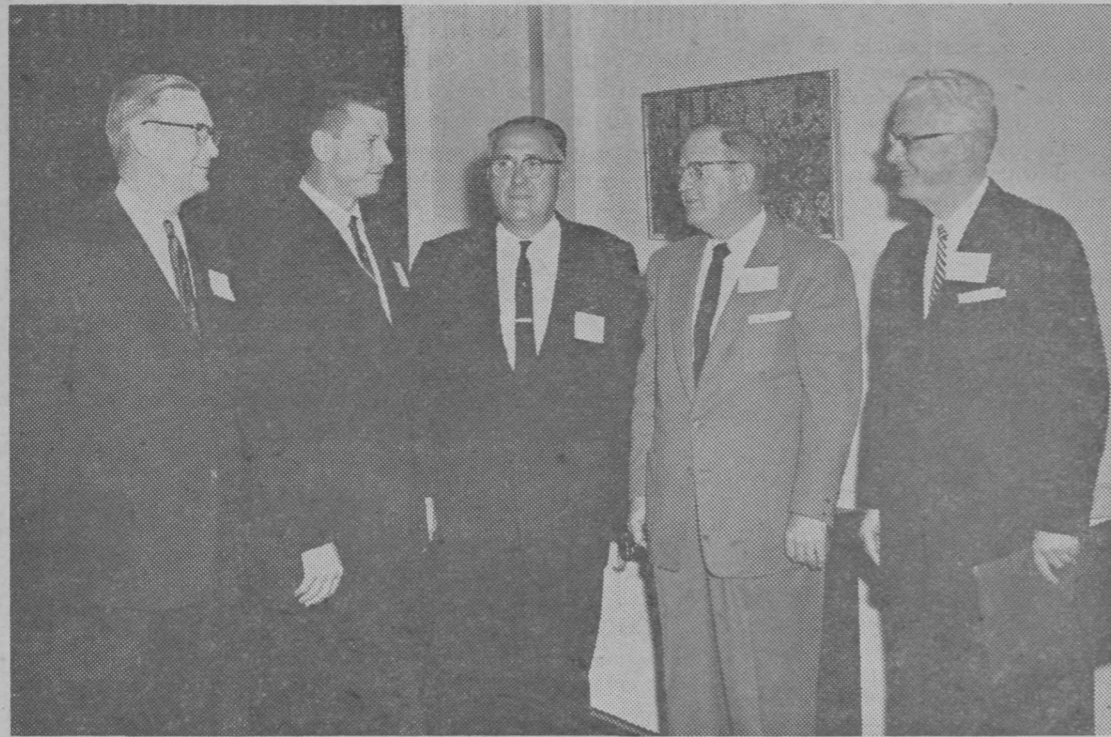


# INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUER

VOL. XLIV

AUSTIN, TEXAS, NOVEMBER, 1960

NO. 3



**NEW COUNCILMEN**—Six new members were elected to the Legislative Council last month and all but one were able to attend the November annual meeting. Shown here in a pre-meeting briefing session with Supt. Fred Covin, Pittsburg, Council chairman, are, left to right, Supt. R. W. Standefer, Jr., Stratford (Region I-A); Supt. Noel Johnson, Abernathy (I-AA); Covin; Principal A. W. Norton, San Antonio Edison (IV-AAAA); and Principal Harlan Andrews, Houston Bellaire (III-AAAA). Supt. C. H. Evans, Agua Dulce (VII-B) arrived shortly after this picture was made and Principal Howard A. Allen, Dallas Adamson (II-AAAA), was unable to attend due to illness.

## Ball High's Successes Make Pretty Picture

By ALTA PFEIFFER  
Slide Rule Club Sponsor  
Ball High School, Galveston

The story of Ball High School's success in slide rule competition can best be told in terms of the spirit and determination of a group of mathematics students. To them I give full credit for our success. When I came to Ball High as a mathematics teacher five years ago I found one student very much interested in the slide rule. This student was Buddy Herz, now a senior at Rice University. He had been in competition with students of another school, who had for some years made a clean sweep of the first three

places in our region. His enthusiasm was contagious; other students became interested and we organized a club of about ten members in 1956. We had practice competition with another school in our district, but practicing was done after school hours, since instruction in slide rule is not a part of our curriculum. While Buddy spent many hours practicing with the beginners, he did not have the challenging competition necessary for full development. He succeeded, however, in winning second place in district and third place in regional competition. In 1957-58, Norman Bendiksen and Paul Burka, who are now sophomores at Rice University, were determined that they would go all the way to the State Meet. They were juniors but were being challenged by a very eager sophomore, Lynn Ward, now a freshman at The University of Texas.

### Internal Competition

The two were quite evenly matched, but the sophomore was breathing on their necks and occasionally outscoring them. We at last had enough internal competition to get the job done, and they did just that; Bendiksen, Burka, and Ward, in the order named, swept the first three places in district and region, and Bendiksen and Burka came in fourth and fifth at the State Meet. They were determined to win state the following year.

In the fall of 1958, due to a sudden illness, I was out of school the first six weeks. Bendiksen, Burka, and Ward were determined that the club would be organized on time. They took in new members and carried on, reporting to me at the hospital each week. That year Harvey Pollard, now a freshman at Rice, and Leland Beck, now a senior at Ball, began to turn on the steam.

It was not until Burka overpowered Bendiksen in district competition that Burka, Ward, and Bendiksen swept district, in the order named; and Burka, Bendiksen, and Ward, in that order, swept region. Only two were allowed to compete at State Meet and Bendiksen and Burka finished first and second, respectively. It is interesting to note that the competition among the three was so intense and the point spread so small that Bendiksen finished third in district, second in region, and first in State Meet. We had reached our goal in taking home the championship plaque!

### No Easy Winner

Ward had such a lead that he was expected to be an easy winner in the 1960 competition. But not so; Beck and Pollard began giving him trouble. Beck in particular was disappointed in not having gone into competition the year before; so the fight was on for another year between Ward, Beck, and Pollard. Each week it was anybody's guess as to which one might place first. By spring Beck, the junior, was taking the lead. In district it was Beck, Ward and Pollard, respectively; in region and in State, it was Beck and Ward, first and second, respectively. We again brought home the first place award in AAAA competition; but Beck, in winning first place was eliminated from competition in 1961. Ward took the Henry Beckman award to slide rule contestants entering the Engineering School at The University of Texas.

### Success Secrets

If there is any secret to success in (Continued on page 4)

## Sweeping Changes Approved In League Speech Program

### State Meet Music Contests Slated For Initial Trial Run Next Summer

The Legislative Council of the League has endorsed, and the State Executive Committee has approved, an experimental invitational state final solo contest in instrumental and vocal music. The first contest will be conducted in Austin during the month of June, 1961. Exact dates will be announced later. Rules and regulations for the final contests will be constructed by League officials and the League Music Advisory Committee working in cooperation with personnel from The University of Texas College of Fine Arts. The contest will be conducted by the College of Fine Arts on an experimental basis with the cooperation of League officials until such time as the contest proves successful and League members vote to incorporate a state final contest in the regular League structure or until the contest does not prove of benefit to the schools and the League withdraws its endorsement.

### Purpose

The objective of the solo contest is to provide an instrumental and vocal contest wherein contestants will be judged in comparison with the highest possible standards and winners will be accorded acclaim commensurate with that recognition currently afforded to state winners in other types of Interscholastic League competition.

A supplementary objective is to provide a means to upgrade the standards of regional solo competition by creating a system of evaluation which can be divorced from regional boundaries and represent a realistic "statewide" criterion. The contest will be invitational and neither students nor groups will be penalized in any way for failure to elect to participate in the state final contest. Neither ratings nor awards presented in Interscholastic League Regional Competition-Festivals will be contingent to entry in the state meet.

### Qualification

Only those students who achieve a Division I rating in Class I solo competition at the Regional Competition-Festival will be invited to attend the state meet. Competition will be provided only in approved League solo events numbers 1-36

and number 38 and there is a possibility that the Music Advisory Committee may see fit to eliminate some of these events during the experimental period.

The first special meeting of the Music Advisory Committee ever called will be held soon to work out the details of the contest. This committee consists of 17 music educators elected by participating schools in each of the 17 regions. J. W. King of Hale Center was elected chairman of this group during its regular meeting last June, and will preside at the special meeting which will probably be called during the first weeks of December.

All information concerning the state final contest will be mailed to member schools as soon as plans have been completed and approved by the various committees.

### Fees Necessary

It is anticipated that the financial structure of the state final contest will be similar to that now employed for regional contests. Each student will pay an entry fee and chances are that this fee will be somewhat larger than regional fees since there will doubtless be fewer contestants and it is hoped that awards and judging standards can be ap-

propriate to a state contest of this caliber.

In addition to the contest portion of the state music finals, plans are being worked out to provide an elaborate festival program for all the students who elect to participate. Contacts are being made to invite nationally known conductors to work with the students for several days and it is probable that some of the students will be organized into reading bands to work with outstanding Texas conductors in preparing the prescribed lists of music to be used in all further contests.

## Membership Scoreboard

As of the first week in November, the League membership totals for the current school year looked like this:

High Schools	878
Total last year	1,091
Junior High Schools	303
Total last year	262
Elementary Schools	870
Total last year	1,039
Total to Date	2,051
Total last year	2,392

## No Doubt In Her Spare Time She Cooked for Her Family

Wanna know what a school teacher does in her "spare" time? A high school teacher recently wrote to the League Office explaining why she was late providing some requested material. In part, her letter said:

"... My husband has been in the hospital for almost a week, during which time I had to add to my school teaching duties feeding cattle twice daily, closing up the store at night and checking up and visiting him at the hospital at least once daily. Then there were extracurricular activities in connection with our Halloween School Carnival Saturday night which netted the school over \$2,000. About three fourths of that was raised by individual classes to try to elect their princesses queen of either the grade school or the high school. The junior class, of which I am co-sponsor, raised \$311.75 by selling Christmas cards and giving a Sunday chicken and dressing dinner. Then I had to help give a chili supper for one daughter, another dinner for the older daughter, fix food for two bake sales at school and bake all the cakes and pies my two smaller children could get anyone to buy from them..."

'Nuff said.

## More Brainpower Contests Needed Says Professor of Social Relations

By JOHN A. LUNDQUIST  
Of the Associated Press

(Reprinted by Permission)  
BALTIMORE (AP)—Teenagers are living more and more in a world of their own "soft" values, increasingly cut off from adult society.

