

# INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUER

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NO. 6

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The most disturbing and astounding news to reach me since the launching of Sputnik was contained in the November *Interscholastic Leaguer*. This was the information that the Legislative Council was girding its loins for legislation on the subject of the number and distance of band trips; both a front-page article and a portion of Mr. Savage's column, "Music Matters," dealt with this subject. A number of interesting points arise in consideration of this matter.

### League Disservice

The League has already done the bands a disservice by limiting additional band competitions to two (and by faulty interpreting of what a competition is), thus stifling the competitive spirit which has proved so beneficial to other activities. Rather than proposing new legislation to further curtail band activities, the Council should be giving serious consideration to the matter of revising this limit upwards or eliminating it altogether. Such an action would serve notice that the League is no longer a mere Athletic Association but is truly fit to serve as an agency for musical and literary competition as well.

Let us pass on to the pressing matter: that of proposed League legislation on the subject of band trips regardless of whether a contest is entered. In his column, Mr. Savage states that "at first glance" this might appear to be matter for local control, but that "extraneous matters frequently put the local administrator in a position where it is almost impossible to make a decision"—we presume he means a decision to say "no" because the proposal affords to limit band trips, not to require them.

If we may take the liberty here of reading between the lines, we may infer that this statement indicates that the purpose of such legislation would be to protect the administrator when he tells the Anytown Chamber of Commerce that "our band cannot participate in your parade." As a matter of fact, that can be the only purpose of such legislation, for any administrator who really desires to eliminate band trips can simply make and enforce such a policy on a local basis without any League action. It is admittedly much easier to say, "League rules forbid that our band attend your activity," than to say, "I cannot permit our band to attend."

### Objections Listed

Although legislation to limit band trips would achieve this desirable (?) end, let us examine the question more closely to see whether we would be obtaining really helpful regulation or receiving a Trojan horse which we would be apt to regret later. Allow me to point out some objections to such action by the League:

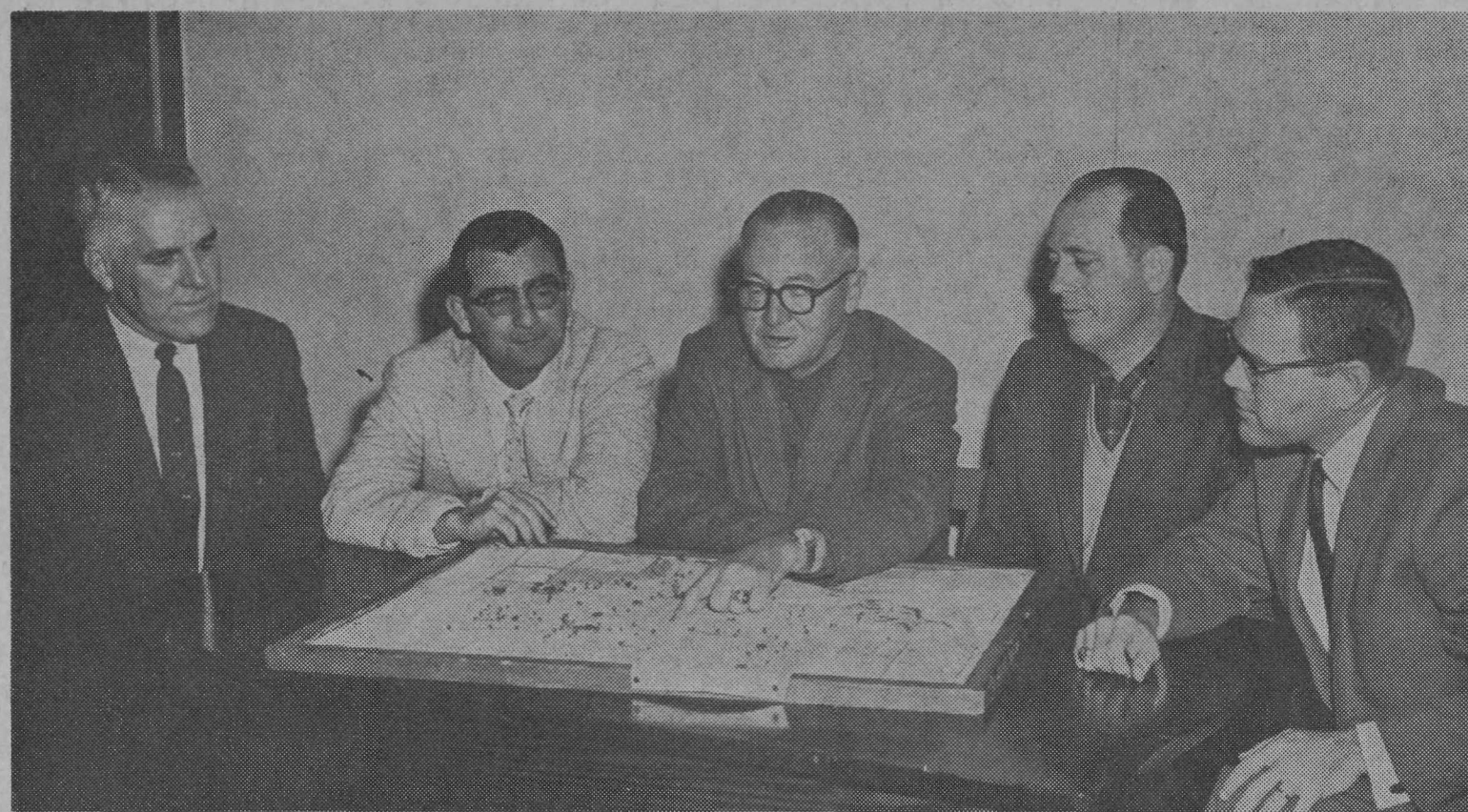
1. It would be discriminatory toward the statewide band program. Let us point out that even now, without such legislation, the number of out-of-town activities attended by the various athletic teams (which in smaller schools are comprised of the same boys on every team) far exceeds in number and in mileage the out-of-town band activities. It is significant to note the simultaneous announcement of a committee of administrators to study the band trip matter unilaterally and without reference to the Texas Music Educators Association or the Texas Bandmasters Association at the same time that the Texas High School Coaches Association was asked to provide members for a committee to study the matter of limiting invitational track meets. These facts indicate that those desiring such legislation may not have the welfare of the band movement entirely at heart.

2. It does not lie within the sphere of proper League activity. Does the League have, or intend to have, restrictions on trips by social science, agriculture, homemaking, science, or economics classes?

3. It will render a great public disservice. Chambers of Commerce, as well as bowl game committees and all civic and patriotic groups, will find it impossible to obtain the services of bands for their functions.

4. It ignores the historical function of the band—which is to present concerts and participate in parades and civic-patriotic ceremonies. Curtailment of these activities will make the band even more

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**SPRING MEET PLANNING**—The time of decisions has come as the Interscholastic League staff is faced with many new problems related to the new five-conference spring meet plan. For the first time in League history schools will compete at the regional and State Meet levels in the same conference they were assigned to for the basketball season. The word of advice from League Director R. J. Kidd to all school ad-

ministrators and faculty members: read the Leaguer and all instructions received by mail carefully. League staffers in one of their spring meet planning sessions are, left to right: F. W. Savage, director of music activities; Jerry R. Powell, director of speech and drama; R. J. Kidd, League director; Rhea H. Williams, athletic director; J. Roy Moses, Jr., director of journalism activities.

## Texans Favor 'Court' Topic

If debate coaches in Texas high schools have their way, the problem area for the 1959-60 debate topic will concern Supreme Court powers, according to a survey recently completed by the League Office.

At a Chicago meeting last December, the National University Extension Association committee on discussion and debate selected three major problem areas to be considered for next year's national debate topic. A nationwide vote, by states, will determine the general area from which the debate topic will be taken.

### General Areas

The problem areas were:

1. Labor-management relations.
2. International organization.
3. Powers of the Supreme Court.

In Texas, ballots were mailed to a cross section of schools participating in debate, and the Supreme Court area narrowly edged out the labor-management area. Of the schools returning the ballot, 36 gave the Supreme Court topic first preference, while 30 had labor-management as a first choice and 15 voted for international organization.

### States Select

For each debate area, the NUEA committee also selected three debate propositions. When the general debate area is determined by nationwide vote, then each state will be permitted to choose its own statewide question from the three propositions listed for the winning area. Should a majority of other states, like Texas, favor the Supreme Court topic, the choice of debate propositions will be from these:

1. Resolved, that Jeffersonian

concept of States' Rights is outmoded.

2. Resolved, that Congress should be empowered to reverse Supreme Court decisions by a two-thirds vote of each house.

3. Resolved, that states by collective action be empowered to reverse decisions of the Supreme Court.

The ballot to determine the exact debate proposition to be used in Texas during the 1959-60 school year will be mailed to member schools in April.

## League Membership Now Totals 2,450

The closing date for joining the Interscholastic League for the 1958-59 school year was January 15, and final tabulations reveal the current membership to be 2,450—a decrease of 251 members since last year's record-breaking 2,701.

The drop came in the elementary school division, which lost 262 schools from last year's record elementary membership, while both the junior high and high school enrollments gained slightly.

