

INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUER

VOL. XLV

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NO. 6

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Mr. Kidd:

In the January issue of *Interscholastic Leaguer*, Dr. Rhea H. Williams, in his column, "Postscripts on Athletics," made the following statement: "Many adults do not realize that the athletic field is just as much a part of the educational program of the school as the English classroom."

I am very happy to state that I am one adult who positively believes the English classroom is more a part of the educational program of the school than is the athletic field. Furthermore, I believe there are many adults in our great state who feel as I do on this matter. I suggest that you publish this letter in your column, "Letters to the Editor," and base your opinion upon the response you receive—unless, of course, recipients of the *Leaguer* are chiefly athletic instructors or coaches.

Dr. Williams made the above statement in an article whose theme was the consumption of alcohol by adults at athletic events and the relation of sports to alcohol. I certainly agree with Dr. Williams' statements relating to consumption of alcoholic beverages at athletic events, particularly public school events, and his reason for athletes not being permitted to partake of alcohol.

The athletic field should be used to physically develop all of our students, boys and girls, rather than be confined to pleasing spectators on Thursday or Friday nights or Saturday afternoon.

What about the English classroom? In this room all of our students, at least, are subjected to the proper use of our language, English composition, English literature, etc. Regardless of their physical stature, students are required to enter this classroom and be exposed to a better knowledge and use of our language.

To me, the English classroom, the history classroom, the mathematics classroom, the science classroom, etc., all rate above the athletic field today. Let us reclassify the athletic field into the same category by using the athletic field (and the taxpayers' dollars) to benefit all of our children physically. We can do this by abolishing competitive athletics in the seventh and eighth grades (in particular, contact sports) and concentrating our coaching efforts toward improving the physical stature of our children.

When we achieve this, then I too will make the same general statement that Dr. Williams made in the January issue of the *Interscholastic Leaguer*.

Very truly yours,
Orren A. Holt, Trustee
LaMarque Independent School District
LaMarque, Texas

... I have a 13-year old son who's a first-stringer on the junior high team. He likes football, I like to watch him play, but he doesn't intend to make football his career.

Next year he'll be in high school, and here's the schedule high school football players have: skull practice every morning from 8:15 to 9, football practice every afternoon from 2:50 to 6, check-up for injuries Saturday morning, review of film of Friday night's game Sunday afternoon. Then they have spring training, a two-week uncoached preliminary conditional session in late summer just prior to a two-sessions-a-day coached training period two weeks before school starts.

This amounts to, during the regular football season, about four hours of football per day during the school week, plus the extra hours on the weekends.

As much fun as football is to play and watch, this is far too much time to take out of a boy's day, particularly a boy who has other interests, such as getting an education. In my case, my boy is an expert piano player, likes to read, ride horses, swim, etc., and it's going to be virtually impossible for him to play football and take piano lessons too next year, not to mention do any extracurricular reading.

Now it's easy to say a boy should give up football if he doesn't have time for it, but it's mighty hard to tell the boy that.

It seems to me that the emphasis on football training has gotten clearly out of hand, and I was wondering if the Interscholastic League couldn't set up some limitations, as (Continued on Page 3, Column 4)



FOURTH-ESTATERS WITH A DEADLINE—Producing another issue of the Pony Express, Sweetwater's Newman High School bi-weekly newspaper, are Leigh Curry, Linda Pullig, Ben Brock, and Lance Hall. Curry and Hall are co-editors of the publication, and Linda serves as associate editor. Brock, assistant principal, also teaches journalism and is publications director. Curry, a junior, is president-elect of the Texas High School Press Association, and Lance is president of the state Future Teachers of America.

Scholarship List Growing; Lynch A&I Grant Established

The Lynch Foundation has added a \$500 scholarship for use at Texas College of Arts and Industries to the growing list of University Interscholastic League Foundation-administered awards.

"It's time for contestants and sponsors to study the awards and make applications," Rodney J. Kidd, League director said. "There are many scholarships available and interested students should learn as much about them as possible. It is imperative that applications be filed promptly."

The UIL Foundation administers a growing list of awards to outstanding competitors in League-sponsored contests. In addition to the new Lynch Foundation-A&I grant the Foundation will consider applicants for the following:

CHARLES I. FRANCIS DEBATE SCHOLARSHIP—This \$500 scholarship will be awarded to a high school senior planning to attend The University of Texas who has been on a winning debate team

at regional meet during his senior year.

"ELIZABETH" SCHOLARSHIP—A \$500 grant given by J. O. Webb and named to honor his wife and mother. Limited to a student who won a literary or academic contest at state meet, who plans to attend North Texas State College, West Texas State College or Texas Woman's University.

BLINN COLLEGE AWARDS—There are five \$100 grants available to participants in literary or academic events at State Meet. Good at Blinn College in Brenham.

TEXAS WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY—TWU provides \$50 tuition grants to a number of girls who win State Meet contests in extemporaneous speaking, declamation, poetry reading, ready writing, tennis (singles or doubles), journalism (first place in any of the five contest events), debate (on winning or runner-up team) and dramatics (on all-star cast). Additional details may be obtained by writing to: Reg-

istrar, Texas Woman's University, Denton.

JESSE H. JONES INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS—Ten \$500 scholarships are offered each year to participants in journalism, debate, declamation, poetry reading, original oration, extemporaneous speaking, number sense, slide rule, science, or ready writing contests. Applicants must be high school seniors planning to attend The University of Texas or Texas Western University, and must have represented a AAA, AA, A or B school at the regional meet in one of the listed contests during their senior year.

TEXAS LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING ASSOCIATION AWARD—A \$500 scholarship to be awarded to a contestant in a regional meet. In 1961 the association gave three awards. The 1961 winners will receive an additional \$300 each this year.

BECKMAN SLIDE RULE AWARD—A \$200 grant to be given to a state meet contestant in slide rule. Applicants must be high school seniors in the upper 25 per cent of their graduating class, must have participated in the State Meet slide rule contest. The applicant must compete in an essay contest on "Why I Want to Study Engineering at the University of Texas."

Additional details may be obtained from Dr. Robert D. Turpin, Department of Civil Engineering, The University of Texas, Austin 12. The funds are provided by Henry Beckman.

BECKMAN NUMBER SENSE AWARD—A \$500 grant to a State Meet competitor in number sense. Other details same as for the Beckman slide rule scholarship.

DEPARTMENT OF DRAMA SCHOLARSHIP—The University of Texas will give 12 one-year full tuition scholarships. These are available to the boys chosen best actor in each of the five competing conferences, the five girls chosen best actress in each of the conferences, and to two crew members of plays competing in the State Meet. Additional details may be obtained by writing to Dr. Loren Winship, Chairman, Department of Drama, The University of Texas, Austin, 12.

Speech Sessions in Austin Open for Students, Teachers

Texas high school speech students and instructors will only have to travel to Austin this spring to attend the Southern Speech Association Convention, Southern Forensic Tournament, and The Congress of Human Relations, April 1-6, 1962.

This opportunity to hear the best speech students in the South will provide a motivating force for the school forensic program.

The Southern Forensic Tournament, April 1-4, will provide Texas debaters and speakers from the southern states. A high school may enter one or two teams of four (4) students two on the affirmative and two on the negative.

The teams may be boys, girls, or a combination. These same students may also enter the individual contests and participate in the Congress, in addition to debating. Individual events contests will be held in oratory, oral interpretation, extemporaneous speaking and the speech to entertain.

The student congress, directed by Dr. Elton Abernathy, Southwest Texas State College, April 4-6, will provide students with an opportunity to practice democratic gov-

ernmental procedures.

Forensic directors should prepare immediately to attend the sessions. Complete rules and regulations may be obtained from Dr. Helen Thornton, director, whose address is listed below. There are several steps to be taken in order to participate:

1. The debate director must be a paid up member of the Southern Speech Association. This \$3 fee may be paid as late as April 1, and includes a subscription to the Southern Speech Journal.

2. All students eligible for Texas Interscholastic League contests are eligible for this tournament and congress. Students may be in the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grades.

3. In order to enter, schools should immediately fill out a preliminary registration form and return it to Dr. Helen Thornton, Southern Forensic Tournament Director, Mercer University, Macon, Georgia. (Do not send membership fees to Dr. Thornton.) This preliminary registration form should include tentative entries for both the tournament and congress.

Preliminary Registration Form

Send Dr. Helen Thornton before February 20.

Name of High School _____

Address: _____

Name of Forensic Director: _____

Events Entering:

Debate: _____ Number of teams of _____ Total students _____

Each school may enter two individuals in each individual event.

Oratory _____ Number of students _____

Speech to Entertain _____ Number of students _____

Oral Interpretation _____ Number of students _____

Extemporaneous Speaking _____ Number of students _____

Congress (limit six) _____ Number of students _____

5 One-Act Play Area Meets Announced for Regions I, IV

There will be no one-act play area meets in conferences AAAA, AAA, and AA. Schools in these conferences will qualify one-act play entries directly from district to regional meets.

