

## Texas Supreme Court Upholds UIL Rule 34

### Decision Clarifies Powers of League As Voluntary Organization of Schools

On February 25, the Supreme Court of Texas reversed the lower courts in the suit brought by Midwestern University of Wichita Falls to enjoin enforcement of Rule 34 of the University Interscholastic League's Football Plan, and decided unanimously in favor of the League every point raised in this long and tedious litigation.

This is the third time in 40 years that the League's power as a voluntary association to enforce its rules has been seriously challenged in court.

Each court decision defined more clearly the rights the schools of Texas have in forming a league and controlling those activities of the members which relate to the activities of the league. Because this latest case has gone further toward defining these rights, and has resulted in complete endorse-

ment by the highest court of policies under question, much space has been given in this issue of the *Leaguer* to the three League cases. Never before have League members had an opportunity to see so clearly the legal foundations on which their organization rests, and the background against which their rules and procedures operate.

Roy Bedichek, Director Emeritus of the League, who has experienced the stresses developed during each period of court testing through which the League has passed, has written four items for this issue. One is a brief statement of the method used in the other three, each an article about one of the court cases.

Turn to pages three and four for this information.

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**THREE TIMES CHAMPIONS**—For three straight years, the Jackrabbits of Bowie High School have won the state championship in their conference. In 1951, they won the old Conference A title. In 1952, they captured the new Conference AA title, and in 1953 they successfully defended that title. Members of the team are, left to right, back row, Coach Milton Kresse, Stanley Airington,

Vernon Henning, Temple Tucker, Jimmy Jones, Herschall Kimbrough, Head Coach R. E. Mattingly, and Coach M. L. Massey. Front row, left to right, Manager Wayne Turner, Rex Pollard, Joe Wyson, John Carver, Jackie Airington, Bill Ryan, Robert White, and Bennie Hill.

## Regional Meets' Directors General List Tentative Schedules, Dates and Centers

Tentative schedules for regional meets have been announced by directors general, and forwarded to the League Office for publication in this issue of the *Leaguer*.

Centers and dates for these regional meets were published earlier in the *Leaguer*, and were given in the Final List of Spring Meet schools in the Interscholastic League. However, there were some errors in the assignment of districts within the regions as printed in the Final List, and the official sites and district assignments are here repeated, together with tentative schedules.

All schools with qualifying contestants should contact the Regional Director for the official and final contest schedule. The last date for filing entries in the Regional Meet will be April 21.

**REGION I, AA, A, AND B**  
Site: Texas Technological College, Lubbock.

Director General: Dr. P. Meriville Larson, Department of Speech, Texas Tech.  
Conference AA: Districts 1 and 2.

Conference A: Districts 1-5, inclusive.  
Conference B: Districts 1-10, inclusive.

April 24: Meeting of tennis coaches and players, Tech Gymnasium, 9:00 a.m. Meeting of golf coaches and players, Country Club Golf Course, 8:00 a.m. One-Act Play Contest, Conference AA, 7:45 p.m.

April 25: All other contests will be held on Saturday, beginning at various hours from 8:30 a.m. on.

**REGION II, A AND B**  
Site: Howard Payne College, Brownwood.

Director General: Dr. Z. T. Huff, Dean, Howard Payne College.  
Conference A: Districts 6-10, inclusive.

Conference B: Districts 11-23, inclusive.

April 24: Debate, 1:30 p.m. Administration Building; One-Act Play, Class A, 1:00 p.m. Brownwood High School Auditorium; Golf, 8:30 a.m., Brownwood Country Club.

April 25: All other contests, Conferences A and B, at various hours, beginning at 8:30 a.m.

**REGION III, AA, A AND B**  
Site: Southern Methodist University, Dallas.

Director General: Dr. James H. Mailey, Southern Methodist University.  
Conference AA: Districts 6-9, inclusive.

Conference A: Districts 11-16, inclusive.

April 24: One-Act Play contest, 7:30 p.m.

April 25: Golf, Tennis and Journalism, 8:00 a.m.; Typing, Ready Writing at 8:30 a.m.; Debate, Declaration and Slide Rule, 9:00 a.m.; Track and Field preliminaries, 9:30 a.m.; Shorthand, 10:00 a.m.; Extemp Speaking and Number Sense, 10:30 a.m.

**REGION IV, A AND B**  
Site: Kilgore College, Kilgore.

Director General: Dr. B. E. Masters, President, Kilgore College.  
Conference A: Districts 17-22, inclusive.

Conference B: Districts 41-56, inclusive.

April 24: Tennis and Volleyball. Write Dr. Masters for time of contest.

April 25: All other contests to be held on Saturday.

**REGION V, AA, A AND B**  
Site: Stephen F. Austin State College, Nacogdoches.

Director General: Edwin W. Gaston, Jr., Stephen F. Austin State College.  
Conference AA: Districts 10 and 11.

April 25: All contests to begin at 1:00 p.m. or later, except Track and Field, if any preliminaries are necessary, in which case they will be held beginning at 9:00 a.m.

April 27: Golf contest. Beginning at 8:00 a.m. This date made necessary because of schedule for use of private course.

**REGION VI, AA, A AND B**  
Site: Southwest Texas State College, San Marcos.

Director General: Dr. Pat H. Norwood, STSC.  
Conference AA: Districts 15 and 16.

Conference A: Districts 28-32, inclusive.

Conference B: Districts 68-78, inclusive.

Exact time and date for contests yet to be announced.

**REGION VII, AA, A AND B**  
Site: Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville.

Director General: Dr. Eldon D. Houston.

Director General: Walter F. Williams, Jr., University of Houston.

Conference AA: Districts 12-14, inclusive.

Conference A: Districts 23-27, inclusive.

Conference B: Districts 57-67, inclusive.

April 24: Opening play in Tennis, at hours to be announced.

April 25: Track and Field, 8:30 a.m. at Public School Stadium; Golf, 8:00 a.m. at course to be announced. Literary events, at times to be announced.

**REGION VIII, B**  
Site: Odessa College, Odessa.

Director General: Jack Rogers, Vice-President, Odessa College.  
Conference B: Districts 86-91.

April 24: Tennis preliminaries, 8:00 a.m.; One-Act Play, 6:00 p.m.

April 25: Tennis finals, and all other contests, beginning at various hours, from 8:00 a.m. on.

**REGION VIII, AA**  
Site: El Paso.

Director General: J. M. Hanks, Superintendent, Ysleta.  
Conference AA: District 19.

For information on exact hour and site for each contest, call Supt. Hanks.

## White Oak, Bowie, South Park, Cayuga, Pampa '53 Victors

The record book took a terrific drubbing at the hands of the Thirty-third Annual State Boys' Championship Basketball Tournament. Eight state records were smashed, and dozens of conference records. A total of 49 changes will be made in the book as the result of the superb basketball displayed in all conferences during the March 5-6-7 play-off in Austin.