Membership records for the Interscholastic League are: elementary schools—1,370 (1957-58); junior high schools—245 (1958-59); and high schools—1,120 (1954-55). The current breakdown:

Type Membership	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57
Elementary Schools	1,108	1,370	1,297
Junior High Schools	245	244	223
High Schools	1,097	1,087	1,114
TOTALS	2,450	2,701	2,634

## Voting Scheduled for April On Football Practice Dates

Since conference AAAA schools are the only ones still retaining spring football training, considerable agitation has arisen among the schools for the abolition of this training to allow more time for other spring sports.

Consequently, conference AAAA member schools will be given an opportunity to vote on the proposal to abolish spring football training this April. At its regular November meeting, the Legislative Council recommended that conference AA-wide vote, then each state will be permitted to choose its own statewide question from the three propositions listed for the winning area.

Should a majority of other states, like Texas, favor the Supreme Court topic, the choice of debate propositions will be from these:

### Two Choices

1. To abolish spring football training and to begin fall football

practice three weeks prior to the first football game (with no interschool scrimmages permitted during the first week), or

2. To retain the present practice of permitting spring football training and to begin fall football practice two weeks prior to the first football game.

Item 2 is the rule now in operation. If item 1 is adopted, then item 2 will be deleted from the *Constitution and Contest Rules*. Item 2, if adopted, will become effective with the opening of the football season in 1959. This would mean that conference AAAA would begin fall football practice three weeks prior to the first game. If football practice began on August 24, then the school would not be permitted to play a game until September 11.

A ballot permitting the extension

of fall football practice periods will be submitted to all other conferences, in accordance with Legislative Council recommendation. This recommendation was made in an effort to get the high school football players in better physical condition before their first game. Schools in conference AAA, AA, A, B and eight-six man football will vote on this option, extending fall football practice to a three-week period prior to the first game, under the following options:

1. To retain the present system of beginning fall football practice two weeks prior to the first game, or
2. To extend fall practice sessions to permit beginning fall football practice three weeks prior to the first game (with no interschool scrimmages permitted during the first week).

## League Stimulates Achievement, Says Supt. Boone

In response to a query by League Director R. J. Kidd, Supt. James L. Boone, Needville, has outlined some of the factors contributing to the success of the League participation program in his school. As a matter of interest to other school administrators, his letter is reprinted below:

\*\*\*  
We are proud of the records made by our teachers and students in the literary events over the past few years in League competition. Our high school has won top honors in district for six of the last eight years. Since our school is only ten years old—the result of consolidation of ten rural districts and the building of a high school plant in south Fort Bend County, we are gratified with the academic progress we feel has been made.

### Stimulate Achievement

We use the League literary events to stimulate individual and group academic achievement and to motivate school spirit in an effort to maintain a proper balance in our school program. The development of individual talents and capacities in the potential leaders of tomorrow is

doubly important—we build for the future, but in so doing we also provide good student leadership in our school activities, both curricular and extra-curricular. We think the League literary events provide a good vehicle for this purpose.

From our first year, 1949, our declaimers were trained by our librarian and English teacher, Mrs. Mora W. Boone. During 1955-56 and 1956-57 we had the services of a speech major, Miss Sylvia Pesak, who trained our senior declaimers and coached our one-act play work. Miss Pesak was one of our early graduates, a declaimer, who came back to us from college graduation for these two years, the only time we have had formal speech training in our high school.

### Students Encouraged

Our extemporaneous speakers and debaters are students who have had two or more years of experience in declamation, usually winners in district as juniors, whom we encourage to develop themselves by doing these related events.

Extemporaneous speakers are trained by a social studies teacher.

Until last year our coach was Robert W. Jackson, who resigned and was replaced by Marvin Teague. Teague, a beginning teacher, coached Wendell Alcorn Jr., last year, to second place at the State Meet.

Our declaimers have been coached the past four years by Mrs. Bertha Koym York, a social studies-English teacher, who was on the debate team in college. Three of these years we were district winners, and the other year won second. In 1956 our team won second in the Regional.

### Winning Newspaper, Too

Our typing and shorthand coach for the past three years has been Mrs. Dorothy Pavlicek. She has had contestants in the regional meet each of the three years, and to the State meet twice, winning second and third with her two shorthand students in 1958. Mrs. Pavlicek has also sponsored our school newspaper each of these three years. It has steadily improved and won the ILPC Award of Distinguished Merit in 1958. This top award in our division is especially cherished, since our staff had striven each year for

Now, to some of your direct questions. We get our students interested in League events by using League spelling lists, number sense test sheets, and other such materials as a part of regular class work, and encourage students to try out for declamation, beginning in the seventh grade. We do not enter League events before the seventh grade, though we may start below that grade in another year or two. Beginning with the ninth grade our typists are all pushed toward top efficiency, and from our ranks of declaimers of the previous two years we select those who are willing to improve themselves by working toward debate or extemporaneous speech. Some prefer to stay with declamation as seniors.

### Sample Example

As an example of personal ambition for self improvement let us take Wendell Alcorn, Jr. As a seventh and eighth grader he was district winner as a junior declaimer, with a bright future to go higher in that event during his high school career. He entered debate tryouts as a freshman, made the team which

## Actuarial Awards Slated for 1959

The Actuaries Club of the Southwest will provide, for the third consecutive year, eight \$300 cash awards for winning Interscholastic

League number sense sponsors and coaches. The respective regional executive committees will select the sponsor in each region who is doing

the most outstanding job in that particular region.

The purpose of these awards by the Actuaries Club is to promote interest in the study of pure mathematics and to reward those teachers and sponsors who are doing an excellent job in stimulating among their students interest in mathematics.

Since these awards have been offered, attendance at the number sense sections of the clinics throughout the state has increased. The demand for number sense practice material has been exceeding that of any previous years. A greater number of students have been competing at the district level where the elimination process first begins.

Due to the fact that there are now five conferences instead of three, and that four of these conferences now have only four regions, while conference B retains eight regions, procedure for selecting winners will vary somewhat from that used last year. In consultation with the state director of number sense, Jim Hurt, and with the approval of the Actuaries Club, the League office has set up the following plan for making these awards for this year:

1. Region I: Lubbock—three conferences, AA, A and B
2. Region II: Stephenville, Conference B
3. Region III: Dallas, Conferences AAAA and AAA
4. Region IV: Denton, Conferences AA and A
5. Region V: Denton, Conference B
6. Region VI: Kilgore, Conference B
7. Region VII: Brenham, Conferences AA and A
8. Region VIII: Houston, Conferences AAAA and AAA
9. Region IX: Houston, Conference B
10. Region X: San Marcos, Conferences AAAA and AAA
11. Region XI: San Marcos, Conference B
12. Region XII: Victoria, Conferences AA and A
13. Region XIII: Kingsville, Conference B
14. Region XIV: Odessa, Conferences AAAA and AAA
15. Region XV: Odessa, Conference B

Winners will be selected, according to this outline, from applications from the conferences in the eight areas. Teachers interested in applying for the number sense award should check their regional assignments before filing their applications.

Factors considered in selecting the winning sponsors are (a) years of teaching experience, (b) number of years the candidate has had contestants at the regional and state meet, (c) number of students who "tried out" for the number sense contests, (d) number of students who attended the student leadership conferences in the fall. Items (e) and (d) are "adjudged" according to the conference in which the sponsor is competing.

Last year's eight winners will be ineligible for consideration again this year. All other sponsors, including winners the first year, will be eligible to apply for these annual awards.

## La Feria and Gunter Teachers Get Awards

The \$300 award from the Actuaries Club of the Southwest for 1958 in Region III was given to Mrs. J. E. Autry, Gunter High School. Not only has Mrs. Autry coached number sense contestants but also slide rule, typewriting, and shorthand contestants. She has

qualified contestants to the State Meet in both typing and shorthand. At present, some of her students are in The University of Texas and making outstanding records in their classroom work.

Mrs. Autry is the mother of three children, Paula Jane, age 14, Lou Ann, age 11, and John E., age 7. Mrs. Autry graduated from Gunter High School and later attended North Texas State College, earning her B.A. degree in 1935 and her M. Bus. Ed. in 1958.

When she started her "second hitch" in teaching, after getting her family under way, Mrs. Autry says she was afraid she might be using "mule and walking plow" tactics on her students when "tractor" methods had been developed. With this thought in mind, she began commuting between her home and Denton, a distance of 78 miles, on Saturday for nine months and two summers to complete work for her Master's degree.

In addition to her outstanding school work, she has served as vice-president of the Alpha Epsilon chapter of Delta Pi Epsilon; she is a member of Kappa Delta Pi and Pi Omega Pi. She teaches Sunday school and is a co-counselor of the YWA and G.A. She was on the Gunter Housing Committee (Federal) and a member of the local Hale-Aiken study group. She is also a member of the Gunter Garden Club.

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Mrs. Mattie Freeman Robinson of La Feria High School won the \$300 award from the Actuaries Club of the Southwest from Region VII. Upon receiving the award, Mrs. Robinson stated that these awards, given throughout the state, tend to "make the number sense contests seem more important in the eyes of people not in the mathematics field. The number sense contests have not been viewed in the same light of importance, for instance, as the various speech events or athletic events. Some of this, of course, is due to the nature of the different contests and the fact that mathematics contests are not for spectators. It is good for people to realize that they are none the less important."

Mrs. Robinson is a graduate of Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri, where she majored in mathematics. She did graduate work at the University of Missouri and later took her M.Sc. from Texas College of Arts and Industries at Kingsville.