In Conference A there will be an area meet only in Region IV, involving districts 30, 31 and 32. This area meet will be held at Wynn Seale Junior High School in Corpus Christi on April 7. Mrs. Bettye V. Hughes is area meet director.

In Conference B, Region I, there will be four area meets as follows:

Twelve Rules Changes On Referendum Ballot

Sample Topics

Ready Writers

The following are some of the topics that were used in last year's ready writers contests. Schools will find these helpful for practice purposes:

1. How my school has recently improved its course of study.
2. Does my high school encourage conformity?
3. How to select an automobile.
4. Is there such a thing as the "personality" of a group?
5. The effects of competitive sports in my school.
6. Is my high school too permissive in its course of study?
7. How much independence should a teen-ager have?
8. Modern architecture in my community.
9. The custom of "going steady."
10. Who is most admired in my school—the scholar or the athlete?

Extemp Speech

The following sample extemp topics are listed for practice purposes:

1. What areas of significance should be investigated by government committees?
2. Can censorship be made to work in all areas?
3. What significant policy changes have the Democrats made?
4. Upon what does our economic growth depend?
5. Is the expanding population problem an immediate one?
6. Do our movies and TV offer enough good entertainment?
7. Is there a trend toward more significant international cooperation?
8. Should foreign aid be continued?
9. What advantages may be found in Federal aid to education?
10. Should health insurance be a private or public responsibility?

Interscholastic League member schools will vote on 11 athletic questions and an amateur rule for music in April.

The questions on the ballot were approved by the UIL Legislative Council at their meeting Nov. 5, 1961.

"Operation of the League is totally dependent upon the rules approved by the member schools. Each administrator should study the proposals carefully before marking his ballot," Rhea Williams, athletic director, said.

Athletic Matters to be voted on by the member schools this year:

1. Each school shall secure and have on file a medical certificate and a permit from the parents or guardian of each pupil, granting their permission for the pupil to play each school year. This certificate and this permit shall be secured for each pupil who participates in any practice, scrimmage or game in football, boys' or girls' basketball, track and field, baseball and tennis.

Spring Training

2. In football, the fall or spring training periods shall be limited to one practice period a day, and this practice period shall not exceed two (2) hours, excluding "skull" practice.

3. No interschool scrimmages shall be allowed after a school has played its first interschool game in football and/or basketball.

4. No boy shall participate in more than one interschool football scrimmage a week, prior to the playing of the first football game.

5. Any student who attends a special athletic training camp in football or basketball shall be ineligible for a period of one year from the time he attends this camp for any athletic contest in the League. This does not apply to bona fide summer summer camps giving an over-all activity program to the campers or students.

Basketball Practice

6. In Conference B boys' basketball, there shall be no organized or formal basketball practice for a student or a team, before or after school prior to October 1, or before or after school after the date of the state final girls' championship basketball tournament each school year.

7. In Conference A and AA girls' basketball, there shall be no organized or formal basketball practice for a student or a team before or after school prior to October 15, or before or after school after the date of the state final girls' championship basketball tournament each school year. (To be voted on only by Conference B schools only.)

8. In Conference B girls' basketball, there shall be no organized or formal basketball practice for a student or a team before or after school prior to October 15, or before or after school after the date of the state final girls' championship basketball tournament each school year. (To be voted on only by Conference B schools only.)

9. In Conference A and AA girls' basketball, there shall be no organized or formal basketball practice for a student or a team before or after school prior to October 15, or before or after school after the date of the state final girls' championship basketball tournament each school year. (To be voted on only by Conference B schools only.)

10. Spring training shall be eliminated in Conference AAAA football, and Conference AAAA schools shall start training on the same date as other conferences in the fall. No interschool game shall be played prior to the second Friday in September. (To be voted on only by Conference AAAA schools.)

11. Any high school football team shall be disqualified for district honors the following fall if their school system (1) holds any pre-season football practice in junior high school or elementary school prior to the opening day of school, or (2) conducts any spring football training either in elementary school or junior high school the preceding spring.

The proposed amateur rule for music is: "No one shall take part in League music contests who has received money or other valuable consideration for teaching or officiating in any music event, band or other musical organization, within the past twelve months."

The proposed rules which receive a majority vote in the referendum will become effective Sept. 1, 1962, with the exception of Rule 5, which will become effective one year later.

Proposed Music Rule Applications Studied

By DR. NELSON G. PATRICK

During the 1961 meeting of the Legislative Council an Amateur Rule for music was proposed, passed to be submitted to referendum in April 1962.

If a majority of League membership vote for this rule, it will become effective in September 1963.

The rule if passed is "no one shall take part in League Music contests who has received money or other valuable consideration for teaching or officiating in any music event, band or other musical organization, within the past twelve months." Before voting is done on this proposal administrators should understand all the implications this may have on music education and the contest.

First, this would eliminate many boys and girls who are now working in summer months as instructors in city recreation departments, boy and girl scout camps, Lion's Crippled Children's Camp, and in privately administered summer camps in and out of the State.

Second, this would eliminate the "monitor" system used by many small schools who cannot afford assistant music directors or additional music staff.

Many organization directors have been using the more competent of their older students to teach the beginners: to give them special individual work for which the director did not have time. Two regions indicated that more of this was done than was anticipated. Obviously, the schools cannot afford additional music teachers. If so, the plan would not have been adopted in the first place.

Third, music directors have indicated that they use the method to encourage capable students to enter

year. (To be voted on only by Conference B schools.)

7. In Conferences A, AA, AAA, and AAAA boys' basketball, there shall be no organized or formal basketball practice for a student or a team before or after school prior to November 1, and no interschool scrimmages or games shall be played prior to November 15. There shall be no organized or formal basketball practice for a student or a team before or after school after the date of the state final girls' championship basketball tournament each school year. (To be voted on only by Conference A, AA, AAA and AAAA schools.)

Girls' Basketball

8. In Conference B girls' basketball, there shall be no organized or formal basketball practice for a student or a team before or after school prior to October 1, or before or after school after the date of the state final girls' championship basketball tournament each school year. (To be voted on only by Conference B schools only.)

9. In Conference A and AA girls' basketball, there shall be no organized or formal basketball practice for a student or a team before or after school prior to October 15, or before or after school after the date of the state final girls' championship basketball tournament each school year. (To be voted on only by Conference B schools only.)

10. Spring training shall be eliminated in Conference AAAA football, and Conference AAAA schools shall start training on the same date as other conferences in the fall. No interschool game shall be played prior to the second Friday in September. (To be voted on only by Conference AAAA schools.)

11. Any high school football team shall be disqualified for district honors the following fall if their school system (1) holds any pre-season football practice in junior high school or elementary school prior to the opening day of school, or (2) conducts any spring football training either in elementary school or junior high school the preceding spring.

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	1961	1962
AAAA	94	106
AAA	55	66
AA	65	79
B	42	62

No District Meets Planned For Journalism Contestants

Despite a 25.8 per cent increase in the number of schools signing journalism acceptance cards for the 1961-1962 school year, there will be no district meet journalism contests for the coming 1962 spring meet.

It will probably be necessary to hold journalism district contests next year to relieve the overcrowding of regional meet contest centers. This year 370 schools submitted journalism acceptance cards compared with 294 last year.

Breakdown by conferences, is as follows:

Since there are to be no district meets this year, all journalism contestants and alternates, if any, must be certified directly to the regional meet journalism contest director. This certification must reach the director no later than the Monday preceding the weekend of the regional meet, April 13.

Vote With Care

Rule changes proposed on the April ballot will affect thousands of public school boys and girls. Public school administrators should begin now to consider carefully each of the amendments suggested. Coaches and sponsors should study the proposals and express their views, pro and con, on each change suggested.

After the rule has been adopted or amended, it will be too late to object, to find fault with it, to wish it were worded differently.

The changes proposed are based upon recommendations made by the public school administrators at the League's Council meeting last November (1961). The Council took under advisement each of these proposals and, after due deliberation, recommended to the State Executive Committee that the item be submitted to the member schools by referendum ballot.

Pages of the Leaguer are open for discussion of the issues. Please write the State office, giving your opinion on the proposed legislation. Now is the time for discussion.

Musical Winners

An interesting report on the music competition-festivals will be found in the music section of this issue of the Interscholastic Leaguer. This study of the ratings given to high school music organizations indicates that, for the majority of these contests, only two ratings are needed. The greater portion of the bands have been rated "Excellent, Division II" or "Superior, Division I."

If this rating is accurate, then we are uncomfortably aware of the fact that we have not much room for growth. There is a disturbing suspicion that these bands are not as good as they are being rated by the judges.

Recently, the Legislative Council and the member schools amended Article VIII, Section 3, which sets the scholarship requirements. This amendment was to strengthen the academic requirements of those competing in League contests.

The Council's committee on music is giving some consideration at this time to a similar move in adjudication standards. Such a change or advance will "up-grade" the contestants' level of achievement and will demand better performance in the League's music competition-festivals.

Contest Education

When the first atomic bomb vaporized its metal stand, melted the sand into grotesquely beautiful patterns, and pushed its mushroom head into the skies of New Mexico, a symbolic shadow was cast or the entire educational program.

