "motivation" that must be present in any play. Too often plays are motivated entirely by the telephone or the doorbell. Need information vital to the plot? Have it telephoned. Need a character in? Have him ring the doorbell and enter.

Heavens to Betsy! I'd as soon ask the English teacher to use funny books in place of the texts as ask a director to give a production of a bad play.

Perhaps the question of what is a good play might be brought up. The question of selection is not so easily answered. No two literary or drama critics have ever been known to agree on anything—not even the terms they use in describing the material.

With Maturity

This much, though, is probably as certain as we can get: A good play is one that comments with maturity upon any of the numberless facets of human behavior. The prepositional phrase is emphasized because it is this requirement that often determines the worth of the play. An author or playwright must have something to say and must say it with enough shrewdness to provoke thought.

From this standpoint, would you require your actors to mouth lines with the meaning totally unrelated to reality? Don't misunderstand me, I am not advocating the expulsion of farce and comedy. Far from it. Farce is a good literary device too. But it is sadly true that

too many so-called plays, intended to be funny, have gone under the name of farce. I can think of another name for such plays. But I prefer not to.

Must Offer Challenge

A good play must challenge you and your students. It must contain enough "meat" to warrant your consideration. The play that gives you a constantly rewarded interest because of new meanings, ideas and problems that show up during rehearsals is one that will never grow stale or lose the interest of the actors.

In brief, while no play is easy to produce, you can produce a good play with constantly renewed interest; but the bad play simply becomes more boring with each rehearsal.

Work A Deal

Class play time is nearing, too, and many of you are seriously looking about for a place to hide. I've always felt that the class play was a waste of talent—especially if you are supposed to use only the members of the particular class. If you are fortunate enough to make an arrangement whereby the drama students produce the play and then turn over the proceeds to the class, you'll find the procedure much more to your satisfaction.

To do this might help you to get away from the non-royalty farces that so delight the uninitiated who want to make money, not theatre. It is true that royalty can be somewhat of a problem in the consideration of a play suitable for production. Royalty and censorship (editorial, administrative and parental) rear their ugly heads each time a director decides upon a selection. To help you be sure that you are on the side of the law and order, here is a letter from Mr. Van Nostrand of Samuel French, Inc., publishers:
Dear Mr. Powell:

In reply to your letter of February 12th and the questions raised therein:

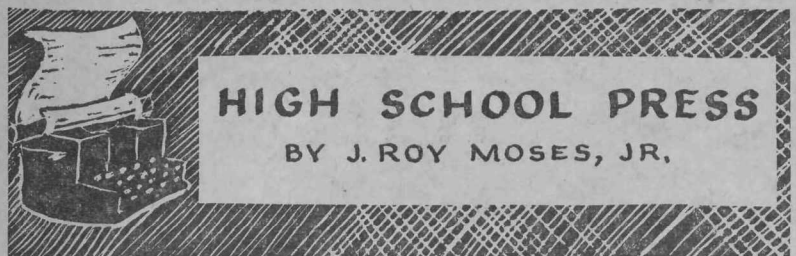
1. When we receive a request from an amateur group for a royalty concession on one of our plays we send them the enclosed form, and if the data they supply thereon shows they cannot really afford to pay the regular catalogue royalty, and the agency contract under which we handle the particular property will permit us to do so, we will make a royalty reduction commensurate with producing conditions. Royalty is due whether or not admission is charged, however, though where possible when admission is not charged, we reduce catalogue fees, here again dependent upon size of potential audience and other circumstances.

2. We feel that a director should ask us for a royalty reduction on our plays only provided he honestly feels that paying the catalogue fee would impose an undue hardship on the producing group. In other words, he should not ask for a concession because the proceeds, or part of them, would be donated to charity or used for some other worthy purposes, but only on the basis that because, let's say, of a very small seating capacity, low admission prices and potential small gross intake the catalogue royalty would be definitely out of proportion to the amount of receipts involved.

3. We should not want cuttings of our three-act plays to be made into 40-minute length without our permission. In most cases we are able and willing to grant permission for such cuttings to be used, for instance in play contests, subject to payment of a royalty fee. Where we grant such permissions we would not, except possibly in a rare case, require the cutting to be sent to us for approval.

4. We do not object to groups cutting objectionable lines from plays we handle, so long as such cuttings are minor and do not in any way affect the purpose or intent of the play.

I trust the above information will be of some help to you.



First, let's talk a little biz. Couple of deadlines up-coming that need to be noted (three, to be exact, if you count the one that will probably already be passed due to the lateness of this issue caused by holding a page for the boys' basketball tournament), and a couple of out-goings up-coming pertaining to regional journalism contests. They are:

March 19—deadline for superintendents and/or principals of non-ILPC schools to mail us (must be postmarked by then) certifications of their contestants' eligibility for the regional meet journalism contests.

April 1—entries in ILPC Individual Achievement Awards contest must be received in ILPC office.

April 14—regional journalism contest director must receive contestants' eligibility certification from ILPC schools) on or before this date.