It's a tight little world where most glory goes to athletes and "lady killers" among boys and to the most popular among girls. A high school "egghead" is apt to travel a lonely road, resented by his peers as a "curve raiser" whose good scholastic performance makes it tougher on those who don't want to hit the books.

No surprise to most parents of teenagers, these are general conclusions of a study by Dr. James Coleman, associate professor of social relations at Johns Hopkins University. But Dr. Coleman, after sifting through results of an intensive survey of 8,900 boys and girls in 10 midwestern high schools, goes on to answer the key question: What specifically is spoiling youth these days? Dr. Coleman's findings:

1. Automobiles. The report showed in one small town 81 percent of senior boys had their own cars. The average in five small towns was 57 percent. In two suburban schools it was 40 percent and in city schools, 33 percent.

2. Emphasis on athletics. The star basketball player gets his name splashed over school and city newspapers. And coaches and parents go along with the trend in worshipping a winning team.

3. The tendency, on the other hand, to look upon a scholar as one who is out for himself and puts others at a disadvantage. The boy who is named as best student does not want to think of himself as such, nearly as much as the athletic star wants to think of himself as an athletic star.

### Question Answered

One question asked the boys was: "How would you like to be remembered in school?" The answers showed 25 percent wanted to be thought of as the most popular, 43.6 percent as an athletic star, but only 31.5 percent as a brilliant student.

Among girls, it went like this: 35.2 percent wanted to go down as the most popular, 36.1 percent as leader in student activities, and 28.8 percent as the most brilliant student.

4. Social cliques that give most boys and girls on the lower scale a sense of inferiority and make them wish they were in the leading crowd.

The study showed that students in general don't worry about making a bad impression on their teachers.

### Acceptance

Students were asked, which would be hardest for you to take, your parents' disapproval, your teacher's, or breaking with a friend? Nearly 54 percent of the boys and 53 percent of the girls said parents' disapproval would be hardest, 42.7 of boys and 43.4 of girls listed breaking with a friend, but only 3.5 percent of the boys and 2.7 percent of the girls said they'd worry most over a teacher's disapproval.

"It shows how insignificant the teacher's opinions are—even their favorite teacher—compared to either their parents or their friends," Dr. Coleman observed.

As evidence that boys don't tend to look to their fathers as a model, the report found this: Of the boys in five small-town schools, 77 percent said they wanted to go into a different occupation from that of their fathers. For the five city and suburban schools it was even more lopsided—90.2 percent wanted different work.

"Our adolescents are cut off probably more than ever before from the adult society," said Dr. Coleman. "As a consequence, our society has within its midst a set of small teenage subcultures, whose interests and attitudes are focused on things far removed from adult responsibilities, and who may de-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Tarleton Conference Added To Schedule

A late addition has been made to the 1960-61 schedule of Student Activities Conferences to stretch the current "season," previously slated to end with a twin bill in early December, into mid-January.

The newly-added Conference is scheduled on the campus of Tarleton State College in Stephenville on Saturday, January 14. Without this addition, the current Conference program would have ended on December 10, when two Student Activities Conferences are scheduled—the West Texas Conference at Odessa College, Odessa, and the South Texas Conference at Texas A&I College, Kingsville.

### Full Schedule

All three remaining Conferences—the two in December and the new January meeting—will include the usual full schedule of Conference Activities. These are: one-act play, extemporaneous speaking, debate, original oration, poetry reading, declamation, ready writing, slide rule, number sense and journalism, including both the student newspaper and yearbook.

Tarleton State has long been involved in the League program as a regional meet site, and has frequently been discussed as a possible SAC site. The establishment of the new Conference came last month after Dr. E. J. Howell, Tarleton president, wrote League Director R. J. Kidd reaffirming a standing invitation to use his school's facilities and personnel for such purposes. Later in the month Jerry

Powell and Roy Moses, Jr., of the League staff met with Dr. Howell and some of his faculty members to begin preparations and planning.

### Chairmen Named

At the meeting, Dean C. Deupree, assistant professor of journalism, was named chairman of the journalism section and general chairman of the Conference. Lending their support and assistance will be Dean Paul A. Cunyus; Miss Ruth Hilliard, associate professor of English (ready writing); Miss Lillie V. Lillard, associate professor of speech (speech and drama); Dr. William F. Hill, professor and head of the Department of Mathematics (slide rule and number sense); and W. P. Showalter, professor of chemistry, who serves each spring as general chairman of the regional meet on the Tarleton campus.

The program format will be similar to that of most other Student Activities Conferences. The meeting will get underway with a general assembly about 8:30 a.m. and sectional meetings will start about 9 a.m. The entire program will be concluded about noon.

Meanwhile, plans are nearing completion for the Odessa and Kingsville Conferences, and schools in those areas should be receiving complete details from the host schools in the very near future. Dean Nathan Ivey is serving as general chairman of the Odessa Conference and Dr. S. Boyd Stewart is again chairman of the Kingsville Conference.

## Remaining Conferences

By the time this issue of the LEAGUER is mailed there will be but three remaining Student Activities Conferences for the 1960-61 school year. School administrators and faculty members concerned with preparing contestants for spring meet literary and academic contests should make plans to attend one of these conferences if in the vicinity of their school. The remaining meetings are:

- Dec. 10—Odessa College, Odessa.
- Dec. 10—Texas A&I College, Kingsville.
- Jan. 14—Tarleton State College, Stephenville.

The Legislative Council of the University Interscholastic League, in a lengthy executive session in Austin on November 6, approved the greatest wholesale expulsion and addition of contests in the history of the organization. When the air cleared in the smoke-filled chamber after the eight-hour session, four contests had been junked—all in speech—and four others added to the League program. Three of the additions are in speech and one in science.

In addition, the Council approved two rules affecting basketball play, put some new and sharper teeth into the rule dealing with the scholastic standing required for eligibility, eliminated the band inspection contest and took action—some positive, some negative—on numerous other items of business.

All measures passed by the Council are subject to approval by the League State Executive Committee before final adoption.

In the 50-year history of the League it has always been the policy to "make haste slowly" in revamping the contest program. The usual method has been to consider contest activities one at a time; they were added only after a great deal of study, then were carefully tried, refined, evaluated and either kept or discarded.

Never before have four contests been added to the League program in any one year, and on only two occasions have as many as three been added at once. In 1915 ready writing, spelling and girls' basketball were added and in 1946 music solos, band-orchestra and golf were added. Never before in history have four contests been discarded in one fell swoop.

### Start Next Year

Specifically, the Council voted unanimously to do away with junior declamation, senior declamation, original oration and poetry reading, and to replace them, beginning in 1961-62, with prose reading, poetry interpretation and persuasive speaking. By taking action, the Council abandoned one of the oldest contests on the League books as well as the newest. Declamation was begun in 1910 and original oration was added in 1957. Poetry reading came into being in 1953.

The science contest was approved for immediate addition to the League program and will be included in the 1961 spring meet competitions. (Space limitations prohibit a full discussion of the new contests here, but for the pros and cons of the new speech contests consult the September, 1960, issue of the *Leaguer*, and for additional information on the science contest see the October issue. Additional information, including rules, will be published in the forthcoming December and January issues.)

In basketball, the new rules affect the number of matched games allowed per week for boys' teams and the days of the week on which tournament play is permitted. The first will limit boys' teams to two matched, as opposed to tournament, games per week, including conference, non-conference and playoff games. There is presently no such limiting rule for boys, although girls' teams have been limited to two games per week for years.

The other rule will prohibit invitational boys' and girls' tournament play on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, except during a school holiday season. Both become effective next year.

### Credit Defined

Teeth were added to the League's so-called "scholarship rule" by redefining the term "credit." Under the present scholarship rule, which requires a student to earn three one-half credits each semester to retain eligibility, and under the present definition of a credit, it is entirely possible for a student to remain eligible without having passed a single academic course, such as English, math or science.

The new definition of credit approved by the Council will be added to the League's *Constitution and Contest Rules* next year as Section

14 of Article VII. It will read: "A 'credit' is a unit certifying satisfactory completion of the requirements for any of the courses approved by the Texas Education Agency as listed in the Public School Directory with the exception of physical education (including competitive athletics). These courses must have been taught by a regularly employed instructor in a regularly scheduled class for a minimum of 45 minutes per day, five days per week, or the equivalent thereof, continuing throughout the semester for one-half credit and/or through the school year for one credit. Course and grade requirements must be of a standard acceptable by other accredited schools to which the student may transfer or for college entrance."

"Local credits" given for participation in school or club activities such as library or office assistant, student council representative, class officer, etc., may not be counted." In the field of music, the Council voted to discontinue the band inspection contest as a part of the marching contest and to create a third classification for junior high music competition. Beginning next year the three classifications will be:

Conference CCC—for junior highs with an enrollment of 650 or more in grade nine and below.  
Conference CC—for junior highs with an enrollment of 300-649 in grade nine and below.  
Conference C—for junior highs with an enrollment of less than 300 in grades nine and below and all junior highs composed of grade eight and below.

The Council also heard a request from Dr. E. W. Doty, dean, and Dr. Nelson G. Patrick, of the College of Fine Arts, The University of Texas, for endorsement of a proposed state solo contest in music comparable to the League's State Meet literary and academic contests. It was proposed that such contests would be set up on a trial basis along the lines of other League state level contests with the possibility in mind of having the League take over such contests should they prove feasible.

The Council passed a motion that the League cooperate with the UT College of Fine Arts on the proposed contests provided they be conducted during the summer. For later developments on the subject, however, see separate story, this page.

### No Fireworks

One item on the Council agenda that held promise of subsequent fireworks turned out to be a cold potato:

At last year's meeting a sub-committee was appointed to investigate the possibility of the League working with the Texas Music Educators Association toward a more satisfactory arrangement for the annual TMEA mid-winter clinic to eliminate some of the lost school time experienced by students and teachers involved. Since the sub-committee undertook its work there have been some fears, and considerable talk, that the League might pass legislation to curtail student participation in the TMEA meeting.

The sub-committee's report stated that it felt that TMEA was making

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

# Sterner Measures

Sterner measures should constantly be sought to "break football fans from sucking eggs," so to speak, in their treatment of football officials. Much has been done in recent years, but for some fans it seems a court fine and suspension for his hometown team is not enough.

Now perhaps a new horizon in dealing with unruly fans is being opened.

In North Texas recently a fan, for reasons still unknown to the official involved, attacked and severely injured a football official. The fan, if he could be so designated, was duly charged with simple assault, found guilty and fined \$25 and costs. But the matter wasn't dropped there.