The easy non-nuclear age was dead. The hectic competition of the atomic age was started.

From that moment it was obvious that education must change to meet the new challenge. The nuclear monopoly of the United States could be only short-lived. Other nations, friendly and antagonistic, redoubled efforts to discover the secrets of fission and fusion reactions.

The prize for supremacy was no longer a symbolic honor—it was possible survival.

Schoolmen quickly shifted emphasis, gearing curricula to turn out superior products. Enrichment of teaching became a war cry. Special classes were set up to provide a challenge for gifted students.

And the values of interscholastic competition in all fields became more obvious. The motivation of well-supervised competition was a tool to encourage youth to strive for excellence in all fields.

The benefits of science, number sense and slide rule contests were obvious from the beginning, but literary and other academic competitions also contributed to enrichment and broadening of learning.

Both interschool and intraschool competition in academics promote assimilation of knowledge and spur students to greater efforts to excel. Society reaps the benefits.

Spring of Talent

Recently, the sports column of a large Texas daily devoted a two-column space to the fine football prospects turned out by the Texas high schools. The columnist described this as a "great spring for football players" and was pleased with the continuing "supply" of next year's college athletes.

The same situation prevails in the high school speech and drama activities. Annually, thousands of boys and girls in Texas choose to participate in the public speaking and drama programs offered by their schools and by the League.

In a democratic country, such as ours, it is very encouraging to find so many outstanding high school students enjoy a public discussion of the various issues and topics which are part of the League's speech and debate program.

Such students demonstrate the importance of the ability to communicate, to express ideas and thoughts in a clear and forceful manner. Both the students and their sponsors would agree with William P. Lear, Sr., who in a recent Readers Digest article emphasized the prime importance of "learning to communicate."

The League program is devoted to the development of students who can analyze an issue and then present it to an audience. These will be the leaders of tomorrow.

University Interscholastic League Directory

State Executive Committee: Dean James R. D. Eddy, chairman; Dr. H. A. Calkins, R. J. Kidd, Dr. Lynn Wade McCraw, Dr. Emmette Redford, Dr. J. J. Villarreal, J. E. Williams, Dr. Rhea H. Williams.
Legislative Council: Joe Barnes, chairman; Harlan Andrews, W. C. Andrews, Roy Butler, H. E. Charles, Fred Covin, Bert Ezzell, Garland P. Ferguson, Horace Francis, John S. Gillett, H. S. Griffin, Noel Johnson, D. E. Jones, E. O. Martin, John H. Morgan, A. W. Norton, J. J. Pearce, Fred Salling, Randell Simpson, R. W. Standefer, Jr., D. A. Swope, George Thippen, G. E. "Tommy" Thompson, W. C. Underwood.

Director: Rodney J. Kidd.
Director of Athletics: Dr. Rhea H. Williams.
Director of Music Activities: Dr. Nelson G. Patrick.
Director of Journalism: Dr. Max R. Haddick.
Acting Directors of Drama Activities: Wayne Pevey, Dr. Loren Winship.

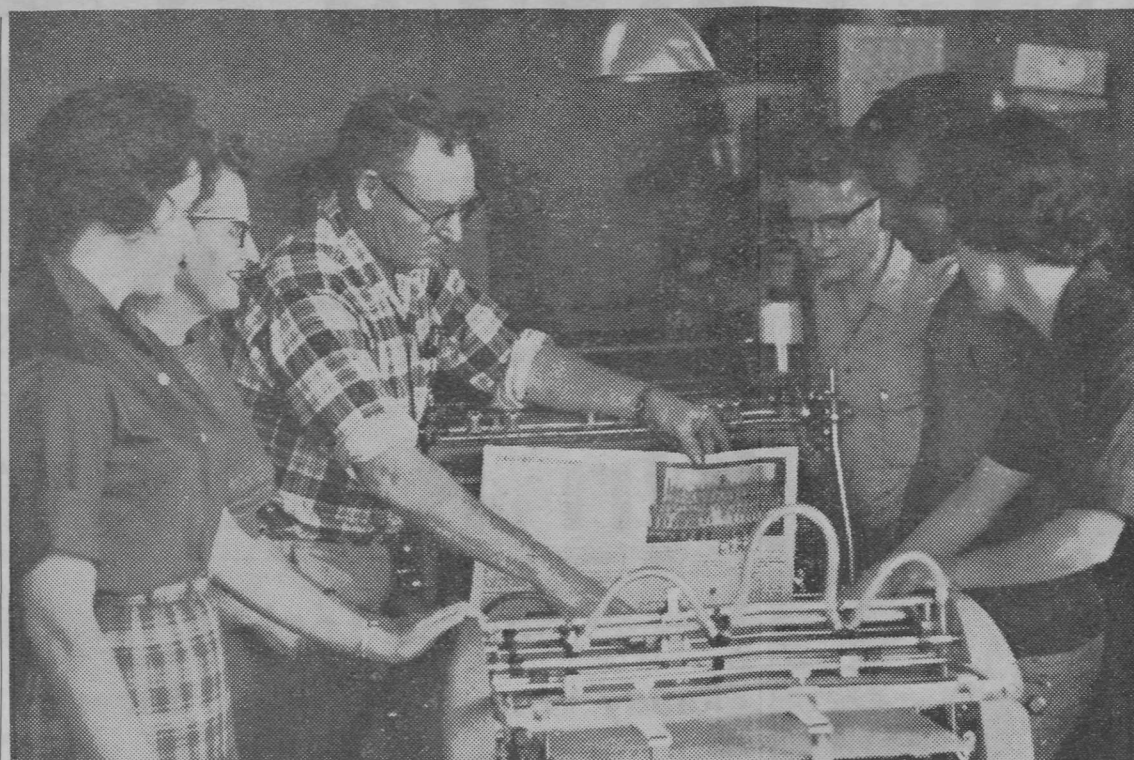
INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUER

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R. J. Kidd, Editor
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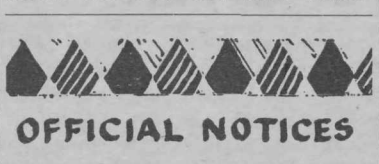
HERE COMES EL TORO—Mayo Cleveland, versatile printer for the Alpine High School El Toro newspaper, gives the staff a close-up view of the way their publication is reproduced. El Toro recently went to a new tabloid format reproduced by offset. Watching the demonstration are, left to right: El Toro Editor-in-chief Annie Heil; Mrs. Hilja Karvonen, sponsor; Mayo Cleveland; Exchange Editor Raymond Painter; Sports Editor Abelardo Balza and Managing Editor Marylyn Briggs. The Alpine High School journalists not only learn the principles of journalism, but get a good understanding of the problems of the printshop.

"Contest for Contest's Sake" Detracts from Events' Values

By IRVIN A. KELLER
Missouri High School Activities Association

In formulating a philosophy for the interschool activities program, there are generally two directions which may be taken.

One is contest for contest's sake: the other is contest for the sake of better education. When the first is confused with the second, the result is often severe criticism of interschool activities and their educational worth.



OFFICIAL NOTICES



NUMBERING JERSEYS

For rules on numbering basketball jerseys see November Leaguer.

FOOTBALL DATES

For starting dates for fall football practice see November Leaguer.

GODLEY

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

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.

BRIDGEPORT

Bridgeport High School disqualified for League honors in football and basketball for the 1961-62 school year and placed on probation in both sports for 1962-63 and 1963-64 for falsification of records submitted to the League Office.

ANNA

Anna High School placed on probation in football for the 1962 season for mistreatment of game officials.

ONE-ACT PLAY RULES

For change and interpretation of One-act play rules see November Leaguer.

ONE-ACT PLAY SUSPENSIONS

The following schools are suspended from one-act play participation for the 1961-62 school year for failure to participate in the 1961 Spring Meet after indicating intention to do so. (Rule 7, one-act play rules, pages 65-69, Constitution and Contest Rules): Bandera, Mary Carroll High School (Corpus Christi) and Holland.

SCIENCE CONTEST

In Science competition, the first and second place individual winners at district quality to region, and the first and second place regional winners qualify to State Meet.

POETRY RULE CHANGE

For change in Rule 5 of poetry interpretation see November Leaguer.

PRESCRIBED MUSIC LIST

Change Class I to Class III and Class III to Class I under Drum Solos and Ensembles on pages 131, 132 and pages 88 and 89.

BURKBURNETT HIGH SCHOOL

Burkburnett High School suspended in football for the 1962 season and placed on probation for the 1963 season for violation of the Football Code.

MUSIC RULES CHANGES

For changes in music contest rules and the prescribed music list see November Leaguer.

ZONED DISTRICTS

For rule on dividing districts into zones see November Leaguer.

DECLAMATION RULES

Rule 2, Page 40, Constitution and Contest Rules should read: "The selection shall not exceed five minutes in length." This limit applies to Memorized Poetry Selections.

Two need not exist at all however, for they are entirely different. The one philosophy takes as its basic tenet that all educational machinery is geared for contests without purpose or direction; the other accepts interschool activities as a natural and beneficial outgrowth of the curriculum.