She has been teaching eighteen years, for the last thirteen at La Feria in mathematics. In addition to coaching number sense contestants for thirteen years, she has also served as slide rule sponsor for three years. She has been class sponsor, student council sponsor, and sponsor of the science-math club in La Feria High School.

While in college, she was a member of the Kappa Delta Pi, a national educational fraternity, and of Alpha Sigma Alpha, a national social sorority. She is a member of Kappa Delta Gamma and of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics.



MRS. MATTIE ROBINSON



MRS. J. E. AUTRY

### Spare Time Given

Our teachers do give lots of their spare time, or extra time, to drill. They try to inspire each youngster to want to become better in his event. Those who have ambition and can be inspired to their best efforts can be winners. Interscholastic contests are arranged after school hours with other school teams not

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)



## League Meets Needs

The needs of the academically talented student are partly met in the League's educational contest program. It cannot be disputed that the gifted student has the same desires, and needs the same training in competition, as does the contestant in athletic events.

In many cases, regular classroom work provides little or no challenge for the gifted student. Extracurricular activities permit students to "branch out" into a rich program of work which is suitable to their ages and interest.

Students who can think more abstractly and comprehend more fully than their classmates should be encouraged to enter the high school debate contest, or one of the other academic contests which interest them. Studying a broad topic, such as is found in the debate proposition, the student will be offered a large amount of quantitative as well as qualitative material. In acquiring and evaluating all of this information, the student will develop deeper insights, more refined perceptions, and more mature understanding.

Someone has said that latent intelligence is no more valuable than unmined gold. How much gold are we, as educators, going to leave unmined? By what right do we, as citizens of a great democracy, fail to bring to fruition the greatest material resource of our country?

## Healthy Competition

"I am a firm believer in the principle that competition, which is one of the basic facts of modern life, must begin in the school and that scholastic competition is a very healthy adjunct to education," says Howard A. Meyerhoff, executive director of the Scientific Manpower Commission.

This statement was made in a letter acknowledging the receipt of the book, "Educational Competition: The Story of the University Interscholastic League." Meyerhoff further says that he is very much interested and will read the book as time permits.

Another comment, received from the National Science Foundation, should be of interest to school administrators. "Mr. Bedichek's book is of especial interest to the National Science Foundation because of our responsibilities in the field of science education and training."

The League office is now initiating a science contest and is firmly convinced that "competitions organized in a sensible way and surrounded by proper controls, have demonstrated their usefulness so often and have furnished so much inspiration for talented pupils in Texas for so many years," to quote again, this from Mr. Bedichek's book.

Every public school in Texas, no matter how small, should be an active member, if it is at all accessible to interschool competition. Every school in Texas should participate in some form of Interscholastic League competition offered to its members.

## Recruiting Rules

"Official visits of prospective athletes to college campuses are to be scheduled for non-school days," according to Mr. Howard W. Grubbs, executive secretary of the Southwest Athletic Conference.

The policy of the Southwest Athletic Conference is not to request that any prospective athlete absent himself from regular class work at any time to visit any college campus or to discuss any college scholarship. Efforts of any college coach to violate this procedure should be reported at once to the Southwest Conference or to the League office.

This action of the Southwest Athletic Conference meets with the solid approval of the League office.

If the Southwest Conference, and all other conferences, would restrict all visitation until after graduation, prospective athletes would turn in better class work.

Furthermore, public school administrators should advise prospective athletes that receiving any cash or other consideration, to reimburse them for expenses of such college or university visitation, will jeopardize their high school eligibility under the League's Amateur Rule.

No high school athlete should be excused from class or permitted to make such visits on regular school days.

## 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, J. S. Williams, Thomas A. Rouse, Howard A. Calkins, I. I. Nelson.  
 Legislative Council: E. D. Cleveland, chairman; Nat Williams, I. T. Graves, Bert Ezell, H. A. Hefner, W. T. Graves, O. B. Chambers, Chester Strickland, 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.  
 Director of Speech and Drama Activities: Jerry Rollins Powell.  
 Director of Music Activities: F. W. Savage.  
 Director of Journalism Activities: J. Roy Moses, Jr.

## INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUER

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

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## OFFICIAL NOTICES

**HARTLEY**  
 Hartley High School placed on probation in boys' basketball for 1958-59 season by District Executive Committee for violation of Basketball Code.

**GIRLS' BASKETBALL**  
 Official rules interpretations for girls' basketball for the 1958-59 season:

- The three second lane violation rule shall be interpreted in girls' basketball as in boys' basketball.
- Team technical fouls are to be handled exactly as individual technical fouls, as described in Rule 2 of the supplement. If a foul is not a contact personal foul, it is a technical foul.
- Please note that if a foul is committed by a forward who is in the act of shooting for goal or on the follow through of a shot for goal, the goal, if made, shall not count and the opposing team shall be awarded one free throw. Please refer to Rule 10, Section 1, Item g (4-5) of the D.G.W.S. 1958-59 Rules.

**ONE-ACT PLAY SUSPENSIONS**  
 Nine schools have been suspended in the One-Act Play Contest for the 1958-59 school year for failing to participate after having submitted an acceptance card for the 1957-58 school year. They are: Martins Mill (Ben Wheeler), French (Beaumont), Crozier Tech (Dallas), Gatesville, Lawrence D. Bell (Hurst), Northwest (Justin), Marathon, Magnolia and Sanger.

**NUMBER SENSE RULES**  
 In order for an answer to be considered correct in the elementary number sense contest series, all answers must indicate "kind" if called for in the problem, such as "square yards," "inches," "feet," etc.

**FOOTBALL DATES**  
 The earliest starting date for fall football practice for the 1959 season in conference AAAA is August 23; in conferences AAA, AA, A, B and 6-man, August 24. The earliest date for playing a football game in conference AAAA for the 1959 football season is September 11; in conferences AAA, AA, A, B and 6-man, September 4.

**JOURNALISM CORRECTION**  
 On page 65 of the 1958-59 Constitution and Contest Rules (under Section 8, Journalism Program and Contests), delete fourth line from top of page "Journalism Contests . . . for their own" and substitute "Office no later than December 1, 1958 (postmark deadline). A list of districts."

**FLUVANNA**  
 Fluvanna High School 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.

**GRAFRORD**  
 Grafrord placed on probation in boys' basketball for the remainder of the 1958 season and for the 1959 season for misconduct of fans at a game.

**FOOTBALL RULES**  
 The 1959 NCAA football rules with the 1952 NCAA substitution rule shall govern all League football games for the 1958 season.

**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.

**SPELLING CORRECTIONS**  
 The 15th word from the bottom of column 4, page 13, of the high school word list is correctly spelled "guttural," instead of guttural as listed.  
 The word "imposter" appears in the spelling list on page 13, column 1. In this instance, the word is correct and stems from the verb "impost," meaning to classify (imports) in order to fix import duties.

**BASEBALL TOURNAMENT**  
 The 1959 state baseball tournament will be held at Dish Field, Austin, on June 3 and 4 instead of June 4 and 5 as stated in the Constitution and Contest Rules.

**S. F. AUSTIN (HOUSTON)**  
 Stephen F. Austin High School (Houston) has been placed on probation for the 1958-59 basketball season for violation of Rule 34 of the Boys' Basketball Plan.

**Title Deadline Coming Soon**  
 The sands of time are running, and all one-act play directors who plan to compete in spring meet are reminded of a rapidly approaching deadline.

The titles of one-act play selections should be sent to the State Office just as soon as the selection is made, and the final deadline for submitting titles is Monday, March 2, 1959. Title submissions must be postmarked no later than this date.

## District Changes Announced For One-Act Play Contests

Jerry R. Powell, League director of speech and drama activities, has announced a number of changes in one-act play district meet assignments. The changes were made to provide more competition in the one-act play event, to prevent the necessity of scheduling area meets and, in some cases, to reduce the number of schools within a regional area.

It should be emphasized that these changes apply only to the one-act play district meet contests. Any questions concerning the changes should be addressed to the League office, while questions concerning dates and sites of district meet one-act play contests should be addressed to the district director. The changes, by conferences, are:

**Conference AAA**  
 REGION II—Gainesville from district 6 to district 4.

**Conference AA**  
 REGION II—Grapevine from district 10 to district 11.  
 REGION III—Schulenburg from district 20 to district 21. Crockett from district 24 to district 23.

**Conference A**  
 REGION I—Plains and Seagraves from district 5 to district 3.  
 REGION II—Burleson from district 12 and Cooper from district 13 to district 16.  
 REGION IV—Boerne and South-west (Atascosa) from district 27 to district 28.

**Conference B**  
 REGION I—Amherst from district 4 to district 3. Lorenzo and Wilson from district 6 to district 7. Jayton from district 10 and Loraine from district 16 to district 15. Miami, Mobeetie, and Wheeler from district 11 to district 12. Knox City, Vera, Rhineland (Munday) from district 13 to district 14.

**Conference C**  
 REGION II—Baird and Moran from district 18 to district 22. Fairy (Hico) from district 26 and Hico from district 27 to district 25. Lorena and Riesel from district 29 and Mount Calm from district 30 to district 28. Blanket and Zephyr from district 31 to district 32.  
 REGION III—Woodson from district 35 to district 33.  
 REGION IV—Sulphur Bluff from district 53 to district 50. Beckville from district 62 to district 59.  
 REGION V—Latexo from district 67 to district 65. Goodrich from district 71 to district 70.  
 REGION VI—Hempstead from district 74 to district 75. Manor and Pfurgerville from district 77 to district 79.  
 REGION VIII—Fort Davis from district 90 to district 92.

