

INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUER

VOL. XLIV

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NO. 6

3 New Items On April Ballot

In addition to the selection of a debate proposition for the 1961-62 school year (see separate story this issue) member schools of the League will have three measures to vote on when referendum ballots are mailed in early April. They are:

1. A revision of the definition of "credit" (Article VII, Section 14) designed to strengthen the scholastic requirements for eligibility for League competition.

2. A rule to limit boys' basketball teams to two matched games per week.

3. A rule prohibiting invitational boys' and girls' basketball tournament play on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, except during a school holiday season.

Passed by Council

All of these measures were passed last November by the Legislative Council and, if approved, will become effective for the 1961-62 school year. The Council approved the two basketball rules by a vote of 22-2, and approved the revised definition of credit by a vote of 18-6. Schools will receive ballots in April, will be permitted ten days to mark and return them, and the results of the vote will be announced on Saturday, May 6, at the annual League Breakfast and State Meeting of Delegates.

The League's present definition of credit, as given in Article VII, Section 14 of the Constitution and Contest Rules reads:

"A 'credit' means a unit which the school counts toward graduation, not necessarily in subjects in which the school is accredited by the Texas Education Agency."

Debate Handbook Supply Exhausted

The League's supply of debate handbooks is exhausted, and will be renewed.

The only source from which these may now be secured is from Dr. Bower Aly, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon. The price is \$4.05 per copy (make checks payable to Discussion and Debate Manual) if payment is enclosed with order. For schools desiring to be billed for the handbooks, the price is \$5.

The proposed definition on which member schools will vote defines a credit in this manner:

"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 credit" given for participation in school or club activities such as library or office assistant, student council representative, class officer, etc., may not be counted."

The two basketball rules were recommended by a special subcommittee last fall after a poll of more than 800 schools indicated a strong desire for such legislation. On the question of limiting boys' matched games to two per week 612 schools voted approval of such a measure and 254 voted disapproval. On the question of prohibiting invitational tournament play on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 660 schools indicated approval and 203 voted disapproval.

On the referendum ballot the two proposed rules will be worked in this manner:

1. No high school boys' basketball team shall be eligible for district honors if it, or any team member, has been allowed to participate in more than two matched (as distinguished from tournament) games per week.

2. No high school boys' or girls' basketball team shall be eligible for district honors if it has been allowed to participate in any invitational basketball tournament conducted on a Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, except during a school holiday season.

12 Regional Executive Committees At Work on Regional Meet Plans

The April weekend for regional meets is just around the corner and regional executive committees throughout the state are busily engaged in assisting regional directors in planning and scheduling regional meet literary, academic and track and field events.

These committees, composed of public school and administrators, have the responsibility for planning the meets to achieve a maximum efficiency with a minimum loss of school time, helping to secure contest judges and officials and conducting the meets at a minimum expense to member schools, contestants and host schools.

Regional executive committees appointed for the 1961-62 school year are:

Odessa

Region I, conference AAAA and AAA and Region VIII, conference B: Principal Gail Smith, Odessa Permian High School; Superintendents G. E. Thompson of Kermit and Wright Crane of Pyote.

Lubbock

Region I, conference AA, A and B: Superintendents Freeman Melton, Jr., Panhandle; S. P. Stewart, Gail; and Hubert S. Wheat, McCamey.

Stephenville

Region II, conference B: Superintendents James Lancaster, Bangs; Earl Hunt, Abbott; and W. P. Grounds, Talpa.

Dallas

Region II, conference AAAA and AAA: Principals John H. Guyer,

Denton, and Dale Douglas, Dallas Woodrow Wilson; Superintendent H. H. Chambers, Grand Prairie.

Denton

Region II, conference AA and A, and Region III, conference B: Superintendents W. O. Echols, Grapevine; Luther Pearson, Bridgeport; and Barrett Reeves, Sanger.

Kilgore

Region III, conference A, and Region IV, conference B: Superintendents J. C. Smith, Gilmer East Mountain, and Pruitt Mason, New London; Principal Kenneth Whitten, Joinerville Gaston.

Houston

Region III, conference AAAA and AAA, and Region V, conference B: Assistant Superintendent Edwin Martin, Houston; Superintendents George E. Thigpen, El Campo, and B. G. Caesar, Hempstead.

Brenham

Region III, conference AA: Superintendents Don Slocumb, Giddings; Floyd Burton, Humble; and Fred Thompson, Fredericksburg.

San Marcos

Region VI, conference B: Superintendents Paul J. Lewis, Garwood; Ray S. Nelson, Pflugerville; and Paul E. Barr, Rocksprings.

San Antonio

Region IV, conference AAAA and AAA: Principals Yancey Yarborough, San Marcos; Tom Bridges, San Antonio MacArthur High School; John Bowden, San Antonio Harlandale High School; and Everett Hart, San Antonio Alamo Heights High School.

Victoria

Region IV, conference AA and A: Superintendents Charles Naiser,



NEW DESIGNS FOR MUSIC COMPETITION AWARDS

New Music Contest Awards Now Available for Festivals

Rule 17 of the music plan of competition outlines a standard system of awards which is to be used in all regional music contests. This system was approved by the Music Advisory Committee, the Legislative Council and the State Executive Committee and is mandatory if any awards are to be presented as a result of regional competition.

All the awards which are available are pictured above. Ranking at the top of trophies since it requires a Division I rating in three different League music events is the Sweepstakes Trophy (bottom row, center). Bands must earn a Division I rating in marching, sight-reading and concert performances before they are eligible for this award.

Next most desirable is the Special Award plaque (bottom, left) which may be presented only to bands, orchestras or choral groups which achieve Division I ratings in both concert and sight-reading perform-

ances and which are not eligible for the sweepstakes trophy.

Possibly of equal importance to the individual winners is the Marching Trophy (bottom, right) which may be awarded to any band which earns a Division I rating in marching and the Event Award (top, left) which may be given to any band, orchestra or choral group which earns a Division I rating in either sight-reading or the concert performance. Neither of these awards is to be presented to any band which qualifies for the sweepstakes trophy nor any band, orchestra or choir which qualifies for the special award.

New Medals

New medals are available this year to recognize achievement of the individual student in the solo and ensemble contest. This system should be installed by the executive committee as quickly as the supply of old style medals is exhausted. Ranking at the top of awards to be earned is the large gold medal (top, right) which is presented to all students who achieve a Division I rating in Class I solo competition. A silver medal of the same design goes to Division I winners in Class II solo competition and a bronze medal of the same design will be given to Division I winners in Class III solo competition.

A new medal which will receive considerable attention is the award which will be presented to students who achieve Division I ratings in small ensemble competition (top, center). A gold medal of this design will go to Division I, Class I winners.

Sample Science Questions Offered

A great deal of interest is being shown in the League's new science contest and to help contestants prepare for the coming competitions some sample contest questions are published below. These are examples of Types of questions which will be used rather than an indication of the breadth of the subject matter to be covered. Not to be renewed.

Complete sets of mimeographed sample material may be ordered from the League Office.

In the spring meet competition, first and second place individual winners in each district will advance to regional, and first and second place regional winners will advance to State Meet.

Type I

Some questions will involve being able to work problems when given certain basic information. For example:

In turkeys, a dominant gene (R) produces the familiar bronze color; its recessive allele (r) results in red. Another dominant gene (H) results in normal feathers; its recessive allele (h) produces feathers without webbing, so they resemble tufts of hair. These two characteristics are not linked.

1. Turkeys of genotype RR are crossed with bronze turkeys that are

heterozygotic for the condition. Results of many such crosses are likely to be:

- A 9:3:3:1 ratio of four different phenotypes.
- A ratio of three bronze to one red.
- 50% bronze and 50% red.
- All bronze.
- All red.
- Crossing heterozygotic bronze turkeys with red turkeys would most likely produce:
 - A ratio of three bronze to one red.
 - 50% bronze and 50% red.
 - All bronze.
 - All red.
 - None of the other answers.
 - There is insufficient information to predict the results.
- Crossing two heterozygotic bronze turkeys would most likely produce:
 - 100% heterozygotic bronze turkeys.
 - 50% heterozygotic bronze and 50% homozygotic bronze.
 - 75% heterozygotic bronze and 25% red.
 - 25% homozygotic bronze, 50% heterozygotic bronze and 25% red.
 - 50% bronze and 50% red.

Type II

Other questions will be of the type having more than one correct answer, and all of the correct answers must be found. Examples:

ners. A silver medal will be presented to Division I, Class II winners and Class III winners will receive a bronze ensemble medal. Also new during this school year is the special medal which was available last fall for the winners in the twirling contest (top, left). Since the rules permit only Class I and Class III competition in twirling, the gold medal will be presented to Division I, Class I winners and a bronze twirling medal should go to the Division I, Class III winners.

Awards Available

Although the C&S Sporting Goods Company and the Dodge Trophy Company have been most cooperative in designing and supplying special trophies for League music competition, no exclusive contract has ever been executed. Regional Executive Committees are at liberty to purchase the specified music awards anywhere they are available; however, extreme care should be exercised to insure that the medals and trophies are of top quality and of the proper design.