So, Here it Comes

Relative to the April 14 deadline, advisers of ILPC papers will soon receive two important items from this office: 1) an eligibility certification blank; and 2) a list of all schools (both ILPC and non) eligible to enter contestants in the regional meet journalism contests, along with regional centers and journalism contest directors.

The latter is for your information—it will tell you where to go, when, what schools might be competing against your contestants, and the individual to contact for additional information. The former requires a little more attention. On it, enter the name of your contestants, then have your principal or superintendent sign it, and mail it promptly to your regional journalism contest director.

And good luck to all.

Odd, ain't it?

Notice anything peculiar about this issue of the Leaguer? "Downstyle," they call it. Some kind soul, during a brief absence in the journalism office recently, placed an executive-looking, genuine ersatz simulated mahogany and gold nameplate (10-carat cardboard) on the desk bearing this legend: ASST. CLOCK WATCHER, Coffee-break Division.

The following day, in an all-out effort to live up to such a distinguished title, I spent an extra ten minutes at coffee break reading a recent issue of the LINOTYPE NEWS. A downstyle item caught my eye and, in a sudden fit of whimsey, I decided to use the Leaguer for a guinea pig.

The LINOTYPE NEWS item said: "The newest development in newspaper typography is downstyle heads. Only the first word in the head and proper nouns are capitalized, thus conforming to the style used in body matter. Because downstyle is the one that the average person has been taught to read, he does it more easily and quickly than he reads all-caps or the conventional upper-and-lower."

Experiment Only

This use is not necessarily an endorsement—only an experiment. My first introduction to downstyle was in the Anniston (Ala.) STAR a few years ago; I was mildly stunned, but duly noted it, then forgot it, thinking "I'll never catch on." What do you think of it? I'd appreciate any opinions, pro or con, and perhaps next month can report on whether it makes headline writing any easier or not.

P.S.—You'll note a lack of consistency in subheads and "standing" matter, but remember it's only a trial.

More on Clark

A recent communique from Mrs. Ken Clover, adviser of the TIVY TATLER, Tivy High, Kerrville, said: "Our hats are off to I. E. Clark for writing 'Featuring the Personalities' and to ILPC for seeing that we got a copy of it. Many thanks." And many thanks to you, Mrs. Clover.

Back in Stock

Those who have ordered the pamphlet "The School Paper and the School Administration" during the past two or three months and have been told it was "temporarily out of stock, please order again. Got plenty now."

A subject dear to many hearts, mine included: how to get more capable students interested in journalistic careers?

Addressing the 37th annual meeting of the Texas Daily Newspaper Association in Austin recently, Felix R. McKnight, vice president and executive editor of the Dallas TIMES-HERALD said:

Ponder This Fact

"If you think we are not facing

Survey shows most sponsors have hand in selecting editors

Ben M. Wallace, principal of Beekville High School, earlier this year conducted a survey to determine how other schools select key staff members for their publications—both newspapers and yearbooks.

Grid rule changes affect League play

Six of the seven NCAA football rules changes for 1958 will be applicable in all League games next fall (the exception: limit on substitutions; see Official Notice column) and are reported herewith as a matter of information. They are:

Time-Outs

Rule 3, Sec. 3, Art. 4: Change the first sentence of this article to read: "Each team is entitled to four free time-outs during each half without penalty." Also change "five" to four in the fourth line of Art. 4, the first sentence of Art. 5 and the second sentence of Art. 7.

Out-of-Bounds Kicks

Rule 3, Sec. 2, Art. 1: This article will be re-worded so that a five-yard penalty is imposed for each free kick that goes out-of-bounds, and the former limit of two successive kicks is deleted. This change will also necessitate the alteration or deletion of Approved Ruling No. 17, and other editorial revisions.

Ineligible Receivers

Rule 7, Sec. 3, Art. 9: In second sentence of this Article delete "is touched by a player" and make it read: "Otherwise, no player who is ineligible receiver at the snap shall be beyond the neutral zone until a legal forward pass is thrown." The penalty under Art. 9 will be changed to read: "15 yards from previous spot."

This change permits ineligible to leave their line positions the moment the ball leaves the passer's hand, but the rules on "contact" interference are retained. Such an ineligible player still cannot contact an opponent until the ball has been touched.

Extra Point Scoring

Rule 8, Sec. 1, Art. 1: Delete "successful try for point . . . 1 point" and add "successful try for point from run or pass . . . 2 points; successful try for point from kick . . . 1 point."

Rule 8, Sec. 3, Art. 1: Re-word to read: "A try for point is an opportunity to score one or two additional points while time is out. The opportunity shall be granted a team which has scored a touchdown, and shall consist of a scrimmage down from any point between the in-bounds lines on or behind the opponent's 3 yard line."

Defensive Signals

Rule 9, Sec. 3, Art. 1, (c): Re-word to read: "No player of the team on defense shall use words or signals which obviously disconcert opponents when they are preparing to put the ball in play."

Comment: The elimination of "intent" by this defense may tend to simplify this question for the officials, but a definite interpretation of "obvious" would help. Perhaps the many discussions that will ensue will develop a policy for the officials to follow.