**Conference D**  
 REGION I—Hempstead from district 74 to district 75. Manor and Pfurgerville from district 77 to district 79.  
 REGION VIII—Fort Davis from district 90 to district 92.

**Conference E**  
 REGION I—Hempstead from district 74 to district 75. Manor and Pfurgerville from district 77 to district 79.  
 REGION VIII—Fort Davis from district 90 to district 92.

**Conference F**  
 REGION I—Hempstead from district 74 to district 75. Manor and Pfurgerville from district 77 to district 79.  
 REGION VIII—Fort Davis from district 90 to district 92.

**Conference G**  
 REGION I—Hempstead from district 74 to district 75. Manor and Pfurgerville from district 77 to district 79.  
 REGION VIII—Fort Davis from district 90 to district 92.

**Conference H**  
 REGION I—Hempstead from district 74 to district 75. Manor and Pfurgerville from district 77 to district 79.  
 REGION VIII—Fort Davis from district 90 to district 92.

**Conference I**  
 REGION I—Hempstead from district 74 to district 75. Manor and Pfurgerville from district 77 to district 79.  
 REGION VIII—Fort Davis from district 90 to district 92.

**Conference J**  
 REGION I—Hempstead from district 74 to district 75. Manor and Pfurgerville from district 77 to district 79.  
 REGION VIII—Fort Davis from district 90 to district 92.

**Conference K**  
 REGION I—Hempstead from district 74 to district 75. Manor and Pfurgerville from district 77 to district 79.  
 REGION VIII—Fort Davis from district 90 to district 92.

**Conference L**  
 REGION I—Hempstead from district 74 to district 75. Manor and Pfurgerville from district 77 to district 79.  
 REGION VIII—Fort Davis from district 90 to district 92.

**Conference M**  
 REGION I—Hempstead from district 74 to district 75. Manor and Pfurgerville from district 77 to district 79.  
 REGION VIII—Fort Davis from district 90 to district 92.

**Conference N**  
 REGION I—Hempstead from district 74 to district 75. Manor and Pfurgerville from district 77 to district 79.  
 REGION VIII—Fort Davis from district 90 to district 92.

**Conference O**  
 REGION I—Hempstead from district 74 to district 75. Manor and Pfurgerville from district 77 to district 79.  
 REGION VIII—Fort Davis from district 90 to district 92.

**Conference P**  
 REGION I—Hempstead from district 74 to district 75. Manor and Pfurgerville from district 77 to district 79.  
 REGION VIII—Fort Davis from district 90 to district 92.

**Conference Q**  
 REGION I—Hempstead from district 74 to district 75. Manor and Pfurgerville from district 77 to district 79.  
 REGION VIII—Fort Davis from district 90 to district 92.

**Conference R**  
 REGION I—Hempstead from district 74 to district 75. Manor and Pfurgerville from district 77 to district 79.  
 REGION VIII—Fort Davis from district 90 to district 92.

**Conference S**  
 REGION I—Hempstead from district 74 to district 75. Manor and Pfurgerville from district 77 to district 79.  
 REGION VIII—Fort Davis from district 90 to district 92.

**Conference T**  
 REGION I—Hempstead from district 74 to district 75. Manor and Pfurgerville from district 77 to district 79.  
 REGION VIII—Fort Davis from district 90 to district 92.

**Conference U**  
 REGION I—Hempstead from district 74 to district 75. Manor and Pfurgerville from district 77 to district 79.  
 REGION VIII—Fort Davis from district 90 to district 92.

**Conference V**  
 REGION I—Hempstead from district 74 to district 75. Manor and Pfurgerville from district 77 to district 79.  
 REGION VIII—Fort Davis from district 90 to district 92.

**Conference W**  
 REGION I—Hempstead from district 74 to district 75. Manor and Pfurgerville from district 77 to district 79.  
 REGION VIII—Fort Davis from district 90 to district 92.

**Conference X**  
 REGION I—Hempstead from district 74 to district 75. Manor and Pfurgerville from district 77 to district 79.  
 REGION VIII—Fort Davis from district 90 to district 92.

**Conference Y**  
 REGION I—Hempstead from district 74 to district 75. Manor and Pfurgerville from district 77 to district 79.  
 REGION VIII—Fort Davis from district 90 to district 92.

**Conference Z**  
 REGION I—Hempstead from district 74 to district 75. Manor and Pfurgerville from district 77 to district 79.  
 REGION VIII—Fort Davis from district 90 to district 92.

**Conference AA**  
 REGION II—Grapevine from district 10 to district 11.  
 REGION III—Schulenburg from district 20 to district 21. Crockett from district 24 to district 23.

**Conference AB**  
 REGION II—Grapevine from district 10 to district 11.  
 REGION III—Schulenburg from district 20 to district 21. Crockett from district 24 to district 23.

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 REGION II—Grapevine from district 10 to district 11.  
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**Conference AR**  
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**Conference AV**  
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**Conference AY**  
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**Conference AZ**  
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**Conference BA**  
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**Conference BG**  
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**Conference BH**  
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 REGION III—Schulenburg from district 20 to district 21. Crockett from district 24 to district 23.

**Conference BI**  
 REGION II—Grapevine from district 10 to district 11.  
 REGION III—Schulenburg from district 20 to district 21. Crockett from district 24 to district 23.

**Conference BJ**  
 REGION II—Grapevine from district 10 to district 11.  
 REGION III—Schulenburg from district 20 to district 21. Crockett from district 24 to district 23.

**Conference BK**  
 REGION II—Grapevine from district 10 to district 11.  
 REGION III—Schulenburg from district 20 to district 21. Crockett from district 24 to district 23.

**Conference BL**  
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 REGION III—Schulenburg from district 20 to district 21. Crockett from district 24 to district 23.

**Conference BM**  
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 REGION III—Schulenburg from district 20 to district 21. Crockett from district 24 to district 23.

**Conference BN**  
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**Conference BO**  
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**Conference BP**  
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**Conference BQ**  
 REGION II—Grapevine from district 10 to district 11.  
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**Conference BR**  
 REGION II—Grapevine from district 10 to district 11.  
 REGION III—Schulenburg from district 20 to district 21. Crockett from district 24 to district 23.

**Conference BS**  
 REGION II—Grapevine from district 10 to district 11.  
 REGION III—Schulenburg from district 20 to district 21. Crockett from district 24 to district 23.

**Conference BT**  
 REGION II—Grapevine from district 10 to district 11.  
 REGION III—Schulenburg from district 20 to district 21. Crockett from district 24 to district 23.

**Conference BU**  
 REGION II—Grapevine from district 10 to district 11.  
 REGION III—Schulenburg from district 20 to district 21. Crockett from district 24 to district 23.

**Conference BV**  
 REGION II—Grapevine from district 10 to district 11.  
 REGION III—Schulenburg from district 20 to district 21. Crockett from district 24 to district 23.

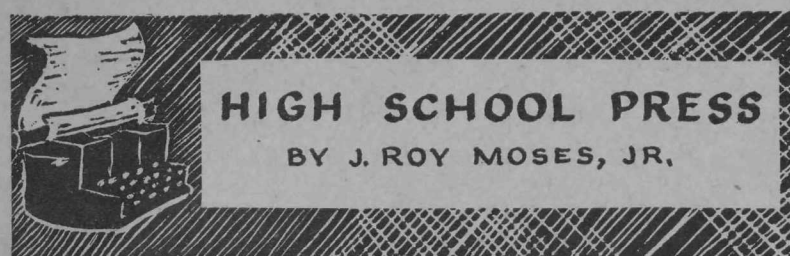
**Conference BW**  
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**Conference BX**  
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 REGION III—Schulenburg from district 20 to district 21. Crockett from district 24 to district 23.

**Conference BY**  
 REGION II—Grapevine from district 10 to district 11.  
 REGION III—Schulenburg from district 20 to district 21. Crockett from district 24 to district 23.

**Conference BZ**  
 REGION II—Grapevine from district 10 to district 11.  
 REGION III—Schulenburg from district 20 to district 21. Crockett from district 24 to district 23.





It is a pleasure to report that membership in the Interscholastic League Press Conference for the 1958-59 school year has reached an all-time high—334 members. The previous membership record was 321, established during the 1955-56 school year. The breakdown for this year goes something like this: 230 high schools; 51 junior high schools; 3 associate members. Of these, 235 ordered the criticism service (compared to 199 last year), so we are growing in that department, too.

**New Pamphlet**  
Another pamphlet is now in the works, and with luck it should be ready for distribution before too long. It will deal with writing the speech story, and is being done by Prof. C. Richard King of the UT School of Journalism.

Concerning things upcoming, you should receive a couple of important mailings from the ILPC office before the end of this month, and perhaps even before this issue of the *Leaguer* reaches you. They will include:  
1. Current ILPC membership list for 1958-59.  
2. Sample regional meet journalism contests.  
3. Rules and instructions concerning the annual Individual Achievement Awards contest.  
4. Membership letter and information about the Texas Association of Journalism Directors from Royce Brown, TAJD chairman and adviser of the COLT, Arlington High School.