NCAA Rule Gets 'Hands Off' Vote

The State Executive Committee of the League voted earlier this month that the National Collegiate Athletic Association has no right or authority to interfere with League jurisdiction, and adopted a "hands off" policy concerning the sanctioning of all-star football and basketball games in Texas.

The meeting was called to hear petitions from five groups seeking all-star game approval as a result of a recently-passed NCAA all-star rule. Groups present at the meeting represented the Oil Bowl Game at Wichita Falls, the Panhandle Grid Classic at Amarillo, the Lions Bi-County All-Star Game at Arlington, the Greenbelt Bowl at Childress and the Prep All America Game staged annually at Baton Rouge, La.

New Rule Passed

The new NCAA rule, passed in

January, stipulates that a high school graduate who participates in an all-star football or basketball game not specifically approved by the appropriate state high school athletic association is ineligible for his first year of varsity athletic competition.

The committee's first meeting on the matter came in late January, shortly after passage of the rule. At that time preliminary investigation of the League's position was undertaken and it was decided to postpone a final decision until petitioning parties could be heard.

At the close of the meeting a lengthy statement was issued by the committee outlining the League's position. In a nutshell, it pointed out that the League has no jurisdiction over high school graduates or the activities of private groups or organizations, that the NCAA had

no authority to add to or detract from the League's jurisdiction and that the new rule is a college eligibility rule and in no way involves the activities of the League or its member schools.

Petitioners present for the meeting were Harold L. Story and W. A. Spoons, Wichita Falls; Frank Walsh and Frank Hodnik, Amarillo; Bo Harris and Harold Eppes, Arlington; Jeff Henderson, Dr. Bob Jones and Morris Higley, Childress; and Mose Simms, Oklahoma City.

Text of Statement

The complete text of the committee's statement:

At its 55th annual meeting in January the National Collegiate Athletic Association passed legislation to deny a college athlete a year of varsity competition for participation in any all-star football or basketball game not specifically approved by the appropriate high school athletic association. It said: "... He (a student athlete) shall be denied his first year of varsity athletic competition if, following his graduation from high school and before his enrollment in college, he was a member of a squad which engaged in any all-star football or basketball contest which was not specifically approved by the appropriate state high school athletic association or, if interstate, by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations or all of the state high school athletic associations involved."

After careful consideration of this new rule in the light of the nature of the University Interscholastic League's membership, its stated objectives, its field of operation and the scope of its constitutional authority, it is the decision of this committee that the University Interscholastic League has no jurisdiction to either approve or disapprove all-star games in Texas involving students who have graduated from high school.

No Provisions

The League does have, at present, certain rules concerning all-star games but, as outlined below, these rules are only applicable to and enforceable against undergraduate students and/or member schools of the League. There are no provisions for extending application and/or enforcement to non-students or non-school groups and organizations.

Since the University Interscholastic League is not a member of, nor eligible for membership in, the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the NCAA has no authority or right to add to or detract from the authority and jurisdiction of the League, which passage of the all-star rule has attempted to do. Conversely, since the League is an organization of public schools below collegiate rank, and NCAA membership is restricted to schools of collegiate rank, the League has no authority or right to become involved in upholding, passing on, interpreting or carrying out any rule affecting the eligibility of college athletes.

In view of these conditions, any group petitioning the University Interscholastic League for approval of an all-star game in Texas can only be referred to the organization having responsibility in the case—the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Since the new rule is NCAA legislation, the executive and judicial powers involved in its application, interpretation and enforcement must also reside in the NCAA. The fact remains that if such an attempt is made as a condition of college eligibility, then the NCAA must bear the resulting responsibility.

Jurisdiction Terminates

The University Interscholastic League, under its constitution, is an organization of public schools of Texas below collegiate rank; its purpose is to foster interschool com-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Many Transfers Made for One-Act Play Meets; Nine Area Meets Set

Many changes have been made in the plan for spring meet one-act play competition, including the establishment of nine area one-act play contests at two different sites and numerous interdistrict trans-

fers of participating schools to achieve a more balanced competition.

The area meets and the district transfers apply only to one-act play contests and do not affect any other

contests.

Area meet sites are at Texas Tech, Lubbock, and Victoria College, Victoria.

Districts scheduled for area meet competition must complete their district one-act play contests by March 26 to allow ample time for completion of area meets prior to the April 21-22 regional meet weekend.

Area Meets

- The area meets and sites are:
- Lubbock: Winners of one-act play in districts 1 and 2 in conference AA.
 - Lubbock: Winners of districts 5, 6 and 7 in AA.
 - Lubbock: Winners of districts 1 and 2 in A.
 - Lubbock: Winners of districts 4, 5 and 6 in A.
 - Victoria: Winners of districts 23, 24 and 27 in A.
 - Lubbock: Winners of districts 1, 2 and 12 in B.
 - Lubbock: Winners of districts 3 and 4 in B.
 - Lubbock: Winners of districts 7, 9 and 11 in B.
 - Lubbock: Winners of districts 14 and 15 in B.
 - District directors of each district involved will be considered members of an area meet executive committee and will be responsible for
- (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

error than the length of the meter bar.

Type III

A third type of question will involve the ability of the contestant to interpret data. Example:

In discussing the nature of light, physicists have found it convenient to speak of the wave nature of light and the quantum nature of light. Below are listed a number of observations and facts about light. Evaluate each of these observations to determine which of the following statements is most appropriate.

- The observation supports the wave theory of light, and it does not support the quantum theory of light.
 - The observation supports the quantum theory of light, and it does not support the wave theory.
 - The observation is consistent with both the quantum and the wave theories of light.
 - The observation is inconsistent with both quantum and wave theories of light.
- For each observation below, place the letter of the most appropriate statement above on your answer sheet.
- Some substances emit electrons when they absorb light.
 - Rays of light are reflected from a mirror.
- (Continued on Page 3, Col. 8)

Mistakes Are Maid

Administrators, teachers, members of the student body and football fans of Corpus Christi's Roy Miller High School should be congratulated for their restraint. As yet, the *Leaguer* has not been deluged with protests, dire threats and letters of indignation.

In last month's issue an unexplainable and inexcusable error popped up in a big, bold headline proclaiming W. R. Ray, a crosstown rival, as conference AAAA state football champion for the 1960 season. Of course the accompanying story and picture properly gave the title to Miller, but nevertheless the headline, sticking out like the proverbial sore thumb, was there. In short, somebody goofed, regardless of the fact that the headline was proofread (?) three different times.

Our first thought was to take cover and blame the printer, since printers are accustomed to that sort of thing. But, being more honest than accurate, we couldn't. The next thought was to adopt the philosophy another editor once used. He said: "You will undoubtedly find many errors in each issue of this publication. They are put there on purpose. Some people make a hobby of seeking faults, and we like to print something for everyone."

In the final analysis, we guess, the best procedure is simply to say "we're sorry," and offer congratulations to Miller High School on winning the state championship.

Science Contest

All public school administrators will, we hope, call to the attention of their science teachers the new League science contest. Sample questions will be found in this issue of the *Leaguer*, as will the recommended reading list.

Essay Contest Dangers

Whenever a group or organization has something to promote, either selfishly or otherwise, their first thoughts seem to turn to an essay contest for school students. Throughout the nation hundreds of organizations and firms annually award valuable cash prizes for essays on topics dear to the hearts of the promoters. Often, too, the rules and conditions for such contests are misleading.

For example, at least one nationwide contest last year reported that "the National Association of Secondary School Principals has placed this contest on the approved list . . . for 1959-60." This, of course, was true enough; what school administrators should remember is that such approval does not necessarily mean that the contest is conducted within the limits of the League Award Rule.

Most of these contests are conducted on an interschool basis, and most award prizes in excess of the Awards Rule limits. Students who win one of these become ineligible for League competition. Administrators should not be confused by these contests and they should double-check the eligibility of students they certify to compete in the League's spring meet contests.

Publicize Scholarships

A number of valuable scholarships are available to winners of League literary and academic contests. These are listed on page 160 of the *Constitution and Contest Rules*. Many contestants will not be aware of these awards unless they are publicized locally. We suggest that all principals enlist the aid of their school newspapers in providing this scholarship information for League contestants.

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. Rouse, Grady Rylander, Jerre S. Williams, Dr. Rhea Williams.

Legislative Council: Joe Barnes, Chairman; Nat Williams, O. W. Marcom, Noel Johnson, R. W. Standefer, Jr., Bert Ezzell, Howard A. Allen, H. A. Hefner, E. D. Cleveland, Fred Covin, Randall Simpson, O. T. Jones, Harlan Andrews, George Thigpen, P. J. Dodson, E. O. Martin, A. W. Norton, John S. Gillett, J. L. Buckley, W. C. Andrews, Garland P. Ferguson, W. C. Underwood, D. A. Swope, C. H. Evans, 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

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OFFICIAL NOTICES

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.

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.

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.

MUSIC RULES

In the *Constitution and Contest Rules*, delete the last five words of the first paragraph of Rule 17, page 95, which read ". . . declare ineligible for music competition." Alter 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-c, page 98, of the rules for music contests.