Cayuga defeated defending champion Big Sandy, to recapture the title in Conference B which Cayuga had held in 1951. White Oak High School and Bowie took Conferences A and AA titles, Bowie becoming the first school in League history to win three consecutive titles in basketball. Conferences 3-A and 4-A were won by South Park of Beaumont and Pampa.

MORE THAN 43,000 basketball fans swarmed through Gregory Gym during the three-day tournament, with overflow crowds for four of the nine sessions. Fans were repaid for their time by some of the finest basketball ever played in the state tournament.

South Park of Beaumont practically rewrote the state tournament records single-handedly, scoring 83 points in one game, for a new all-time high, hitting 35 field goals in one game for another record, and rolling up an aggregate of 152 points in two games, for a record average of 76 points. Jerry Mallett, South Park star, accounted for the highest number of points in two games, scoring 72, for an average of 36. He also established the new individual high scoring record for a championship game, when he tossed through 38 points in South Park's victory over Edison of San Antonio. The South Park-Edison game also put a new record on the books for aggregate high score in a championship game, with 137 points.

Denver City, runner-up in Conference A, put a new record, 58 points, for most points scored by a loser in a championship game into the all-conference section of the record book. Its 58 points combined with White Oak's 69 in the same game to give a new Conference A record for high aggregate scoring (122 points) for both tournament and championship games.

THE CHANGES in the conference records were so numerous that no attempt can be made to list them in the *Leaguer's* limited space. It should be noted, however, that all-time records for aggregate high scoring in single games fell in all five conferences, and changes were thus made all down the line in individual, team and game records.

This was the first year in which no type of divisional play-off was attempted, so that five champions instead of three ultimate winners, emerged from the tournament.

In Conference B, first round vic-

tories went to Blum, Cayuga, Hutto, and Big Sandy of Dallardsville. Blum defeated Pettus 48-47 in the opening game. Cayuga downed Rankin 67-37. Hutto defeated Stinnett 69 to 58 in the first really high-scoring clash of the tournament. Big Sandy downed Lipan 62-43. In the semifinals of Conference B, Blum lost to Cayuga 67-42. Hutto and Big Sandy equalled the all-time scoring record, up to that point, with their 57-73 battle, Big Sandy emerging the winner. In the consolation game, Blum barely defeated Hutto, 51-49. Cayuga's final victory over Big Sandy was by the score of 50-46. In the final minute of the game, Big Sandy rallied to close an eight point gap to within two points of Cayuga twice. The two teams scored 14

points in the last minute of furious play.

CONFERENCE A'S new champion, White Oak, opened semifinal play in this conference with a 43-34 victory over Deer Park. Denver City bested Troup, 55-49. Consolation play in this conference found Troup a narrow victor over Deer Park, 40 to 38; White Oak won the championship with a 69-58 victory over Denver City.

Semifinal play in Conference AA opened with Dumas defeating San Marcos 49-45, and ended with Bowie's 52-34 victory over Alvin. In the consolation game, San Marcos beat Alvin 45-41, for third place in the conference. Bowie successfully defended its championship by taking Dumas 81-44, setting a new all-time team scoring

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## New Reddick Journalism Library Begins Service to Paper Sponsors

Advisers of school papers and teachers of scholastic journalism throughout Texas are already taking advantage of the newest service offered by the Interscholastic League Press Conference: the DeWitt Reddick Journalism Library.

Founded in the ILPC 25th Anniversary Year, last year, the library began assembling books during the past summer. With the completion of initial purchases, the library was able to issue its first "mail-order catalogue" last month. Many of the present total of almost 60 books have been sent out one or more times to sponsors throughout the state.

THE LIBRARY was named for the founder of the Press Conference, Dr. DeWitt Reddick, head of graduate work in the School of Journalism, The University of

## Number Sense 'Fans' Meet May 8 in Austin

Contestants, coaches, directors, and others interested in the Number Sense Contest are invited to attend a Number Sense conference to be held during the State Meet on May 8 at 7:30 p.m. in Benedict Hall 111. Professor C. M. Cleveland, chairman of the Department of Applied Mathematics and Astronomy, will be present.

The main topic of discussion will be ways and means of improving the Number Sense Contest. Aims, uses, and implications of number sense will also be discussed. Please come prepared to present your ideas. We want to hear your views.

Benedict Hall was opened for use about a year ago. It stands just east of Littlefield Fountain at the main entrance to the University. In it are the Departments of Pure and Applied Mathematics and many classrooms.

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 1)

## Sons of the Republic of Texas Scholarship Offered Again

The attention of high school speech teachers whose students participate in the Conference AA Interscholastic League contests is called to the \$100 scholarship which is to be given this year by The Sons of the Republic of Texas.

The award, which may be used at the school of the winner's choice, is open to senior boys who have a phase of Texas life, either past or present, for a declamation theme. It goes to the state winner of the declamation contest if such a winner meets the foregoing requirement. Should the winner for the state have another subject, the award can be given to the next in line, provided his subject is acceptable.

Just how far down the line the award can go will be determined by the level on which the winning

declaration is on the stipulated subject. Some boys in Texas will receive the \$100 this year. That much is certain. Perhaps it will be one of the boys in your school.

All boys who enter the declamation contest with the award in mind should write their declamation so that a copy may be forwarded to the judges in case the contest remains at the district level.

The award is an annual one given by The Sons of the Republic of Texas. It is given to stimulate interest in Texas history among the high school students of the state today by the descendants of the men and women who built the Republic of Texas. It is one of the larger awards given to Texas high school students through the Interscholastic League.

Staff members and advisers are urged to take full advantage of the facilities of the library.

## League Member Schools To Vote On 'Football Substitution Rule'

The State Executive Committee has authorized the League Office to submit a special referendum to the football schools for the purpose of choosing the "Football Substitution Rule" for the 1953 football season.

The NCAA Football Code Committee has added to the 1953 collegiate (restrictive) Football Substitution Rule the following permissive clause: "Preparatory and high schools may by mutual agreement adopt more liberal substitution regulations."

The State Executive Committee has interpreted this clause to mean that any two high school football teams planning a matched game would be required, prior to the game, to "mutually agree" upon a substitution rule or to follow the collegiate rule. If the schools should not agree, then the restrictive substitution rule would be in effect. On the other hand, the schools could agree to play under the "free substitution rule" or the "liberal substitution rule" in their football game.

Since such a practice would

create problems for the game officials as well as for the players and fans, and could result in complete disharmony and confusion, the State Executive Committee decided to submit a ballot to the football member schools so that all League members would follow a uniform rule.

Ballots will be mailed out on March 26 and are to be returned within ten days. All ballots must

be returned to the League office by April 4th. The football ballot will read as follows:

"Mark X in the square opposite the football substitution rule you favor for the 1953 Football Season:

1952 "Liberal Football Substitution Rule" permitting use of the platoon system.

1953 "Collegiate Restricted Football Substitution Rule."

ON THE QUESTION of spring football training, the vote will be by conferences on the following referendum:

1. Limiting spring football practice to twenty-one calendar days and permitting fall football practice to begin one week prior to the first Friday in September, provided no games are to be played by the second week-end after the Fall training period. (Effective September, 1953).