Blocking

Rule 9, Sec. 4, Art. 4: Change this Article to read: "A teammate of a runner or passer may use only one hand or forearm in blocking or to supplement a shoulder or chest block. The hand must be in contact with the blocker's body and the hand and arm must be kept below the shoulders of the opponent throughout the entire block."

Interscholastic League regional time tables ...

(Continued from Page 1, Column 8)

2:30 p.m.—Track and field prelims.	April 18	8:00 a.m.—Golf.	8:30 a.m.—Journalism.	8:45 a.m.—Conference AA poetry reading.	9:00 a.m.—Debate, conference B declamation and extemp speech, typing.	9:15 a.m.—Conference A poetry reading.	10:00 a.m.—Shorthand, conference A extemp speech, conference B poetry reading.	10:30 a.m.—Conference AA extemp speech.	1:00 p.m.—Tennis prelims, conference A declamation, conference A one-act play.	1:45 p.m.—Conference AA declamation.	3:00 p.m.—Conference AA one-act play.
5:00 p.m.—Conference A one-act play.	April 19	8:30 a.m.—Typing.	9:30 a.m.—All literary events except ready writing.	10:30 a.m.—Shorthand.	11:00 a.m.—Ready writing.	2:15 p.m.—Track and field finals.	REGION VII, CONFERENCES AA, A AND B	Site: Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville. Director general: Dr. Eldon D. Brinley. For: conference AA—districts 29-31, inclusive; conference A—districts 27-29, inclusive; conference B—districts 106, 108-115, inclusive.	1:00 p.m.—Tennis prelims, conference A declamation, conference A one-act play.	3:00 p.m.—Conference AA one-act play.	

In the newspaper portion of the survey, questionnaires were mailed to 150 schools on the ILPC membership list for 1956-57—mostly (Spring Meet) conference A and B, with a few selected AA papers represented. Of these, 106 (71%) replied.

A similar mailing was made for the yearbook portion of the survey, with 100 (67%) schools returning questionnaires.

In addition to the statistical portion of the study, the survey also revealed:

Students are not required to make application for the editorship of the school paper in 84 schools; 22 do require students to apply.

A special period is provided in 52 schools for yearbook work; 48 schools do not schedule such a work period.

Average yearbook price, to subscribers, among schools replying, is \$3.45; lowest price reported was \$1.25 and highest was \$6.

Thirteen schools have no advertising in yearbooks.

Yearbook advertising in 78 schools is sold by yearbook staffers only; 5 schools enlist the aid of other students; 4 schools reported that faculty members assist with ad sales. In 52 schools, ads are sold during school hours; in 35 schools students are not allowed to use school time. In those permitting it, average school time allowed for ad campaigns is 2½ days.

In 81 schools students are not required to apply for the position of yearbook editor; in 19 schools students must apply for the job.

The statistical breakdown:

Newspapers		
Editor Selected By	No. Schools	Percent
Sponsor	42	39.7
Journalism class	13	12.3
Student body	12	11.2
Outgoing staff	7	6.6
Press club	7	6.6
School classes	6	5.6
Faculty committee	6	5.6
Student-faculty committee	6	5.6
Miscellaneous	7	6.6
Other Staffers Selected By		
Sponsor	37	34.9
Journalism class	16	15.1
Student body	7	6.6
Classes	6	5.6
Press club	5	4.7
Outgoing staff	4	3.8
New editor	4	3.8
Miscellaneous	8	7.6
Reporters Selected By		
Classes, clubs	33	31.1
Classes, clubs, staff	22	20.8
Journalism class	18	17.0
Sponsor	9	8.5
Editor, sponsor	8	7.5
Volunteers used	5	4.7
Classes	4	3.8
Miscellaneous	7	6.6
Yearbooks		
Editor Selected By	No. Schools	Percent
Sponsor	54	54
Student-faculty committee	10	10
Student body	10	10
Faculty committee	7	7
Outgoing staff	7	7
Outgoing editor	2	2
Journalism class	2	2
Miscellaneous	8	8
Other Staffers Selected By		
Sponsor	31	31
New editor, sponsor	30	30
Journalism class	7	7
Outgoing staff	6	6
Volunteers used	6	6
Faculty committee	5	5
New editor	4	4
Student body	4	4
Miscellaneous	7	7



MISS TEXAS—Carolyn Calvert, 1957 graduate of Austin High (Austin) not only was named to the AA State Meet all-star cast in 1957 but later was named Miss Austin and Miss Texas for the same year. She was coached by Miss Margaret Breedlove and throughout her high school career was extremely active in drama activities, queen and beauty contests, class activities, and the like. Her plans: to attend The University of Texas and later become an actress in the legitimate theatre.



Q. May a boy accept a \$15.00 award from the school for lettering in football and then receive a trophy from an outside organization for being the best blocker, sportsman, etc.?

A. In my opinion, under the Award Rule, Article XIII, Section 5, it is a violation for a boy to receive any amount in excess of \$15.00 for lettering in football. Football is not a tournament activity and, therefore, is not in the same category as basketball tournaments. By accepting any amount more than \$15.00, a boy violates the awards rule and forfeits his eligibility. Any school or school official who assists directly or indirectly in the violation of the awards rule places the school in violation of the awards rule. These awards may not be presented at school-sponsored functions, as then the school is indirectly assisting in evading the awards rule.