SPEECH RULES

In the *Constitution and Contest Rules*, delete the first paragraph of Rule 12, page 49, 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 (Beaumont), Goodrich, Hamlin, Lamesa, Miranda City, Morton, Poth, Queen City, Northside (now John Marshall) (San Antonio), Timpan 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 the Football Code.

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.

JOSHUA

Joshua High School placed on probation in football for the 1961 season for violation of the Football Code.

GODLEY

Godley High School suspended in football for the 1961 season and placed on probation for the 1962 season for violation of the Football Code.

SAM HOUSTON

Sam Houston High School, San Antonio, suspended in football and disqualified from district honors for the 1960 season and disqualified from district honors for the 1961 season for violation of the Football Code and Rule 18 of the Football Plan.

UVALDE

Uvalde High School placed on probation in football for the 1961 season for violation of the Football Code and Rule 18 of the Football Plan.

REGIONAL MEETS

Because the normal weekend for regional meets coincides with the Easter weekend in 1962, the League calendar has been adjusted to set 1962 regional meets for April 13-14, 1962, instead of April 20-21.

SPELLING CORRECTION

In the League spelling bulletin, page 4, column 6, 12th word from the top, the word should be "wiener" instead of "weiner."

AMATEUR RULE

The Southwest Conference on October 26, 1960, requested that the State Executive Committee of the University Interscholastic League rule on whether or not their proposed pre-enrollment applications, which the other members of the Southwest Conference schools have agreed to abide by, would be in violation of Article VIII, Section 8, of the Amateur Rule of the League.

This pre-enrollment application is an application whereby a high school athlete files his application to enroll in a specified institution of higher learning. After a student

Peeking Over the Shoulder Of a One-Act Play Judge

By DR. LOREN WINSHIP
Chairman, Department of Drama
The University of Texas

(EDITOR'S NOTE: These observations were taken from notes made by Dr. Winship while judging League one-act play contests in recent years. He has served as a critic judge for 180 high school and college play contests and festivals and about 150 speech contests, and has seen almost 1,500 amateur productions of plays.)

Contest No. 162

The play *IS* the thing. Directors in this contest have all selected well written ones: *Happy Journey*, *Sparkin'*, *Aria Da Capo*, *Master Pierre Patelin*, and an excellent new play, *Rose of Sharon*. No cheap junk here. Of course, some of these have been used many times in Texas competition. However, the competent critic judge must not penalize a cast merely because the director chooses one of the good, older plays. If the directors in this contest select their long plays with the same care they have used in selecting these, drama programs at their schools must have vitality and strong educational values for the students.

Contest No. 165

A production of *Death of the Hired Man* failed to win first place tonight because the boy playing the husband was obviously under-rehearsed. Also, he was too small, and younger than the other quite good members of the cast. After the critique the director explained why she used this boy. She stated that her principal, an ex-coach, had taken out of the cast the lad who had won the part in the tryouts. It seemed that a sixth member of a golf team was needed, the actor playing golf, so the principal assigned him to the team. This occurred four days before the play contest. The director had no other choice but to use the boy who finally took the role of the husband in the contest performance.

I learned later that the golf team placed sixth in a six-school match on the same day the cast lost the play contest. The play company could have easily won its contest, but the golf team was a last place outfit with or without the actor.

This situation, with many variations, occurs with alarming and increasing frequency. In most of our high schools athletics have become the dominant feature of the school program. Coaches rarely show any inclination to cooperate with play directors when problems arise concerning students or facilities which both wish to use.

NCAA . . .

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 8)

petition among member schools. A graduated high school senior ceases to be a student in a school whose athletic activities the League has any control, and, at the same time, loses his rights and eligibility to thereafter participate in League contests. When a student graduates, he passes beyond the jurisdiction of his former school, and his former school can no longer control his activities or be held responsible for them. Likewise, the League's jurisdiction over the student terminates, although it is retained over his former school.

Also, as an organization dealing exclusively with activities by and for its member schools, the League has no authority, nor does it attempt to claim or exert any authority, to regulate or control the activities of private individuals, groups or organizations engaged in the sponsorship of all-star games or any other activities.

has filed his application to enroll in a particular institution, the other Southwest Conference schools mutually agree to respect his decision and not contact him relative to enrollment in their respective institutions. This pre-enrollment application involves no financial remuneration whatsoever, as it is only an application to enroll in an institution of higher learning.

On November 14, the State Executive Committee of the League made the following interpretation: "That the pre-enrollment application presented to the State Executive Committee by the Southwest Conference Committee on October 26, 1960, shall not be construed as a violation of the Amateur Rule." It should be noted that the signing of the "letter of intent" or the signing of an "application for financial aid" is construed by the State Executive Committee as a violation of the Amateur Rule and that any high school player who signs such a contract is ineligible when it is proven before the proper committee.

JOURNALISM CONTESTS

There will be no district meet journalism contests scheduled for the 1961 spring meet. All journalism competition will begin at the regional meet level.

FOOTBALL RULES

The 1961 NCAA football rules with the free substitution rule shall govern all League football games for the 1961 season.

Students are often forbidden to participate in other phases of the League program if they are listed as members of any athletic team. Winning some kind of ball game is all important, and the overall development of the individual student is subordinated to participation in athletics.

Such exploitation of high school boys and girls is reprehensible. Unless it can be controlled in the future, all school activities, including athletics, eventually face substantial reduction or elimination. Those who seek to maintain the enormously valuable non-athletic contests included in the Interscholastic League program are faced with no more serious problem than the increasing emphasis which is being placed upon winning ball games.

Contest No. 167

What a badly organized contest! No rehearsal time for visiting companies, properties not assembled, stage littered with dirty athletic uniforms, no time keeper, house lights remained on during the first two plays, and the contest started thirty minutes late for no good reason. The directors said there had been no planning meeting before the contest. The only information they received was notification from the district one-act play contest director stating the time and place of the contest. He gave them no opportunity to express choices and opinions.

Apparently, no use was made of the carefully prepared contest materials and information furnished free by the League director of drama activities. During the critique following the contest it was suggested that, instead of placing so much blame upon the district director, each play director recognize his responsibility to his school and students by insisting that a planning meeting be held in order to make arrangements which would result in a more educationally beneficial contest. Most of the criticisms about contests can be eliminated if they are properly organized in advance.

Contest No. 171

League records show that few plays about teenage characters win area, regional, or state contests. Directors continue to use them despite clear evidence that they are usually poor plays for any purpose. *Sugar and Spice* was in this contest. It is a weak play with a flimsy contrived plot, and its three teenage characters are badly drawn.

High school actors are almost invariably more effective in roles far removed from their own age level and from their immediate surroundings. Few plays whose principal roles are teenage characters offer a challenge to the actor which he can hope to meet with success. Local audiences will laugh at the actor, not with the character he attempts to portray. Other audiences will laugh not at all because the characters are not believable. Clever acting and creative directing are required to make even the best teenage roles acceptable.

The director of *Sugar and Spice* is not creative and is obviously not capable of getting her actors to portray these silly characters. These are caricatures, not characters. Certain play publishers to the contrary notwithstanding, the so-called teenage play is usually trivial material which no administrator or self-respecting drama or English teacher would dream of including on any required reading list.

If it is not fit to put in the school library, it is not fit to put on the school stage.

Contest No. 174

Tonight, for the first time in my judging experience, I was forced to halt a performance and appeal to an audience for courteous treatment of a visiting cast. There had been many boos, vulgar expressions, whistling at actors, and stamping of feet. The principal of the host school sat at the rear of the gymnasium-auditorium and made no move to stop the bedlam.

When it was no longer possible to hear the actors, I stopped the show, rang down the curtain, and spoke of the importance of sportsmanship, proper behavior for ladies and gentlemen, and the responsibilities of the host school to visitors. The situation improved somewhat after these remarks, but the audience was never well behaved.

The noisy enthusiasm which we accept these days at basketball or football games becomes bad manners in a theatre. Students should be taught to behave properly in both situations. It is inconceivable that administrators and teachers would work in a school where rudeness and vulgarity appear to be the rule rather than the exception. Most audiences at League play contests

make a point of being considerate of each competing company.

Contest No. 176

The director, a physical education teacher who erroneously referred to himself as the "coach" of one of the plays in the contest, said, "I didn't have time to do a good play, so I got one which a publisher's catalogue described as 'easy to do.' Besides, my principal would not let me use a royalty play this year." During the critique he admitted that the play was not at all "easy to do," and actually required more rehearsals than did the "good play" he used last year (*The Potboiler*).

There is probably no such thing as a good, non-royalty play which is "easy to do." Those which require no royalty are low quality plays which do not warrant production fees. Exceptions are those upon which the copyright has expired. (*The Boor*, *The Romancers*, *Master Pierre Patelin*, etc.)

Why do some administrators insist upon using shoddy plays with any expectation that such material will properly represent their schools in play contests? And, why enter any contest unless the school can be proud of its entry? Also, I wonder why a totally unprepared teacher is forced to direct a play. Would he be required to direct the orchestra or coach the basketball team?