2. Eliminating spring football training entirely, permitting fall football training to begin the second Monday prior to the first Friday in September, provided no games are played until the third weekend after the beginning of such fall football practice. (Effective September, 1954.)

These two paragraphs will be included on the ballot and the schools will mark the rule that they favor. The rule selected will be incorporated into the Football Plan next September.

If either rule is passed, it will not mean that football practice can begin in the fall of 1953 prior to September 1. The new rule will be 1953-54 school term.

## Election of President New Debate Topic

Word has been received from the Committee on Debate and Discussion of the National University Extension Association that the Association Members have chosen the National Area topic from which the Debate Question will come.

This general area topic is: "How Should the President of the United States Be Elected?"

As soon as the League Office receives the wording of the National Question, it, along with several State Topics will be submitted to schools for voting.

Texas schools have the right each year to accept or reject the National Question. This ballot will reach schools sometime in April.

## We're Proud Of These Athletes

The character building influence of games and sports has, through countless years, been more keenly apparent to the British people than to any other nation on the face of the earth.

Such sports and games have long been a major factor in developing in all classes of the English nation a high degree of self-control, self-reliance, courage in the face of danger, team spirit, and tenacity of purpose. Something of the same magnificent spirit seems to be growing among Texas youth.

We have just completed two great basketball tournaments—boys' and girls'—and were highly impressed with the spirit of both contestants and coaches. The clean, hard play aroused enthusiasm among the thousands of fans privileged to attend the games. Neither coaches nor contestants in any conference permitted their desire to win the State Championship to obscure or destroy their sportsmanship or sense of fair play.

It is no wonder, when these boys and girls pass from the basketball court to the "stage of life," that they will be selected to fill positions of authority and command. The same qualities that made them successful in tournament play will bring them to positions of leadership in later life.

We wish to commend the contestants, coaches, and participating schools for their splendid conduct during the tournament, which reflects proper training "back home," and is a credit to both their community and their local school administrators.

## Answers Clear Up Spelling Contest Rules

Frequent and numerous questions about the spelling contest have been received in the League office. A few will be answered in this column:

Q. What textbooks should be used to prepare for the spelling contest?

A. A school may use any state-adopted text available together with the League Spelling List. The majority of words in the official test will be selected from the League list and the remainder chosen at random from all state-adopted textbooks.

Q. Should the contestant be ready to spell all words in Roman type or just the first word in Roman type?

A. Follow directions on Page 2 of the Official Word List. Pupils are required to spell all words in Roman type unless an official correction has been made in the *Leaguer*. To date, no such corrections have been made.

Q. Are there any spelling errors in the League list?

A. Yes. One has been found and corrected in the Official Notice Column of the *Leaguer*. It is the word "sebaceous" which is incorrectly listed as "sebacious."

Q. Is there a Regional Contest?

A. No. Contestants are not advanced beyond the District Meet.

Teachers should also remember that this is not only a spelling but also a plain writing contest. More papers are rejected by the State Grading Committee because of illegible writing than because of incorrect spelling. A special circular entitled "Writing Errors" which illustrates many malformed or illegible letters may be secured free of charge from the League office.

## Competition Trains For Democracy

It is interesting to note how the American free, private, and competitive enterprise system compares with the athletic system that has been developed in this country. The American Coach and athlete are constantly attempting to improve on the records from preceding years. This struggle to break records has resulted in the finest athletic achievements in the world. No better proof can be cited than the results of the Olympic Games.

This spirit which the youth acquires in athletics is later put into action in the business and agricultural affairs of our nation in the production of all kinds of products at lower costs so that all of America can enjoy the great development that has been brought about in the social, medical and educational institutions of our land.

At times a few people have become impatient with this competition that is encouraged in and through the schools by the League, and would like to substitute for it sugar-coated competition under the guise of play days and festivals. In this system there is no recognition of outstanding merit for a job well done. Every one wins—the lazy as well as the ambitious. We believe that tough competition in all the League activities under an agreed upon set of rules for all to follow makes a great contribution to the Democratic way of government.



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## High School Press



BY BLUFORD B. HESTIR  
Director of Journalism

On page one of this issue of the *Leaguer* is printed a story on the new DeWitt Reddick Journalism Library. ILPC members are already familiar with the services offered through the library. It is hoped that the story will bring the new service to the attention of non-members of the Press Conference, and encourage them to join with the rapidly growing organization, next year.

Official membership for the 1952-53 school year is 240 school papers. Several additional papers requested membership after the deadline of January 15 had passed, and ILPC is giving them such help as the rules permit. The number of school papers in the state which are thus actually benefiting from this Interscholastic League service are approximately 250.

Newest project of the Press Conference is one which is being conducted in cooperation with the School of Journalism, The University of Texas. It concerns editorials.

MANY SPONSORS and teachers of scholastic journalism this year asked for help in their editorial planning, writing, and promotion. Such help as was readily available has been extended, primarily through regional Student Activities Conferences. But further research in the field was needed.

Mrs. Helen Atkinson, a graduate student in the School of Journalism, and former sponsor of the Elgin Wildcat, is working with ILPC officials to do this needed research. A questionnaire was prepared by Mrs. Atkinson, in cooperation with faculty and ILPC advisers, and was mailed out recently to all ILPC members. Already several dozen replies to the questionnaire have been received, and they are giving some highly interesting answers to questions which have been troubling all of us.

Answers will be tabulated when the flood of returning questionnaires begins to slack off, and the results of the survey will be made available to ILPC members.

PRELIMINARY examination of returned questionnaires shows several things, all of which may be changed as additional replies are received. But these are interesting enough to talk about briefly, anyway:

1. Readership of editorials is apparently higher than we had generally thought. We had been inclined to think that we were doing well if more than 25 per cent readability was reached. Apparently, from first returns, fewer than 10 per cent of the papers have 25 per cent or less readability. A numerical majority believe that their readership is above that figure—between 25 and 50 per cent. But a surprisingly large number claim readership well above 50 per cent, and more than 10 per cent have readership above 75 per cent.

2. There seems to be a direct correlation between the readership, and the evidence given of careful staff planning of editorial material. The poorer the readership, the more likely the later questions on staff planning are to reflect little or no effort to plan editorials, individually or for campaigns.

3. There is a direct correlation, also apparently, between the amount of planning done and the apparent influence of editorials. Reporting papers which have poorest planning work also report low levels of influence on the student body as a whole.

4. Clear-cut support is given for many of the things which we have been believing, and saying, for years about editorials. For one thing, almost all replies are showing that the chief difficulties are one or more of the following:

a. Difficulty of keeping writers from generalizing, and failing to be specific. Best editorials of the year, as sent in by sponsors, are all specific, down to earth.

b. Difficulty of getting new, fresh ideas and approaches. Best editorials are nearly all really original.

c. Difficulty in keeping editorials short and snappy enough. Long editorials are rare among the sponsors' selections for "most effective."

d. Difficulty in getting the subject matter sufficiently timely. Many sponsors underline the need for timeliness.