Word has been received in the League Office that the official has filed a \$25,000 damage suit against his attacker, seeking \$15,000 actual damages and \$10,000 punitive damages. We shall follow the matter carefully; perhaps this is another answer to the problem.

# Read Rules

Page eight of the current *Constitution and Contest Rules* lists important rules changes effective this year. All administrators, contest directors, faculty sponsors and contest judges should read these changes. Have you?

# Pathetic Planning

We hear many complaints, too often justified, that little attention is given to planning the spring meet contests. District executive committees spend a great deal of time planning football and basketball schedules, then handle their spring meet planning as an afterthought. Needless to say, this is an extremely poor situation and seldom are the results satisfactory.

Spring meet contests involve a number of schools and students, and planning should be done thoroughly and carefully—but only after a director general has been named and he has met with contest sponsors in the various literary and academic fields.

That is the important thing: consult the sponsors involved. They know how the contests should be conducted and what plans need to be made. Imagine the yells of anguish if a group of English teachers got together to plan the ready writing contest, then said before adjourning, "Well, before we break up we'd better work out plans for the basketball playoff." Do not leave planning to chance.

# Value Independence

Since its organization the League has always been independent of the Texas Education Agency, but probably few administrators have given much thought to whether this is good or bad. For further discussion on this subject, read the article elsewhere in this issue by Miss Harriet Miller, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Montana.

# The University Interscholastic League Directory

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

State Executive Committee: Dean James R. D. Eddy, chairman; Dr. H. A. Calkins, R. J. Kidd, Dr. Lynn Wade McCraw, Dr. Emmette Redford, T. A. Rousse, Grady Rylander, Jerre S. Williams, Dr. Rhea Williams.

Legislative Council: Fred Covin, Chairman; Nat Williams, O. W. Marcom, I. T. Graves, Huey Laycock, Dale Douglas, H. A. Hefner, E. D. Cleveland, P. J. Dodson, J. E. Dawson, Randall Simpson, W. I. Stevenson, George Thigpen, Joe Barnes, Clyde M. Gott, John S. Gillett, Morris Strong, J. L. Buckley, O. J. Baker, W. C. Andrews, Bert Ezzell, O. B. Chambers, O. T. Jones, E. O. Martin, Garland P. Ferguson, W. C. Underwood, D. A. Swope, G. M. Blackman, D. C. Moore.

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

Published eight times a year, each month, from September to April, inclusive, by the Bureau of Public School Service, Division of Extension, The University of Texas.

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

(Entered as second-class matter November 6, 1927, at the post office at Austin, Texas, under the Act of August 24, 1912.)  
Subscription rate is \$1.00 per year.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

### FOOTBALL RULES

The 1960 NCAA football rules with the 1952 NCAA substitution rule shall govern all League football games for the 1960 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.

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.

### SUDAN

Sudan High School placed on probation in girls' basketball for the 1959-60 and the 1960-61 seasons for violation of Rule 33 (all-star game rule) of the Girls' Basketball Plan.

### TULIA

Tulia High School placed on probation in girls' basketball for the 1959-60 and the 1960-61 seasons for violation of Rule 33 (all-star game rule) of the Girls' Basketball Plan.

### LAMAR (ROSENBERG)

Lamar High School (Rosenberg) suspended in track for the 1959-60 school year and placed on probation for the 1960-61 school year for using an ineligible contestant under an assumed name in a track and field meet.

### HEMPSTEAD

Hempstead High School has been placed on probation and disqualified for district honors in football for the 1959 season and placed on probation for the 1960 season for violation of the Football Code.

### COAHOMA

Coahoma High School has been placed on probation in football for the 1960 football season for violation of the Football Code.

### MULESHOE

Muleshoe High School placed on probation in girls' basketball for the 1959-60 and the 1960-61 seasons for violation of Rule 33 (all-star game rule) of the Girls' Basketball Plan.

### STAMFORD

Disqualified for 1959 conference AA state championship in football, ordered to return state championship trophy (championship awarded to runner-up Brady), disqualified for any district honors in football for 1960 and placed on probation in football for the 1960 and 1961 seasons for using ineligible player and violation of recruiting rule.

### FOOTBALL DATES

The earliest starting dates for fall football practice for the 1961 season are: conference AAAA, August 25; all others, August 14. The earliest dates for playing first football games in the 1961 season are: conference AAAA, September 8; all others, September 1. In conferences AAA, AA, A, B, six- and eight-man football no interschool scrimmages shall be held prior to August 21.

### COUNCIL MEETING

The dates for the annual meeting of the Legislative Council, listed on page 4 of the *Constitution and Contest Rules*, should be November 6-7, 1960, instead of November 1-2 as given.

### MUSIC RULES

In the *Constitution and Contest Rules*, delete the last five words of the first paragraph of Rule 17, page 95, which read "... declared ineligible for music competition." After the sentence to read "A school that accepts ratings or awards other than those herein provided for shall be subject to suspension upon recommendation of the Regional Executive Committee to the State Executive Committee."

Also, delete Rule 24-e, page 98, of the rules for music contests.

### SPEECH RULES

In the *Constitution and Contest Rules*, delete the first paragraph of Rule 12, page 40, of the Rules in Declaration, which reads "Panel judges shall be secured to judge all speech contests; three or any larger odd number of competent judges shall be used." In its place, insert "It is specifically recommended that a good critic judge be secured to judge all speech contests. If one cannot be secured, three or any larger odd number of competent judges shall be used."

This rule is also applicable to the poetry reading, original oration and extemporaneous speaking contests.

### ONE-ACT PLAY SUSPENSIONS

The following schools are suspended from one-act play participation for the 1960-61 school year for failure to participate in the 1960 spring meet after indicating intentions to do so (Rule 7, one-act play rules, page 50-51, *Constitution and Contest Rules*): Albany, South Park (Basement), Goodrich, Hamlin, Lamesa, Miranda City, Morton, Poth, Queen City, Northside (now John Marshall) (San Antonio), Timpson and Vera.

### TULOSO-MIDWAY

Tuloso-Midway High School suspended in baseball for the 1960-61 school year for failure to complete its regular baseball schedule.

### SOMERVILLE

Somerville High School placed on probation in football for the remainder of the 1960 season and for the 1961 season for violation of Rule 19 of the Football Plan.

### STINNETT

Stinnett High School has been placed on probation in football for the remainder of the 1960 season and for the 1961 season for violation of Rule 19 of the Football Plan.

# Speech Group Adopts Debate Code of Ethics

The committee on the debate code of ethics of the Texas Speech Association has released for publication in the *Leaguer* its report concerning high school and college ethics. This code was adopted by the Texas Speech Association at its annual convention in Houston last October. The committee was composed of: George Cariker, chairman; Robert Capel; Bulah Parker, Arnold Anderson; Sue Martin.

A code of ethics for debate must, of necessity, reflect a philosophy concerning the purpose of debate. This suggested code is based upon the philosophy that: (1) debate should be a straightforward discussion of the main issue of the proposition, (2) there is no place for any form of trickery on the part of either students or coaches, (3) all participants and coaches should be treated like ladies and gentlemen and treat their opponents as such and (4) debate is an educational activity designed to improve the research, thinking and speaking abilities of the students.

## Audience

1. The audience should not demonstrate obvious support of one school beyond a normal audience response to the effectiveness of the speakers.

2. Debaters should never do anything that calls attention to themselves while an opponent is speaking. This includes movement at their table, audible communication and dramatic or audible reactions to the speaker.

## Brainpower . . .

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 6.)  
velop standards which lead a child away from those goals toward which our schools are intended to lead.

## Rewards Needed

And he draws this comparison between the athletic and academic atmosphere: "In athletics, each school and each community surrounding the school cannot hold its head up if it continues to lose games. It must devote roughly the same attention to athletics as do the schools surrounding it, for athletic games are the only kind of games in which it engages other schools, and by representation, other communities."

In contrast to the athlete, who brings glory to the whole school, the outstanding scholar "has little or no way to bring glory to his school. His victories are always purely personal ones, often at the expense of his classmates, who are forced to work harder to keep up with him. It is no wonder that his accomplishments gain little reward and are often met by such ridicule as 'curver raiser' or 'grind'."

Yet, there are examples where nonathletic talent is rewarded, such as in debating teams, music contests or science fairs.

Dr. Coleman believes one way to raise respect of students and parents for the bright student is to make the rewards greater. Here are some of his suggestions:

More debating, essay, math or other "brainpower" teams should be organized to take on similar groups from other schools, and the events should be given publicity, like sports.

Students should be given realistic situations to work with. In Haifa, Israel, for instance, Dr. Coleman says the government appropriated \$250,000 for high school students to spend on civic needs. This forced them to go into thorough research to be sure to use it wisely.

"I'm interested in creating the kind of situation in high schools where boys and girls can be challenged to greater interest in thinking situations," he said.

The Johns Hopkins professor said he is convinced money is not the problem in channeling emphasis in the right direction. He pointed out the example of a school in a small Illinois town that won the state basketball championship. The local citizenry, bursting with pride, voted to build a new gymnasium. But state officials turned down the proposal because the town did not have a library.

Dr. Coleman's study was made over 2½ years in 10 Chicago area high schools beginning in the spring of 1957. It was financed by a \$39,000 grant from the U. S. Office of Education. The results will be published by the office this fall. Dr. Coleman who got a bachelor's degree at Purdue and a doctor's at Columbia University, taught three years at the University of Chicago before coming to Hopkins.

## Coaches

3. The coach should make every effort to instill in his debaters the highest regard for truth and honesty at all times. Debate is no place for: (1) lifting statements so as to alter meaning, however slight the alteration, (2) manufacturing of evidence, or (3) misrepresentation in any form

4. The coach should never resort to trick cases, matching of teams in tournaments in such a way as to give advantage to home teams or penalty to other teams, or select judges with known or possible bias which might give advantage to a favorite team.

5. Every possible effort should be made to use only competent judges. When it is necessary to use a large number of judges, such as in tournaments, a positive effort should be made to do all possible training of any inexperienced judges who may need to be used.

6. At no time should the coach publicly protest decisions, argue a decision with the tournament director, or argue with the judge.

7. Debate should be recognized as a contest between teams and not a contest in the speech writing ability of coaches. There is no place in educational debate for speeches or cases prepared in detail by coaches and memorized or digested by debaters. Coaches should limit their activities to teaching and not do the debater's preparation for him.

8. A coach should never attempt to influence the course of the debate, once it is in progress, through any form of signals to his debaters or any other means of communication.