Contest Philosophy

There is little room for criticism of a program based on a sound philosophy, one which is moving and getting somewhere. But the coach or sponsor who builds his contest program with no worthwhile set of objectives except competition invites criticism, and has by his ac-

tions adopted a philosophy based on the fallacy of contest for contest's sake.

In defining this phrase it must be tenet that the responsibility for a sound philosophy rests precisely with the coach or sponsor.

Wrong Concept

It would be unlikely for him to conclude that they exist for no other purpose except their own existence. Yet often by his actions he demonstrates the unlikely. When any high school coach, for instance, assumes that the athletic program of his school exists for the purposes of achieving those objectives which guide professional athletics, he is inadvertently doing just that.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

HOW TO MAKE ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT by Joel W. Carter; The Ronald Press Company, New York, N.Y., 1960; \$6.75.

One of the most unusual publications that this writer has had the privilege to read and review in the past several years is this book of detailed plans on how to make your own athletic equipment. One of the problems many school and recreation administrators face is the rising cost of playground and athletic equipment. This treatise goes into detail on ways to build equipment at a great saving.

As an illustration, in baseball it tells how to prepare back-stops, base fasteners, ball bags and other form equipment needed.

The book is well illustrated and there are adequate drawings to show in detail the athletic equipment.

R.H.W.

HIGH SCHOOL PRESS

BY MAX R. HADDICK

Membership in the Interscholastic League Press Conference hit a new high of 358 in the final tabulation. This is an increase of 14 over the 344 mark for the 1960-61 school year.

This year's total includes 53 junior highs, 302 high schools and 3 associate members. 251 schools ordered the criticism service.



ILPC AWARDS—This is the new medal to be awarded to winners in the Interscholastic League Press Conference individual contests. Year, event and place will be engraved on the back.

Sample material for the spring contests is being mailed. It is good to hear that so many sponsors and students are eager to get this practice material. The contests have many values. They help to motivate staffs to do their best, bring recognition to superior students and schools, and provide a showcase for the best in school journalism.

Many are asking for information on the best way to prepare for the contests. Actually, the finest preparation is consistent work on a good publication. Second, a close study of the material being mailed will give the students an understanding of the nature of the contests. Practice and more practice in all the contest areas will pay off in higher scores at the meets.

Sponsors made many interesting comments and asked about many facets of newspaper work on their membership applications. I will comment on as many as possible.

"Should I try to get as many names as possible into the paper?"

Yes, within reasonable limits. A newspaper is not a directory. Names are news only when the individual mentioned is in some way connected with an interesting event. The use of formula features, lists of quotes and similar means of "getting names into the paper" detract from the dignity and basic purpose of your publication.

Every staff should conduct a running check to make sure that their coverage is not limited to a given group. This is a common fault with school papers. Try for coverage of the entire school.

"How can we make our advertising more interesting?"

You should strive for effectiveness, not just interest. If possible, get more illustrations into the ads. Try to make the ads more specific. Many papers run card ads all year long without change. This is a comfortable way to do, but not very effective. It would be better if you could sell larger ads, and fewer of them. Try to get advertisers to feature specific products in the ads. Work hard to sell the advertiser on the market that he can reach through your paper.

"Can we change the UIL journalism contests to individual events, rather than having two entrants in all the events?"

This will be discussed at the coming state convention. Sponsors and students should make their opinions known and it may be possible to make a change. The reason this has not been done before is that housing was limited in Austin during State Meet time.

"Could we have a uniform style book and headline schedule for all members?"

No. It might be possible to have a uniform style book, but a standard headline schedule would be impractical. Few papers have access to unlimited type faces and most would be unable to follow a uniform head schedule.

The uniform style book is not really needed. A staff should strive for consistency of style in their own publication. There is no such thing as one style. Commercial papers differ, and so should school papers. There are some standard practices, but style can vary.

"How can we make the paper pay?"

I don't think that it should. The high school paper is a valuable part of the educational program. I think the school should furnish sufficient funds to cover any operating deficit. It isn't always possible to convince the administration that this is true, but it should be a never-ending campaign.

Many schools just don't have the funds to pay for a paper, or to pay all the cost of the paper. When this is true the journalists should recognize the situation and do the best they can with what they have.

"Why don't you print examples of feature and news stories written by students in the Interscholastic Leaguer?"

I just don't have the space. This is a good idea that just won't work now. Perhaps I can squeeze out a few spaces in the coming year. I will try.

Winners of ILPC contests this year will receive a new style award. The medal will have the year, place and event engraved on the reverse side.

3 Persuasive Speech Topics Designated

By MARTIN TODARO
Speech Department
The University of Texas

The following three topics will be used for Persuasive Speaking contests in 1962. Each contestant will prepare one speech on each of the three. These topics are not meant to be specific speech purposes or titles. Contestants may narrow each topic and select any specific speech purpose as long as it is persuasive and relevant to the general topic.

1. Africa Awakens. The emergence of the new African nations as free states and the impact that this development has had on the United States, the United Nations, and on the cold war should suggest many specific purposes for persuasive speeches. Possible purposes would be: (1) to convince the audience that the United States should provide economic assistance only to those new African nations which are our avowed allies; (2) to convince audience that the United States should support the neutrality policy of the new African nations; etc.

2. Conservatism in the United States. Possible specific purposes for persuasive speeches on this general topic: (1) to praise (or condemn) ultraconservative doctrine; (2) to convince the audience that the South needs a two-party system; etc.

3. State and Local government: needs for reform. Possible specific purposes on this general topic: (1) the Constitution of Texas should be revised; (2) County home-rule should be adopted in Texas.

Questions concerning these topics or the persuasive speaking contest should be addressed to Rodney Kidd, Director, Bureau of Public School Service, Extension Bldg. 103, The University of Texas, Austin.

Radio Debate Scripts Ready For Schools

Schools may obtain transcripts of the CBS annual radio debate program by writing to National Publishing Co., 1300 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

The debate on "What Should Be the Role of the Federal Government in Education?" was between Senator John Tower of Texas and Senator Wayne Morse from Oregon. Dr. Homer Babbidge of the American Council on Education was moderator.

For each copy of the transcript desired the school must send 15 cents. The school must also send a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Tapes of the broadcast may be obtained by sending check for \$3 to: Committee on Discussion and Debate Materials, Box 5152 University Station, Eugene, Ore.

The University Interscholastic League

Annual Financial Recapitulation September 1, 1960—August 31, 1961

BALANCES:			
Re-appropriated Balances Brought Forward:			
General Fee Account	\$10,320.15		
Football Account	49,234.50		
Interscholastic League Press Conference	97.00		
Total	\$59,651.65	\$59,651.65	
RECEIPTS:			
Membership Fees	\$28,214.00		
Sales of Bulletins and Materials	15,529.46		
Gate Receipts, Broadcasting Rights & Concessions	75,804.29		
Miscellaneous Sales	5,123.33		
Interscholastic League Press Conference	4,602.19		
Total Receipts	\$130,002.40		
Total to be accounted for	\$189,654.05		
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Maintenance, Supplies & Equipment	\$22,043.59		
Rebate & Travel paid to Member Schools	46,858.25		
Services not appropriated	59,008.32		
Printing	20,721.00		
Postage, Express & Miscellaneous	4,602.19		
Encumbrances carried forward	25,551.12		
Total Disbursements	\$161,254.48		
Balance Re-appropriated:			
General Fee Account	\$12,430.02		
Football Account	15,488.94		
Interscholastic League Press Conference	451.21		
Total Re-appropriated	\$28,370.17		
Total Disbursements and Re-appropriations	\$189,654.65		

Tournament Financial Reports (Included in General Report) Boys' Basketball Tournament

RECEIPTS:			
Gate Receipts	\$26,088.50		
Radio & TV Broadcasting	923.18		
Program Sales	406.40		
Total Receipts	\$27,418.08	\$27,418.08	
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Tournament Expenses:			
Services & Utilities	\$4,454.42		
Trophies	906.95		
Supplies	807.39		
Total Expenses	\$6,168.76		
Rebate to Schools:			
Lodging	\$1,752.00		
Mileage	1,157.00		
Balances Apportioned	18,310.32		
Total Rebate Paid to Participating Schools	\$21,249.32		
Total Disbursements	\$27,418.08		

Girls' Basketball Tournament

RECEIPTS:			
Gate Receipts	\$5,745.50		
Radio & TV Broadcasting	46.73		
Program Sales	117.70		
Total Receipts	\$5,909.93	\$5,909.93	
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Tournament Expenses:			
Service and Utilities	\$1,921.71		
Trophies	583.47		
Supplies	188.39		
Total Expenses	\$2,693.57		
Rebate to Schools:			
Lodging	\$912.00		
Mileage	813.40		
Receipts Apportioned	1,549.96		
Total Rebate Paid to Participating Schools	\$3,265.36		
Total Disbursements	\$5,909.93		

Baseball Tournament

RECEIPTS:			
Gate Receipts	\$2,205.00		
Broadcasting Rights	74.70		
Program Sales	55.11		
Total Receipts	\$2,334.81	\$2,334.81	
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Services	\$272.58		
Supplies	62.49		
Rentals and Utilities	219.00		
Trophies and Medals	310.54		
Total Expenses	\$864.61		
Rebate to Schools:			
Mileage	\$185.50		
Balances Apportioned	1,284.40		
Total Rebate Paid to Participating Schools	\$1,469.90		
Total Disbursements	\$2,334.81		

MUSIC MATTERS

BY NELSON G. PATRICK

In the January issue of the *Leaguer* we published the names of the schools which were awarded a Division I rating in the 1961 Marching Contest. The data below presents the statistical findings computed from the reports from these contests.