Good play production requires the director to be qualified by academic training in an educational theatre just as music directors and coaches are qualified by training in their fields.

General Observations

The least efficient method of play judging is the use of three judges, and it makes little or no difference that they know good production from bad. Use of this plan promotes the concept that the primary aim of participation in the contest is to win. The educational advantages which come from the critique of the expert judge are almost always missing when three judges are employed.

A three-judge critique is rarely satisfactory to the contestants because more than one person made the final choices. Decisions of three judge panels often result in compromise which deny the best play and actors their just due. Thus ill feeling and unwarranted criticism of the contest are often engendered.

If a suitable critic judge is not available, directors should request that seven or more persons be selected to rank the plays. No conference between the judges should be allowed. Rankings may be totaled and averaged to determine the winners.

Good judging by a single qualified critic is essential if the one-act play contest is to be justified as a sound method of stimulating interest in drama. Fortunately for the efforts of the directors and students, more than half of the play contests are judged by an expert critic.

Planning Meetings

Because of its importance in play contest work, we reemphasize the need to hold pre-contest planning meetings. Individual directors representing each school in the contest and the district, area, or regional director of one-act play should meet and agree upon details about scenery and props, time and place, judging and the critique, etc. Failure to hold such a meeting is to invite misunderstanding.

Educational benefits inherent in any well managed contest are likely to be missing unless the event is planned in advance by those who will participate in it. There is very little wrong with a play contest which an efficient organization and qualified-judging will not remedy.

The League and Drama

There is more dramatics per capita in Texas schools than any in the nation. This fact has been proved by the late Ernest Bavelly and others. Participation in the University Interscholastic League one-act play contest has enabled thousands of students to become citizens who appreciate and understand more fully the greatest and the most human of all the arts, the art of the theatre. It has stimulated hundreds more to use their high school theatre training as a leisure time activity in life after graduation. It has encouraged scores of Texas boys and girls to become drama teachers or to enter some phase of professional theatre work.

Competition in drama is an historically proved means of creating interest in educational theatre and improving the quality of play production. No other organization has played so important a role in developing theatre in the Southwest as has the Interscholastic League with its outstandingly successful program of play competition.

SPEECH AND THEATRE

BY JERRY ROLLINS POWELL

At least once a week I receive a letter from someone asking that I send them the *Leaguer* because they "never see it—the coach gets it and hides it. . . ."

There is a simple remedy for this. All that you have to do to get your own personal copy of this publication is to send us a letter asking that your name be placed on the mailing list. *Do this each year* because the list is tossed out each summer. It is just flat impossible to keep it up-to-date for the unfortunate reason that teachers are job-hoppers and move about with amazing rapidity. There are but two more issues of the *Leaguer* and if you want 'em, be sure to send us a request—and do the same thing next September.

One-Act Transfers

Please note elsewhere in this issue the article concerning the district one-act play transfers. There are this year a considerable number of these adjustments made in order to reduce the jam-up of plays at the regional meet and to provide adequate competition at the district meet. Also, we have set up nine area meets (mostly in the Lubbock area) and while these extra contests mean more work for all of us who are involved, they are necessary to make one-act play competition more equitable.

In italics, let me remind you that if your school is involved in an area meet this year, your district contest in one-act play must be completed by March 26. Those of you in conferences AA and A should check with your administration about these adjustments as well as those in conference B. For the first time, I believe, the AA schools are having area meets and many of the A's are new to the process.

Still on the subject of one-act play: there is a deadline coming up on March 3 which is the deadline for filing your one-act play title with this office. This year, as last, we will send to you (or rather, you were sent) an official one-act play title card on which you are to indicate the one-act play selection you have made, plus some other information we will need in order to complete our files. Please try to be prompt about getting your title in to us so that collect phone calls won't be necessary to keep you from being disappointed.

Debate Ballots

Now then, the debate balloting. The ballots we sent to schools (which send us orders for the debate kits) were simple and to the point and the returns were ample. The areas were:

1. How should the President of the United States be selected?
2. What should be the role of the Federal Government in education?
3. How can television best serve the public interest?

The education area is the one chosen by Texas.

The latter one can be dismissed—and was, by you—but some discussion should be made of the first two. During the weeks that the ballots were coming in, the voting swung, pendulum-like, between number one and number two, so that first one and then the other assumed the top spot. Not until the final ballot arrived on January 25 was the issue decided. To describe just how close it was, this morning (January 26) a too-late ballot arrived which would have reversed the standing and made Texas' choice item number one instead of number two.

So, again, in just three years, Texas has elected to debate the ever-important education topic. Of course, the other 49 states must be counted and, advance information indicating that the television thing is not in the running, the national decision may go either of the other two ways.

Some Possibilities

On a personal note, I would enjoy seeing the education bit win instead of the election-of-the-president question. For one thing, the method of selection of the President of the United States has been chewed on for years and no particular conclusion, not emotionally arrived at, has been made. Kennedy's election was close enough to revive interest in the problem, but if the electoral college question is selected we are likely to wind up with two unhappy possibilities.

One of them is that Congress will take up the question and eventually see to it that we change our way of president-electing—in which case the national debate question would be somewhat moot. The second possibility is that Congress may make it quite clear that we will not change the election laws and then we are stuck with a dead horse.

But, shucks, that's a personal opinion, and if the election thing is selected nationally we'll be officially enthusiastic about it.

Volatile Question

The question of the Federal Government going into the education business is a volatile one—and one which should provide a good deal of interesting jawing. Some areas of the state are rather militantly opposed to the Federal Government's getting into education in any manner, and point out with a vibrating index finger that "creeping socialism" is getting more creepy with every passing day. Others accept the premise that education is a function of the State (that is, the Federal Government) and is everybody's business. The acceptance is with reservations, however. But it is often the reservation that makes for good debate.

The question is timely and will remain so for a long time to come if for no other reason than that the people of the nation are mobile. This same mobility will always point up the inequities of money, facilities, and teacher qualification from state to state. It is a cinch that more money is needed. It is a cinch that more facilities are needed. It is a lead pipe cinch that some states will have to have federal aid if they are to provide the type of education for their youngsters that is owed to them.

Me, I say bring on the federal aid. The Federal Government has always been active in the field of education—much more so than many people realize. The Federal Constitution provides for political ideals of justice, liberty, and general welfare—which equates nicely with the needs of education. The power to levy taxes, the role of the Federal Government in military education, the protection of chartered educational institutions, the power of the President to make certain appointments (such as the Commissioner of Education), the Supreme Court's jurisdiction over many cases involving education, the Federal Land Grants, the Hatch Act, the Morrill Act, the Smith-Hughes Act, the G.I. Bill, and other items so very numerous definitely put the feds into education.

Take a look at the history of education and see for himself. Man alive, this question can be a dandy. I hope it makes it.

This Year's Changes

It would be wise of you to take a long, searching look at the current rule book just to refresh your memory about how the contests are supposed to be organized. Note the rule changes affecting your sponsorship such as the minimum time limit in extemp speaking and the retention of the topic slip. Go over the signal standards (approximately the same for all contests)—they are easy to understand and use. Inform your junior declaimers of the extra thirty seconds. Do your homework!

The T.S.A. Newsletter arrived a day or two ago and if you did not receive your copy of that publication it was because you didn't pay your dues. A cursory count indicates that but (approximately) 160 high school and junior high teachers throughout the state are members. The 57-58 list showed something like 105 members from the public schools. The increase is quite good, sure, but out of 1500 League-member schools?

Out of about 600 directors of one-act play? Out of 550 debate coaches? Out of 785 extemporaneous speaking sponsors?

Reg Holland has placed an editorial in the Newsletter which you might note. He answers a question or two which may have been on your mind about the new contests for next year. The committee which did the efficient work on revision of the speech and drama organization for public schools, now pending before the Texas Education Agency, gave a brief report in the Newsletter. See? Missing something, aren't you?

Planning Meeting

And if you did not have a planning meeting with the other directors in your district, go to the foot of the class.



HIGH SCHOOL PRESS

BY J. ROY MOSES, JR.

It has become more or less traditional that these opening paragraphs each February be devoted to a report on Interscholastic League Press Conference membership for the current school year. So, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I report that the 1960-61 membership has set a new ILPC enrollment record. We now have 344 members on the books, which is 13 more than last year and 10 more than the record 334 set in 1958-59.

The breakdown this year (with last year's figures in brackets) is: 286 (281) high schools; 54 (47) junior high schools; and 4 (3) associate members. The only cloud in the picture is the fact that an increase in membership has also brought an increase in the number of members ordering criticisms, and we are already hard pressed to find enough critics to get the criticisms completed early enough.

This year 76% of our members 263 ordered criticisms, compared to just under 71% (234) last year. I think it is inevitable that the criticism fee will have to be increased to four dollars, of possibly five, in the very near future; if not next year, then perhaps the next. Good critics are scarce at the prevailing rate.

Looking over the membership year I found a number of interesting notes, comments, requests, etc., in the "What would you like to see discussed in the High School Press column . . ." blank. I'll try to comment on as many of these as possible in this and future issues, starting with the question "Why don't we have spring meet journalism contests for junior high schools?"