## Debates

9. Courtesy and sincerity should be the rule at all times. There is no place in debate for sarcasm or ridicule of opponents.

10. The debater who loses his temper should be severely penalized.

11. Honesty is not to be sacrificed. Statements should not be altered to strengthen them or to change their meaning, either by direct action or implication. Statements should not be quoted out of context. Opponents should not be accused of ignoring points which they have discussed. Opponents should not be quoted as making statements which they did not make. Use of false and manufactured evidence should be heavily penalized. The date of evidence should not be purposely concealed in order to strengthen its effectiveness.

12. The debater should listen carefully to his opponents. He must know not only the topics discussed but also exactly what they have said about these topics.

13. There is no place in debate for trick cases, trick questions, or trickery in any form. Debate should be an honest, sincere, straightforward discussion of the issues.

14. Debaters should not hinder the normal progress of the debate. They should be ready to take the platform when their opponent ceases speaking. They should not exceed their time limits.

15. Debaters should not attempt to influence the judge beyond normal effective speaking. Emotional appeals beyond the limits ordinarily used in good speaking should be avoided. The debaters should not make known friendships or relationships with others which might influence the judge. There should be no element of "apple polishing" between the debater and the judge.

16. The position of the team should never be in doubt. It is not good debating to hide the arguments of the team in the hope that a late revelation will work to their advantage. This does not mean the entire case must be outlined in the first speech, but it should be presented in an orderly, logical manner.

17. New issues should never be presented for the first time in the rebuttal speeches. This does not prevent a debater from replying at any time to issues raised by his opponents nor does it prevent the presentation in the rebuttal speeches of new and additional evidence in support of his position.

18. A debater should not delay until the last affirmative rebuttal the answering of main issues in the debate which might well have been discussed earlier. This standard should not be so emphasized, however, as to seem to prevent effective use of the time of the last affirmative speaker. The point at issue is deliberate delay for the purpose of preventing your opponents from examining your reply.

19. The debater should not expect his coach to do his research and organization of material for him.

20. At no time should the debaters argue a decision with the judge or imply dissatisfaction to him. The judge has been asked to give his opinion and should be treated with every courtesy even though the debater may disagree with his opinion.

21. List of questions asked of opponents should be condemned as are other forms of trickery. A question which is really significant to the progress of the debate and which is designed to improve the quality of the debate should be considered ethical. It should be noted, however, that the need for such questions is not a frequent occurrence, in as much as significant points will ordinarily be covered in the normal progress of the debate.

## General

22. Debate handbooks may be useful as an introduction to the problem, as a crutch against unconsciously omitting certain big segments of material in the research of the team, and as an indication of sources not readily available in local libraries.

23. Debate handbooks should be a major part of the debate preparation. In no case should the debater rely heavily on the handbook. The publication of handbooks furnishing constructive speeches and rebuttals should be discouraged in every way possible.

24. Debate should be regarded as an educational activity where skill in speaking, research, and organization of material is increased.

25. Debating both sides of a proposition is quite in keeping with the highest ethical standards. Debate is not intended as a presentation of personal opinion; the debater has not earned the right to speak with authority. It should be recognized that it is the obligation of the debater to present the strongest possible case within the realm of truth and that he is never expected to deal in false evidence or argument. He is not even expected to reveal his own personal opinion. (It is interesting to note that opinion research reveals that the more study the debater has given the problem, the less likely he is to be strongly opinionated. He has come to recognize there is much to be truthfully said on both sides of the proposition.)

26. Many arguments against such things as scouting, revealing the cases of teams, etc., lose their point under the philosophy of debate expressed here. Such activities can be significant only when trickery is involved. Many coaches have observed that the tendency toward trickery is most often found in the more poorly prepared teams and seems to be used as a substitute for thorough training and research.

27. High standards of public speaking should be encouraged at all times. Any tendency toward a special debaters "contest vocabulary" should be discouraged.

Such activities can be significant only when trickery is involved. Many coaches have observed that the tendency toward trickery is most often found in the more poorly prepared teams and seems to be used as a substitute for thorough training and research.

27. High standards of public speaking should be encouraged at all times. Any tendency toward a special debaters "contest vocabulary" should be discouraged.

## One-Act Entry Deadline Coming

Deadline for entry into the one-act play contest is Thursday, December 1. No school may compete in this event if it has not indicated its intention of doing so before that date.

## Sample Extemp Topics

These sample extemp topics are provided by students of Mr. D. M. Howell, Monterrey High School, Lubbock:

1. Will the cold war remain cold?
2. In what way do the tensions between the Communists and the free world affect the prospects for peace?
3. What part is the U.S. taking in Africa?
4. Is the U.S. militarily safe?
5. Will there be a showdown between Russia and Red China?
6. What connection is there between Cuba and Red China?
7. What is the farm problem?
8. Mao or Khrushchev—which is the true "prophet"?
9. Is economic aid worthwhile?
10. Is there any feasible plan for disarmament?



## SPEECH AND THEATRE

BY JERRY ROLLINS POWELL

This is being written on Monday morning following the annual meeting of the League Legislative Council. No doubt you have already read the lead story on the front page which indicated the results of this meeting and perhaps have turned to this column to seek some explanation of it all. And to begin, let's take up those items of the recommendations which were adopted.

It should be understood at this point that the action of the Legislative Council is subject to final approval by the Executive Committee before any changes become official.

The first recommendation which dealt with the new speech proposals was passed with but a handful of negative votes. This means of course that the roster of contests for the 1961-62 contest season will list debate, extemporaneous speaking, prose reading, poetry interpretation, and persuasive speaking. Each of the contests will be open to all conferences and work will begin in these events in September, 1961.

### League Milestone

The adoption of these new events represents a milestone in the history of the League. You will remember that this organization was, in effect, founded as a declamation and debating society back in 1910, and while debate has lost none of its value and force, declamation has long since become a rather useless exercise in pointless memory work.

Declamation and its companion contest, junior declamation, will join the potato race and flower identification contests in the pasture of retired old soldiers—not disgraced, just not needed any more. A similar situation is observed in the retirement of the poetry reading contest. The event as it was organized served a good purpose but during the eight years of its life a great deal of mishandling of the intent of the contest came about and the original idea was lost.

In a different category altogether is original oration. This contest was an excellent one and often served its purposes very well. Part of its undoing probably lay in its similarity to declamation. Such similarity, however, cannot be considered to be very valid grounds for objection to it. Oddly enough the name "oration" counted more against it than any other thing because of what oration has come to mean in modern definition.

The last two years or so have seen the presentation of many extremely fine original orations but yet close examination of these speeches shows them to be speeches to persuade and not orations. It follows then that modern interpretation of the speech arts being what it is, an event in persuasive speaking was called for. So, in effect, the original oration contest has simply changed its name and its requirements have been raised—and its values as a speech contest increased.

Copies of the new contest rules may be secured from the League by sending a self-addressed, stamped, legal-size envelope.

The second item the Legislative Council adopted was the one which concerned the barring of plays that are predominantly musical or predominantly choric drama. This should help to prevent directors from planning productions which frankly tend to be essentially musical—in other words, CARROUSEL instead of LILIOM and similar shows. The choric drama restriction is somewhat more difficult to define.

There are some "plays" which by their construction must be performed in unison (that is, several characters or members of the cast speaking at once to convey the thought of the play). These "plays" have little movement, develop nothing of consequence, and rarely utilize individuals to further the plot—if any. They are often better produced with stools, music stands, and microphones. Be assured that Greek theatre plays will not be disqualified.

A borderline case which will take a considerable amount of study is James Ragland's A TREE FELL IN THE FOREST. This very exciting show was performed at State Meet in 1959 and won second place. At the time of its performance there was a great deal of comment as to whether or not this was a play or an obvious choric drama and I must admit that I am still unsure (your comment is invited—and yours too, Mr. Ragland.)

### Mixed Emotions

A third item which passed the Council is one which is likely to produce both sighs of relief and screams of anguish. The opportunity for any director to construct elaborate sets and plan exotic lighting for his play at a one-act play contest is now gone, I presume, for good. The new rule which covers this reads: "Plays which require the utilization of special lighting equipment, sets, scenery, or heavy properties not available at the contest site will be declared ineligible by the district executive committee. Standard furnishing for plays shall be a curtain set, chairs and tables, available only from the host school. The rule does not affect the use of costumes, makeup or sound effects and these items may be brought to the contest site."

The 1961-62 *Constitution and Contest Rules* will contain a list of heavy properties which will be provided at the State Meet. Directors will be admonished to plan their plays accordingly. What will be available at the State Meet will indicate what is to be made available at the regional and district levels.

I regret seeing the obvious penalty given to the clever set designer. It was never the clever technical theatre people that created the problem of "over-elaborateness"—instead it was those who attempted to compete without adequate training in set design and construction, who built bulky, storage-problem sets, who asked for the impossible (or demanded it) in lighting and imposed difficult lighting cues on the host institution's stage crew.

The whole history of the one-act play contest has been one of constant bickering about sets and lighting and over-elaborateness, whether or not someone lost a contest because someone else had a set, whether or not the judge was "influenced" by the set, and a very unwise over-concern for the use of sets and lighting with its inherent neglect of the art of acting and directing. And in truth, this should be a contest in acting and directing. It's a cinch that it will be now!

I am sure that there will be some bugs to be ironed out (if one irons out bugs) of the new speech contests and in the new rules covering one-act plays. Surely there will be nothing of major importance and small changes will be made from time to time to keep the new events up-to-date and suitable. Again, let me say that your comments are welcome. I don't anticipate much mail, however, because there are two things that the large majority of high school speech teachers do not do and they are (1) join their professional speech or drama organizations and (2) write letters to the League.

There is little reason to discuss here the other recommendations which were not approved. In passing, I will say that I was disappointed that the Speech and Drama Advisory Committee proposal was turned down (maybe later the proposal can be made again after a better study is made of how it can be organized.) But I am delighted that the proposal to restrict everyone to panel judging was defeated.

Now follow some examples which may be used in each of the three new speech contests: *Prose Reading*: O. Henry, Winston Churchill, Lincoln, Stephen Benet, Dickens, Maughan, Thomas Hardy, Thomas Wolfe, critical reviews or analyses, editorials, magazine series, essays, *Vital Speeches*, biography, and writing of news analysts (Lippman, Child, Fleeson, Seavreid).