It is suggested that in all cases where outside organizations desire to present trophies or plaques these be given to the school, with the boy's name engraved on the trophy, and then placed permanently in the school trophy case. Possession must remain with the school. The school can not hold the trophy until the boy is graduated and then present it to the boy without violating the awards rule.

Experience has shown that it is much better to have the trophy presented to the school, with the boy's name on it, so that it can be seen for years. If the trophy is given to the boy, often it soon rests in the attic and gathers dust.

Most organizations will readily agree to presenting outstanding awards in this way. This presentation does not violate the awards rule and, at the same time, gives the boy educational recognition for his ability.

Question: May a student accept transportation, meals and lodging, and tickets to athletic events and retain his eligibility?

Answer: Under Article VIII, Section 8, the Amateur Rule, any student who receives valuable consideration because of his athletic ability can be declared ineligible when evidence is presented before the proper committee. The items listed above are interpreted as having valuable consideration.



In spite of an additional reminder this year from the State Office, many entries are being rejected for failure to comply with the entry deadlines. The rules definitely state that ALL entries must be postmarked at least 21 days before the announced date of the competition. This is a concrete and objective fact, one of the few such relating to music competition where all judging seems to be entirely subjective.

There is no provision of any sort for an exception to this regulation. No officer at any level is empowered to vary from the rule. All entry deadlines were published in the November issue of the Leaguer. This constitutes official notice.

If your entries do not bear a post mark before the deadline, reconcile yourself, your students and their parents for a rejection notice. There's no other choice.

Learn the Rules

Have you read Rule 23(a), page 101 and Rule 32(a), page 104, of the Constitution? Many directors obviously have not. These rules state that a student "may enter a maximum of two ensembles provided they are different events, i.e., a trio and a quartet, or a quintet," etc.

This simply means that the same student may not participate in two B-flat clarinet quartets, two cornet trios, two trombone quartets, and so on, even though the personnel is not identical.

The same regulation limits solo participation likewise. No student may enter two solos on the same instrument even though they might be in a different class of competition.

Variations in Compliance

Why is it that there is a variation between regions in compliance with the regulations? With reference to the preceding paragraph, some regions have not had a single entry rejected while others have many, many schools violating entry regulations.

Do some of the regions have "rule clinics" and discuss all phases of the regulations and do others leave it up to the individual directors? Is it that some regions have developed a tradition for making rules as they go and are a mite reluctant to adhere to a statewide plan? Sometimes it appears that the latter is true.

A Suggestion . . .

Since every region has an elected representative on the Music Rules Advisory Committee who makes it his business to learn the rules and vote on all changes, why not have a "rules clinic" in each region each fall. Regional Advisory Committee members could preside and give a full explanation and interpretation of all rules and regulations.

Incidentally, the Music Rules Advisory Committee is scheduled to meet in Austin on Sunday, June 1, to discuss all proposed revisions of the "playing" rules. If you have suggestions for changes, refer them to your representative before that date.

Same Districts

Conferences AA and A are assigned to the same district as they were in for football and basketball and each conference will play to a regional championship. Conference B schools will play to bi-district championships.

The distribution of participating baseball schools is: conference AAAA has 87 schools; conference AAA, 88; conference AA, 164; conference A, 191; and conference B, 226.

Conference AAAA and AAA schools should note carefully the dates for the state play-off series. These conferences must certify the district champion by May 16, the bi-district champion by May 23, and the regional champion by May 30. The State Championship Tournament for conferences AAAA and AAA is scheduled for June 5 and 6 at Disch Field in Austin.

Conferences AA, A and B must certify a district champion by May 16, with June 6 being the latest date for determining regional champions. Bi-district champions in Conference B, must be determined by June 6, also.

Judging Workshops

The last in the series of judging workshops is scheduled to be conducted in Commerce on March 29. These events continue to receive praise from all the participants and bid to become one of the most beneficial League activities ever initiated in music competition.

Crowds are getting larger and the demand is growing to expand to choral and orchestral fields. Note the related story on these sessions on Page 1 of this issue.

Limitation of Solos

Texas is not the only state that is bothered with the tremendous number of students participating in solo and ensemble competition. The Oklahoma Music Educators Association is currently involved in a study of this problem. Six different proposals are being suggested in a questionnaire circulated throughout the state:

1. Permit every student to enter (like Texas).
2. Allocate a certain number permissible in each section, woodwind, etc.
3. Allocate a certain number in proportion to the size of the school.
4. Allocate a certain number in proportion to the size of the band, choir or orchestra (30%, for instance).
5. Limit solo competitors to four in each event (cornet, clarinet, etc.).
6. Limit solo competitors to two in each event.

Ideas, Anyone?

What do you think of this problem in Texas? Would you favor any of the plans suggested above? Better be thinking about it and notify your representative on the Rules Advisory Committee before June 1. The problem will probably be on the agenda for discussion.