This has been answered before, but for the sake of our newcomers at the junior high level it might be worth repeating. Some half dozen, or so, years ago, junior highs were allowed to participate in the journalism regional contests in competition with conference B schools and, on occasions, JH students advanced to, and won, at the State Meet journalism contest in Austin.

But then the Legislative Council vetoed the idea, and said cease and desist. Since that time junior highs have been limited to district meet journalism competition, but, like in all other district meet contests for junior highs, the individual schools and teachers involved had to take the initiative and set up the contest. The League Office would, of course, provide the contest material, but all other details had to be handled locally. To my knowledge, none have been held.

This year it looks like the ice may be broken, for the eight junior highs in Austin are scheduling a district meet journalism contest. They are altering the rules somewhat, which is permissible for junior high districts if it is agreeable to all concerned, and I will look forward to seeing how the meet goes.

They plan to offer all contest events except copyreading but they will be handled as separate events. A contestant may enter any or all of them, although as I understand it each school will be limited to two students per event. Judging will be done on a "superior, good and fair" basis rather than numerically, and certificates of rating will be given to all contestants in each event.

Another question: How should editors be selected? Should the student body be allowed to vote on them. Answer: NO.

I have sat in on a number of sponsor discussions of this topic, and invariably the consensus has been that the sponsor should appoint the key staff people—or at least have them appointed by a faculty editorial board, of which the sponsor is a member. After all, you, the sponsor, are going to have to work with the editor and be more or less responsible for what is published in the paper, and popularity is no measure of journalistic ability, integrity or responsibility.

The most frequently mentioned topics were financial—how to make money with outside projects, how to cut publication costs, how to increase circulation, how to get some subsidy from the school board, etc. For these questions, of course, there is no pat answer, for each local situation is different.

A couple of years ago, however, Bob Knight, then sponsor of the Midland High School BULLDOG and now research and publications assistant in the administrative offices of the Midland schools, conducted a limited survey along these lines and came up with some interesting replies and information. Some of the ideas for helping to cut costs:

1. Borrow engravings from local newspaper.
2. Maintain school darkroom to cut costs of developing and printing pictures.

3. Use plastic engravings if possible.
4. Consider offset printing. (A number of papers have gone to offset this year, and some preliminary work has been undertaken for a pamphlet on offset production.)
5. Insist that advertising revenue exceed actual cash needs—at least a little; try to build up a reserve against those rainy days that always come.
6. Some money-making suggestions that have been found successful:
 - a. A queen coronation netted \$1,000 at Longview; every senior girl could participate if she sold \$15 worth of tickets.
 - b. Miss Your School Contest—patterned after Miss America contest by Sweetwater; earned about \$100.
 - c. Selling football programs, including ads; netted about \$1,000 for Sweetwater.
 - d. Staging paid assemblies.
 - e. Selling football ribbons—cost about 3 cents, sell for 10 cents.
 - f. Football concessions.
 - g. Dances.

Of course there are lots of other ideas, but as was pointed out, this was only a limited survey. The survey also showed, and some financially distressed staffs may find this difficult to believe, that some papers do receive subsidy from their schools. In fact, 12 schools reported a total of \$12,927 in subsidy; the largest was \$3,058 received by Odessa High School and the smallest was \$300 received by University High in Waco. (Remember, these figures are two years old.)

Of these 12 papers reporting, seven were subsidized 100% by their schools; one reported 45%, one 30%, one 20%, and one 14% and one failed to give a percentage. All but one of those receiving 100% subsidy distributed copies free, and none used advertising.

Six of the papers had no ads and free distribution; one had no ads and paid circulation; four used ads and paid circulation; and only one used ads and had free circulation.

This, of course, doesn't prove anything, nor is it likely to help those already in the red this year, but it might provide an interesting thought or two.

At the Stephenville Student Activities Conference I ran across an interesting situation that may be more widespread than I realized. . . and I wonder. One sponsor and her students said their principal would not allow them to use teachers' first names in any manner in their papers—not even in first reference in a story.

The objection seems to be that if the students read the teachers' first names, it might lead to over familiarity—calling teachers by their first names. Does anybody else have this problem?

An unrelated thought or two: Reports from some of our ILPC critics say school newspapers are, generally, better than ever this year. . . TCU's Dr. Max Haddick, a frequent speaker at high school press gatherings and one of our most reliable critics, reports he is at work on a rather comprehensive pamphlet on getting rid of the "form and formula" feature—senior spotlight and all that jazz. . . he says ILPC can distribute it when he finishes it. . . how many of you thought of "pegging" a short senior ring feature on the fact that 1961 is the same whether read right-side-up or upside down? . . . the SOUTHERNER at Austin's Travis High School did. . . plans are afoot to attend the Columbia Scholastic Press Association convention in New York in early March, along with Jimmy Paschal of Amarillo High, Robert Wylie of Amarillo Palo Duro High, Mrs. Norma Foreman, Amarillo, Pampa, Mrs. Martha Hankins, Paris. . . and perhaps some others. . . I hear it's one of the best meetings of its type. . . might be able to pick up some information to pass along that would be of some value.

The typewriting competition, started in 1926, is one of the most popular of all of the University Interscholastic League's literary and academic contests. In the sense that every first-year typing student is "trying out for the team," an estimated 17,500 students from 650 schools participated in this program last year.

Austin Junior Highs Try New Contests

By MRS. NAN ELKINS
Speech Teacher
Allan Junior High School
Austin, Texas

Austin junior high schools, in a rash of good feeling and a spirit of adventure, decided for this year's spring meet to experiment for the University Interscholastic League and try out, with some adjustments, the new speech contests which are to be introduced to the entire state for the 1961-62 school year.

Since there are eight of us, we divided areas of responsibility to relieve the host school of many small chores and permit them to concentrate on the physical set-up of the contest. Judges are to be obtained by visiting schools and, in our planning meeting, names of possible judges were submitted to all schools. In this manner we all knew ahead of time who the potential judges were, and had the opportunity to praise or protest them at that time.

Allan is to be the host school for the event, responsible for setting up physical space and providing chairs, timekeepers, doorkeepers, etc. We also agreed that each contestant is to receive a certificate with his name, contest and rating on it. First place or superior ratings will receive a ribbon as well.

Since each school has a one-woman department, with enrollments of 250 to 350 students, the time element was given serious consideration in our decisions. Some of the changes we made in various contests were due also to the age and maturity level of the students involved. Junior high students, for the most part, need closer supervision than do high school students. Teachers must constantly guard against the temptation to coach the student rather than guide him and help him find his own style.

Reduced Selections

Acting also on the premise that we would prefer students at this age to do one or two poems very well rather than four or five only passably well, we limited the number of authors and selections. In one multiplies the number of possible contestants by the number of prepared selections which he would have to take to contest, then by the number of hours spent in the kind of preparation demanded by the age of the students involved, the product would indicate a near impossible task. Therefore we cut down on the number of preparations and the number of authors to be studied.

For each contest, each school will be allowed to enter two students in each of the grade level divisions. These may be two boys, two girls, or a boy and a girl. The boys and girls are subdivided in the actual contest, however, since junior high school boys, for the most part, are not as mature as the girls. The contests scheduled are:

Prose Reading

Two contests: 7th and 8th grades combined, and 9th grade. Subject areas: 1) Anything written or spoken by Abraham Lincoln, 2) Any biographical or autobiographical material about anybody, 3) Editorials from newspapers or magazines, 4) Magazine series, such as the "Great Minds" series in the Saturday Evening Post or "The Most Unforgettable Character I've Met" in Reader's Digest.

There will be no extemp selections. Each student is to come with only one prepared selection rather than drawing after he reaches the contest. (My personal reaction at this moment is that we need to give more thought to the areas. They are almost as broad as the old contests and require much explanation and many examples of the need for human interest rather than dry factual material, particularly in the biographical areas.)

Poetry Interpretation

Two contests: 7th and 8th grades combined and 9th grade. The poets agreed upon were Robert Frost, Carl Sandburg and Stephen Benet (none of Benet's works written in collaboration are eligible). No extemp selections will be used. An introduction is necessary and is included in the total time limit.

Each student is to come with one prepared selection rather than drawing an author at the contest.

Extemporaneous Speaking

One contest: 8th and 9th grades combined. We agreed to use the ready writing topics for this contest

since junior high school youngsters do not have the background for the topical subjects used by high school students.

They will draw their topics at the contest and will be allowed 30 minutes for preparation.

Persuasive Speaking

One contest: 9th grade only (after some experimentation with 8th grade students I hope we expand this to two contests next year—one for each of these grade levels). These topics were selected: 1) Education and Me, 2) Politics—A Dirty Word? 3) So You Think You Know the Teenager? 4) "Prediction" (a parable), 5) Americans and Miniver Cheevy.

The subject is chosen, researched and prepared before the contest. Contestants may speak with or without notes, but must not use a manuscript.

It was also agreed that ratings of superior, good and fair would be used in all speech and ready writing contests instead of rankings. Since junior high schools do not advance past district meets, this type of judging will not affect the League program in any way and will give judges greater latitude. Last year we had one contest in which all participants received superior ratings and another in which none were given. We also feel this system allows greater freedom for individual interpretation rather than trying to pick a selection that has been a sure winner in the past.