*Poetry Interpretation*: Robert Browning, Rupert Brooke, William Blake, Emerson, Poe, Housman, Frost, Shakespeare, Kipling, Benet, Lindsay, Longfellow, Robinson, Whitman, Sandburg, Byron-Keats-Shelley, Thomas Hardy, Masefield, MacLeish, Dylan Thomas, and many, many others.

*Persuasive Speaking*: Cuba and Castro; The United Nations; Minors and Morals; Politics—a Dirty Word?; We Live Here, Too; Culture and Calypso; Don't Blame Us for That!; Americans and Miniver Cheevy; "Prediction"—a parable; The Cost of Leaving—High School; Africa, Awake!; The Federal Control of . . . ; Who's Responsible?

It should be obvious that such items as those in the persuasive speaking contest should be broad enough to permit plenty of original thinking, and it is hoped, provide some inspiration to the student who is looking for "something to write about." It was suggested by someone that these areas or topics could be used for the original oration contest this year. At any rate, try them out in your practice periods and let me know the results. Suggestions for other areas to be included in the new event would be appreciated.

# HIGH SCHOOL PRESS

BY J. ROY MOSES, JR.

Lots of things have been going on in the world of high school journalism this year, but before getting on to some of them perhaps we'd best transact a little ILPC business. The time has come once again to make an annual plea to all of those who ordered the criticism service: the sooner you get your criticism issues in, the sooner we can get the job done. Remember, we have a limited number of critics, and it's a time consuming job at best. We'd especially appreciate getting in a number prior to the Christmas holidays, for that's always a good time for our critics to really get to work.

There still seem to be some misunderstandings (and I'll continue to share the blame) about the procedure for submitting criticism issues, so let's run through it again. First of all, the MAXIMUM number of issues that can be submitted for criticism is three (3).

### Submit Together

Secondly, regardless of when they are submitted—early or just prior to the deadline—they must all be submitted AT THE SAME TIME, i.e., in the same envelope. Thirdly, they must be marked "FOR CRITICISM," preferably on the outside of the envelope. If papers are sent in for criticism but not so marked, they are filed. If we already have those particular issues on file, they are thrown away. Then we wonder when you'll submit your criticism issues and you wonder when we'll get your criticism done. Result: stalemate.

By the time this issue reaches you the deadline for submitting journalism acceptance cards will be almost upon us (December 1). And remember, if you want to enter contestants in the League spring meet journalism contest next spring, you must have a journalism acceptance card on file in this office.

We do not acknowledge receipt of the acceptance cards, so those who have sent theirs just sit back and relax. If you haven't mailed yours, do so today. If you have lost it and there isn't time to write for another, merely ask your principal or superintendent to write a short note saying that your school plans to participate in the journalism contests. Remember, the postmark deadline is December 1.

### More Deadlines

Now for just one more word about deadlines. If you haven't joined ILPC for the current school year, but desire to do so, you must send in your application and fee prior to January 15, 1961. If you have lost your application blank, or failed to receive one, write for another. Junior high school sponsors should also inquire of their principals if their schools have joined the League, or plan to do so, for that is a requirement for ILPC membership.

Each year a few junior highs join ILPC, then after the January 15 deadline is passed (both for joining ILPC and the League) we discover that the schools have failed to join the League. In this age of the modern bureaucracy the otherwise simple task of refunding a half dozen checks becomes a major undertaking, so a great deal of time and effort could be saved by checking on the status of your League membership first.

You'll recall in the September *Leaguer* this space was devoted to a recap of the activities of the Texas Education Agency Study Commission on English Language Arts, as they affected journalism. I hoped to have a little more to report on this for November, but didn't make it.

### Committee Work

On October 26 I attended a meeting at the Agency where a small committee undertook to work out some journalism course descriptions and other matters relating to the Commission report. Others there were Miss Dorothy Davidson, TEA consultant in the Division of Curriculum Development; Olin Hinkle, associate professor of journalism, The University of Texas; I. E. Clark, adviser, the SHORTHORN, Schulenburg High School; Mrs. J. D. Bellamy, adviser, the BADGER, Lampasas High School; Mrs. Margaret Clover, adviser, the SOUTHERNER, Travis High, Austin; and Mrs. Virginia Cutler, a secondary supervisor in the Austin Public Schools.

It was left to Miss Davidson to take notes at the meeting and she promised to mail copies to other attendees when they were whipped into shape. As this is being written, they haven't arrived; maybe next month.

Perhaps you've noticed from your exchanges that a number of papers have gone to offset printing this year. As a result, we've had a number of requests for a pamphlet covering the subject. So far little headway has been made in the preparation of the same, but if you publish offset and have any ideas to contribute, they'll be welcome.

### Hive Converted

One recently converted paper is the Huntsville HORNET HIVE, sponsored by Mrs. Mary Burton. The only issue I've seen to date looks good, despite the fact that Mrs. Burton wrote that "Right now we are having trouble drawing straight lines . . ." She also sent some samples of some special copy paper and layout sheets she uses. They'd be difficult to describe, but I'm sure if anyone is interested in seeing them, Mrs. Burton would be happy to provide copies.

What are the problems of offset production? Well, they can be many. Here are some points Mrs. Burton discussed in another letter: "Our main problem has been our ad boxes. Few kids seem able to draw them neatly with India ink. We have recently been having the page editors draw them with a light blue pencil and one girl has been going over them in ink. This has made them a little more consistent . . ." This week we are going to try something different. The photo-graver is going to draw the lines. Then if they look as good as they seem to think they will, we are going to cut out the ads and paste them in the spaces which will be drawn in light blue . . .

"Some people told us we would have to have a special pasting table and drawing boards and T-squares, but we have avoided that . . . (we use) . . . plastic triangles and rulers with metal edges . . . We miss having a variety of headline type, but plan to try some pasteboard letters a little later . . ."

### Learn Together

Maybe, with enough cooperation and sharing of experiences, we can all learn together.

Have you noticed: That the San Antonio Robert E. Lee High BUGLE CALL has returned to printing after a year as a mimeographed paper . . . that the Canyon High EAGLE'S TALE, after years as a page in the local paper, is now being printed separately (and offset, I might add) . . . that the Amarillo schools have combined the efforts of the ad salesmen from the three schools on a very "APT" project (Amarillo, Palo Duro, Tascosa)—each school has only a third as many advertisers to contact, and each advertiser is called on by only one salesman, though he may buy from any one or all three of the school papers . . . PRAIRIE SAGE (Palo Duro) editor JoBeth Haynes says Amarillo is the only city she's heard of to adopt such a plan for unifying its school publications in such a manner . . . are there more?

Idea of the Month: The Fort Worth North Side LARIAT staff, in conjunction with the yearbook group, gives a free Coke party to every homeroom that subscribes 100% to both publications. They even offer an easy time payment plan. But who doesn't, these days? The Alvin High CLARION put out an extra on October 4 to spread the word of a queen election. Patterned after its big city cousins, the extra was called the "Orange Streak Edition" and, appropriately enough, had an orange streak down the right-hand side of the one page special.

Recognition Never Hurt Dept.: The Pasadena High BEACON gave its representatives working on subscription sales due billing with a series of "Personality Previews." It would be interesting to know if this had any effect on the success of the campaign.

The Schulenburg SHORTHORN is running a series of interpretative articles to show how the Schulenburg school system is "constantly being brought up to date to comply with the highest standards of education."

Space doesn't permit mentioning them all individually, but a number of school papers jumped at the chance to "toot their own horns," so to speak, during National Newspaper Week in October. Did you?

# 1960-61 Contest Dates and Entry Deadlines

## Regional Music Competition-Festival

Region	Band Solos and Ensembles		Band Concert		Orchestra Solos and Ensembles		Orchestra Concert		Vocal Solos and Ensembles		Vocal Concert	
	Contest Date	Entry Deadline	Contest Date	Entry Deadline	Contest Date	Entry Deadline	Contest Date	Entry Deadline	Contest Date	Entry Deadline	Contest Date	Entry Deadline
I	Mar. 25	Mar. 4	Apr. 28	Apr. 7	Apr. 8	Mar. 18	Apr. 8	Mar. 18	Mar. 11	Feb. 18	Mar. 11	Feb. 18
II	Mar. 25	Mar. 4	Apr. 27	Apr. 6	Apr. 27	Apr. 6	Apr. 27	Apr. 6	Mar. 17	Feb. 24	Mar. 17	Feb. 24
III	Mar. 11	Feb. 18	May 5	Apr. 14					Feb. 25	Feb. 4	Apr. 29	Apr. 8
IV	Mar. 4	Feb. 11	Apr. 25	Apr. 4					Apr. 8	Mar. 18	May 11	Apr. 20
V	H.S. Feb. 25 J.H.S. Mar. 4	Feb. 4 Feb. 11	Mar. 25 Apr. 8	Mar. 4 Mar. 18	Mar. 18	Feb. 25	Mar. 18	Feb. 25	Mar. 18	Feb. 25	Mar. 18	Feb. 25
VI	Feb. 25	Feb. 4	Mar. 24	Mar. 3					Apr. 15	Mar. 25	Apr. 15	Mar. 25
VII	Mar. 17	Feb. 24	Mar. 17	Feb. 24	Mar. 4	Feb. 11	Mar. 4	Feb. 11	Mar. 4	Feb. 11	Mar. 4	Feb. 11
VIII	Mar. 25	Mar. 4	Apr. 28	Apr. 7	Apr. 29	Apr. 8	Apr. 29	Apr. 8	Apr. 7	Mar. 17	Apr. 7	Mar. 17
IX	Mar. 11	Feb. 18	Apr. 17	Mar. 27	Mar. 11	Feb. 18	Apr. 17	Mar. 27	Apr. 14	Mar. 24	Apr. 14	Mar. 24
X	Mar. 12	Feb. 19	Apr. 29	Apr. 8	Mar. 12	Feb. 19	May 6	Apr. 15	Mar. 12	Feb. 19	May 6	Apr. 15
XI	Mar. 18	Feb. 25	Apr. 11	Mar. 21	Mar. 23	Mar. 2	Mar. 23	Mar. 2	Mar. 4	Feb. 11	Mar. 21	Feb. 28
XII	Mar. 17	Feb. 24	Apr. 27	Apr. 6	Mar. 17	Feb. 24	Apr. 27	Apr. 6	Apr. 22	Apr. 1	Apr. 22	Apr. 1
XIV	Mar. 25	Mar. 4	Apr. 21	Mar. 31	Mar. 25	Mar. 4	Mar. 25	Mar. 4	Mar. 25	Mar. 4	Mar. 25	Mar. 4
XV	Mar. 11	Feb. 18	Apr. 20	Mar. 30					Mar. 11	Feb. 18	Apr. 25	Apr. 4
XVI	Mar. 3	Feb. 10	Mar. 24	Mar. 3	Mar. 3	Feb. 10	Mar. 24	Mar. 3	Mar. 18	Feb. 25	Mar. 18	Feb. 25
XVII	Feb. 25	Feb. 4	Mar. 25	Mar. 4	Feb. 25	Feb. 4	Mar. 25	Mar. 4	Apr. 15	Mar. 25	Apr. 15	Mar. 25