The answer hinges on a decision concerning the basic philosophy of solo competition. Is the primary objective to discover and recognize the outstanding performer in any given field and in so doing recognize the outstanding school and director? Or, is the primary objective to motivate the largest number of students to practice by urging them to learn and perform a solo regardless of the ultimate quality of their performance? Think it over.

Science reading list suggested

There has been no recent report from the Legislative Council committee charged with studying the feasibility of adding the proposed science incentive contest to the League program, but John Wagner offers a prospective reading list anyway. For example:

SCIENCE WORLD, Street and Smith, 304 E. 45th Street, New York 17; \$1.50 per school year for 16 issues.

O. U. MATHEMATICS LETTER, department of math, University of Oklahoma, Norman; free to teachers upon request.

TOMORROW'S SCIENTISTS, National Science Teachers Association, 1201 16th Street N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; 50 cents per year, minimum of five subscriptions to one address.

THE MATHEMATICS STUDENT JOURNAL, National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, 1201 16th Street N.W., Washington 6; 20 cents per year (4 issues), minimum order one dollar and five subscriptions to one address.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 415 Madison Avenue, New York 17, \$5 per year.

Sample extemp topics?

Need some relief from sample extemp topics? Try these:

1. Are our schools becoming hotbeds of education?
2. Should we allow 12-year-olds to become teenagers?
3. Is our free enterprise system endangered by creeping commercialism?
4. Are voting booths becoming political pawns?

Tourney crowns new champs

Winners: Pampa, Belton, Blossom Waxahachie, James Bowie (Simms)

POSTSCRIPTS ON ATHLETICS

BY DR. RHEA H. WILLIAMS

Rule 30 of the Football Plan specifies that football practice or training is interpreted to mean any organized instruction, drills, calisthenics or conditioning periods conducted prior to the opening date for fall practice. Football equipment, under this rule, is interpreted to mean the issue of football shoulderpads, shoes, head gear, trousers, or any other equipment used primarily for organized football practice.

the intent of the law. It holds true in athletics as well as in society that no rule or law can supersede the moral integrity of those few who will continue to be just within its legal bounds but clearly outside professional standards of conduct.

Physical Education

This column frequently receives queries on the legality of teaching football in physical education classes relative to rule 30 of the Football Plan. This writer has consistently answered that in his opinion, if the following conditions are present, it is not a violation of the letter of the rule: 1) if it is conducted as a regularly scheduled physical education class open to all students and not just for football players; 2) if no football equipment is issued except the ball; 3) if held during the regular class periods (classes held before and after school and during the noon hour would violate this rule).

There is no doubt but that football is a valuable and educative activity in the regular education curriculum, and to forbid it to be taught in order to eliminate any possible infraction of rule 30 of the Football Plan would be a gross injustice to the general student body.

Seasonal Offerings

The teaching of football in a physical education class in the winter or spring, however, is not usually done in a physical education course, since sports are generally given during their seasonal periods. Therefore, when one physical education class in the school is having football instruction and all other physical education classes are having softball, tennis or volleyball it indicates that there is at least a violation of the intent of rule 30 by organizing such a class.

Several Teachers

Establishing a special physical education class to which several physical education teachers are assigned with the large majority of students consisting of football players, who have been indirectly or directly informed that if they want to play on the varsity football team next fall it would be advisable to sign up for a particular physical education class, is a violation of the spirit of the law if not the letter of the law.

In the opinion of this writer any class which is assigned more than one teacher in physical education indicates clearly that the purpose is to train or instruct in football techniques as far as it is possible to do so without actual football equipment. A District Committee could give serious consideration to whether or not the assignment of more than one instructor to a physical education class is a violation of rule 30 of the Football Plan.

Equipment

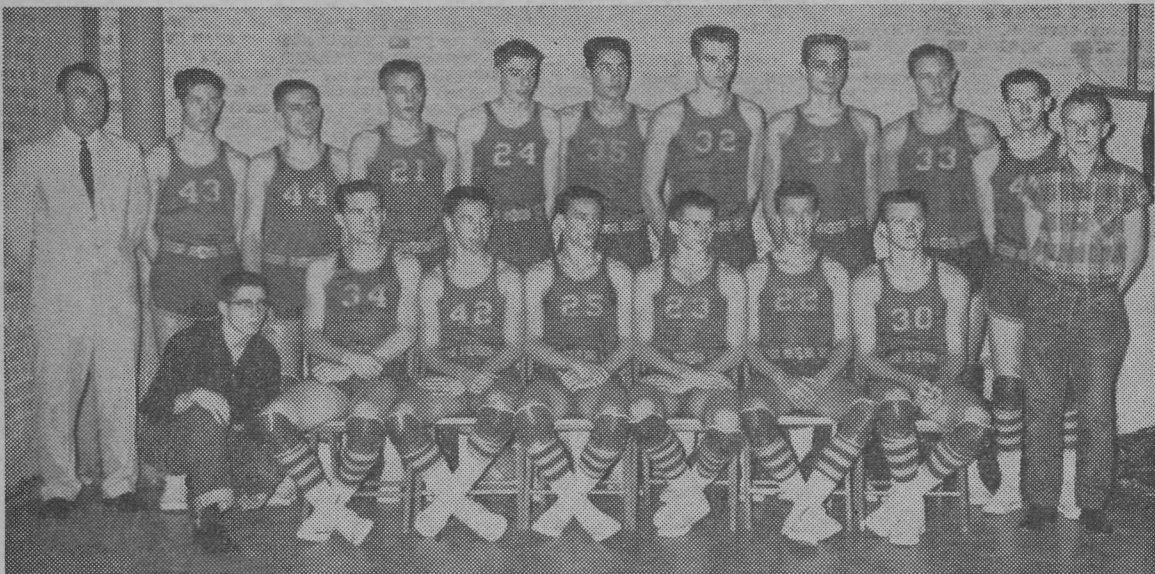
Many questions have come to this office relative to what is football equipment. Many coaches like to issue tennis shoes with cleats, such as are used in softball or Little League baseball. This writer has always given it as his opinion that any equipment which is not standard equipment for all physical education classes in the school would be in violation of the above mentioned rule.