A word of caution: the statistics are correct; it is the interpretations which are frequently wrong. The writer is making no attempt to interpret the data given below because there is not sufficient information available to draw many specific conclusions. Some trends are indicated however, and these will be watched with considerable interest.

For your convenience a description of Division ratings is reprinted. You may wish to make some relationships between the statistics and these descriptions.

NUMBER OF BANDS AND RATINGS RECEIVED IN EACH CONFERENCE

Conf.	No. Entries	Division I	Division II	Division III	Division IV	Division V	TOTAL
AAAA	68	43	20	5	0	0	68
A	85	44	29	11	1	0	85
AA	149	56	52	31	8	2	149
A	104	32	37	25	8	2	104
B	58	11	18	18	9	2	58
CCC	45	24	13	7	1	0	45
CC	29	17	7	4	1	0	29
C	22	7	12	3	0	0	22
TOTAL	560	234	188	104	28	6	560

PER CENT OF BANDS RECEIVING EACH RATING IN EACH CONFERENCE

Conf.	Per Cent I	Per Cent II	Per Cent III	Per Cent IV	Per Cent V	TOTAL
AAAA	63.24	29.41	7.35	0.00	0.00	100
AAA	51.77	34.11	12.94	1.18	0.00	100
AA	37.58	34.89	20.82	5.37	1.34	100
A	30.77	35.58	24.04	7.68	1.92	100
B	18.97	31.04	31.04	15.51	3.44	100
CCC	53.33	28.89	15.56	2.22	0.00	100
CC	58.62	24.14	13.79	3.45	0.00	100
C	31.82	54.54	13.64	0.00	0.00	100
TOTAL	41.79	33.57	18.57	5.00	1.07	100

Table I shows the number of entries in the Marching Contest, bands within each conference, and the number of bands earning each Division rating.

Table II gives the same information in percentages. Space will not be used to discuss the findings which may be found in these tables. We will discuss, however, other findings which space does not permit us to print in table form.

Standards

Division I, Superior. The best conceivable performance for the event and the class of participants being judged; worthy of the distinction of being recognized as a first place winner.

Division II, Excellent. An unusual performance in many respects, but not worthy of the highest rating due to minor defects in performance or ineffective interpretation.

Division III, Good. A good performance, but not outstanding. The performance shows accomplishment and marked promise, but lacks in one or more essential qualities.

Division IV, Fair. An average performance, but not worthy of a higher rating because of basic weaknesses in most of the fundamental factors listed on the score sheet.

Division V, Below Average. Much room for improvement. The director should check his methods, instrumentation, etc., with those of more mature organizations.

Questions

You may ask yourself these questions:

- Is there a high correlation between the contest results and the standards of adjudication?
- If so, what implications does this have for music education?
- If not, what can the contest do to bring these organizations to the desired levels of achievement?
- Is it necessary for a further breakdown on Division I ratings to separate the superior and very superior organizations?
- If our present standards are sufficient, how can we inject a goal that would motivate the better organizations? (This suggests either a flexible or static set of standards).

Opinions Asked

Many other questions may arise as you study these results. Letters to this office would be appreciated. They will be published for the benefit of all concerned.

Of the 234 Division I Bands, the AAAA bands accounted for 18.37 per cent, AAA bands accounted for 18.83 per cent, AA bands accounted for 29.93 per cent, A bands accounted for 13.67 per cent, B bands accounted for 4.70 per cent, CCC bands accounted for 10.25 per cent, CC bands accounted for 7.26 per cent, and C bands accounted for 2.99 per cent.

A cursory inspection would indicate that the AA Bands were the best, but a look at more refined data will also show that the AA's accounted for 27.66 per cent of the II's, 29.8 per cent of the III's, 28.57 per cent of the IV's, and one third of the V's, whereas the AAAA and AAA bands and none of the junior high organizations made V's.

Other Data

Another calculation of the data shows that in combining the AAAA and AAA in one group, the AA, A, B in another, and all junior high bands in a third group, we have the following information:

- 88.89 per cent of all AAAA and AAA bands earned a Division I or II rating, and 11.11 per cent were given to this group.
- The AA, A and B bands (311) earned the following percentages:
I 31.83
II 34.41
III 23.79
IV 8.04
V 1.93

3. Combining the junior high schools (96) we find that:

- I 50.00 per cent
II 33.33 per cent
III 14.58 per cent
IV 2.09 per cent
V 0.00 per cent

4. The data also revealed that the AA, A and B bands accounted for 91.18 per cent of all the Division IV and V and 100 per cent of the V ratings.

Conclusions

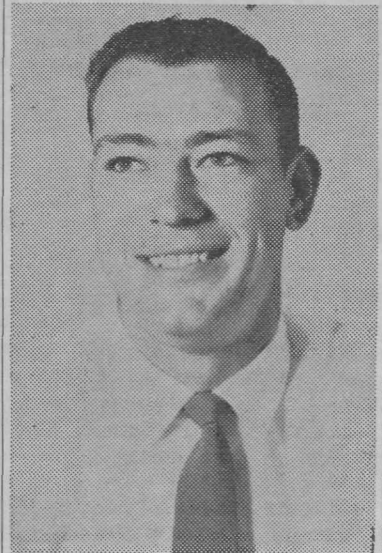
We can safely conclude the following:

- A AAAA Band in Division II is better than 11.11 per cent of all AAAA bands.
- A AAAA Band in Division I has achieved as high a rating as approximately 90 per cent of all AAAA Bands.
- The larger schools tend to make higher ratings than the smaller schools; this includes junior high schools, e.g., AAAA and (Continued in Next Column)

Publications Sponsors Need Talent, Patience, Strength

By MAX R. HADDICK
"Just what do you look for when you are seeking a sponsor for your school paper and yearbook?"

Student Spirit Given Credit For Success



Don R. Taylor ... wins scholarship.

Don R. Taylor, Roosevelt Public Schools mathematics teacher and winner of an Actuaries Club of the Southwest award, credits the success of his number sense students to their highly competitive spirits.

The Roosevelt number sense students, Taylor adds, just don't like to be surpassed and do their best to be the best.

Taylor says all work in number sense at his school is voluntary, with no class time reserved for work. Students interested in mathematics are given UIL number sense materials and tested regularly during school activity periods, with a two-hour test being administered each month.

The League contestants are chosen for their high marks in these practice tests.

The principal being questioned, with the assurance that he could remain anonymous, leaned back in his chair, thought for a moment, and then replied, "The ethical and moral standards of a saint, the strength and endurance of an all-state tackle, the obstinacy of a mule and the patience of Job. That's what it takes to make a good journalism sponsor."

"We don't have a class in journalism, but our school has a 'tradition' of putting out a first-class paper and yearbook. We don't have a budget to justify the publications, but we realize their value."

Fiscal Dexterity

This seemed to bring the principal to a pause. He looked at his school paper for a moment, and then continued, "Look at this paper. It cost the school district exactly \$12.50. The printing bill alone was \$46. That teacher has more ways of scaring up money than I could ever dream of. Since we were lucky enough to hire her we have never had a bad paper. I'm going to ask for a much healthier budget for her next year. She has earned it."

Interscholastic League Press Conference surveys show that many schools provide little or nothing in the way of budget or equipment, yet their journalism sponsors manage to produce creditable publications.

Wouldn't Trade Jobs

At the last state convention an advisor, weary from another year of sponsoring cake sales, school carnivals and pushing advertising salesmen to bring in more money, said, "I don't even have an off period during the day to work on the paper. All my staff members work after school to put out the paper. We sweat out the cost of every issue. I sometimes think I should just quit and teach English."

"Would you really like to drop your newspaper and yearbook work?" she was asked. "Not in a million years," she shot back. "I can fuss about it, and I can

dream of big fat budgets that I won't ever get, but I wouldn't swap it. Where else could I get as much honest work out of a bunch of high school kids? I work hard, but they work just as hard—maybe a little harder."

Values of Journalism

That seemed to sum up the attitudes of the sponsors present. They spent a very pleasant hour comparing class loads, extracurricular duties, equipment, and general working conditions, but ended up in mutual agreement that high school journalism offers much work and much satisfaction.

When asked what it was that made journalism work of value to a high school student, the group embarked on a lengthy discussion of its merits. They came up with the following conclusions:

1. The high school journalist, if properly guided, gets more actual writing experience than he could possibly get from any other course. He improves his command of written English to a degree that, by itself, is full justification for a journalism program.