5. MUCH ATTENTION is given to the matter of getting ideas for editorials, and much room for improvement is evident. On the other side of the fence, however, there are many fine suggestions given of specific ways in which ideas for editorials are arrived at by some of the papers.

These will be, of course, passed along to you later.

6. Among the most helpful material given by the questionnaires is that which is volunteered by sponsors as "additional comments" under item 12. One of the more penetrating, written by the sponsor of one of the finer mimeographed publications states, for example:

"As in so many departments, the editorial is in a rut. Students are tired of being told that they should be Thankful on Thanksgiving, Patriotic on Armistice Day, Truthful on Washington's birthday, etc. In fact, students are tired of being told—period. The most—and possibly only—effective way to turn editorials into popular reading material is to pull out of this rut in a hurry and stay out."

The survey is proving highly interesting to us here in the ILPC office; we hope that it will prove beneficial to all school papers eventually. If you haven't sent in your questionnaire, filled out, please do so soon.

## \$200 Scholarship Again Offered Outstanding High School Journalist

A \$200 scholarship is being offered again this year to an outstanding high school graduate who plans to study journalism at the University of Texas, and who needs the money in order to continue his schooling. The award is given by the leading women journalism students at the University of Texas, members of Xi chapter of Theta Sigma Phi, national professional fraternity for women in journalism.

The scholarship is open to both

boys and girls. It is hoped that the scholarship will make it possible for some able student to attend the University who might, otherwise not be able to do so.

In applying, the student should send complete and official records of his scholastic and journalism work; letters of recommendation from the high school principal or superintendent, the journalism teacher or newspaper supervisor, and one other person; and a statement by the applicant as to why he

wants the scholarship and why he needs such help.

Applications should be sent in before April 26 to Norris G. Davis, School of Journalism, The University of Texas, Austin 12, Texas. Prof. Davis is Assistant Director of the Interscholastic League Press Conference and sponsor of Xi Chapter.

The winner will be announced at the State Meeting of the Interscholastic League Press Conference in Austin, May 7-9.

## Class B Journalism Winner Is Now Editing School Paper

Winner of the first place in last year's Conference B State Journalism Contest was James Hartfield, from Spring Branch High School, Houston. This year he is editor-in-chief of the Spring Branch Bear Facts.

Teamed with another Spring Branch journalism student, Jerry Lemish, James brought to Spring Branch the first-place trophy in journalism. Between them, Jerry and James scored 404 points in the five-part contest. The boys are students of Mrs. Lois Teige, sponsor of the Bear Facts.

JAMES PLACED FIRST in Newswriting, winning 100 points; third in Copyreading, worth 51 points; and first in featurewriting, winning 75 points. To these 226 points, Jerry added 178 more.

His high ranking in the Journalism Contest at the 1952 State

Meet was not the first honors James had won in Interscholastic League competition. Earlier James won a first place in junior declamation, both in district and regional competition. In 1952 he came to the State Meet in One-Act Play as well as in Journalism, as a member of the cast from Spring Branch which won honorable mention. He was placed on the Area Meet all-star cast, and won second place in the Regional Meet Journalism Contest.

Active in school organizations, James was president of the Latin Club and the Junior Class, and a member of Quill and Scroll. He was elected Beau by the Future Homemakers of America in Spring Branch. In the sports field, he was active in tennis, being a member of the Spring Branch tennis team. He was also his school's representative to Boys' State in Austin during the summer.

James is a native of Houston, and has attended school at Spring Branch all eleven years. He has an "A" average in his subjects.

Among hobbies followed by the young editor of the school paper is one growing out of his participation and interest in the drama activities within the League: he likes plays, attending them, reading them, and acting in them. He has worked as a counselor in a boys' camp.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hartfield, Rt. 12, Box 590, Houston, James is planning to attend Wheaton College, in Illinois, and study chemistry.



### SPELLING LIST ERROR

The word in fourth column, page 13 which is listed as "sebacious" is not correctly spelled. The spelling should be "sebaceous."

### SHORTHAND DICTATION

There is an error in the Constitution and Rules, page 74, Rule 14, Rate of Dictation should read:

"The contest material shall be dictated in respective meets and conferences at the following rates per minute: District Meets held prior to and including March 28, 70 words; district meets held prior to and including April 18, 80 words; Regional Meets, 90 words; State Meet, 100 words."

### PICTURE MEMORY

In the Picture Memory Contest, under Name of Artist to be written in by the contestant, only the last name of the Artist, as it is spelled on the individual picture itself needs to be put down on the contest paper. The writing may be done in either pencil or ink.

### BASEBALL TOURNAMENT

The State Baseball Tournament will be held on June 3, 4, and 5, 1953, rather than June 1, 2, and 3, as found in the Interscholastic League Calendar for 1952-53.

### WHEELER

Wheeler High School has been suspended in football for the 1953-54 season for failure to furnish correct information on eligibility, and for the use of ineligible players.

### STRONG (Shelbyville)

Strong High School of Shelbyville has been placed on probation in football for the school year of 1953-54 for violation of the Football Code and for failure to participate in the work of its district executive committee.

### OLTON

Olton High School has been placed on probation in football for the school years of 1952-53 and 1953-54 for failing to comply with Rule 25 of the Football Code.



**BIG FOOTSTEPS**—Jane Cunningham of Elgin had some mighty large footsteps, made by Beverly R. Baker of Brownwood, to follow. But follow them she did when she won the 1952 Theta Sigma Phi journalism scholarship for a freshman at the University of Texas. Beverly won the \$200 scholarship in 1951 and is now a sophomore journalism major and a star reporter on *The Daily Texan*. In the picture Beverly and Jane look at a national award won by the chapter of Theta Sigma Phi which awarded them the scholarships. Applications are now being taken for the 1953 scholarship. See details below.



JAMES HARTFIELD

## Practice Topics In Extemp Speech Are Again Listed

Here are a number of practice topics for extemp speakers. Students working on extemp speech should follow closely the major events happening in the world and think through to some conclusions on these events based both on knowledge and logic. World peace, of course, is the major issue all over the world, but many events are shaping up to change the courses nations are taking to achieve that peace.

Students should be given as much opportunity as possible to discuss these trends.

1. How Important Are Pacific Ocean Bases in the World Peace Struggle?
2. Is Our Air Strength Adequate in Europe?
3. Are Labor Relations Improving?
4. Why Eisenhower Was Elected President.
5. How Strong Are We in Comparison to Russia?
6. Can Europe Work Out a Federation of Nations?
7. Should Either Hawaii or Alaska Be Admitted as States to the Union?
8. Is the Agricultural Price Problem in America Serious?
9. What Seems to Be the Foreign Policy of the Eisenhower Administration?
10. Should America Give Israel More Assistance?
11. Could the Chinese Nationalists Change the Trend of the Statelet in Korea?
12. What Can Be Done to Eliminate Flood Disasters?
13. Can Our National Budget Be Balanced?
14. Who Should Receive Priority in Getting Military Aid—East or West?