It appears obvious that if special shoes or equipment are issued to a particular class that this class is not in the category of a bona fide physical education class and therefore an attempt is being made to evade rule 30 of the Football Plan.

In many schools a boy who desires to go out for track and baseball is forced to take the last period physical education class directed by the football coach or coaches and then, after regularly scheduled school hours, compete for a berth on the track or baseball team.

Most Honest

A policy of this type gives the boy no free choice of participation and is a travesty on a well-balanced athletic program. By far and large most of our schools and coaches do not attempt to evade this rule but there are always some who will try to stay just inside the law who have no scruples whatsoever in violating



CONFERENCE AAAA CHAMPS—Leading the Pampa Harvesters to their third State championship in seven tournament entries were: standing, left to right—Coach Clifton McNeeley, Phillip Gist, Marvin Cooper, Joe Timms, Don McGuire, Coyle Winborn,

Mack Layne, Bobby Gindorf, Craig Winborn, Bill Wray, Manager Johnny Ayres; seated—Karl Kitho, Darryl Ammons, Charles Minor, Robert Murray, Captain Ray Stephenson, Captain Bill Brown, Larry Cruise.



CONFERENCE AAA CHAMPS—Waxahachie made its second tournament appearance this year and annexed its first title with this group: standing, left to right—George Lewis, Jesse Gorman, Glenn Bredemeyer, Captain Mark Woolard, Tommy

Borders, Kim Hodges, Coach J. W. Williams; seated—George Solis, Gerald Reed, Bobby Browning, Billy Duke, Maggart Howell, Phil Reynolds, Manager Gardner Vaughan.



CONFERENCE AA CHAMPS—Belton, another first-time champion, gave the 1958 tournament crowd one of its biggest thrills with a sudden-death overtime victory. Team members are: standing, left to right—Manager Dell Mack Hyer, Captain Tommy

Normand, Jarrell Hayes, Dale West, Bernard Bartek, Richard Inman, Coach Mack Birtchet; seated—Billy Wilbanks, Calvin Hayes, Dennis Watson, James Brantley, Willy Garner, Lem Surghnor, Dicky Baker.



CONFERENCE B CHAMPS—The Blossom Bulldogs, in a State tournament for the second time, provided a fine show of sharpshooting accuracy. The winners are: standing, left to right—Coach Bill Es-sary, Captain Bobby Weddle, Ray Ham, Paul Gar-

rett, Melvin Bryan, Larry Walker, Manager Craig Sanders; seated—Jerry Skidmore, Stanley Shannon, Mike Walker, Phillip Risinger, Gary Woodall, Morris Smith, William Watson.



RACQUETEER—Singles champion last year in Conference B girls' tennis was Jerry Lou Wright, a junior student from Ingleside. This state title follows a second place at the meet in 1956. Jerry Lou has been outstanding in other phases of high school work having a 90 average for academic work and lettering three years on the basketball team. Last season she led her team with a 25 point per game average.

Teenagers note athletics more

Competitive athletics are coming in for sharply increased attention from the nation's teenagers, according to a new survey completed by Eugene Gilbert, president of Gilbert Youth Research Company. The survey shows that 55% of American teenage boys and 44% of American teenage girls now participate in high school sports.

Here are the reasons they give for the increased participation: 93% say they participate in the sports for the fun of it.

48% say the students themselves want more sports activities.

37% attribute the growth to the attitude of school authorities.

7% admit that athletic scholarships are their basic goals.

3% participate primarily to impress friends and classmates.

According to the survey, basketball, baseball, and track and field have shown the biggest gains in interest and participation. Football remains about the same, while volleyball and swimming are gaining in popularity.

Do athletics interfere with studies? "No" was the answer given by 91% of the teenagers interviewed. Discipline, relief of tension, chance for glory, making friends, learning to win and lose gracefully, and overcoming challenges were listed as the big benefits.

The 38th annual University Interscholastic League Boys' State Championship Basketball Tournament has come and gone and veteran observers say it boasted a better-balanced field and tighter games than any meet in recent history. One sportswriter stated: "The is my eleventh consecutive tournament, and it is, by far, the best one I've seen yet; just look at the scores."