2. The decisions involved in putting out a school publication help a high school student to mature. Given the right information and encouragement he will arrive at sound judgments on serious matters. The responsibilities of journalism help him to understand the responsibilities of adulthood.

Economic Learning

3. The fact that school publications ordinarily operate with very limited budgets gives the journalism student experience in the management of money. This experience will be valuable to him in his personal finances as well as in business.

4. Shy, withdrawn students are pushed forward and forced to deal with people. Getting stories gives student reporters real experience in getting along with people. They learn to deal with all types of personalities and to keep going even after being rebuffed.

5. Having to plan to fill a paper with interesting, worthwhile news and feature material gives a student a sense of organization. He knows that all reporters must work together to achieve the goal—a good paper. He can understand the necessity for punctuality, accuracy, honesty and ethical practices.

News Consumer

6. He achieves an understanding of the mass media. He knows the problem of gathering and presenting news. He becomes a more intelligent consumer of news. He gains a better understanding of the world he lives in.

7. He achieves, to a degree, a salable skill. The student reporter may never undertake a career in journalism, but the fact that he has learned the principles and techniques of the field will be of value to him.

8. The student knows for sure whether he wants a career in journalism. If he wants to go into the field his work helped him discover his interest. If he doesn't like the profession, he achieved something of value in learning that.

The teachers, rushed to get to another session, said quick good-byes and parted with, "See you next year."



Mary Kay Mauldin ... champion in debate.

Senior Takes Debate Title On First Try

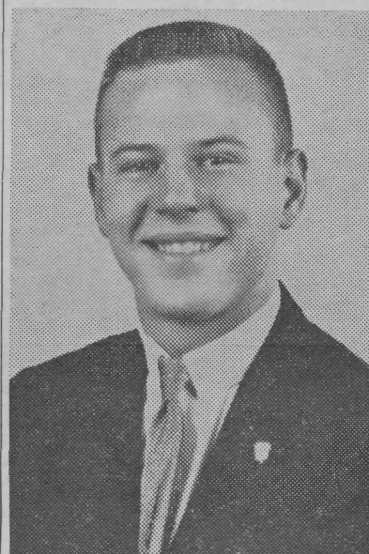
Mary Kay Mauldin, senior at San Marcos High School, won AAA state crown in debate the first year she competed.

Coached by Bill Dibrell of San Marcos High, she breezed through district, regional and State Meet competition.

She is head cheerleader, president of the Future Homemakers of America chapter, class favorite and track sweetheart at San Marcos High.

She plans to major in speech in her college work.

Rankin Senior Poetry Reading State Winner



Lonnie Ferrell ... first in poetry.

Lonnie Ferrell, Rankin High School senior, plans to be an astronautical engineer, but he took time out to win first in poetry reading in State Meet.

Lonnie was a member of the State Meet winning one-act play casts of 1960 and 1961.

He held a summer scholarship in astronautical study at Texas A&M. Holder of three letters each in football, basketball and track, Lonnie lists coin collecting, flying airplanes and gliders as his major current interests.

He was sergeant at arms for the Rankin Red Devil band, junior assistant scoutmaster, National Honor Society member, and a winner in the Midland and Abilene speech tournaments.

Educational Theatre

Conferences Aid Students

By WAYNE PEVEY

The Interscholastic League one-act play, speech, and other literary events are designed for the student with talent and incentive to develop his abilities.

In order to aid these students in their task, the League, in cooperation with various colleges around the state and the public schools of Texas, sponsor Student Activities Conferences in sites stretching from Kingsville to Fort Worth, and from Kilgore to Odessa. Now that the last conference has been concluded, it seems advantageous to engage in some reflective thinking about the sessions. Of course, the conferences provide programs for all areas of the literary events in League competition; however, this discussion quite naturally will be restricted to the one-act play section.

From the first planning meeting for the student conferences, the basic premise was accepted that the program should definitely be student-centered. With this in mind, the format was devised that was used at most of the conferences. This arrangement provided two or three demonstration scenes from the same play. The purpose was to give a critic the basis for discussion concerning a particular aspect of directing.

Chosen for consideration this year was "Composition." It is difficult to confine a discussion on directing techniques to one facet of production, but without exception where used, the program became a valuable learning experience for the drama students. It proved helpful to the directors.

When time permitted, some discussion of acting was held. It was quite natural to lead into an evaluation of the acting from the discussion on composition.

That the programs were beneficial and interesting for the students was evident from the number of questions raised by the students themselves. To insure that the same students will again find new information of worth, it is planned that a different aspect of directing will be the topic for the conference next year.

Contest Organization

The second portion of each drama session was devoted to a discussion of the organization and administration of the one-act play contest. Even though this period was designed primarily for the play directors, most of the students remained and many took part in the discussion. This was encouraged. It is their contest and they certainly should understand its complete operation.

Some of the topics talked about during these sessions have been thoroughly covered in this column or in other articles in the past issues of the *Leaguer*. The directors were told of the following projects undertaken by the State Office to improve the one-act play contest:

1. To upgrade the quality of judging contests on all levels. Admittedly, this a difficult task, but it is one that has been asked for by directors and administrators. To accomplish this goal, significant steps have already been taken: Appointing a committee by the Legislature Council to study one-act play judging.

Conferences For Fall Set At 10 Sites

Ten student activities conference have been planned for next fall.

These conferences will have sessions in journalism, speech, drama, ready writing, number sense, slide rule and science to help students and sponsors in their work on League-sponsored contests and to provide career guidance.

Conferences are scheduled as follows:
Oct. 13, Fort Worth at Texas Christian University.
Oct. 20, Odessa at Odessa College.
Oct. 27, Houston at University of Houston.
Nov. 10, Kilgore at Kilgore College.

Nov. 17, San Marcos at Southwest Texas State College.
Dec. 1, Abilene at Abilene Christian College.

Dec. 8 (tentative date), Kingsville at Texas College of Arts and Industries.
Jan. 12, Huntsville at Sam Houston State College (Special conference in speech and drama activities only).

Feb. 2, Stephenville at Tarleton College.
Jan. 19, Uvalde, Southwest Texas Junior College.

These conferences are open to all teachers and students interested in the topics.

ing with the purpose of establishing prescribed fees; scheduling clinic workshops for prospective critic judges; compiling and distributing a list of persons available to serve as critic judges. This is one project that will take more time than the 1961-62 school year to complete.

Screening Plays

2. To encourage the use of good plays in contests. The contest is not one in play selection, yet the use of a well-written play offers the students the opportunity to become acquainted with good dramatic literature, as well as to accept the challenge of performing roles commensurate with their abilities.

Two specific steps have been taken to screen plays: A Play Appraisal Committee has been formed to work with the League Drama Office to read each play requested for production in League competition. It makes final decisions concerning approval or disapproval of a play.

Again this year, the *Basic List of Plays* has been mailed to schools and colleges across the state with a letter asking teachers of educational theatre to recommend plays they would add or delete from the list. The Play Appraisal Committee will study the recommendations prior to publishing a new list of plays.

3. To emphasize the primary purpose of the contest—that is, promoting good acting and directing. Scenery and technical know-how certainly are important in a high school drama program. The League one-act play contest, however, was established to develop creative abilities and talents of directors and actors.

In recent years schools have steadily increased the amount of scenic and lighting effects used in the contest. Consequently, the contest sites were crowded with van loads of special scenery. The process is not only costly but is time consuming. Too, elaborate scenery takes attention away from the primary purpose of the event.

In order to clarify League rules governing the use of scenery and props, the *Official Interpretation of Rule 18* was adopted and released in October by the State Executive Committee. This interpretation describes the basic set for contest use, outlines procedures when set additions are desired, and defines stage and hand properties. A story in the November issue of the *Leaguer* discussed this important rule. A letter with the rule interpretation was mailed to each one-act play director which you are again urged to read before beginning rehearsals of your contest play.

Planning Sessions

4. To stimulate every district to have a planning meeting of its drama directors. An entire column was devoted to this subject in the November *Leaguer*. One director in each district was asked to organize such a meeting. As a result, more districts this year have better planned one-act play contests, and the students will have a more effective educational experience.

These four projects have been initiated in addition to the routine business of the League Drama Office. They have been discussed at the Student Activities Conferences, written about in the *Leaguer*, and promoted in private conversation and correspondence. These are the beginnings of a new surge of growth and development in public school theatre.

Students and directors have shown high interest and enthusiasm at the conferences. This is an indication of good things to come at the contests. They are eagerly awaited.

Even though this school year is barely half completed, now is the time to mark your calendar for the Student Activities Conference in your area next year. Plan your program of work to allow you and your students time to participate in these beneficial sessions. This year, the over-all attendance was up. Larger groups are anticipated next year. See you there.

Rosenberg Beauty Won State In Original Oratory Finals

Connie Cole, now a graduate of Lamar Consolidated High School of Rosenberg, is a beauty with something to say, and she said it well to win the 1961 AAAA crown in original oration at the State Meet.

She was Texas Rice Queen in 1960, Lamar Consolidated Homecoming Princess in 1961, 1959 DeMolay Princess, cheerleader, and an honor graduate.