## Council in Action



OPENING SESSION—Councilmen seated around the table waiting for the opening of the annual meeting are, left to right: Supt. P. J. Dodson, Bastrop; Supt. R. W. Standefer, Jr., Stratford; Supt. Bert Ezzell, Matador; Supt. Noel Johnson, Abernathy; Supt. O. W. Marcom, Levelland; Supt. E. D. Cleveland, Palestine; Supt. Nat Williams, Lubbock; and Supt. E. O. Martin, Bowie Gold-Burg. In the background are special guests waiting to be heard by the Council. Left to right, they are: Dr. D. O. Wiley (behind Ezzell), Lubbock, executive secretary, Texas Music Educators Association; Dr. J. Campbell Wray, Mary Hardin-Baylor College, chairman of the TMEA college division; Herbert Teat, Longview High School, TMEA president; Phil Baker, Lufkin High School, TMEA immediate past president; Bryce Taylor (behind Johnson), Three Rivers High School, chairman of the TMEA band division; Dr. Nelson Patrick (behind Marcom), UT College of Fine Arts; Dr. E. W. Doty, dean, UT College of Fine Arts; Carl Best, Abilene High School, chairman of the TMEA vocal division; Dale Brubaker (behind Williams), Wichita Falls High School, chairman of the TMEA orchestra division; and Bob Clark, Odessa High School, president of the Texas High School Tennis Coaches Association.



GETTING UNDERWAY—Supt. Fred Covin (far right), Pittsburg, Council chairman, called the meeting to order. Councilmen at the table are, left to right: Supt. Garland P. Ferguson, Gladewater Union Grove; Principal Harlan Andrews, Houston Bellaire; Principal A. W. "Dub" Norton, San Antonio Edison; Supt. D. C. Moore, Valentine; Supt. O. T. Jones, Sterling City; Supt. H. A. Hefner, Graham. In the background at left are D. M. Howell, Monterey High School, Lubbock, a member of the Texas Speech Association-UIL Advisory Committee, and Mrs. Jonnie Elzner, MacArthur Junior High, Beaumont, immediate past president of the Texas Speech Association.

# MUSIC MATTERS

BY F. W. SAVAGE

Flash! An experimental state final solo contest in instrumental and vocal music has been approved by the State Executive Committee and endorsed by the Legislative Council. For details, refer to a special story on page 1. The idea of the state final contest in solos was first proposed by this "author" in January of 1953. The purpose then was to provide some method of upgrading regional standards and it remains the same as of this writing.

It is currently approved as an "experimental" contest but it is hoped that its value can be proved to the member schools and it will be soon taken under the wing of the League as a full-fledged League state final contest and music contestants will thus receive the same recognition as state winners in one act play, debate, track and other contests.

### Council Approves Proposals

The Legislative Council, in addition to endorsing the idea of the experimental solo contest, approved two other recommendations referred to it by the Music Advisory Committee. One of these recommendations was that the inspection contest be discontinued as an adjunct to the regional marching contests. Beginning with the school year 1961-62, inspection will no longer be included in the schedule of League contests.

The council also approved the recommendation to add another conference to the junior high divisions for music competition. Beginning in September of 1961 junior high schools which enroll 650 or more students in grade nine and below will be assigned to Conference CCC. Schools with 300-649 students enrolled in grade nine and below will be placed in Conference CC and all junior schools with less than 300 students in grade nine and below and all units which include only grade eight and below, regardless of enrollment, will be assigned to Conference C for competition.

### Sub-committee Reports

John Gillett, chairman, and the Legislative Council music sub-committee reported to the Council at its regular November meeting concerning their findings on the loss of school time problem which was assigned to them a year ago.

Since the Texas Music Educators Association had made considerable progress during the last seven years in decreasing both the number of students involved in the annual mid-winter clinic and the number of school days consumed in this activity coupled with the fact indicated by the survey that many types of school activities are involved, the committee recommended that the study be continued for at least another year.

The committee made several suggestions: first, the sub-committee, the League Music Advisory Committee and the Executive Committee of the Texas Music Educators Association should meet together at least once each year to discuss problems of mutual interest. Also, it was recommended that administrators, the Texas Education Agency and all parties involved consider the possibility of designating one full week during the school year as "convention week" and require that all organizations conduct their meetings during that time. The public schools would dismiss for the occasion and thus solve the problem of loss of school time for school-affiliated activities.

In order to acquaint all member schools with the statistics accumulated in this study both by the TMEA Executive Committee and the sub-committee, it was suggested that a compilation be distributed to all schools as soon as possible.

The Council accepted the report of the committee and commended it for the progress which had been made.

### Editorially Speaking

Another hurdle has been cleared in the relations between the music educators and the administration of the public schools and the way is now open for continued progress in the field of music education. Administrators understand now better than ever before that the music educators are sincerely interested in the total school program and will take whatever steps may seem necessary to improve this program and its relation to the individual student.

The Texas Music Educators Association has been projected into a position of genuine leadership in discovering ways and means of accomplishing their objectives without disrupting the entire school schedule. With the interest, organization and leadership which this organization possesses, it is a foregone conclusion that other and similar organizations will begin to follow the lead of this group.

Although I-told-you-so talk is not

altogether "cricket," it seems appropriate to quote this column in the September, 1960 issue of *The Interscholastic Leaguer*, "Activities which can prove their merit under such circumstances are indeed in a most enviable position and never need worry about their future." The music educators appear to be in a stronger position than ever before, thanks to the cooperative work done by the League's music sub-committee and the TMEA Executive Committee.

### Deadlines Passed

When you receive this issue of the *Leaguer*, all deadlines for entering marching competition this year will have been passed. Fewer bands have been rejected this year for failure to enter on time than any year since the State Office has been required to certify entries. The most prevalent violation this year was the failure of directors to comply with Rule 41-b which requires twirlers to be members of currently competing marching bands. Many entries were rejected because these twirlers were not listed as members of the marching band on the band entry blank.

Many, many band directors neglected to file the requisition for official entry blanks in time to receive these forms before the deadline for filing. Consequently, entries were made on every conceivable type and quality of paper. This type of entry is legal but it does place an added hardship on the State Office and the regional contest chairmen. It required that the State Office write individual letters to band directors requesting that they forward the official evaluation-entry forms to the contest chairman and in case this wasn't done, the contest chairman was required to fill out forms for the individual bands.

The system of entry currently in use was devised by the Music Advisory Committee and intended to distribute the labor of filling out these forms among the 650 directors making entry. Failure to comply with these directions fouls up the entire operation.

### New Requisitions

The State Office will begin mailing requisitions to all music directors in eligible school units shortly after Christmas. All directors will use these requisitions to order entry-evaluation forms for the spring competition-festivals. Be sure to file this order as soon as possible and insure receipt of your entry forms before the entry deadlines, which, incidentally, are published for each event in each region in this issue of the *Leaguer*.

Cut out this compilation and glue it to the wall by your desk. Also, circle the entry deadlines on your favorite calendar. Remember, the State Office is not authorized to certify ANY entry which is post-marked after the official entry deadline. No excuse is considered adequate.

### Idea Department

John Montgomery, band and orchestra director at University Junior High School in Austin, has come up with an idea which goes a long way toward solving the problem of motivating an orchestra program in the junior and senior high school.

Since it seems to be a mite difficult to provide concert opportunities for the orchestra comparable to those of the band in most schools, Montgomery has arranged to combat this fault by scheduling background music over the school intercom system for approximately ten minutes each morning just before the tardy bell rings. This background music consists of tapes which have been recorded by the orchestra during previous class periods and at special recording sessions.

Marshall Ashley, the principal of UJH, has insured the success of his program by devising a schedule wherein a bell rings ten minutes before the tardy bell. At this time, all students vacate the halls and playgrounds and take their places in the classroom. This procedure obviously reduces the noise level and gives the young orchestra a chance to get through to the students. Montgomery builds his recordings using familiar and semi-classical tunes and doesn't run the risk of opposition to strictly "long-haired" programs.

Perhaps this program might be worthwhile in your school.

## New Education Route Approved

The University of Texas Council on Teacher Education has approved an "expressway" route to high school and elementary school teaching for academically talented juniors and seniors.

Selected students will be able to compress professional preparation for teaching into two semesters (or a summer session and one semester) instead of the standard four or five semesters. Special courses will be ready for prospective high school teachers next semester. The elementary school program will be launched in 1961-62.

To be eligible for consideration, a student must have a 2.0 (B) grade average or better, be recommended by his departmental adviser, have an adequate base of course work in fundamental subjects, and have either junior or senior standing. He may earn his degree in the Colleges of Arts and Sciences, Business Administration, Education or Fine Arts.

The new plan originated in the College of Education and was approved by the Main University Council on Teacher Education.

"We still think that the best way to prepare for teaching is to extend that preparation over three or four years," Education Dean L. D. Haske said. "But we know that many fine students do not decide upon professional goals until their junior or senior years. After two years of careful study, we think we have come up with a program which can enable scholarly students who are willing to work hard to attain professional stature in less time."

The standard College of Education sequence for teacher preparation consists of seven courses for high school teachers and eight courses for elementary teachers. Students selected for the special program will take three courses (15 semester hours) for high school preparation or three courses (21 semester hours) for elementary school preparation, completing the remainder of certification requirements by advanced standing examinations.

"Quite frankly, we expect these students to do more in 15 semester hours than the average student does in 24 semester hours," Education Associate Dean Glenn Barnett said. "Some of the special courses probably will require as much learning for six semester hours of credit as typical University courses require for 12 hours."

## Coaches Should Note New Rules

All coaches of League typewriting and shorthand contestants will be interested in the changes in this year's rules. These changes may be found in the 1960-61 edition of the Constitution and Contest Rules.

The major changes are: Typewriting: Rule 7, Rewritten or Transposed Matter; Rule 14, Length of Line; Rule 19, Faulty Shifting and Cut Letters; and Rule 23, Spacing of Letters. Shorthand: Rule 6, General Rule (g and h).