## MUSIC MATTERS

BY F. W. SAVAGE  
Director Music Activities

### CONCERNING DISTRICT AUDITIONS

According to information which we have received from various sources, the present plan of conducting District Solo and Ensemble Auditions is failing to achieve the desired results. Stated objectives for this project were essentially (1) to decrease the number of students qualifying for the Regional Competition-Festivals, (2) to increase the quality of performances by forcing the student to perfect his rendition earlier in the year, and (3) because of increased effort and high selectivity, to salvage the importance and recognition attached to a Division I medal.

VARIOUS ESTIMATES of the expected entries in solo and ensemble competition over the entire State in Regional meetings during 1952-53 ranged from 2,000 to 3,000 students. These estimates are based on the liberal generalization that slightly over one of every five students entering solo competition has the capacity for a Division I performance. Reports from Regions IV, VI, VII and one section of Region V indicate that more than 4,000 entries have been received from Directors of Auditions in instrumental competition alone. If other Regions report similarly, we will have more entries in solo and ensemble competition this year than any previous year in spite of the screening opportunities afforded by the District Auditions. This estimate negates our first objective completely, i.e., to decrease the number of soloists entering Competition-Festivals.

Quotations from a letter to this office from Jack J. Almack, Director of Choral Music at Crane, indicate that the second objective is suffering severely: "Another question that came up was, should a student be allowed to practically sight-read his solo during the audition? Whoever heard of sight-reading a solo in a contest? But the judges were expected to do all they could to allow this sort of material through . . . which they didn't. As you may guess, this point led to many dissatisfied people. One good example of this was the case of a student not certified for vocal solo because she did not know her music and was not able to sing with a tone or style that impressed the judges as having first or second division quality. Later, the student's teacher came in and informed the judges that this student had won a first division rating last year and he felt that a grave injustice had been done."

THIS STORY is an indication that the local instructor is not abiding by the spirit of the District Auditions as well as the stated requirements, "all rules and

regulations applying to the Regional Competition-Festival will likewise apply to the District Auditions." This includes performing music from memory. If local teachers throughout the State are generally disregarding the stated regulations and are refusing to cooperate with the spirit of the District Auditions, our second objective, i.e., to increase the quality of the performance, will never be achieved.

Because of the foregoing statements, it follows that our third objective cannot be reached since there is no increased effort on the part of the student nor is there any high selectivity.

May we conclude this discussion by quoting further from the letter from Jack Almack: "There are several directors in the Region who feel as I do in regard to these auditions—that someone has to start the ball rolling to get something done about discontinuing them. It seems that the audition system that has been inaugurated is a pretty good excuse for a lot of conductors to shove decisions concerning who shall attend Regional competition off on some poor unsuspecting individual. It has been and still appears to be the duty of each individual director to have the unquestioned right to select those individuals best qualified to represent his school in regional contests. If a local conductor hasn't the ability to explain to a student why he is not qualified to attend a contest, then he should possibly take a good course in diplomacy or look for another type of job."

### CONCERNING PROPOSED REVISION

As usual, this office, except for a very few postscripts attached to regular correspondence, has received practically no written comments concerning the proposed revision of the plan of music competition. One notable exception was a letter from the Secretary of the Permian Basin School Board and School Men's Association. This letter stated that the Association in its last regular meeting passed a resolution opposing the revised plan of competition. Our acknowledgment of this letter was extremely lengthy and was widely circulated because it was evident that there was considerable misunderstanding of the proposal.

E. B. Cannan, President of the Texas Music Educators Association, has notified this office that the committee appointed at Galveston to study the proposed plan and make detailed recommendations is ready to meet. It is also our intention to call a meeting of school administrators for an extended period of consideration before the plan is drafted in final form for presentation to the State Executive Committee.

## Van High Students Adopt New Sportsmanship Code

Van High School has recently adopted a sportsmanship code that has greatly improved conduct of spectators and visitors in the school gymnasium, says Superintendent J. E. Rhodes.

The code was agreed upon and adopted after meetings with the student body and written requests for help sent to approximately 50 leading fans of the high school team. In meeting with the students the idea was stressed that good sportsmanship was the most

important factor of school citizenship and in establishing the school's reputation.

Mr. Rhodes reports that a gradual worsening of crowd behavior in the gymnasium had been noted, and the situation challenged the attention of a school that prided itself on the sportsmanship shown by fans at all athletic events. The first meeting, with coaches, principals, and the president of the student council, was held to discuss the matter, and planned the student assembly and the letters sent to townspersons.

The code is displayed below the scoreboard in the gymnasium as follows:

### GOOD SPORTSMANSHIP CODE

1. Respect the decisions of the officials.
  2. Do not "boo" officials.
  3. Treat our opponents with courtesy. They are our guests.
  4. Remain quiet during all free throws.
  5. Respect our opponent's school song.
  6. Be careful of your manners will show.
- Mr. Rhodes says the reaction to this plan is favorable and that an amazing change has taken place.

### D. T. Loyd Resigns To Become Banker

Superintendent D. T. Loyd, after nearly 20 years of work at East Mountain Schools, Gilmer, resigned his position recently. Supt. Loyd's resignation brought forth numerous tributes to the work which he had done while at East Mountain community.

He resigned to become vice-president of the First National Bank of Gilmer. Mr. Loyd, long a leader in the improvement of rural schools in oil areas, was succeeded by J. C. Smith, formerly the high school principal.

# Supreme Court Upholds UIL Rule

## Decision Clarifies Powers of League

On February 25 the Supreme Court of Texas reversed the lower courts in the suit brought by Midwestern University of Wichita Falls to enjoin enforcement of Rule 34 of the Football Plan, and decided unanimously every point raised in this long and tedious litigation in favor of the Interscholastic League.

Midwestern University got judgment in the trial court, and the Court of Civil Appeals affirmed. The League, through its Attorney, J. H. Hart, then appealed the case to the Supreme Court.

**AFTER SHOWING** by the terms of the contract itself that Midwestern has no right to use Coyote Stadium for any games except games on its own schedule, and that its contract did not cover the "all-star" game it was seeking to sponsor in violation of Rule 34, the court takes up matters of much greater interest to members of the League brought forward in Midwestern's "Topical Contentions" Nos. 3 and 4.

These "contentions" argue that the school District's administrative employees cannot limit the District's power over the disposal of the Coyote Stadium by barring therefrom all-star games. This is a vital matter in the League organization, since if the pledge which the school executives make in signing the "Application-for-Membership" blank may be voided at any time by the School Board, the League would quickly fall to pieces.

In discussing the matter of delegated authority herein involved, the Court shows that the whole system of public education is dependent for its administration on delegated authority.

"That the action of the Wichita Falls High School," says the Court, "in joining the League with knowledge of Rule 34 and its limitations on the use of Coyote Stadium for all-star games . . . was regarded by the District (Board of Trustees) as its own action is clearly shown by the fact that the District refused both Masket Temple and Midwestern use of the stadium for the Oil Bowl game after corresponding twice with the League's Executive Committee about the effect of Rule 34."