The eloquent young lady not only captured first place in the State Meet but was announced for a teen program on KFRD, American Legion oratory contest winner, 1961 Speaker of the Year at her high school, and a delegate to Girls State in 1960 and 1961.

She was a primary department Sunday school teacher. Connie was selected to represent the Galveston District of Methodist Churches on their Christian Mission Tour.

She was on the council of the Teen Canteen, member of Vota Vita Service Club, Girls Out of Door Club, student council, All-District Band, debate club and the National Honor Society.

MUSIC ...

CCC; AAA and CC; and C, each pair compares favorably with each other.

4. That 234 bands have been certified as superior and have reached the top of our standard of evaluation.

5. Only 6 per cent of all marching bands are below average.

Rating Questions

After a careful study of the data, we need to ask ourselves the following questions:

- Do we need a Division IV and V rating?
- If not, does a three way classification (I, II, III) tell us enough about the differences of our marching bands?
- If we drop the Division IV and V classifications, do we still have a contest?
- Have we progressed beyond our present adjudication standards?

The above data and information is given as objectively as possible. The only objectives this office has is to assist in the improvement of music education in Texas and how the contest can promote improvement. Please forward your suggestions for improving the marching contest.



Miss Connie Cole ... winning orator.

The versatile Miss Cole, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jack V. Cole of Rosenberg-Richmond, finds skiing and bowling her favorite sports.

Connie was coached in original oration by Foster Granger of Lamar Consolidated High School.

LETTERS ...

(Continued from Page 1)

it is impossible to get one school to limit football practice time on its own unless all others are similarly limited.

Would it be possible for the League to limit practice sessions to a given number of hours per week? And to make anything beyond that a cause for ineligibility? When I was in high school, we practiced football from 4 to 5:30 in the afternoon four days a week, played on Friday afternoon, and that was all, and we had as much fun and put on as good a show as high school teams today. Working a boy up to the point where he is willing to give four hours a day to football, it seems to me, is making a seriously damaging inroad into his education and eventually will weaken the nation.

And the key to stopping this, I believe, must rest in some sort of Interscholastic League-imposed limitations on time allowed for football training among all high schools ...

Editor's note: The writer is sincerely concerned with his son's education. His name was withheld to save his son any possible embarrassment.

Breckenridge Teacher Given 1961 Actuaries Club Award



Mrs. Custer Knox ... winner in math.

Mrs. Custer M. Knox, mathematics teacher at Breckenridge High School, was given a 1961 Actuaries Club of the Southwest Award for her outstanding work as a number sense coach.

Mrs. Knox has sponsored number sense competition for six years. She started a number sense club to promote interest in the activity.

In the past two years her students have won first, second, third and alternate in district competition. Each year here students have gone on the regional contests.

"I cannot give enough credit to the students," Mrs. Knox said. "Without their untiring efforts and interest I could not have won this award."

Most of her work with number sense students is done between 7:30 a.m. and the opening of school. She believes that much practice is essential to speed and accuracy.

In grades one through six, one out of every three accidents involving school children occurred when they were scuffling or using playground equipment.

* * *

Aggregate daily attendance in Texas elementary, junior high and high school was 332,625,000 days during the 1960-61 school year.

Cushing, Claude, New Deal 1962 Honor Teams



1936 CUSHING TEAM UP FOR CITATION—This team won 45 games and lost 3 in their successful bid for the 1936 state basketball championship. They are: Front, seated—Team manager Billy Irwin, now a partner in Irvin and Smith law firm in Houston. Seated, left to right—Clarence "Bud" Partin, Shell Refining Co., Pasadena; Roy Lucas, Western Surety Co., Dallas; T. G. "Josh" Briley, Magnolia Refining Co., Beaumont; Kermit Clayton, Conroe Public Schools; Marshal Matteson, Owner

SFA Theater, Nacogdoches; Garland Trawick, Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., Beaumont. Standing—Harold Clayton, Judge, 135th Judicial District, Port Arthur; John Gresham, Gulf Oil & Gas Co., Sacul; Lamar Brewer, Owner barber shop, Henderson; Weldon Gresham, payroll supervisor, Tyler Pipe and Foundry; Lawrence Richards, Ford Motor Co., Livingston; and Coach Glenn W. Berry, who is now principal of Hertzy Elementary School in Lufkin.



1953 CLAUDE CHAMPIONSHIP TEAM—For the third consecutive year the Claude girls' basketball team won the state Conference B crown. They are: Front row, left to right, Ruella McGowan (Mrs. Ray Thompson), Lubbock; Norma Brunson (Mrs. Clinton Lambert), Perryton; Rita Jean Dye (Mrs. Rita Overstreet), Amarillo; Mary Gillham (Mrs. Rex Bagwell), Claude; Shirley Brown (Mrs. Stanley Hodges), Amarillo; Jane Averyt (Mrs. David Cruzan), Pampa; Winnie Renfro (Mrs. Nolan

Sanders) Claude. Back row: Gail Bryan (Mrs. Gail Mayorga), San Antonio; Pat Tims (Mrs. Ralph Hundley), Amarillo; Yeata Kelley (Mrs. Robert Christopher), Amarillo; Lorene Welchel (Mrs. Ray Heckman), Claude; Bettye Dawkins (Mrs. Gladwyn Eads), Amarillo; Carolyn Christian, Los Alamos, N. M.; Latrice Moore (Mrs. Latrice Walker), Conway; Wanda Buckingham, (Mrs. Wanda Fox), Amarillo; and Coach Wayne Mantooth, now coaching in Oklahoma.



1953 NEW DEAL A-AA CHAMPIONS—The New Deal girls' basketball team won 41 straight games to become undefeated state champions. They will be honored at the 1962 UIL State Girls' Basketball Tournament. They are: Front Row, left to right—Manager Dolores Reagan (Mrs. Gary Brownlow) one child, Houston; Vana Snider (Mrs. Jack Raines) now the mother of four children and living in Lubbock; Silvia Wright (Mrs. James Mitchell) two children. Wolforth; Charlie Meyers (Mrs. Tom Brogden) three children, Hale Center; Sally Crosnoe (Mrs. Dale Jackson) one child, Shallowater; Yvonne Wright (Mrs. Don Heath) two children, Lubbock; Jerry Sue Perrin (Mrs. Clarence L. Brown), Lubbock; Shirley Davis (Mrs. Lonnie Brown) two children, Washington, D.C.; Rita Bumpass (Mrs. Ray Mart Haney) two children, New Deal; Manager JoAnn Lincecum (Mrs. Kenneth Mead) two children, Twenty-Nine Palms, Cal. Back row, left to right: Assistant Coach Vera Nell Davis; JoAnn Perrin (Mrs. Johnnie B. Berry) two children, Lubbock; Wanda Arant, corporal in Women's Army Corps, Fort Sam Houston; Mary Ann Looney (Mrs. R. W. Webb, Jr.) two children, Lubbock; Novella Abbe (Mrs. Carl Ray Laffoon) three children, Roy, Utah; Maxine Wales (Mrs. Jim Martin) one child, Lubbock; Pat Crews (Mrs. Wayne Worley) two children, Lubbock; Linda Kay Miller (Mrs. Bobby R. Weiss) two children, Lubbock; Annice Durham (Mrs. Billy D'Wayne Willis) two children, Ropesville; Ruth Cox (Mrs. Percy A. Parrish) one child, Germany; JoAnn Ashmore (Mrs. Harold W. Williams) two children, Abernathy, and Coach Toby Waggoner who is now in business in Plainview.

Prior Champions Set Cage Records

The Cushing 1936 Boys team and the 1953 Claude and New Deal girls' basketball teams will be honored at the 42nd University Interscholastic League State Championship Tournament in Austin.

The 1936 Cushing cage team will be cited at the boys' tournament on March 1, 2, and 3. The girls' teams will be recognized at the girls' tournament on March 8, 9 and 10.

Boys' teams reaching the 1936 finals were Cushing, El Paso, Cary, Taft, Jeff Davis of Houston and Austin.

Claude, New Deal, Vidor, Muleshoe, Whitesboro, Van Horn, Emory and Bryson girls' teams competed in the third annual girls' state basketball tournament in 1953.

Cushing's 1936 Record
The rangy Cushing team captured the state title by defeating El Paso 33-29 in the final tilt.

Prior to the final they had won over Carey 35-21 and had bested Taft 46-17.

El Paso had worked its way to the championship match by defeating Jeff Davis of Houston, 28-14, and Austin, 21-14.

New Deal Victory
It was a good deal for New Deal when the 1953 girls' basketball team won the state A-AA title.

The New Deal girls came to the state tournament with a perfect 41-game win season record. Racking up 148 points to opponents' 84, they breezed through the tournament, defeating Whitesboro 58-44 in the final game to win the laurels.

In working their way to the finals the New Deal girls dealt Vidor a 58-16 defeat and then defeated the Muleshoe quintet, 32-14.

Wanda Arant brought added honors to New Deal by scoring 87 points in the meet to topple the previous individual scoring record. She and LaRue Matlock of Bryson each scored 36 points in single games to set a new individual game scoring mark.