There are other minor changes in both typewriting and shorthand.

## POSTSCRIPTS ON ATHLETICS

BY DR. RHEA H. WILLIAMS

There are many values which accrue through properly directed interschool athletics. One of the most important of these is the opportunity to learn respect for constituted authority. There are many trends in our present-day society which indicate that there is a definite lack of respect for constituted authority on the part of the public and students. This is exemplified daily in the many instances of disrespect and outright antagonism toward our peace officers, game officials in athletics and others who have been designated to enforce certain rules which have been agreed upon in advance.

### Respect for Law

In recent weeks throughout the state of Texas there have been many newspaper reports dealing with attacks on peace officers by laymen who undoubtedly are guilty of such items as speeding, drinking and other law violations but who resent and do not respect constituted authority.

This same trend is found daily in the sports columns of our newspapers as is exemplified by the college or high school coach who claimed that he was robbed because of a decision made by an official or by a local coach or newspaper columnist who claimed that the game the past weekend was lost through the inefficiency of game officials.

The game officials are invited by a school to work their game. Both schools have agreed that the game will be played under a certain set of rules, and yet when any decision is made with which they do not agree they immediately begin to rebel. In most cases, the complaints are verbal, but unfortunately in a few cases the complaints result in physical attack and in embarrassment to all parties involved.

Perhaps one of the most insidious and harmful effects of this philosophy which is permeating so much of our society relative to constituted authority is the psychological effect. There is a growing tendency on the part of those who have had a misfortune or who have failed to win an athletic activity to blame it on some other individual or group, usually on those who have had to make a decision or who have enforced a rule because they are in the position of constituted authority.

### Constituted Authority

If coaches, administrators and fans are to fulfill one of the major objectives of athletics, which is to teach respect for constituted authority, then they must indoctrinate and educate the athletes under their control in this direction. There are ample experiences available in the athletic program for this.

Perhaps one of the most important of these is the ability of an individual player to learn to respect

the constituted authority which resides in the coach as a teacher. Another splendid illustration is that when athletes are participating in games they should realize that the officials who are calling the game are the constituted authorities for this game and that even though they do not agree with all the decisions, they must learn to respect and to abide by these decisions.

It is very difficult, however, for athletes on the playing field to gain the proper concepts for obeying constituted authority when they see the coach or hear fans deriding the decisions of the officials.

### Rights of Others

There is a feeling among many of our people that democracy means that each person or group has a right to their own beliefs and actions, regardless of the rights of others. Nothing could be further from the truth, as this would be anarchy. In democracy the rights of other people must be respected, and a democracy is government by the will of the majority and a government by law and not of people. Athletics offer one of the greatest opportunities to develop in youth a respect for law and a respect for constituted authority.

It is up to our coaches, teachers and interested laymen to see that this spirit is inculcated in the youth of our state, and only by setting the proper example of respect for constituted authority can we expect our high school athletes to receive this most valuable attribute from our interschool athletic program.

### Good or Bad

Athletics are very similar to atomic power in that they can be used for either good or bad, depending on the leadership provided by the coach, the school and the community. Athletics can, therefore, create in the boy the proper respect, the proper regard and the proper prestige for constituted authority; or it can create in the boy disrespect, and a complete lack of respect for constituted authority.

Because of the emotions which are so closely integrated with athletics, there is always the possibility for this lack of respect to flare out sporadically unless careful and continual guidance is provided for our youth.

Only by the proper direction and supervision can we justify our athletic program. It is up to everyone interested in athletics to see that the proper respect for constituted authority is provided in all areas of our life.

## Russian Claims vs. Facts

(From a report to Congress by Dr. Lawrence G. Dertthick, U. S. Commissioner of Education.)

CLAIM: Soviet schools stress academic training, instead of vocational work.

Dr. Dertthick: The emphasis on work experience or training is one of several vital changes being made in the Soviet changeover from a 10-year to an 11-year school system. Their new emphasis on what they call polytechnical training is apparently similar to the changes we made here shortly after World War I.

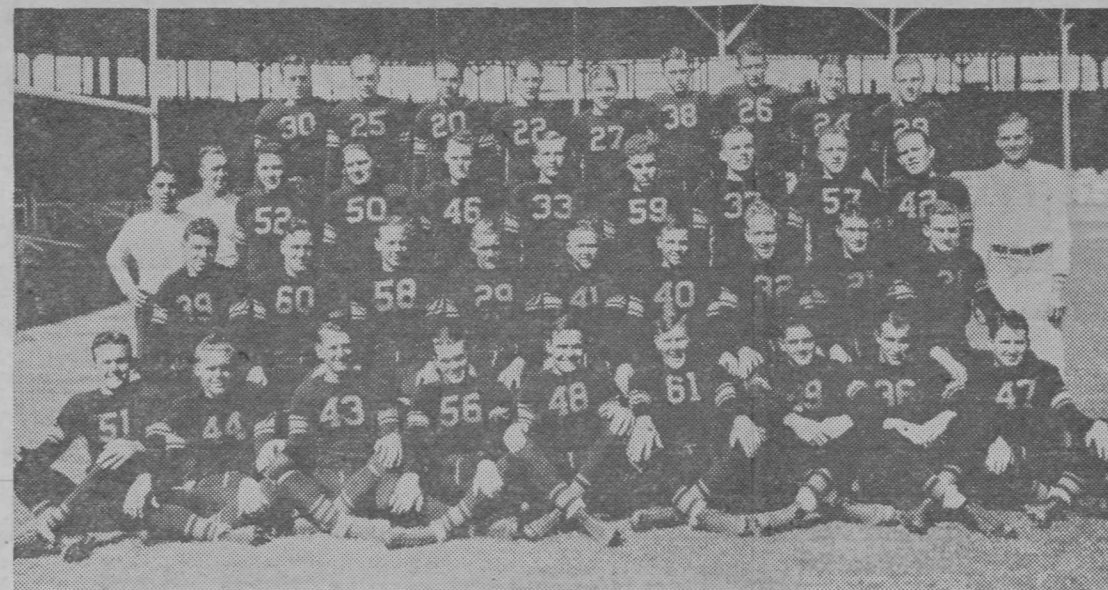
CLAIM: Russian students do better on tests than U. S. students.

Dr. Dertthick: In our own country, some very weak schools have high paper requirements and administer formidable tests. We also know that each Russian student has the opportunity to study the test questions in advance. These factors caused Henry Chauncey, president of the Educational Testing Service, who reviewed the Soviet tests and our own college board examinations, to make the following comment: "The college board system, requiring the candidate to attempt all of some-what over 100 questions which are not published beforehand, would seem to require a broader, surer knowledge even if it does not go quite so deep."

You may be interested to know that in January, 1958, the famed Russian Mathematics Olympiad examinations were administered to 32 students in two Cincinnati high schools. These were not the ordinary examinations required of all Soviet students, but were tests used in their national competition to select students who are to receive prizes from the government. The University of Cincinnati mathematics professors who reviewed the tests rated the performance of our students on these tests as excellent.

CLAIM: Soviet schools minimize athletics.

Dr. Dertthick: Actually, we found athletics to be one of the chief interests of the Soviet people. When we visited the superintendent of schools in Moscow, for example, we found his outer office filled with cups, trophies, and other awards earned in competitive athletics with the schools of other cities.



## Remember When?

Remember when the Amarillo High School Golden Sandies won the 1935 state championship in football? That was quite a powerhouse. They finished the season with a 12-1 record, losing only to Norman, Okla., by a 27-7 score.

The Sandies, coached by Blair Cherry and Howard Lynch, averaged 28 points per game for a season's total of 364 to only 77 for all opponents. Eight of the season's opponents were held scoreless.

Member of that famed 1935 team, pictured above, and their present whereabouts are (left to right):

### First Row

George Wright, present address unknown; Bob Clesson, used car dealer in Los Angeles; Cecil Weatherly, cabinet shop operator, Amarillo; Grover Taylor, deceased; Wynne Crawford, Gates Rubber Co., Salina, Kansas; Newman Miller, Santa Fe RR, Clovis, N.M.; Jimmy Redder, unknown; Ray Cochran, General Mills, Amarillo; W. E. Smith, Plains Chevrolet Co., Amarillo.

### Caution Advised On Amateur Rule

At this time of the year there usually is a tendency for alumni of various institutions to conduct a proselyting or recruiting program with high school athletes.

It should be kept in mind by all high school athletes with remaining eligibility that under Article VIII, Section 8, any athlete who receives valuable consideration as a result of his athletic ability violates the Amateur Rule and can be declared ineligible.

It should also be kept in mind that the acceptance of lodging, meals, transportation tickets, or any other similar item can be construed as violating the Amateur Rule. If a boy or his parents pay for his transportation and maintenance it would not then be a violation of the Amateur Rule. Such acceptance from persons other than the immediate family, however, could be interpreted as a violation of the Amateur Rule.

Signing an athletic "letter of intent" which guarantees tuition, board and incidentals in return for athletic ability is also a violation of the Amateur Rule. A contestant forfeits his remaining high school eligibility at the time he signs an athletic letter of intent.

## MORE ON COUNCIL MEETING . . .

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 8) adequate progress on its own in combating the loss of school time problem, and it recommended that no definite action be taken but that additional meetings be held to further study the problem; also, that a brochure of the statistical information it gathered be prepared and mailed to all schools concerned, so they will be informed on the matter.

Although not included in the motion, the sub-committee also reported on a meeting with a six-member TMEA committee at which it was unanimously agreed that the League music sub-committee, the Music Advisory Committee and the TMEA executive committee should meet each June to discuss problems of mutual interest.

### Other Action

In other action the Council:

- Passed a motion to amend rule 15 of the tennis rules to provide for an alternate in boys' singles.
- Agreed to appoint a committee to study a proposal to limit all boys' and girls' basketball practice to specified seasons.
- Passed a motion to substitute the word "urged" for "authorized" in the first sentence of rule 16, of the one-act play rules.
- Passed a motion to add rule 3-g to the one-act play rules to

### Second Row

Rodney Carrington, unknown; Don Williams, unknown; Frank Storm, independent oil operator, Amarillo; Frankie Brunson, Colorado Interstate Gas Co., Richfield, Kansas; John Ellis Gill, Santa Fe RR, Clovis; Leonard Wallace, Panhandle Fruit Co., Amarillo; David Brittain, Penns Oil Co., Amarillo; Noble Hargrove, Colorado Interstate Gas Co., Amarillo; Ed Parcels, deceased.