**"THERE IS NO LAW,"** concludes the Court, "forbidding the Trustees of an Independent School District from allowing their teachers (their employees and co-employees with the State of Texas and the State Department of Education) from entering into such associations and agreeing to abide by their rules;—provided such does not interfere with the performance of their duties to the public."

The discussion then resolves itself into a description of the League's contribution to education in Texas, endeavoring to show that the administration's action in joining the League does not interfere with the performance of their duties to the public.

"The advantages offered by the League to its members," says the Court, "are so many and so extensive that both the president of the District's Board and its superintendent testified under oath on the stand that they felt it a part of their duty in office to see that their high school was a member of the League. The superintendent swore that he considered 'such items as debates, and one-act plays, and the various other items under the jurisdiction of the League's mandates, to be important to the education of the children of his district; that he likewise thought that the playing of high school football is 'good for the general education picture'; that he deemed it his duty and obligation to furnish his students with those facilities; and that he 'preferred not to have any part of a school district that wasn't a member of the Interscholastic League.'"

The Court then dismisses as trivial the advantages to be gotten from renting the stadium for the Oil Bowl Game in comparison with the "overwhelming" advantages accruing from membership in the University Interscholastic League.

**BY THIS DECISION,** the Supreme Court recognizes the right of school administrators to form this association, and others like it, adopt rules governing its administration and require members to observe the rules while they continue membership. The decision also clarifies the relationship existing under the law between the school administrator and his board of trustees. These vital matters and others touching more incidentally the work of the League and the Schools are of such concern to the League membership and to the profession generally that the *Leaguer* publishes herewith the decision in toto:

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF TEXAS.  
NO. A-3802.

UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE,  
Petitioner,

vs.

From Wichita County,  
Second District

MIDWESTERN UNIVERSITY ET AL.,  
Respondents.

Midwestern University sued Wichita Falls Independent School District and University Interscholastic League for specific performance of an alleged written contract. We shall refer to these parties as "Midwestern," "the District" and "the League", respectively. Midwestern got judgment in the trial court, and the Court of Civil Appeals affirmed. 250 S. W. 2d., 587.

For use by its schools, the District owned a football field known as Coyote Stadium. Hardin College, Midwestern's predecessor, had no playing field, so it began negotiations with the District for the use of Coyote Stadium. On April 10, 1947, these negotiations terminated in a written contract, the provisions of which relative to the issues before us were as follows:

**AFTER RECITING** that a joint meeting had been held on March 24, 1947, by the trustees of the District and Hardin College, at which it was agreed "that Hardin College is to use Coyote Stadium for its football games", the contract recites that "the following terms are, therefore, agreed upon: (1) The Hardin College shall use the Coyote Stadium for a period of ten (10) years and for that use will pay annually to the \* \* \* District the sum of \$5,500.00, conditioned upon playing a home schedule of six (6) football games per year. (2) Should Hardin College desire to play more than six (6)

football games in any one football season, it is agreed that they will pay \$600.00 for each additional game played at Coyote Stadium \* \* \*. (3) Hardin College is to receive credit on the per cent paid by the Concessionaire for all games played under its name at Coyote Stadium \* \* \* and this percentage will be credited to Hardin College for each of its games played during this season \* \* \*. (6) Hardin College agrees to pay the costs of all electricity as a result of staging its football games at Coyote Stadium \* \* \*. (7) All expense in connection with policing its games will be cared for by the Hardin College \* \* \*." (All italics ours.)

Later Hardin College became Midwestern University. Consequently, on May 19, 1950, the governing bodies of Midwestern and the District executed a written contract which was identical with the Hardin College contract, except that paragraph (1) was changed to substitute "Midwestern University" for "Hardin College" and "seven (7) years" was substituted for "ten (10) years".

**PRIOR TO 1951** the Masket Temple of the Shrine had sponsored a football game, known as the Oil Bowl All Star game, annually in Coyote Stadium. This game was between high school stars from Texas and Oklahoma who had graduated from high schools but had not entered college. The net proceeds were devoted to charities through the agency of Masket Temple.

The League was first organized in 1910, at the State Teachers' Meeting in Abilene. Since then it has been organized annually under the auspices of The Bureau of Public School Service, Division of Extension, The University of Texas. During its first year the League's activities were confined to debates among the high schools affiliated with The University of Texas. For the second year declamation was added and through the years since, its activities in the field of interscholastic competition have spread into many and varied subjects, e.g., choral singing, extemporaneous speech, one-act plays, story telling, music appreciation, spelling, typewriting, shorthand, tennis, football, track, and numerous others. Its original membership of 28 schools had grown to 2,647 schools in 1951, despite the many school consolidations effected during those years. Its scope is thus stated by the League in an introduction to its Constitution and Rules published in 1951: "This League covers a larger geographical area, serves more different types of schools, schedules a greater variety of contests, holds larger and a larger number of meets, and enjoys a greater school-membership than any similar organization in the United States." Its importance in the public school life of the state is alleged in the District's answer in the trial court to be so great that, while membership in the League is "technically" voluntary, it is actually compulsory. "The nature and scope of the membership of the Interscholastic League is such that were a school not to belong to the League and compete according to its rules, it would be effectively placed in a position of being unable to hold competitive football athletics during the current year, and that thereby both the scholastic and educational benefits of good citizenship and good sportsmanship which are derived from competitive sports would be lost unto the said school and its students. It is therefore a duty, if not a public mandate, that the school district and its agencies, the schools, maintain such membership \* \* \* for the benefit of the students and the public of the area."

IN APRIL, 1951, by mail vote, the member schools of

## Second League Court Case Established District and State Committies' Rights

The League's second experience in a court of law occurred in 1937 as a result of the action of the District Executive Committee of Football District 14 limiting district honors to those schools "requiring the application of the 8-semester rule beginning with the eighth grade." At that time high schools in Texas were generally eleven-grade schools but in District 14 the Thomas Jefferson High School of Port Arthur had twelve grades.

Port Arthur immediately protested and sought a decision from the State Executive Committee nullifying the action of the District Executive Committee. This the State Executive Committee refused to do, citing Article XII which stated that "decision of district football committees in all disputes arising in connection with the determination of the district championship shall be final."

**THE NUB OF THE DISPUTE** was simply that the District Executive Committee claimed a twelve-grade school had the advantage of one year in the age of its football players over the eleven-grade school. The twelve-grade school stood on an official interpretation of this rule, made in 1934, as follows: "In a system of eleven or fewer grades this refers to enrollment in the eighth grade; in a system of twelve grades it refers to enrollment in the ninth grade."

Failing to get "relief" from the State Executive Committee, Port Arthur went into court October 8, 1937, to seek an injunction forbidding the District Executive Committee of Football District 14 from enforcing its resolution limiting district honors in football to schools "requiring the application of the 8-semester rule beginning with the eighth grade."