**Worthwhile Objectives**  
TAJD, organized in San Antonio in 1947, needs our support if it is to become a strong and effective organization. As Chairman Brown put it: "The association needs your interest, your enthusiasm, your dollar." Its aims and objectives are many, but they all boil down to improving the status and quality of scholastic journalism and journalism supervision, and who can deny that there is room for improvement in this area?

**IDEA DEPARTMENT:** The Refugio High School BOBCAT BLAB staff conducted a feature writing contest early in the year for stories about the town's professional citizens. Thus they were provided with a good stock of features that were used in later issues of the paper. Included were some pretty good stories on a dentist, a minister, the county surveyor, a druggist and a first grade teacher.

**Frequent Query**  
A frequent query from newspaper sponsors concerns methods of getting ALL staffers to do their share and/or the selection of staff members who are willing to work. In a letter to the ILPC office last spring, Mrs. Lenore Hughes, sponsor of the AUSTIN PIONEER, Austin High, El Paso, offered her solution. Perhaps it will help others:  
"We require of the Journalism I students 50 inches in print before they are permitted to register for the staff. This eliminates those who register for Journalism I 'because we failed English' from becoming staff members."

She also reported on a grading method she has devised. A student must have at least 40 column inches published in the paper each six weeks to be eligible for an A, and at least 20 inches to be eligible for a B. Anything less than 20 inches brings a C and if nothing at all is published a failing grade is given. Anybody else have some methods they would like to share with others?

**Column Volume**  
On the book front it has been announced that "How To Write Columns," by Olin Hinkle and John Henry, is in its second printing by the Iowa State College Press, Ames, Iowa. Hinkle, associate professor of journalism at The University of Texas, reports he intended to add a chapter on high school newspaper columns, but time did not permit. Maybe next time.

There are two copies of the book (the 1952 edition) in the ILPC library, however, and I highly recommend it to aspiring school newspaper columnists, for it provides a wonderful source of ideas. Since virtually every school paper has one or more columns, I'm surprised there haven't been more calls for the volume.

Although not specifically aimed at the high school staffers, it will be valuable to all. For example, some of the chapter headings are: Column Content and Structure; Style—and the Light Touch; How to Write Quotable Columns; One Hundred Column Ideas; Developing a Column Personality; etc.  
Headline of the Month: HANGED BOY BELIEVED SLAIN (from the San Antonio News).

**Interview Stories**  
Judging from recent interview stories seen in ILPC papers, many staffers seem to be having trouble not only writing the story but conducting the interview as well. What can be done about it?

Dr. DeWitt Reddick's "Journalism and the School Paper" (also available from the ILPC Library) contains an entire chapter on interview, including such points as preparation, the approach to the interview, conducting the interview, writing the story, etc. It should be studied carefully.

A study of interview stories in random issues of school newspapers in ILPC files revealed recurring weaknesses in at least four areas. They are:

1. Too much question and answer technique in writing the story. Example: When asked what he liked about the latest female fashions, Prof. Jones said, "Nothing." Many stories seem to be merely a series of questions and answers strung together in paragraph form, such as "when asked," "the next question was," "when questioned about," etc.

**Broad Perspective**  
Many writers feel little compulsion to weave facts and opinions gleaned from an interview into a smooth, readable bit of prose. They take each reply to each question as an entity, rather than considering the broad picture which would permit them to arrive at overall opinions.

2. Failure to probe deep enough into areas of potential interest. Many staffers seem to go to an interview with a predetermined set of questions, and then doggedly refuse to depart from the list regardless of any new avenues that might be opened to them during the course of the interview.

Example: a routine personality feature went through the usual physical description, mentioned that the subject played football, basketball and baseball, that he liked girls, didn't like English, and had no hobby. Casually tossed in the middle of the story, almost as an afterthought, was the fact that the subject had attended school in Alaska for two years. There was no other mention of the circumstances or conditions surrounding this fact which could, possibly, have provided an excellent "angle" for an otherwise dull story.

A few predetermined questions are fine to get the interview underway, but the interviewer should never be reluctant to veer from his list, or throw it away altogether, if the occasion arises.

**Insignificant Detail**  
3. Too much insignificant detail in interview stories. This, of course, applies to the routine news stories that result from interviews as much as it does to the feature-type interview stories. It's all right to ask insignificant questions if they have a purpose (even if it's no more than relieving tension and getting the interview underway), but all of the facts gathered in an interview do not have to be included in the story.

4. Dull, uninteresting leads. Too many interviewers begin their stories by telling who they interviewed, where, when, what the interviewee wore, how he looked, etc. It isn't until the third, fourth or fifth paragraph that they get around to reporting why the person was interviewed.

Of course there are exceptions, like when trying for a surprise ending, but in most interview stories the lead—be it one, two or three paragraphs worth—should indicate the direction the story is going to take. Identification, description and the like can be worked in gradually as the story moves along—but it must move or it won't be read.

**Wrong Objectives**  
For example, a year or two ago a number of students in Dallas had the opportunity to attend a Dinah Shore press conference. One story had more space devoted to describing how the press conference was arranged and how much difficulty the writer had getting there than it did telling about the conference. Perhaps this information would have been worth a "sidebar" story, if the details were interesting enough, but the press conference story was to be ABOUT Dinah.

## LETTERS...

(Continued from Page 1, Column 1)

the lackey of the athletic department than it already is. How good would we expect our football teams to be if their activities were confined to running demonstration plays between halves of band concerts, plus one or two real football games per year?

5. *It ignores the present shortcomings of the League.* The League provides competition to the state level for every type of activity except music. When the outstanding band wishes to reap the fruits of its excellence or gain laurels for the home folk, there is no place for it to turn except to invitational competition or to some glamorous event to which mere invitation signifies excellence.

6. *It will be unfair to local band programs.* There can be no rule devised on a statewide basis that will be so far-seeing that it will not, many times a year, cut some band out of an activity that it really deserves to attend and that would be beneficial to the students, the school, and the community.

**Local Control**  
Let us further point out that a proposal to limit mileage on band trips is ridiculous in this great state of Texas, where many bands must travel miles just to get to the next town, much less to a band festival. Truly, this is a matter for local control.

In my opinion, entrance of the League into the subject of band activity trips would sound the death knell (although a delayed-action death knell) of our great Texas band program. There are many to whom this is a consummation devoutly to be desired, but to a nation facing ideological and psychological warfare such as man has never known before, further debilitation of our already-weak cultural frontiers is not a pleasant prospect. America needs music just as surely as America needs the other humanities, the sciences, and athletics.

**Jim D. Campbell**  
Director of Bands  
Plains Independent School District  
\*\*\*  
We have eight schools in district 12 AAAA. All are entering the maximum number of contestants in each of the events in the Interscholastic League district meet.

**Tilman B. White**  
Principal  
Pasadena High School  
(District Meet Director)

## SPEECH...

(Continued from Page 2, Column 8)

this year, I feel behooved to launch into some kind of tirade about the debates themselves. Debating, since it is done before an audience, exists for the purpose of presenting both sides of the question. It should be presented in such a manner that an audience, if not actually swayed, will wind up with some sort of belief.

It follows that the debater must concern himself with the problem of convincing as many members of the audience as possible of the logic of his argument. The debater, then, is one who practices persuasion.

In order to persuade anyone, publicly, one must be well acquainted with speech techniques and their use—publicly.  
Too many debaters lose sight of the fact that debate is (regardless of what else it is) fundamentally public speaking. The techniques that apply to declamation, poetry reading, and one-act play, apply equally to debate.

**Emotional Approach**  
A teacher who is successful in imparting knowledge to his students—and making them like it—is an entertainer, and entertainers rarely approach any subject using logic alone for they know that logic seldom sways anyone by itself. It is emotion—the emotional approach—that sways. The debater who persistently presents nothing but "irrefutable facts" is bound to lose to another who appeals to a sense of fair play, to patriotism, to a sense of humor, to the senses.

Audiences need to be told, and want to be told, the facts that they need—but they want to be told in a way that will hold their attention.  
A good way to evaluate casually any debate is to ask yourself this question: "Do these debaters give me anything more than what I would get if they passed out their arguments to me in mimeographed form?" The entertainer gives more than an appeal to logic. He provides for the imagination of the audience.

# League Scholarship Winner Says All Contests Valuable

By JOHN MELDE, III

(EDITOR'S NOTE: John Melde, from Bishop High School, was conference B second place winner last spring in the State Meet slide rule contest, and also won the Beckman slide rule scholarship to The University of Texas).

Literary events, as a rule, must take the back seat to athletic contests in our high schools today. Many schools are unknowingly depriving their students of tremendously worthwhile activities by not encouraging participation in literary activities.

Having had the honor of participating in the State Meet slide rule contest, I can easily see the benefits that may be realized from such interscholastic competition.

**Competitive Spirit**  
People who insist that literary contests cannot in the least compare with athletic contests are correct from the spectator viewpoint. It is quite evident, however, that they have never participated in a literary contest themselves. Great competitive spirit is displayed in these contests—as great as that in athletic contests.

Participants must practice and train just as intensively as athletes; perhaps not physically, but certainly mentally. Literary competition will never rival athletic contests because of the lack of excitement and glamor, but participants receive much valuable experience which will aid them in the pursuit of their careers.