After the contest is over we plan an evaluation session with Jerry Powell, League director of speech and drama. This will probably result in some interesting suggestions for next year's contests, and will definitely result in an airing of all the things we think are wrong. We definitely feel this is a step in the right direction and are delighted with the opportunity to serve as guinea pigs.

For the first time, Austin junior highs are conducting a district meet journalism contest. We are using four of the standard five spring meet events—headline writing, news writing, feature writing and editorial writing—and each will be conducted as a separate contest. Two contestants from each school will be permitted to enter each event and entries will be rated as in the speech and ready writing contests.

The spelling contest is one of the oldest competitions of the University Interscholastic League. Contests are sponsored in three divisions and each year the League office sells approximately 108,000 spelling bulletins for contest preparations.

PLAY TRANSFERS. . .

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 7)

planning the date, time and other arrangements for their respective area one-act play contests. This committee is also responsible for contacting the League Office and requesting the area meet one-act play contest package of materials necessary for conducting the contest.

Schools affected by interdistrict transfers for one-act play contests are:

Conference AAAA

Tyler Lee (district 8) will advance to the regional meet by default.

Conference AAA

Transfer Corsicana and Ennis FROM district 8 TO district 5 (with Bowie and Richardson).

Conference AA

Transfer Dublin FROM district 8 TO district 7 (with Ballinger and Winters).

Transfer Decatur, Fort Worth Lake Worth and Grapevine FROM district 10 TO district 11 (with Duncanville, Hutchins Wilmer-Hutchins and Lancaster).

Transfer Commerce and Cooper FROM district 12 TO district 13 (with Atlanta, Omaha Pewitt, Texarkana Liberty-Eylau).

Transfer Fredericksburg, Lampasas and San Saba FROM district 18 TO district 20 (with Georgetown and Round Rock).

Transfer Crockett, Madisonville and Navasota FROM district 22 TO district 24 (with Kountze, Newton and Woodville).

Transfer San Diego FROM district 30 TO district 31 (with Bishop, Corpus Christi Flour Bluff, Corpus Christi Tuloso-Midway, Refugio and Sinton).

Conference A

Transfer San Augustine FROM district 21 TO district 22 (with Diboll, Grapeland and Lufkin Hudson).

Transfer Crosby and Mont Bel-

League Membership At 2,480 for '60-61

Final membership tabulations for the 1960-61 school year show a current enrollment of 2,480 member schools—a gain of 88 over last year and the largest membership since 1957-58.

The big gain over last year was in the junior high division, which showed an increase of 88. The elementary school division showed an increase of 10, but the high school division had an offsetting decrease of 10.

The current breakdown of membership compared to the two previous years is:

Type Membership	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Elementary Schools	1,108	1,039	1,049
Junior High Schools	245	262	350
High Schools	1,097	1,091	1,081
TOTALS	2,450	2,392	2,480

New Math Proposals Made at Recent SAC

By E. REX ARNOLD
Mathematics Department
Cleburne High School

We participated in the University Interscholastic League Student Activities Conference conducted recently on the campus of Tarleton State College in Stephenville and found many interesting ideas and suggestions given for promoting and motivating greater student participation in UIL activities. Students and teachers were enthusiastic in their reception of the information and explanations given by representatives of the League.

For the benefit of other high school directors of number sense and slide rule in Texas, some of the suggestions discussed at the Conference were:

Slide Rule Contest

The importance of the decimal point in slide rule contest answers—The correct placement of the decimal point should be given more emphasis, such as being given the same consideration as the first significant digit in the answer; or, perhaps the problem should only be counted incorrect, with no negative value given for the error.

Also, many in the group felt that students should use only one slide rule in the contest, with no special markers or magnifiers.

New Contests

There was also discussion of new mathematics contests for the Interscholastic League (not to replace any of the present contests).

The first contest would be a 30-minute slide rule contest which would include trigonometric operations as well as arithmetic operations, and would be graded in the same general manner as the present slide rule contest.

The second, a co-partner of the first, would be a 30-minute contest in mathematics, including operations in arithmetic, number theory, algebra and, perhaps, some geometry. This contest would also permit the use of pencil and paper calculations and be graded on a correct answer basis with a "right minus wrong" ratio similar to the present number sense contest.

Third Proposal

The third proposed contest, an alternate to the two contests described above, would be a 30-minute contest that would include operations in arithmetic, algebra, geometry, number theory, trigonometry and, perhaps, some analytical geometry—none of which would be considered advanced material. The test would be prepared for pencil and paper calculations and include slide rule operations, with tables and handbooks of any kind prohibited.

This test appears similar to the present Mathematical Association of America test, but would be on the level of the average high school instruction, whereas the Mathematical Association test is too accelerated to be used as a statewide contest.

These contests, either the first two used as a pair, or the third, could create more interest and present a greater challenge to all high school students, especially those in accelerated mathematics programs and in high schools offering five or more credits in mathematics.

Undoubtedly, all concerned would appreciate suggestions and comments on these matters. Administrators and teachers are invited to write either Jack Lenhart, state director of slide rule for the Interscholastic League, James M. Hurt, state director of number sense, or R. J. Kidd, director of the University Interscholastic League. The address is Box 8028, University Station, Austin 12.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: E. Rex Arnold is an active supporter of the League Mathematics contest and last year one of his contestants won second place in the conference AAA division of the State Meet number sense contest. In 1959 he coached the AAA state champion in number sense and was awarded one of the eight \$300 Actuarial Awards.)

TILF Seeking More Awards

The Texas Interscholastic League Foundation is constantly in search of additional scholarships for League literary and academic contest winners, reports Board Chairman J. O. Webb, Houston, and is also in need of endowment funds to help defray the Foundation's operating expenses.

One superintendent recently suggested, said Webb, that all member schools of the League be invited to become "participating members" of the Foundation by contributing \$5 (for small schools) or \$10 (for large schools) to the Foundation's endowment. Other suggestions are welcome, Webb said, and should be sent to the Texas Interscholastic League Foundation, Box 8028, University Station, Austin 12.

At present, League literary and academic winners are eligible for 13 scholarships valued at \$500 each, one worth \$200 and several valued at \$50 each.

"With proper support," said Webb, "our Foundation Board hopes to obtain a minimum of 50 scholarships for these winners, and once our program really gets underway the possibilities are unlimited."



Be careful. It is later than you think. The last date for filing band solo and small ensemble entries in 10 regions will have already passed when you read this and entries in the other five active regions must be mailed by March 4.

Deadline for string solos and small ensembles in five regions and deadlines for vocal solos and small ensembles in seven regions have already been passed and deadlines in other regions are rapidly approaching.

Region VII is First

First band, orchestra and vocal contests in the state this year are scheduled for Region VII. The deadline for filing entries in the orchestra and vocal contest passed on February 11, and February 24 is the final date for filing entries in the band contest.

Other regions follow Region VII in close order so be sure you don't let your date slip up on you. Late entries cannot be certified and no group is authorized to make any exception to the regulation which states that ALL entries must be postmarked at least 21 days before the first day of your competition.

If you have neglected to order official entry forms from the State Office, make out your entries on school stationery and send a copy to the State Office. You will be asked to fill out the official forms later but your first entry must be postmarked correctly.

With Tongue in Cheek

After tabulating the Texas music directors' nominations for judges for our first experimental solo contest next June, several conclusions become immediately obvious:

First, Texas music teachers are the most loyal people on earth. Second, Texas is blessed with a larger number of expert music judges than any other single area of the whole wide world.

Third, Lincoln was wrong. It is absolutely impossible to please some of the people any of the time; or

Fourth, Texas music directors are woefully uninformed concerning the whereabouts of the universally recognized judges of music performances!

. . . Or Influence People

Commenting on the last conclusion first, since it is least likely to win friends, don't make the mistake of assuming that directors are not sincere when they nominate Texas musicians as the "most outstanding (judges) available." There are music judges in Texas who doubtless should be classified as among the best in the country. In all fairness to the persons who submitted nominations, perhaps it would be reasonable to acknowledge that the word "available" can be interpreted differently. Perhaps many of our directors recognized that Vincent Abato of the Juilliard School of Music would not be "available" for our contest in June.

Both this conclusion and number two may be justified by revealing that of the 495 different judges nominated for the 12 judging positions, 366, or 74%, are located in Texas. Of all the 12 categories, we seem to be most blessed with a wealth of piano judges. Twenty-eight of the 32 judges nominated reside in Texas.

Was Lincoln Wrong?

As justification for the third conclusion, we present the evidence that there were 1,041 "votes" cast for 495 different judges. Manipulation of the statistics to comply with the atmosphere of this thesis indicates that each judge received an average of 2.1 votes. This indicates that if a given judge were selected in the corner category, where 146 nominations were received, 2.1 people would be happy and 143.9 people would scream, "we was robbed!"

Thus we conclude that Lincoln was wrong and it is almost impossible to please some of the people any of the time.