The District Executive Committee, the State Executive Committee, the Beaumont High School, and the Beaumont School Board, and "sixty-two hundred (6,200) other schools, more or less, which is a number too numerous to name here, but all of whom are considered as named herein, as though

they were in fact so named" were made parties to the suit.

The *Houston Post*, October 9, 1937, reported the result of this suit, in part, as follows: "Port Arthur's suit designed to compel District 14 to permit its football team to use twelfth grade players in its district football games this fall was quashed in Sixtieth District Court here Friday morning when Judge Thomas H. Coe of Hardin county, sitting on the bench for Judge R. L. Murray, who has disqualified himself, sustained a general demurrer entered by the defendants."

**PORT ARTHUR APPEALED,** and the Ninth Court of Civil Appeals at Beaumont decided on November 22, 1937, that the District Executive Committee's resolution is "absolutely void and can not be enforced by the District Executive Committee," stating, however, that "the right appellants (Port Arthur) seek to protect will expire by operation of the law of the League on the 27th day of this month; under the rules governing appeals, if the rights granted thereby are exercised, all questions presented by this appeal will become moot before our judgment can be certified to the lower court for its direction." So, having decided that the District Executive Committee has no power to alter the rules, the Ninth Court of Civil Appeals ordered the judgment of the lower court reversed and remanded the cause for a new trial.

Since this new trial could not be had in time to prevent certification of a championship team on November 27, 1937, Port Arthur resorted to the court again and secured an injunction from the Sixteenth District Court in which Judge Thomas H. Coe was again sitting for Judge R. L. Murray who disqualified himself. This injunction was served on members of the District 14 Football Executive Committee, and a dispatch from Goose Creek, published in the *Houston Post* of November 25, 1937, quotes a member of the committee, Principal R. B. Sparks, as saying that he would vote to

certify Port Arthur at the district meeting Friday. "I received my 'instructions' this afternoon," Principal Sparks said, "when a Jefferson County Sheriff paid us a visit and served papers carrying the terms of Judge Coe's ruling. I don't care to spend a part of the holidays in jail."

However, the Beaumont High School, through its attorney, appealed to Chief Justice Daniel Walker of the Ninth Court of Civil Appeals to invalidate this new injunction on the ground that the lower court was without jurisdiction in a case while the mandate in that case still rests in the Appeals' Court.

**THE HEARING SET** for that night never occurred. The attorney for Port Arthur "late that afternoon appeared before Judge Murray with a formal petition for dismissal of the injunction issued that same day by Judge Coe. Judge Murray granted the petition and the injunction was thus vacated."

This news-account, appearing in the Beaumont *Enterprise* of November 25, 1937, states that during a telephone conversation between Chief Justice Walker and the attorney for Port Arthur, the Chief Justice informed the attorney "that the Ninth Court itself has ruled in a previous case that the lower courts have no jurisdiction in a case while a mandate in that case still rests in the Appeals Court."

This left the District Executive Committee of Football District 14 free to act, but it found itself next day unable to act. It was tied and could not certify a champion for the next step towards a state championship. Conroe therefore took the bi-district championship by default and proceeded in the series.

**TWO IMPORTANT** questions were settled by this litigation, although neither of the litigants profited:

(1) The Ninth Court of Civil Appeals decided that the State Executive Committee was right in not taking jurisdiction in the case, since, under the rules of the organization

"To make their petition good as against the general demurrer it was also necessary for appellants to bring it within the proposition that, before a member can sue his association or one of its agencies, he should 'generally exhaust his remedies within the association.'" 7 C.J.S. 81, 82; 4 Tex. Jur. 142.

This proposition of law did not require appellants to resort to the League and its Executive Committee, for by the express language of the rules they had no power of review over the District Executive Committee." (Emphasis supplied.)

(2) A District Executive Committee cannot change a rule:

"Again, the Committee (that is, the District Executive Committee) had no power to define the rights of a member-school, nor to add to or take from the qualifications of the school, as defined in the rules, nor to amend the rules."

Since that time, of course—nor before, for that matter—the State Executive Committee has never questioned the right of a District Executive Committee under the rules to settle finally all football disputes arising inside the district, except in such matters as are specifically set forth as exceptions in the rules. And no other District Executive Committee has tried to amend the rules.

In the 1939-40 revision of the Constitution and Rules, the old "official interpretation" of the 8-semester rule contains a citation to Rule 30 of the Football Plan, which reads:

## The League And the Courts

BY ROY BEDICHEK  
Director Emeritus, UIL

At the request of the Editor of the *Leaguer* I have prepared for this page, from memory and from the records, summaries of the only lawsuits against the League which have ever, in the 43 years of its existence, reached any of the higher courts.

They appear here not in chronological order, but rather in order of their importance. Most space and first place are, of course, given to the suit recently appealed to the Supreme Court, in which the Court decides that the public schools have the right to form an association for the purposes set forth in the League's Constitution and Rules, and that the authorities constituted therein have the power to enforce these rules. The opinion is published in full.

The two other cases are briefly summarized. Neither was decided by a higher court, since each became moot pending appeal. However, none of the litigants initiating court action secured the "relief" prayed for in the petition; but instead only caused themselves and other members great loss of time and money. In each one of the three cases the lower court overturned a decision of a regularly constituted League authority. And this is the general pattern of what has happened in other state leagues.

It is obvious from a study of the recorded opinions that American courts generally, especially the higher courts, think that a voluntary association, even though its authorities do make errors of judgment, should be permitted to govern itself so long as its own self-prescribed procedures, penalties and remedies are observed with reasonable fidelity.

of Coyote Stadium on August 29, 1952, and "such dates in such years as may be designated during the life of the contract", and (2) from in any manner penalizing the District or any of its schools under the provisions of Rule 34.

**FOLLOWING A GENERAL DENIAL,** the District specially denied having made or being bound by any contract with Midwestern providing for any football game in Coyote Stadium under Midwestern's sponsorship wherein neither participating team is that of Midwestern. Then it pleaded that the letters and agreements relating to Midwestern's use of the stadium distinctly say the use shall be "for staging its football games" or for "playing a home schedule of six football games per year"; that established usage for over 30 years provides that the playing of a home game by a school's team necessitates that all members of the team be students of the school sponsoring the game with definite minimum scholastic qualifications; that Midwestern "has already" scheduled and published six home games for the 1952-1953 season, and that neither on that schedule nor elsewhere does the Oil Bowl Game appear as a game sponsored by Midwestern.

The District further pleaded that, if mistaken in the above allegations and subject thereto, and in the event it be found that the District is under contract with Midwestern which gives the latter the right to schedule and sponsor the Oil Bowl Game, the District "will be placed in a position of unnatural jeopardy" in that if it refused to perform the contract it would be liable in damages to Midwestern, whereas if it permits the game to be played it will be liable to suspension or expulsion by the League, under Rule 34. Then after pleading the advantages of League membership, some of which we have stated above, it says it is entitled to be protected "from such a position of jeopardy", the gravity of which "is a matter of public concern." It concludes with a prayer for a permanent injunction restraining the League from inflicting any penalties against it under Rule 34, if the court concludes that it is under contractual obligation to permit Midwestern to sponsor the Oil Bowl Game in Coyote Stadium.