**Far-Reaching Benefits**  
Among the first of the far-reaching benefits a student may receive, other than the immediate fun of competition and fellowship in the contests, is in his high school and college courses. Countless hours of labor may be saved with the slide rule in such courses as chemistry, physics and mathematics. The work

in any of these courses in which mathematics is involved may be cut in half if a person has an adequate knowledge of the use of the slide rule.

The use of this remarkable device cannot, however, be learned in a mechanical manner. Instead, a good deal of mental gymnastics must be performed with each manipulation. Each move requires great concentration, and the more consecutive moves made, the more mental work is involved. This is an activity which is certain to help a person think better mathematically—a reward which is certain to be of value, not only in school but in the world of business as well.

**Learning to Think**  
There are many other League contests just as valuable—look at debate, for example. Of all activities designed to make a person think, and think on the spot, this is one of the best.

## UT Again Offers Summer Institute

The University of Texas this summer again will provide accelerated courses for high school teachers on latest advances in science and mathematics on a new \$72,100 grant from the National Science Foundation.

The University's fourth Summer Institute for Science and Mathematics Teachers is scheduled from June 16 to Aug. 20 to coincide with the University's new nine-week summer school.

The NSF grant will provide 50 scholarships of \$75 weekly, plus \$15 weekly for each dependent up to four, and travel allowances.

Teachers may obtain Summer Institute scholarship applications from Dr. Addison Lee, Department of Botany, University of Texas, Austin 12. Deadline for applying is Feb. 16.

# Fellowships Offered Journalism Teachers

A new non-profit organization, The Newspaper Fund, Inc., has announced that its first project, made possible by a gift from the *Wall Street Journal*, will be to offer fellowships to high school teachers of journalism and advisers to high school newspapers.

The fellowships, each representing a maximum grant of \$1,000, will enable teachers to attend summer courses in journalism at colleges of their own choice.

Bernard Kilgore, president of the Newspaper Fund organization of The Journal, said organization of The Newspaper Fund grew out of a study recently conducted by Professor Alvin E. Austin, head of the journalism department of the University of North Dakota. (See "High School Press" in January *Leaguer*).

This survey, also financed by the *Journal*, indicated that high school

students, particularly boys, are losing interest in news work as a career and that high school teachers and newspaper advisers can benefit from specific encouragement of their activities in this area.

"Later the Fund expects to carry forward other suggestions made by Professor Austin," Kilgore said. "The *Journal* expects to make available further funds and other newspapers certainly are welcome to join in the activities of The Newspaper Fund."

Directors of the Fund expect to work out details of the summer fellowships in time to make a minimum of 25 of them available for this year. Temporary offices have been set up at Room 2700, 48 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, and Robert Bottoff, executive editor of the *Journal*, has been named Fund secretary.

# Is County Superintendent Needed?

George Corse, Jr., according to an article by Anita Brewer in the January 21 issue of the *Austin Statesman*, had a most unusual motive for making a successful race last summer for the county school superintendent's job in Young County. He wanted to get elected, then do his best to have the job abolished.

Corse contends that the Legislature can save \$1 million annually, including his \$429 monthly salary, by amending Article 2688 of the Public School Law. Article 2688 provides for a county school superintendent in any county with as many as 3,000 scholastics, but it doesn't specify if the scholastics go to common schools or independent school districts.

**Work Disappears**  
"What has happened in Young County," he says, "is happening all over the state. The people of Texas still pay county school superintendents who have no duties in many counties." Since Article 2688 was written the common school has become a rarity, and a county superintendent has no duties connected with the operation of an independent school district. When a common district disappears, so does the work of the county superintendent.

Corse favors a bill that would enable each county to vote out the office if there is no need for it. "With a law like this," says Corse, "nobody would be dictating to anybody else." According to Corse, the salary money is but a portion of the expense of the office. There are also

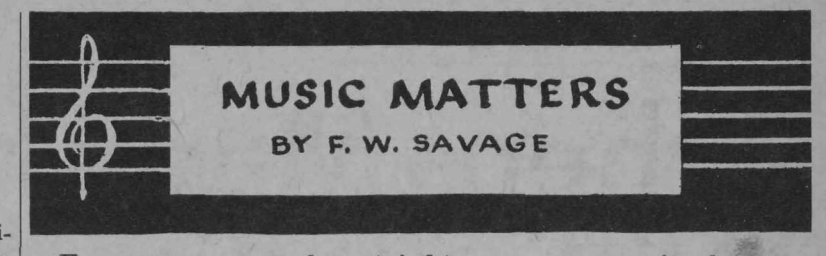
funds for a secretary, office space, travel expenses and other incidentals. "I don't want to take money away from the schools," he says, "but I want useless waste cut out and the money used for something worthwhile."

Corse does not belong to the County Superintendents' Association, an organization which opposes the discarding of the office.

**Directory Count**  
According to the latest public school directory, there are 33 counties in Texas still maintaining the office although there are no county schools left in operation. In addition, says Corse, there are many more where so few children are left that the remaining duties could easily be handled by the county judge acting in ex officio capacity.

The counties with no common districts and full-time county superintendents are: Brazoria, Brooks, Camp, Clay, Colorado, Dawson, Dickens, Donley, Eastland, Fisher, Glasscock, Gonzales, Hale, Jack, Jackson, Lamb, Liberty, Live Oak, Lynn, Matagorda, Medina, Montgomery, Starr, Stephens, Sterling, Terry, Trinity, Waller, Willacy, Wilson, Yoakum, and Zapata.

Counties with fewer than 100 scholastics in common districts and a full-time county superintendent are: Caldwell, Childress, Comanche, Cottle, Ellis, Garza, Goliad, Gray, Grimes, Harris, Hays, Hockley, Hood, Kleberg, Madison, Nueces, Polk, Rains, San Jacinto, San Saba, Scurry, Uvalde, Val Verde, Wharton and Young.



For many years we have tried to encourage music educators to take a stand and express their opinions concerning various proposals and suggested legislation before a vote is taken. Our offer to print these comments in *The Leaguer* has seldom been accepted. This month we have an exception . . . and a double barreled one at that. A letter to the editor from Jim D. Campbell, director of bands at Plains, is reprinted almost in its entirety on the front page of this issue. Be sure you read it.

## Legislation by Interpretation

The portion of Jim's letter not reprinted on the front page needs some attention in this column since it involves a misunderstanding and an error concerning interpretation. Jim begins by calling my hand on the statement in the November "Music Matters" column that "additional contests" had been interpreted, among other things, to include, "any other award given to encourage attendance and participation."

He is right in calling my hand on that particular statement. It is incomplete and should have read, "any other award given for any contest devised to encourage attendance and participation."

Had the statement as originally printed been a fact, I would be forced to agree with Jim that we were having "legislation by interpretation—and not very desirable legislation at that." Actually, I have never interpreted Rule 13 to include the acceptance of scrolls, plaques or trophies given to every group participating in an invitational affair.

## Yardstick Necessary

Contests still mean to me that bands must be judged in competition with other bands using some criterion or yardstick. I still think that distance traveled, number of students in the band and similar factors are adequate criteria for rating one band ahead of another on a rating scale and therefore constitute contests within the meaning of Rule 13.

Naturally this interpretation, like all those emanating from headquarters, is subject to counteraction by the proper League judicial and legislative bodies.

## Apathetic Music Educators

In his letter of transmittal, Jim calls attention to the fact that my failure to receive voluminous mail from band directors challenging the study on the proposed limitation of band trips is "contradictory to your (Savage's) statement in the November column that band directors are not an apathetic bunch." Perhaps not!

It is also possible that band directors themselves might welcome some sort of assistance with the limitation of the number of promotional contests, festivals and the like. If there are any *pros* on the subject, we'd like to hear them, too.

## Project Not Pre-judged

It is my honest opinion that neither the Music Sub-committee of the Legislative Council, nor the Legislative Council itself has any "chestnuts in the fire" in this particular matter. The problem originated from letters to the director of the League, R. J. Kidd, from various superintendents, and was referred to the sub-committee by the director of music activities.

The minutes of the Legislative Council meeting read, ". . . that a formal study be made relative to the number of non-school trips, excursions, and activities that should be permitted for school bands during the school year, with particular emphasis on activities involving participation during school hours."

This statement does not infer an opinion nor attempt to draw a conclusion. It merely authorizes a study of the problem by one of the committees of the Legislative Council. I am reasonably sure that any survey on this matter will make no attempt to prejudice the issue and all results will be purely statistical.

Although I cannot speak for Mr. Covin and the committee, it is hard to visualize a questionnaire of this sort which does not include a statement similar to: do you think the League or any agency should legislate to regulate the number of trips, excursions, contests, etc. engaged in by bands, orchestras and choral groups from its member schools?

An answer to this particular problem by hundreds of schools, whether it be answered either *yes* or *no*, makes the job much easier for the League. Officials will know which route to take in providing more and better service for League members.

## Another Side

A letter from Dr. M. J. Newman, former chairman of the Music Department at West Texas State College and now chairman of the Music

Education Department of another state university, broadens our outlook a mite.

Jerry says, "Four months in this state have convinced me that fellows in Texas should really appreciate what is being done for them. All competition here is under the auspices of the Music Educators Association, except scheduling and certain matters of policy which must be cleared through the High School Association, an entity similar to the League but lacking any college or university connection. There is no band marching except in one of eleven districts; sight-reading is part of only five of eleven contests; and, standards for adjudication seem ill-defined. If you ever need a testimonial, call on me."