Crowd-wise, too, it surpassed all previous unofficial tournament attendance records. Estimates varied, but the censuses indicated that 55,000-60,000 spectators shoved, crowded and jostled their way into Gregory Gym during the three-day show.

Nine of the 24 teams involved were playing in the tournament for the first time. Only one of the newcomers, conference A James Bowie (Simms), became a champion but all other conference champions, except AAAA Pampa, are first-time titleholders. The final-round run-down:

Overtime Games

Conference B—Blossom, making its second tournament appearance, beat favored defending champion Big Sandy, 67-61.

Conference A—Newcomer James Bowie beat newcomer Brownsboro, 48-47 in overtime. Billy Baker was the man of the hour when he dropped in a free throw, after missing his first, after time had run out in the three-minute overtime period.

Conference AA—Belton, making a second tournament appearance, nipped newcomer New London in a sudden-death overtime, 58-56. Trailing seven points with 2:24 to play, Belton tied the game at 52-all with 22 seconds left. In the three-minute overtime they came from behind again to knot the score at 56-all with 20 seconds left, then James Brantley became the hero when he neatly dropped in two free throws to ice the game nine seconds deep in the sudden-death period.

Pampa Turns Tables

Conference AAA—Waxahachie won its first championship in two tourney tries by defeating another two-timer, South San Antonio, 77-63.

Conference AAAA—Pampa won its third title in seven tries by dropping defending champ Port Arthur, 48-47 in a thriller.

The complete tournament results: Conference B—first round: Big Sandy 69, Agua Dulce 25; Cayuga 62, Wall 40; Kyle 39, Claude 36; Blossom 53, Van Horn 47. Semi-finals: Big Sandy 53; Cayuga 46; Blossom 62, Kyle 47. Consolation: Cayuga 83, Kyle 63. Finals: Blossom 67, Big Sandy 61.

Crowd Thrillers

Conference A — semi-finals: James Bowie (Simms) 57, Boerne 47; Brownsboro 72, Plains 58. Consolation: Boerne 56, Plains 46. Finals: James Bowie 48, Brownsboro 47.

Conference AA — semi-finals: New London 52, Clear Creek (League City) 47; Belton 76, Seminole 66. Consolation: Clear Creek 63, Seminole 62. Finals: Belton 58, New London 56.

Conference AAA — semi-finals: Waxahachie 73, Hereford 66; South San Antonio 53, French (Beaumont) 52. Consolation: French 63, Hereford 37. Finals: Waxahachie 77, South San Antonio 63.

Conference AAAA—semi-finals: Port Arthur 64, S. F. Austin (Austin) 58; Pampa 71, Woodrow Wilson (Dallas) 58. Consolation: Aus-

tin 66, Woodrow Wilson 55. iFinals: Pampa 48, Port Arthur 47.

Season Results

During the school year 1957-58 there were 1,097 high school basketball teams seeking one of those 24 coveted playoff spots in the State Tournament. Basketballs throughout the state took millions of bounces before these winners were ultimately decided:

Conference AAAA

District winners: Austin (El Paso), Big Spring, Pampa, Paschal (Fort Worth), Woodrow Wilson (Dallas), Crozier Technical (Dallas), Wichita Falls, Lufkin, Milby, Bellaire (Houston), Thomas Jefferson (Port Arthur), Pasadena, Stephen F. Austin (Austin), Miller (Corpus Christi), Thomas Jefferson (San Antonio), Burbank (San Antonio).

Regional winners: S. F. Austin (Austin), Woodrow Wilson (Dallas), Pampa, Thomas Jefferson (Port Arthur).

Conference AAA

District winners: Hereford, Kermit, Snyder, Graham, Garland, Sulphur Springs, Gladewater, Waxahachie, Killeen, Smiley (Houston), French (Beaumont), Bay City, Edison (San Antonio), South San Antonio, Kingsville, Weslaco.

Regional winners: French Beaumont), Hereford, South San Antonio, Waxahachie

Conference AA

District winners: Dimmitt, Tahoka, Childress, Haskell, Seminole, Coleman, Hamilton, Bowie, Rosen Heights (Fort Worth), Richardson, Terrell, Bonham, DeKalb, London (New London), West, Rusk, Burnett, Belton, Giddings, Gonzales, Cypress - Fairbanks (Cypress), Buna, Clear Creek (League City), West Columbia, Karnes ity, Devine, Taft, Freer, Edcouch-Elsa (Edcouch).

Regional winners: Belton, Clear Creek (League City), New London, Seminole.

Conference A

District Winners: Gruver, Clarendon, Morton, Hale, Plains, Merkel, Big Lake, Menard, Llano, Throckmorton, Holliday, Bridgeport, Midlothian, Cooper, James Bowie (Simms), White Oak, Troup, Brownsboro, Midway (Waco), Mart Madisonville, Huntington, Warren, Humble, Needville, Thorndale, Boerne, Cotulla, Three Rivers, Moulton, Woodsboro, Rio Hondo.

Regional Winners: Boerne, Brownsboro, Plains, James Bowie (Simms).