Loyalty Ranks First

Now referring to the first conclusion, it seems obvious that music people are almost blindly loyal to former college instructors, former high school directors or close associates in the immediate area. Many of our ballots listed a number of judges from the same college or university.

Others listed only associates within the region.

Hardly any of the ballots listed judges which were scattered throughout the nation.

It is entirely possible that every college or university in Texas has one or more nationally recognized

musical experts on its staff, but it is doubtful that any college or university in Texas is fortunate enough to count a nationally recognized expert in each of the twelve categories listed. . . not at the salaries paid in Texas colleges!

It is very interesting to note that staff members from 38 different Texas colleges and universities were nominated for the list. The names of the colleges which did not receive mention are not available. . . at any price!

Bright Spot

There is a bright side to this gloomy picture, however, and this sometimes facetious discourse ends with the information that in only a few cases did a director nominate his wife as an expert judge in any category and there is only one case on record where the director nominated himself as the world's greatest authority in the field!

The cause is not completely lost. Not yet.

The University Interscholastic League is the only school activities association in the world that sponsors contests to a state championship level in such fields as typing, shorthand, essay writing, number sense and slide rule.

SCIENCE. . .

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 6)

3. A beam of light passing through a closely ruled diffraction grating produces a spectrum.

4. A beam of light diffracts around an opaque object.

5. When a beam of light strikes a uniform surface that is 50% mirror, half of the light goes through and half is reflected.

6. When an X-ray particle of a certain frequency collides with an electron at rest, the scattered X-ray particle is found to have a new wave length.

Reading List

As has been explained earlier, the questions for the science contest will be taken from a recommended list. The books on the list, their authors, publishers and prices are:

Scientific American, Sept. 1960 through March 1961. Scientific American, 415 Madison Ave., New York 17, New York, \$6 yearly.

Conant, James B., *Harvard Case Histories in Experimental Science*, 2 vols. Harvard University Press, 79 Garden St., Cambridge 38, Mass., 1957. \$10 per set.

Gamow, George, *Matter, Earth, and Sky*. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 1958. \$6.95.

Pauling, Linus, *College Chemistry*, 2nd Ed. W. H. Freeman & Sons, 600 Market St., San Francisco 4, Calif. 1955. \$6.75.

Newman, James R., Ed., *What is Science?* Simon & Schuster, 136 W. 52nd St., New York 19, N.Y. 1955. \$1.95 (paperback), \$5.95 (hardcover).

Hutchings, Edward, Jr., Ed., *Frontiers in Science*. Basic Books, Inc., 59 Fourth Ave., New York 3, N.Y. 1958. \$6.

Gabriel, Mordecai L., and Seymour Fogel, Ed., *Great Experiments in Biology*. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 1955. \$3.95 (paperback).

Shamos, Morris H., Ed., *Great Experiments in Physics*. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. 1959. \$3.50 (paperback), \$4.75 (hardcover).

Weisz, Paul B., *The Science of Biology*. McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 West 42nd St., New York 36, N.Y. 1959. \$7.95.

Semat, Henry, and Harvey E. White, *Atomic Age Physics*. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. 1959. \$2 (paperback).

White, Harvey E., *Modern College Physics*, 3rd Ed. D. Van Nostrand Co. Inc., 120 Alexander St., Princeton, N.J. 1956. \$7.50.

The University Co-Op, 2246 Guadalupe Street, Austin, has all of these books in stock.

The University Interscholastic League began a shorthand contest in 1936 that has experienced a steady growth since that time. Last year an estimated 1,500 students from 500 schools took part in the competition.

1961 Honor Teams



BOYS' HONOR TEAM—Denton High School's 1935 state championship boys' basketball team will be the honor team at the 41st annual UIL state championship tournament in Austin on March 2, 3 and 4. Denton's 1935 title was won by downing Taft 32-21 in the opening round of play, then beating Brownwood 28-21 in the semi-finals and Lamesa 38-23 in the finals. Other tournament teams were El Paso Bowie, Hughes Springs, Killeen and Huntsville. The squad's record that season, according to Coach Dan McAlister, now principal of Denton Junior High School, was 29-1. "This picture," he said, "was made immediately after we defeated Brownwood in the semi-finals. The looks of the players show what a strain they had been under." Members of the team were (left to right): **BACK ROW**—Coach McAlister; Jimmy Leslie, now a CPA with Abilene Bookkeeping Service, Abilene; Fred Lohrke, lives in California, occupation unknown; Homer Barns, an all-tournament selection, with University Park Police Department, Dallas; J. D. Wright, team captain and an all-tourney selection, was killed in a car wreck several years ago; Bud Smith, operator of linen supply business, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Haskell Richey, car salesman, Denton; **FRONT ROW**—Tom Harpool, seed and grain business, Denton; Bill Bob Kee, departmental manager, Sears Roebuck, Dallas; Charles Davis, contractor, Denton; Ralph Hester, athletic director and head of Health and Physical Education Department, Austin College, Sherman; T. A. Bush, residence and occupation unknown; Delbert Carter, residence and occupation unknown.



CONFERENCE B CHAMPIONS, 1952—This Claude High School state championship team will be one of the honor teams at the 11th annual UIL girls' state championship tournament in Austin on March 9, 10 and 11. The 1952 title was Claude's second consecutive championship and was won by defeating Hawley 42-27 in the opening round, beating Cleveland Tarkington 37-35 in the semi-finals and downing Duncanville 47-42 in the finals. Other tournament teams were Temple Academy, Yantis, Van Horn and Ben Bolt. Members of the team (left to right) were: **BACK ROW**—Coach Lawrence Halter, now teaching at Muleshoe; Mary Gillham (Mrs. Rex Bagwell), now the mother of four children, living in Claude; Shirley Brown (Mrs. Stanley Hodges), one child, Amarillo; Pat Tims (Mrs. Ralph Hundley), two children, Canyon; Dorothy Sanders (Mrs. Dorothy Campbell), three children, Claude; Wanda Buckingham (Mrs. Kenneth Fox), one child, Amarillo; Carolyn Christian, teaching in Los Alamos, New Mexico; Norma Brunson (Mrs. Clinton Lambert), three children, Perryton; **FRONT ROW**—Lorene Whelchell (Mrs. Ray Heckman), two children, Claude; Roxie Harred (Mrs. Ellis Stapp), two children, Amarillo; Oleta Morrison (Mrs. Marvin Brown) two children, Amarillo; Jane Averyt (Mrs. Davy Cruzan), three children, Pampa; Bettye Dawkins, secretary, Amarillo; Rita Dye (Mrs. Tommy Overstreet), one child, Claude; Ruella McGowan (Mrs. Ray Thompson), three children, Amarillo.



CONFERENCE A-AA CHAMPIONS, 1952—Hamilton High School's 1952 conference A-AA state championship girls' basketball team will be the other honor team at this year's girls' state championship basketball tournament. The Hamilton team's title came by beating West Columbia 43-21 in the opening round, downing Comanche, the 1951 champion, 33-25 in the semi-finals and beating Morton 27-19 in the title game. Other tournament teams were Joaquin, McLean, Weslaco and Mesquite. Members of the championship team, left to right, were: **BACK ROW**—Coach Ted Jones, still coaching at Hamilton; Nancy Roberts (Mrs. Zack Pannell), now the mother of one child and living in Fort Worth; Hazel Jean Manning, now teaching in Austin; Hallye Johnson (Mrs. Esteen Bottlinger), one child, Hamilton; Mary Jo McKandless (Mrs. Alton Gromatzky), Hamilton; Elwanda Smith (Mrs. D. Barcroft), one child, Grand Prairie; **FRONT ROW**—Vada Raibourn (Mrs. Jim West), two children, Harlingen; Mary Scott, teaching in Lawrence, Kansas; Louise Young (Mrs. Jerry Taylor), two children, Tampa, Florida; Tommie Harlien (Mrs. W. O. McCollum), Hamilton; Anne Witty (Mrs. W. D. Olmsted), two children, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Barbara French (Mrs. John Tucker), one child, Fort Worth.

Dental Guards Can Lessen Mouth Injuries in Football

By DR. J. M. GEE
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and
ALAN P. BLOEBAUM
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Texas State Department of Health

At a recent meeting in Chicago, the National Alliance Football Rules Committee, of which the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations is a part, made mandatory, effective in 1962, the rule requiring all football players to wear dental guards. An exception will be made if a boy presents a statement from his dentist that he cannot wear a dental mouthguard.

Since Texas high schools are not members of the National Federation, they will not be affected directly by this ruling. However, they cannot help but be affected indirectly. This action marks another step forward toward achieving a goal long sought by many coaches, athletic trainers, dentists and state and national dental associations.

We in Texas may question the wisdom of making such a rule mandatory. Administering such a rule would, at best, be a most difficult task. However we might feel regarding this point, there seems to be little question as to the value of a good protective mouthguard to the dental health of the boy himself.