Miss Arant bucketed 41 field goals during the tournament and 17 in on game to set new records in both categories.

1953 Claude Record
The Claude girls' cage team took the Conference B crown for the third consecutive year when they defeated Bryson 40-30.

In the semi-final game they out-

scored Emory, 37-22. They bested Van Horn 45-20 in the quarterfinal game to give them 122 points in the tournament to their opponents' 82.

This was the third state basketball tournament for girls giving Claude a monopoly on the B title, having won it every year it had been offered.

Playoffs Set In Baseball For 4A, 3A

The 1962 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.

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 on 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, 563 schools have signed the baseball acceptance cards and will participate in the diamond sport this spring. There will be 107 schools in AAAA; 91 in AAA; 85 in AA; 80 in A; and 200 in B.

Girls' Cage Tourney Slated March 8, 9, 10

Feb. 24 is the last date for certification of district winners in girls' basketball, conferences AA, A and B, and regional tournaments in all three conferences must be held by March 3.

Regional champions qualify to the Twelfth Annual Girls' Basketball State Championship Tournament to be held in Austin at Gregory Gymnasium on March 8, 9 and 10.

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

One-Game Playoff
A one-game playoff on Monday or Tuesday, Feb. 26 or 27, to determine which teams will qualify for the regional tournament to be held the following Saturday, March 3. The first-round game must be played on either Feb. 26 or 27.

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

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

If the two schools involved in the first round of the regional playoff cannot agree on a site to play the game, a coin will have to be tossed to determine where the game is to be played. First-round games are not to be classified as bi-district games.

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

Regional playoff sites are:

Conference B
Region I: Districts 1-16, inclusive. West Texas State College, Canyon; Mrs. Ivey Terry and Hatcher Brown, co-chairmen.
Region II: Districts 17-32, inclusive. Howard Payne College, Brownwood; Mrs. Walter Hamilton and Glen Whitis, co-chairmen.
Region III: Districts 33-48, inclusive. Austin College, Sherman; Mrs. Ralph Day and Ralph McCord, co-chairmen.
Region IV: Districts 49-64, inclusive. Kilgore College, Kilgore; Mrs. Ruth Green and James Parks, co-chairmen.
Region V: Districts 65-74, inclusive. Blinn College, Brenham; Mrs. Martha Burgess and W. C. Schwartz, co-chairmen.
Region VI: Districts 75-82, inclusive. Southwest Texas State College, San Marcos; Mrs. Cleo Broxton and Frank Ginsberg, co-chairmen.
Region VII: Districts 83-90, inclusive. Texas College of Arts & Industries, Kingsville; Miss Nan Roberts, Mrs. Doris Binnion and W. T. Carley, co-chairmen.
Region VIII: Districts 91-98, inclusive. Odessa College, Odessa; Miss Virginia Raye Holt and L. E. McColloch, co-chairmen.

Conference A and AA
Region I: Districts 1-8, inclusive. Texas Technological College, Lubbock; Miss Ethel Rollo and Edsel Buchanan, co-chairmen.
Region II: Districts 9-16, inclusive. North Texas State College, Denton; Mrs. Agnes Cannon and Kenneth Bahnsen, co-chairmen.
Region III: Districts 17-24, inclusive. University of Houston, Houston; Miss Sue Garrison and Walter Williams, co-chairmen.
Region IV: Districts 25-32, inclusive. Victoria College, Victoria; Miss Esther Etzel and Hester Evans, co-chairmen.

POSTSCRIPTS ON ATHLETICS

BY DR. RHEA H. WILLIAMS

Sportsmanship is nothing more than good manners showing. This holds true regardless of whether it is an individual, a school or a community. Perhaps in no other phase of American life is good or bad sportsmanship more graphically portrayed than in the sports scene. In fact, the word sportsmanship and all of its connotations, had its origin in the area of sports—hence its name.

Sportsmanship
Senator W. Stuart Symington, formerly secretary of the Air Force, has expressed the values of competitive athletics in these words: "I think America's most cherished national possession is sportsmanship. I choose to define sportsmanship as honest rivalry, courteous relations and graceful acceptance of results. As a business man, I can vouch for how badly we need these traits in industry; and as a member of government, I can vouch also for their need in Washington. America would not be what it is today without competitive sports. They are a part of the fiber of our tradition. Their nationally known products of mental, moral and physical training, and their obviously great influence on the development of character, are fundamental elements in our heritage. When a young American, though burning up inside, quietly turns away from a called third strike, or accepts without grimace, moan or mutter, the foul called on him for basketball overguarding, he is learning those traits which later make him an asset to his community, to his future business or profession, and to his nation."

Close Contact
With basketball season in full swing in Texas high schools, it is imperative that administrators, coaches and school people direct their efforts toward improving crowd control and conduct on the part of students and laymen. The mere fact that basketball is played in a concentrated area with the players and the spectators in close proximity makes control more of a problem than in other athletic events. The tension, excitement and enthusiasm generated in a small enclosure can explode into undesirable actions if it is not properly controlled.

School Activities
Sportsmanship education consists of dynamic experience and by its very nature must be a continuing, everyday program if it is to be effective. Most school administrators realize this and are working constantly on the task of improving conduct at athletic contests.

Many schools have done an outstanding job through student councils in improving student behavior. In other schools, local civic clubs have sponsored sportsmanship drives with the cooperation of the school administration. At each game a committee is appointed to report on the conduct of each school student body, and a trophy is presented with appropriate ceremonies to the school judged to have the best season record in sportsmanship.

Civic Activities
Talks before civic clubs, Parent-Teacher Associations, and other local groups, are especially helpful in improving adult conduct at athletic events. A personal visit to the editor of the newspaper, to the radio station director, and to sports writers and radio announcers to obtain their assistance in this matter is a vital phase of community planning in sportsmanship.

Suggestions
In most cases when trouble develops at athletic contests, it is fans, not players, who are at the root of the disturbances. The following suggestions are made for the specific purpose of preventing spectator disorder at athletic events:

1. See that officers of the law are present at all home athletic contests, the number depending upon the estimated size of the crowd and the rivalry involved. The officers, in order to be effective, should be seen; hiding away in the crowd does not have the same effect as when officers are obviously present. Small schools have difficulty in securing adequate peace officers, but sheriffs can deputize local citizens, or civic clubs can assist in performing this function. Many cases of disorder can be prevented by removing the obvious troublemaker before he has an opportunity to cause an incident.
2. See that drinking and gambling are definitely not allowed at any high school contest. Public address announcements to this effect, alert ticket sellers, ticket takers and ushers should be utilized to prevent "drunks" or "gamblers" from gaining admittance. Actual cases show that a large per cent of the troublemakers have been drinking excessively or else have bets on the game.
3. Gymnasiums should have a barrier around the playing courts to keep crowds back. Adequate police should be available to see that people stay behind the enclosures. Stands on the sidelines are more liable to cause trouble than people who are seated. One of the worst obstacles in officiating and crowd control is to have the spectators crowd the sidelines.
4. See that coaches and players conduct themselves in such a fashion as not to incite the crowd. A coach who goes on the court constantly to urge the officials, who pulls his hair and stomps his hat on each decision which goes against him, is setting a scene for a possible disturbance. The coach has a tremendous responsibility in demonstrating proper conduct.
5. See that officials for all games are mutually agreed upon, and that their services are secured early in the season. Once a game is begun, the coaches and administrators of both schools have a moral and legal obligation to support and abide by the decisions of the officials. Unfortunately, many coaches and administrators wait until the last minute to secure officials and, as a result, trouble arises.
6. There is no excuse whatsoever for removing a team from the court once the game has started, as beginning the game denotes approval of the officials. Such conduct as removing a team from the playing court sets a perfect scene for mob action and trouble.
7. See that announcers at athletic contests are efficient and capable. Official baiting and personal remarks from this source can incite a crowd to improper conduct.
8. School administrators should be alert and on the job at all athletic contests. They are part of the school curriculum and deserve supervision the same as a study hall or a classroom. Many troublesome incidents would never occur if the school administrators were mingling among the crowd and detecting possible trouble areas, rather than sitting comfortably in reserved seats.
9. See that officers meet game officials on the court after each game and escort them to the dressing room. Prior to the game the officials should be notified to accept this protection, not from fear, but as a courtesy offered them by the local school. This protection for officials should continue until the officials are safely away from the local community, if spectator conduct warrants.
10. Proper planning and education in sportsmanlike conduct will pay rich dividends and insure a truly enjoyable and educational athletic program.
11. Failure to work on sportsmanship education will sooner or later result in unfortunate situations which may destroy all of the potential educational values of a properly directed program.

Cage Tourney Ticket Prices
Boys' and Girls' state championship Basketball Tournaments ticket prices are:
Boys' tourney, March 1, 2 and 3—adult tournament ticket, \$4.50; student tournament ticket, \$2.50; adult single session ticket, \$1; student single session ticket, 50 cents.
Girls' tourney, March 8, 9 and 10—adult tournament ticket, \$3.50; student tournament ticket, \$2; adult single session, \$1; student single session, 50 cents.