Conference B

District winners: Spearman, Stratford, Adrian, Kress, Pep, Roosevelt (Lubbock), Meadow, Borden County Rural (Gail), Turkey, McAdoo, Kelton, Claude, Knox City, O'Brien, Divide (Nolan), Lorraine,

Avoca, Eula (Clyde), Forsan, Wall, Eden, Centennial (Valera), Poolville, Lingleville, Gustine, Jonesboro, Kopperl.

Valley Mills, China Spring, Abbott, Early (Brownwood), Olden, Lockett (Vernon), Midway (Henrietta), Bryson, Slidell, Sanger, Howe, Keller, Godley, Celina, Wylie, Ladonia, Gober, Buckner Orphans Home (Dallas), Bardwell, Blossom, Pecan Gap, Barry, Wortham, Annona, Redwater, Campbell, North Hopkins (Sulphur Springs), Yantis, Cayuga, Mabank, Bullard, Union Grove (Gladewater), East Mountain (Gilmer).

Elysian Fields, Woden, Mt. Enterprise, Pineland, Dime Box, Chilton, Buffalo, Bedias, Lovelady, Big Sandy (Dallardsville), China, Barbers Hill (Mont Belvieu), Tarkington (Cleveland), Montgomery, Dambury, Orchard, Somerville, Sheridan, Troy, Hutto, Kyle, Lometa, Comfort, Nueces Canyon (Barksdale), Brackettville, Lytle, Poth, Sabin, Nordheim, Agua Dulce, Bruni, San Isidro, Valentine, Wink, Toyah, Van Horn.

Regional winners: Agua Dulce, Big Sandy (Dallardsville), Blossom, Cayuga, Kyle, Van Horn, Wall.

Three repeat on all-tourney

Carroll Broussard of Port Arthur, Ole Shipley of Austin, and Bill Brown of Pampa were the only repeaters from last year chosen on the all-tournament team selections by sports writers covering the State high school boys' basketball tournament.

All three are in Class AAAA. Shipley and Brown moved up from honorable mention spots on last year's team. Broussard, who scored a repeat unanimous selection this year, was the only unanimous choice in the conference.

Unanimous Choices

Other unanimous selections to the mythical teams in their respective conferences were: Phil Reynolds of AAA Waxahachie; Billy Wilbanks, Belton, and Charles (Buddy) Iles, New London, in class AA; Horace Kruse, James Bowie (Simms), and Philip Roland Lane, Brownsboro, in A; and Larry Walker, Blossom, in B. Mark Woolard, Waxahachie, and Jimmy Gilbert, French (Beaumont), missed by only one ballot each.

The all-tournament teams, by conferences, are:

Conference AAAA

AAAA—Carroll Broussard, Port Arthur; Ole Shipley, Austin; Bill Brown, Pampa; Brooks Porter, Port Arthur; and Coyle Winborn, Pampa, Mack McAllister, Woodrow Wilson (Dallas) and Kenneth Lindgren, Stephen F. Austin (Austin) tied for fifth place on the team.

Honorable mention—Mike Maroney, Austin; Ray Stephenson, Pampa; Charles Minor, Pampa; and Mack Layne, Pampa.

AAA—Phil Reynolds and Mark Woolard, Waxahachie; Jimmy Gilbert, French (Beaumont); Jim Curtisger, Hereford; and Kenneth Black, South San Antonio.

AA—Billy Wilbanks, Belton; Charles (Buddy) Iles, New London; Lynn Wilson, Seminole; Bennie Lennox, Clear Creek; and Richard Inman, Belton.

Honorable mention—Dennis Watson, Belton; James Brantley, Belton; W. C. Sands, New London; Thomas Osburn, New London; Harold Doyle, Seminole; and Archie English, Seminole.

Conference A

A—Horace Kruse, James Bowie; Philip Roland Lane, Brownsboro; Bill Ehman, Boerne; and Jim Williams, Plains.

Honorable mention—Richard Herms, Boerne; Royce McQueen, Brownsboro; Bishop Merlon Carter, Brownsboro; Billy Baker, James Bowie; Jesse May, James Bowie; and Harmon Meixner, Plains.

B—Larry Walker, Blossom; Bobby Weddle, Blossom; Herman Battise, Big Sandy; Johnny Dillon, Big Sandy; and Elbert Kirk, Cayuga.

Honorable mention—Harry Jenkins, Cayuga; Darrel Pierce, Cayuga; Ford King, Jr., Big Sandy; Edwin Battise, Big Sandy; Kenneth Miller, Kyle; Kenneth Dorman, Kyle; Charles Dees, Van Horn; James Hutchison, Van Horn; and Morris Smith, Blossom.



CONFERENCE A CHAMPS—James Bowie (Simms), a first-time tournament entry, gave the fans another thrill with a after-the-clock-ran-out overtime victory. Team members are: standing, left to right—

Coach James Taylor, Donald Braley, Johnny Warren, Weldon Gray, Captain Horace Kruse; seated—William Thomas, Jimmy Lawing, Billy Baker, Jesse May, Esmond Brem, Mackey Reed.