### Third Row

Jack Nicholson, Santa Fe RR, Amarillo; Jack Isaacs, Dodson Chemical Co., Roswell, N.M.; Phil Earnest, unknown; Elwin Ricketts, American Smelting and Refining Co., Amarillo; J. W. Goodwin, deceased; Joe White, colonel, USAF, Air Academy, Colorado Springs; Joe Glover, deceased; John Storseth, building contractor, Amarillo; Elmer Wiseley, Pan American Airways, San Francisco; R. C. Waggoner, Sears Roebuck, Oklahoma City; Jim Rogers, dentist, Amarillo.

### Fourth Row

Brummett McClendon, Panhandle Fruit Co., Amarillo; Guy Clayton, optometrist, Dalhart; Harold Ricketts, Southwestern Bell Telephone, Amarillo; Carter Veazy, unknown; Carlos Briley, lieutenant colonel, USAF, Caribou, Maine; Red McDonald, air force, unknown; Karl

Rice, Blackburn Clothiers, Amarillo; John Denton, oil company, Saudi Arabia; Bud Coffman, unknown.

## Boosters Need Rules Explained

All public school administrators and coaches should keep in mind that it is a violation of both the Amateur Rule and the Award Rule for "outsiders," such as booster clubs, civic clubs or individuals, to pay for and sponsor trips for high school athletic teams to other athletic events such as college or bowl football games.

It is not a violation for high school athletic teams to be taken to college or bowl games, provided the trip is financed, sponsored and supervised exclusively by the school. Parents may pay expenses to athletic events for their own children or students can pay their own expenses and travel as a unit without violating League rules.

It is strongly recommended that outside organizations and individuals desiring to contribute to the athletic program give the money to the school for permanent installations, such as score boards and similar items on athletic fields and in gymnasiums, with such items remaining in the permanent possession of the school.

## Independent Interscholastic Groups Have Many Advantages, Responsibilities

By HARRIET MILLER  
State Superintendent of  
Public Instruction  
Montana

(EDITOR'S NOTE: On July 4, 1960, Miss Miller addressed the annual meeting of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations on the advantages of being an independent league or association. Following are some excerpts from her talk.)

Achievement through individual initiative is more than Independent Day oratory. . . . It has become too easy to accept increasing regulation at all levels of government. . . . The pattern has become so well established that now, whatever the problem, there is the in-

evitable proposal to have the government assume the responsibility for the solution. Usually, those who favor the broadening of governmental activities do so without the realization that as government assumes more and more responsibilities, individuals relinquish more and more rights and privileges. . . .

It has always been my conviction that . . . people do best and find greatest satisfaction in those achievements for which they have some responsibility and for which they assume some risk. . . . I believe that government is best which governs least. . . . As Superintendent of Public Instruction of a state which has a competent high school association, I have been surprised, from time to time, to observe some

agitation for placing the Association's functions with the office of the state superintendent. . . .

### Working Too Well

Each time the underlying cause has turned out to be dissatisfaction . . . with some regulation made by the Association which was disagreeable to those agitating for the change. Perhaps it is an oversimplification but I (feel) most of the agitation to do away with our Montana High School Association stemmed not from the feeling that the Association was not doing its job, but that it was doing it too well. . . . I am opposed to the state education agency's assuming the functions of the high school association. . . . Montana does not happen to have a state supervisor of health and physical education . . . (but even if we had) . . . I would not see any justification for replacing the high school association with the Department of Public Instruction as a regulatory agency. I believe that a fundamental difference exists between these two bodies. . . .

As I see it, the chief function of the high school association is the regulation of the competitive aspects of high school activities. This function is important, necessary and capable of clear definition. . . . (it is) . . . totally different from the functions of the state education agency and from the characteristic functions of local administrative units.

### Responsibilities

Along with these advantages, an independent association also has significant responsibilities. Perhaps the most important . . . (is) the responsibility for wise and careful self control. . . . its functions must always be in keeping with its purposes. The tendency to overextend its area of operation must be guarded against. The danger of excessive regulation must be avoided. . . . In addition, I think an independent association can do much to help establish a favorable climate for interscholastic competition through a positive public relations program, a program to help avoid undue emphasis on . . . interscholastic competition in relation to the total school program. This, I think, is an effective way of combating criticisms of overemphasis on athletics, overorganization of student activities and concentration on technicalities to the detriment of major values.

### Administrative Decisions

Local school districts should determine the place of extracurricular activities in the total school program. . . . These factors—content, emphasis, financing—are properly within the administrative realm of the state or local unit involved, depending on state laws and procedures. . . . Then, after these decisions have been made and the school wishes its students to have the opportunity to compete with students of other schools in a determined activity, then the role of the high school association becomes clear and distinct as that of a body established to regulate the conditions of such competition. The association's function is not

## Football Safe Activity According to Statistics

By DR. RHEA H. WILLIAMS  
State Athletic Director

Fatal accidents in all activities totaled 103,000 in 1959, according to figures released by the National Safety Council, with automobile accidents leading the list with approximately 28 per each 100,000 people. Industrial fatal accidents averaged 16 per 100,000; deaths from falls 12 per 100,000; drownings 4 per 100,000 and football fatalities ranked near the bottom of the list with an average of 1.1 per 100,000.

In the 15 to 19 year age bracket, the incidence of accidental fatality was 40 per 100,000, with football having a ratio of 1.16 per 100,000. On a national level, for the past ten years football fatalities have averaged 1.13 per 100,000, and in Texas for the same period the average is 1.09 per 100,000. It is much safer to charge the line in football than to ride in a "hot rod."

### Danger Overstressed

These data are given to emphasize the fact that football is not as dangerous as stressed in some publicity, which inevitably follows, when a fatality occurs in this sport. As can be seen from the above statistics, supervised football athletic programs are much safer than riding in a car, repairing roofs or swimming. Actually, it is a proved fact, from figures of the National Safety Council, that your son or daughter is much safer in any supervised program of athletics or recreation than they are when left to play unsupervised or to find their own source of entertainment.

Last year in Texas there were 917 schools which participated in the League football program. When you add the private and parochial schools which participate in their own League, you have a total of at least 1,000 schools playing football. There were at least 60,000 boys playing "A" football teams in Texas last year, 40,000 boys playing on "B" or "scrub" teams and an estimated 100,000 boys playing junior high or elementary football. This gives a grand total of approximately 200,000 boys playing foot-

ball in Texas last year, and these figures do not include college and city recreational programs.

### Two Fatalities

There were in the vicinity of 15,000 football games played, and untold numbers of contact scrimmages among these various football units, yet only one football fatality occurred this year and there is medical doubt if it could be attributed to football. All athletes must have medical examinations to participate, and this boy had been approved by his physician for athletic participation.

There is a possibility of injury in anything you do. Merely walking down the street is more dangerous than playing football, as attested by the 2.5 per 100,000 fatality list of 1959. Driving a car, repairing your roof, going swimming, taking the family on a "picnic"—all involve a risk of bodily injury or death. Yet, these activities on a per 100,000 basis are more dangerous than playing supervised football. No one is foolish enough to recommend that we become "hermits." Such a life would be boring and not worth living.

### Supervised Activities

Teenage boys and girls are full of energy, enthusiasm and adventure; and, if our schools and communities do not provide wholesome outlets, they will find their own ways to express these traits and some will be of an undesirable type. It is best to have these "energies" channeled into supervised educational activities rather than to allow them to run rampant. The function of the athletic program is to direct these youth "expressions" in such a way that they are expended in an educational and healthful fashion.

There will always be people who will pick out isolated instances and blow these up out of all proportion. This happens each time a football fatality occurs. They never analyze the total picture which, when viewed impartially, clearly indicates that supervised football participation is as safe as most normal activities a person pursues.

It is high time to "accentuate the positive" rather than the "negative" in the matter of participation in athletics. The emphasis should be on prevention of accidents in athletics, just as in preventing car accidents, and not in attempting to discredit athletics. The volatile energies of youth must and will find means of expression. The school, recreation, church and other community agencies are the places to expend these "energies" under supervised direction. The end results of uncontrolled activity for youth would be disastrous.

## Humble Preps For Playoffs

This year, for the first time, the Humble Oil and Refining Company will broadcast over a network of radio stations the conference AAAA and AAA championship football games throughout the state. All games in these two conferences will be broadcast from the quarter-finals through the state championship.

The conference AAAA state championship game will also be televised this year over a statewide television network. Unless the game is a sellout, the area within 75 miles of the site where the game is played will be blacked out. There is so much interest in this final game that the State Executive Committee feels it is a worthwhile public service for the high schools of Texas to have the final Conference AAAA football game televised.

The Humble Oil Southwest Conference announcers, headed by Kern Tips, will broadcast the games, and Kern Tips definitely will be the announcer on the telecast of the conference AAAA championship game. Special arrangements will be made at each game to pick up bands, cheers and other color; and the same interesting format that characterizes other Humble broadcasts and telecasts will be used in all championship broadcasts and telecasts for our high school games.

There will be a basic network of 20 stations which will carry the state championship conference AAAA and AAA football games throughout the state. Other stations will be added as the qualifying teams are certified. Consult your daily newspaper for the radio stations and television stations which will carry the games.

## BALL . . .

Continued from page 1)

this competition, I believe it must have its basis in the following points:

The students must be inspired and work in a group of fairly evenly matched competitors. Every contestant thus far has been an outstanding mathematics student, and in general completes third year algebra (college level) and analytic geometry and calculus which are a part of the mathematics curriculum at Ball High. Speed is important, but accuracy must also be maintained. Both of my state winners last spring completed the 75 problems in the allotted time of 30 minutes, but lost some 10 problems through errors. I presently have a student who seldom makes an error, but fails to complete all problems; nevertheless, he makes a remarkably high score. Perhaps some golden mean between speed and accuracy is desirable, weighted with respect to the temperament of the contestant.

As an achievement, the solution of the complex problems appears fantastic even to a professor of mathematics not trained in this peculiar skill and insight; hence, constant practice in competition is invaluable.

In general, 50% inspiration, 50% perspiration, along with the previous points, should get the job done.

Q. Does participation by a "B" squad in a basketball tournament count as one of the three tournaments a high school team is allowed to enter?

A. This interpretation involves Rule II of the Basketball Plan and the team-rule definition, Article VII, Section 23. Schools may enter an "A" squad which is competing for League honors and a "B" squad which is not competing for League honors. Each squad may enter three tournaments, but they must be kept separate and distinct from each other, and no boy may play in more than three tournaments a season.