It's never too late for a testimonial, so I have taken the privilege of quoting Jerry Newman.

## Entry Blanks—Deadlines

Have you received your official entry blanks for the spring contests? If you have not, have you ordered them? Forms upon which these entry blanks can be ordered were sent to either your superintendent or principal, whichever signed the acceptance card, as an acknowledgment of the receipt of this card.

Some entry deadlines are fast approaching. Remember that all entries must be postmarked at least 21 days prior to the date of the contest. According to our records, only Regions X and XIV do not have an entry deadline during the month of February. Refer to the schedule of events published in the November issue of *The Leaguer*. Don't be late. Postmarks are notoriously rigid!

# WORKSHOPS

The first of the 1958-59 series of workshops for band judges and directors was held at Victoria College in Victoria on Saturday, February 7. Judges and directors from Region XVI and the surrounding area spent the morning discussing the qualifications of judges and the mechanics of judging, and panels of directors and judges laid down basic requirements which are expected of judges who officiate in Texas competition-festivals.

The afternoon session consisted of a comparative rating and discussion of taped performances of Texas bands in competition during the 1958 contests. Participants in the workshop concluded that there is probably more variance in the opinions of the various band directors attending the workshop than there is in the judges who officiated during the contest year. This group was also of the general opinion that although strides have been made in "standardizing standards" during the past few years, there is still much room for improvement.

Wilbur L. Collins, of Victoria College served as host for the workshop and F. W. Savage, director of music activities for the League, acted as moderator.

## Four More Set

Four more of these workshops have been scheduled during the school year. C. A. Wiley and Hoot Fisher of Lamar State College will be hosts to the second assembly in Beaumont on February 14. The next will be held at the High School in Harlingen on February 23. Joe Frank, chairman of the Band Division of the Texas Music Educators Association will serve as host chairman.

Robert Fielder, a member of the Committee on Adjudication Standards of the National Interscholastic Music Activities Commission, will be host to Central-West Texas directors and judges at Abilene High School on March 14.

## Final Session

Directors and judges in far West Texas and the South Plains are invited to the final session in the series to be held at Odessa High School on March 21. Robert Maddox will serve as host chairman for this group. Although the sessions are designed primarily for directors and judges of concert bands, several discussions, primarily those dealing with the qualifications of judges and the mechanics of judging are applicable to the orchestral and choral fields as well. All music teachers and administrators are invited to attend one or more of these workshops.



Remember When . . .

# Athens Made History With 4th State Title

Think back to March, 1933 . . . Money was extremely tight; of 14 high school basketball teams traveling to Austin for the 13th annual University Interscholastic League state championship tournament, only three took lodging in Austin's downtown hotels. The others were placed in dormitories and fraternity houses on The University of Texas campus. (Today most teams look askance at anything less than the "Ritz Plaza").

A tremendous earthquake in Southern California left more than 120 persons dead and more than 4,000 injured. And Athens High School won its fourth of five state basketball championships that stands today as a record number for any school in Texas.

### Basketball Heyday

The Athens High School Hornets were in a basketball heyday during the 1927-34 era. They won numerous national honors, were considered national high school champions at one time, and lengthy road trips, both in and out of Texas, were the rule rather than the exception. They annexed their first state title in 1927, were victorious again in 1929, 1931 and 1933, and then won their fifth in 1934.

So it was no wonder that the Hornets came to town for the 13th annual League tournament in the role of the favorite, although it was a role they to share with Jeff Davis of Houston. And for once the sports-writers picked wisely, for the two favorites downed all comers in tourney play and met in the finals. When it was over, Athens had a 36-20 victory.

### Lamesa Third

Seeded third and fourth in the pre-tournament pickings were Dallas Tech and Jefferson of San Antonio, respectively. Tech, coached by a gentleman named Doc Hayes, was eliminated by Jeff Davis on the first day of play, while Jefferson survived until the finals and then came in fourth after losing a 33-32 thriller to Lamesa in the consolation round.

Other tournament teams were El Paso, Zavalla, Bryan, Gilmer, Beeville, Brownwood, Big Spring, Crowley and Temple, the defending champ from 1932.

The Hornets entered the tourney with plenty of experience under their belts. They had made an extensive road trip (to Central Texas, the Panhandle, and as far west as El Paso) to gain this experience and boasted a season record of 24 victories and 6 defeats.

### Impressive Record

Their losses were to Big Spring, Lufkin, Beaumont, Tyler Junior College and the University of Texas and SMU freshmen. Some were avenged, however, for the Hornets also held victories over the TCU, Baylor, Texas, Rice and SMU freshman squads, as well as Tyler Junior College.

Athens opened its tournament play with a flashy 50-19 win over Bryan, and gained steam with a 62-29 victory over El Paso. These successes put the Hornets into the finals against Jeff Davis. Meanwhile, Jeff Davis was downing Gilmer (48-36)

and Dallas Tech (28-24) to win its spot in the championship round.

In the title game, it was the rebounding of Bruce Reagan and the sharpshooting of sophomore Olin Cobb that made the difference. Cobb scored 10 points for individual scoring honors and was described by one sportswriter as "one of the most outstanding players of the tournament." Three of the team members—Reagan, Sanders and Frizzell—also played on the 1931 championship team.

The 1933 Athens championship team will be the "honor team" at the 39th annual tournament scheduled at Gregory Gym on The University of Texas campus, Austin, on March 5, 6 and 7. Many of the team members are expected to attend.

### Where They Are

In the accompanying picture, members of the team (top row, left to right) are:  
Coach J. T. (Bobo) Nelson, now high school principal at Celina.  
Henry Boyd, 1120 N. Cotton Avenue, El Paso; now employed by Southern Pacific Railroad.  
Gaston Johns, c/o Graybar Elec-

trix Co., Baton Rouge, La.  
Burnell Trammell, c/o Union Compress & Warehouse Co., Lamesa.

Bruce Reagan, State Senator from Corpus Christi.  
Olin Cobb, 6622 Anita, Dallas; employed by Dallas Transit Co.  
"Spot" Owen, deceased.  
Paul Morris, superintendent, Chandler Public Schools, Chandler, Assistant Coach Charles Hawn, Box 549, Athens.

### Bottom Row

W. A. Hawn, Jr., Box 552, Athens; rancher.  
Dan Cumbie, deceased.  
Rupert Craig, 1800 Bonner Street, McKinney; employed by Texas Power & Light Co.  
John Thomas Sanders, Box 1652, Jackson, Mississippi; wholesale florist.  
Leland Tarrant, farmer, LaRue, Texas.  
Eli Bob Ard, 203 E. Douglas Drive, Midwest City, Oklahoma.  
Prentice Warren, 1704 Holland Avenue, Houston.  
Duncan Frizzell, Athens; teller, Farmers & Merchants State Bank.



ATHENS HIGH SCHOOL—1933 STATE BASKETBALL CHAMPIONS

## Girls' Basketball Tournament Scheduled for March 12-14

February 28 is the last date for certification of district winners in girls' basketball, conferences AA, A and B, Dr. Rhea H. Williams, state athletic director, has announced.

Regional tournaments in all three conferences must be held by March 7. Regional champions qualify to the Ninth Annual Girls' Basketball State Championship Tournament to be held in Austin at Gregory Gymnasium on March 12, 13 and 14.

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

### Procedure Outlined

A one-game playoff on Monday or Tuesday, March 2 or 3, to determine which teams will qualify for the regional tournament to be held the following Saturday, March 7. The first-round game must be played on either March 2 or 3.

Under new League rules, the basketball season for boys and girls officially ends with completion of the girls' tournament March 14. 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 having the games played near the homes of the competing schools.

### Illustration

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

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 conference.

This will mean that there will be eight conference B teams in the regional meet in Regions I, II, III and IV, five 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.

### Coin Toss

If the two schools involved in the first round of the regional playoff cannot agree on a site to play the game, a coin will have to be tossed.

### CAGE TOURNEY TICKET PRICES

Each year, during the latter part of February, the League Office receives a number of inquiries about the price of tickets for the boys' and girls' state championship basketball tournaments. They are:

Boys' tourney, March 5, 6 & 7—adult tournament ticket, \$4; student tournament ticket, \$2; adult single game ticket, \$1; student single game, 50 cents.

Girls' tourney, March 12, 13 & 14—adult tournament ticket, \$3; student tourney ticket, \$2; adult single game, \$1; student single game, 50 cents.

to determine where the game is to be played.

First-round games are part of the regional playoff and are not to be classified as bi-district games, Dr. Williams pointed out.

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 playoffs 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 Mary Cooley, co-chairmen.

Region II: Districts 17-32, inclusive. Howard Payne College, Brownwood; Dr. Z. T. Huff, Mrs. Walter Hamilton, Mr. Bennie Williams, co-chairmen.

Region III: Districts 33-48, inclusive. Austin College, Sherman; Mr. Ralph Hester, Mrs. Ralph Day and Mr. Ralph McCord, co-chairmen.

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

Region V: Districts 65-74, inclusive. University of Houston, Houston; Walter Williams, Miss Sue Garrison and Mr. Harry Fouke, co-chairmen.

Region VI: Districts 75-82, inclusive. Southwest Texas State College, San Marcos; Frank Gensberg and Dr. Jean A. Smith, co-chairmen.