Face Bars Helped

You may ask, "Haven't face bars on helmets eliminated injuries to the mouth, the teeth and to their supporting structures?" The answer can only be an emphatic, "No." Granted, the face bar has been of great help, but the problem of dental injury has, by no means, been eliminated. Not all contact in football comes from straight ahead; much comes from below and is exerted on the point of the chin, transferring the shock to the teeth, to the jawbone, and thence to the skull. Teeth are often chipped, fractured, or shattered, and oral tissues are involved to a great extent. Only a good protective mouthguard can lessen this shock and damage.

A coach has little trouble recalling the many instances of dental injury to his football players over the years. Parents, most certainly, remember quite vividly the physical discomfort and inconvenience

caused by dental damage to their boys. Surely their financial losses will be long remembered. Insurance companies who are involved report many cases of dental injury and are quick to recognize the value of a good mouthguard in the reduction of dental injury.

A review of the literature in this field will provide a preponderance of data and evidence favoring a good protective mouthguard. Dentists have long noted the large number of dental injuries accompanying football. Dental researchers have designed effective mouthguards. The day seems past, then, when we can say that we did not know that mouthguards were effective in helping to maintain good dental health.

Delayed-Action Damage

The immediate damage to the mouth and teeth is quite evident to all at the time of the injury. What is not so apparent at the time, but what is of equal importance, is the great amount of dental difficulty experienced by the boy months, and even years, later. Dentists are constantly pointing up this fact.

Boys who have experienced this delayed-action difficulty, and their parents, are in complete agreement with the dentist. By this time, however, the damage has been done and only costly corrective measures will suffice.

In view of this overwhelming evidence, then, why are not more Texas high school football players wearing mouthguards? At present too little is known about the reasons for this. Several studies have shown that a mouthguard will be used only if it has certain desirable features.

Those listed most frequently are: 1) It must be relatively low in cost; 2) It must be comfortable; 3) It must be retained in the mouth easily during contact; 4) It must permit ease of breathing; 5) It must provide adequate protection; and 6) It must allow the player to talk while wearing it. Mouthguards are available at this time which meet all of these requirements.

Coaches' Influence

It is well known by all educators that the primary sphere of influence upon children is the home. Parents must accept the greater portion of the responsibility for the health of their children. However, one aspect almost overlooked is the role of the coach in influencing boys. The coach

is an informed and respected member of the school community.

He not only has an opportunity for influence, he has a responsibility to his players and to their parents. He should acquaint himself with the facts regarding mouthguards, and should use his influence to encourage boys to wear them. His unique position in the school community provides an excellent opportunity to help achieve good dental health. He should not wait for mandatory rules. Better dental health can be effected without such means.

Coaches or schools who desire more information regarding protective mouthguards and their use may receive help from the Division of Dental Health, Texas State Department of Health, 1100 West 49th Street, Austin; from the dental society in their home town; or from the Texas Dental Association, 3707 Gaston Avenue, Dallas.

Cage Tourney Ticket Prices

With the coming of the annual boys' and girls' state championship basketball tournaments each year there are numerous inquiries about ticket prices. As a matter of information, they are: Boys' tourney, March 2, 3 and 4—adult tournament ticket, \$4.50; student tournament ticket, \$2.50; adult single session ticket, \$1; student single session ticket, 50 cents.

Girls' tourney, March 9, 10 and 11—adult tournament ticket, \$3.50; student tournament ticket, \$2; adult single session, \$1; student single session, 50 cents.

Pre-Enrollment Blank Has No Effect on Amateur Rule

The interpretation of the Southwest Conference "pre-enrollment application" published in last month's *Leaguer* in no way affects the official interpretation of Article VIII, Section 8 (the Amateur Rule) of the *League Constitution and Contest Rules*.

Athletes who receive expenses while visiting colleges for the purpose of securing athletic scholarships are ineligible if it is proved before the proper committee, although such visits may be made if the athletes or their parents pay all expenses. The Southwest Conference has a rule that member schools will not pay such expenses if the athlete still has remaining high school eligibility.

The signing of a "letter of intent" or an "application for financial aid" is still in violation of the Amateur Rule, for these are specific contracts for valuable consideration and are not to be signed until the completion of eligibility. On the other hand, a "pre-enrollment application" may be signed after February 1 without affecting the eligibility of an athlete. This supposedly is not a contract for remuneration, but is a device created by the Southwest Conference to permit an athlete to state his school preference.

It should be noted, however, that the pre-enrollment application is an instrument of the Southwest Conference, and the League was in no way a party to its creation but has merely given an opinion regarding its effect on a student's eligibility.

556 Schools to Play Baseball This Spring

The 1961 baseball season will again feature state championship playoffs in two conferences—AAAA and AAA—with conferences AA and A playing to regional championships.

As far as possible, all schools will be assigned to baseball conferences and districts on the same basis as they are assigned in basketball. It is hoped that this continuity of teams in football, basketball and baseball districts will help eliminate several organizational meetings and better school relationships will be developed.

In order to determine state championships in both conference AAAA and AAA, the following playoff schedule will be followed. District championships must be determined by May 16, the bi-district championship by May 23, and the regional championship by May 30. The state tournament will be held in Austin June 5 and 6 at Disch Field.

There will be eight teams brought to the state tournament this spring, four in conference AAAA and four in AAA. This plan has the advantage of having the tournament completed in two days, while in previous years it has been a three-day tournament.

Conferences AA and A schools must decide their district champions by May 16, and they have until June 6 to complete their regional championship. Conference B schools must decide their district champions by May 16, and they have until June 6 to complete their bi-district series.

At this time, 556 schools have signed the baseball acceptance cards and will participate in the diamond sport this spring. There will be 106



POSTSCRIPTS ON ATHLETICS

BY DR. RHEA H. WILLIAMS

The recent emphasis which some schools have been placing on elementary interschool football is a matter which should be of concern to all people who have a true educational philosophy relative to the place of athletics in our public school systems. Several weeks ago this writer opened his morning newspaper and saw to his amazement that elementary school boys representing two grade schools had scheduled a bowl game. The name of the bowl indicated that someone other than school people had instigated this game. This is typical of most bowl games in that they are usually promoted by non-educational organizations in the name of charity or some similar worthwhile activity.

Not Approved

There is not one professional organization, educational, medical or psychological, which has ever publicly sanctioned an elementary interschool football program. They are usually unanimous in their expressions that extreme competition in the form of interschool elementary football contests are hazardous to the young boys' development from all angles.

Pupils of late elementary age are in the midst of the period of most rapid growth with the consequent bodily weaknesses and maladjustments, partial ossification of bones, mental and emotional stresses, physiological adjustments, and hearts which have not fully reached the maturity needed to carry on strenuous interschool elementary football. The fact that the elementary school child is not yet emotionally and psychologically balanced at this stage of his growth is enough evidence within itself for any educator to discourage interschool elementary contests.

As a parent, I would not want any of my children playing in an inter-

school elementary football game; nor do I want them utilized to promote any product or cause, regardless of how worthy the product or cause may be.

Natural Activities

There are no serious objections to a "flag" or "touch" football program in the elementary school which fits into the physical education program. Fundamentals of passing, punting, throwing, catching, blocking and similar skills can be taught in regular scheduled classes, and with intramural activities produce the same results without risking the dangers of extreme interschool elementary football competition. All-round physical development and coordination should be the goal of any elementary school physical education program.

Never have we seen any evidence of a reliable nature to indicate that strenuous elementary football released in better high school teams. This is often a surprising fact to the average football coach since his belief is that "the sooner you start 'em the better and faster they will develop."

The best psychological evidence to date debunks such a theory. Experiments have shown time and again that until the maturation and readiness stage has been reached, teachers are "spinning the wheels." Whether it be the so-called mental or physical activities makes little difference; the ultimate ability of a person cannot be upgraded because of a premature start.

You cannot make a better adult walker out of a person by teaching him to walk before he is ready, and this general pattern is apparent in both physical and mental activities. There is strong evidence that by starting a child too soon in a strenuous athletic program he tires of the activity in high school when he should be the most interested. In plain language, he "burns out" early.

Junior High

Junior high school football is sanctioned by many state associations at the present time on a limited basis. A limited football interschool program for eighth and ninth grade students in junior high school can be justified on an educational basis provided it is properly directed. If games are played in six-minute quarters with rules to regulate size and weight of participants, with no more than six games per season, and similar safeguards, interschool football on the junior high school level can meet the qualification of educational experiences for the adolescent boy.

If the trend continues of more and more elementary schools engaging in interschool football, our school administrators, teachers and coaches must face the issue squarely and render a decision which will be physiologically, socially and mentally sound as based on the best scientific and educational research in the field of child growth and development. Authorities in the area of elementary education are unequivocally opposed to strenuous interschool elementary football contests.

The total development of the all-round child should be the goal of public education. Interschool football competition has a vital part to play in this total development of the child if it is given correctly and at the proper time in the pupil's growth pattern. The elementary school is not the time nor the place for arduous interschool football contests.

Past History

If a page from history may be extracted, it will show that great civilizations like Greece and Rome deteriorated when the emphasis shifted from the participant to the spectator. An almost perfect correlation exists between the rise of spectator events and the decline of civilization.

This has far-reaching implications in contemporary society other than in physical education; it exists in other areas such as business, education, religion and government. The force becomes overwhelming if the pattern is allowed to become predatory.