Region VII: Districts 83-90, inclusive. Texas College of Arts and Industries, Carlsville; Coach William T. Carley, Miss Nan Roberts and Mrs. Dorris Lee Binnion, co-chairmen.

Region VIII: Districts 91-94, inclusive. Odessa College, Odessa. Billy Boyles and Mrs. Mary Beth Holm, co-chairmen.

### Conference A and AA

Region I: Districts 1-8, inclusive. Texas Technological College, Lubbock; Edsel Buchanan and Miss Ethel Rollo, co-chairmen.

Region II: Districts 9-16, inclusive. North Texas State College, Denton; Kenneth Bahnsen and Miss Janet Thigpen, co-chairmen.

Region III: Districts 17-24, inclusive. Blinn College, Brenham; W. C. Schwartz and Mrs. B. C. Crawford, co-chairmen.

Region IV: Districts 25-32, inclu-

sive. Victoria College, Victoria; Hester Evans and Miss Esther Etzel, co-chairmen.



"Offensive Basketball," by Frank McGuire; Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1958; \$4.95.

From the pen of one of the greatest offensive basketball coaches in the nation has come a vital, realistic explanation of how to develop those individual and team traits which insure a high scoring basketball team for your school, church or organization. Coach McGuire, whose team won the national NCAA basketball title in 1957, has outlined in a readable, understandable fashion the fundamental tenets for developing the most effective offensive systems in basketball. He has several chapters devoted entirely to developing individual abilities and explains carefully with adequate pictures and diagrams the various types of offensive basketball skills. Especially good are the chapters dealing with individual attack abilities and the basic rules for an individual to keep in mind. The game fundamentals for footwork, coordination and offensive shots are given emphasis throughout the book.

Several chapters are devoted to building a basic offense or style of play, and many variations are added to insure a versatile attack. Basic drills and practice outlines are clearly diagramed and discussed. Game organization, scouting and strategy are given ample attention.

The fundamental coaching principles and philosophy which are described in Chapter I are very interesting, informative and provide a fine background for any coach who is working in the basketball program.

"Offensive Basketball" by Frank McGuire should be in the hands of every coach or physical education teacher who is interested in this most fascinating athletic activity. As most emphasis today tends to be on the offense, that is, scoring more points than the opponent, this treatise should be "just what the doctor ordered" for a progressive basketball coach or physical education teacher.

R. H. W.



## POSTSCRIPTS ON ATHLETICS BY DR. RHEA H. WILLIAMS

This spring all schools participating in football will have the opportunity to vote on important changes in the football plan. Conference AAAA schools will vote on whether to retain the present 18 days of spring training in football and to keep the same starting dates for fall practice and for playing the first game or to eliminate spring training and gain an additional week for practice in the fall. If this amendment is approved, no scrimmages can be scheduled during the first week of fall practice.

Conferences AAA, AA, A, B, six- and eight-man schools will vote on whether to extend the opening of fall practice one week earlier or to retain the present rule which allows only two weeks of practice prior to the first game. If this rule is approved there can be no interschool scrimmages during the first week of fall practice. Both changes, if approved, will go into effect with the 1959-60 school year.

### Better Conditioning

This writer is of the opinion that there should be at least three weeks practice prior to the playing of any football game. At the present time, there are actually only ten days of fall practice in all conferences, except conference AAAA, prior to the first football game. This is entirely too short a period in which to get boys in condition and to acquire the necessary fundamentals to play such a strenuous activity as football.

The reason for not allowing any interschool scrimmages during the first week of fall practice is to insure that the first week will be devoted entirely to conditioning and fundamentals. From a health viewpoint and from the viewpoint of acquiring fundamentals in football it is sound for schools to acquire three weeks of practice prior to the first game. This would mean that schools in the conferences affected would be able to commence fall practice on August 17, 1959 and have their first game on September 4, if this rule is adopted.

### Pro-Con

The arguments against extending fall practice one week forward is that it will mean in some cases that coaches will have to report earlier and would have to be paid additional salaries; it will mean that some boys will not be able to get away from their summer positions, and if coaches use poor judgment, physical harm may come from excessive workouts under the hot climatic conditions in Texas at that time.

Most coaches, however, have held practice at night which eliminates two of the arguments: climate conditions and interference with summer work of players. Although there are arguments on both sides of this proposal, this writer is of the opinion that the fall practice period should be extended forward one week so there can be three weeks conditioning and training period which should provide for a safer and more healthful environment for players participating in football.

### Balanced Program

This writer is of the opinion that it is preferable not to have spring training in football in any conference and therefore sincerely hopes that the member schools in conference AAAA will see fit to join all other conferences in excluding spring training. It should be reiterated that this writer is not in any way opposed to a strong football program and the recommendation to do away with spring training in conference AAAA is not in any way an attempt to de-emphasize football.

However, it is impossible to have a completely balanced athletic program as long as football occupies approximately five out of the nine months during the school year. At the present time, boys come out for football on August 26 and are out for football until at least November 23, and many of the schools continue their football programs as late as a day or two prior to Christmas. They then take out for Christmas holidays and mid-term examinations and it is time once again for another three weeks of football.

Players do not like spring football and most players go out for spring football because they know that unless they do they will not be able to make the team for the next fall. Several years ago this writer made a survey of students and their desires relative to spring football and found that 90% of the boys would have preferred not to have gone out for spring football but felt they had to if they wanted to make the team the following year.

### Football Better

The statement is often made that football fundamentals and skills are decreased by not having spring training and therefore you have a poorer brand of football being played if you do not have spring training. This has not proven to be true as there has been very little difference in the caliber of football played by schools in the respective conferences who have done away with spring training.

In fact, many coaches believe that the extra week of concentrated practice and conditioning which they would gain by such a change would better than offset the period which they now have for spring training. The three weeks of continuity, plus conditioning, would, in the opinion of many, prepare a boy better for a game of football than the present two weeks of fall practice plus spring training.

As long as all schools have the same rule there would be no advantage gained by any school over the other school; therefore, it would be fair competition. This writer is convinced that the game of football will be just as good and that the overall athletic program would be better by eliminating spring training and allowing schools to start their fall practice one week earlier.

### Save Money

Another most important factor in eliminating spring training would be the economical saving that would result. There are great financial costs in equipment and injuries which accrue from spring training in football.

An athletic director of a city system with nine high schools told this writer recently that spring football costs between \$20,000 and \$30,000 each year. It is true that for a system with only one school the expense would not be anywhere near this amount, but even in this situation the expenses are oftentimes far in excess of the educational gains which accrue from spring football.

At this time when the public and school boards are looking carefully at all budgets, it certainly seems that the coaches and school administrators would want to economize in every way they can as long as they do not sacrifice the health of the players or the educational benefits of the game.

### Interference

Even though it is true that in many of the larger schools there are more boys available for spring sports, it nevertheless holds true that in the conference AAAA high schools with which this writer is familiar, football does interfere with other spring sports. There always are illustrations constantly reported to this office of boys who are required to go out for football who would like to participate in basketball, track, baseball, golf or tennis.

In most cases, our spring sports must rotate around the spring football training period and even though they are eventually allowed to participate in other sports, the primary consideration must be spring football. In addition, many of the coaches who work with spring football also must coach other spring sports and this often creates a very undesirable situation as it is impossible to give adequate attention to anything except football while spring training is in session.

### Vote Your Convictions

As is true in all of the League rules and regulations, member schools of the state will make the decision as to whether or not Conference AAAA schools will discontinue spring training or retain spring training, or whether they will continue to commence fall practice two weeks prior to the first game or three weeks prior to the first game. All other conferences will vote upon whether they desire to open all practice three weeks prior to the first game or retain the present two weeks prior to the first game.

This writer sincerely hopes that we will eliminate spring training in conference AAAA and open fall practice a week earlier and that we will vote to open fall practice one week earlier in all other conferences. This is a matter, however, which rests in the hands of each school administrator whose school plays football and our only recommendation to each person who casts a vote for his school is that he vote his sincere beliefs as to what will be best for the student and the educational program of his school.



CONFERENCE B CHAMPS—Barbers Hill High School (Mont Belvieu) had an undefeated season to become the 1958 conference B champion in Region VIII. The team had only one tie—a scoreless game with Anahuac—to mar its record, and scored 458 points during the season while allowing only 79. Coach Lloyd Kelley's teams, during the past six years, have won 60, lost 6 and tied 3. Team members, left to right, are: FRONT ROW—Lee Goodman, manager, George Henry, Thurman Williams, Mike Lansford, Wilbert Weckworth, Floyd Hill, and man-

agers Steve Barrow and Ronnie Duhon; SECOND ROW—Lynwood Klaus, Hal Hooks, Leonard Mock, Paul Podraza, Carrel Smith, Milton Reeves, Vernon Moorhead; THIRD ROW—Assistant Coach Rod H. Purswell, David Cross, Jerrell Troutman, Jerry Follett, Richard White, Kenneth Tilton, Douglas Williams, Lee Wiley, Miller Lee Casey, Coach Kelley; BACK ROW—Assistant Coach Bruce Smith, George Abbe, Raymond Fitzhenry, Al Mills, Chris Tilton, Leroy Stevens, Brian Honsinger, Woodrow Carroll, Douglas Dugat, Kenneth Hargraves.