**IN ANSWER** to Midwestern's allegations, the League pleaded that the contract between Midwestern and the District in no sense binds the District to permit the Oil Bowl Game to be played in Coyote Stadium. As against both Midwestern and the District, it pleaded the circumstances attending the adoption of Rule 34, the District's knowledge of, and participation in, its adoption and the District's voluntary acceptance of the Rule by its later application for, and acceptance of, League membership for 1952.

After trial without a jury, the trial court entered judgment for Midwestern against both the District and the League and for the District against the League and recited that the contract between Midwestern and the District "is specially enforced by this court and directed to be carried out according to its terms for the period therein covered." Accordingly, it granted Midwestern a mandatory injunction against the District requiring the latter to carry out the contract, including making available to Midwestern "the use of Coyote Stadium for August 29, 1952, and such other dates during the contract period as may be designated" by Midwestern. It also enjoined the League from "in any manner interfering with the performance of the above contract by the parties thereto" and from "in any manner inflicting sanctions upon" the District and "from using expulsion, suspension or probation of any of its (District's) public schools from membership" in the League, because of its performance "in whole or in part of its contract with Midwestern University as specifically enforced above."

**TO THIS JUDGMENT** both the League and the District duly excepted and gave notice of appeal. But only the League filed an appeal bond.

However, in a brief filed in the Court of Civil Appeals, which it calls a brief for appellee, the District did assign error in the trial court's holding that the contract between the District and Midwestern gives the latter a right to use Coyote Stadium for the Oil Bowl Game on August 29, 1952, and on such subsequent dates during the contract period as Midwestern may designate, irrespective of the fact that Midwestern's own team may not be a contestant therein. To that extent it made common cause with the League which, as appellant urged the same error as its first point in the Court of Civil Appeals.

The Court of Civil Appeals held that there was no error in the trial court's judgment as to Midwestern's contractual right to sponsor the Oil Bowl Game in Coyote Stadium on August 29, 1952, and on such subsequent dates throughout the life of the contract as Midwestern may designate. Its discussion of the language of the contract which it thought to support that conclusion is as follows: "The contract itself does not specifically say that games other than the six shall be played by the teams of appellee, yet there are words in effect in the contract, such as quoted in paragraph (3), which may be construed to mean that appellee could sponsor as many games in the stadium as it cared to pay for, provided the schedule of such games did not interfere with the use of such stadium by its owner."

**BOTH THE LEAGUE** and the District (the latter as a respondent) are here attacking that holding, by appropriate points of error.

It will be observed from the quoted language of the Court of Civil Appeals that it based its conclusion on the terms of the contract, without any suggestion that the contract is am-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

# Justices Defend UIL Right to Enforce Rules

## Advantages Cited For Membership

(Continued from Page 3)

biguous. We are in accord with that approach, as we find no ambiguity in the contract. In that situation, it is elementary law that the intention of the parties to a written instrument is to be determined by the language of the instrument as a whole. Applying that principle, we find no support for the conclusion reached by the courts below.

We have quoted all the language in the contract which has any relation to the question before us. The contract recites that at a meeting of the trustees of the District and Hardin College it was agreed that the latter "is to use Coyote Stadium for its games," for a period of 10 years, and for "that use" was to pay \$5,500, "conditioned upon playing a home schedule" of 6 games; if it should elect "to play" more than 6 games in any football season it was to pay \$600 for each additional game played; Hardin College was to "receive credit on the per cent paid by the concessionaire for all games played under its name" at the stadium, this percentage to be "credited to Hardin College for each of its games played during this season;" Hardin College was to pay the cost of all electricity used as a result of staging its football games at Coyote Stadium and all expenses incurred in policing its games. All this language was incorporated in the contract between Midwestern and the District on May 19, 1950. (All italics ours.)

**THE CONTRACT DECLARES** the basic agreement reached by the governing boards of Hardin College and the District was that the former is to use the stadium for its football games, upon "the following terms." This language clearly can mean no more than that the contracting parties intended that Hardin College should use the stadium for games in which its team was a participant. And there is nothing in "the following terms" that can be considered as expressing any other intention. That it was to pay District \$5,500 annually for use of the stadium, conditioned upon a home schedule of games per year, means games played by its own team. Such is the common understanding of the words *home schedule*, but if there can be any doubt about that it is dispelled by the language immediately following term (1) of the contract: "(2) Should Hardin College desire to play more than six (6) football games in any one football season, it is agreed that they will pay \$600.00 for each additional game played at Coyote Stadium." Certainly Hardin College could not play a football game except through the agency of its own team. The same import must be ascribed to the repetition of the words *its games* in terms (6) and (7) of the contract relating to operational costs. No contrary meaning can be gleaned from the language of term (3) of the contract that "Hardin College is to receive credit on the per cent paid by the Concessionaire for all games played under its name at Coyote Stadium." Following this language the contract recites that the sums to be paid for concessions at stadium games vary with the years; that the agreement for 1947 provides for 25 per cent of gross receipts. Then follows the provision which renders clear the meaning of the phrase "all games played under its name" quoted above. It is that this percentage (25%) "will be credited to Hardin College for each of its games played during this season." (Italics ours.)

As successor to Hardin College, Midwestern agreed to all the terms of the contract, except for the number of years it should run; hence its right to use of Coyote Stadium must be determined thereby. It follows that Midwestern had no right under its contract to require the District to let it use Coyote Stadium for the Oil Bowl Game on August 29, 1952. Nor has it any contractual right to use Coyote Stadium at any time throughout the life of its contract except for games in which its own team is a participant.

**IN VIEW OF OUR CONCLUSIONS**, it becomes unnecessary to consider any other propositions urged by Midwestern except one, which is that there is no point of error properly raising the question of the true meaning of its contract with the District. Its reasoning is that the trial court impliedly found, and the Court of Civil Appeals expressly found, that the contract gave Midwestern the right to sponsor and use the stadium for the playing of the Oil Bowl Charity Game, to sustain which finding there is "abundant record evidence," that, therefore, to raise the matter there must be a point suggesting either a want or insufficiency of the evidence; and that since there is no such point anywhere in the record, the question is not before this court. It is enough to say that, in this case, the construction of the contract is not a question of fact but is a question of law, which is adequately raised by both the District and the League.

In its several well-written briefs and arguments the District urges numerous contentions against the validity of Rule 34. They are summarized in its answer to League's application for writ of error under what it designates as "Respondent's Topical Contentions." There are five of these. We have resolved the first in District's favor in holding that its contract with Midwestern does not give Midwestern the right to use Coyote Stadium for playing or sponsoring any games except those in which its own team is a contestant. The other four contentions are: (2) That the District and the schools of Texas are quasi public entities subject to direct statutory control by the Legislature of Texas under the constitution of this state, citing Arts. 2780 and 2656, R.S., 1925; (3) that the District, as a matter of legal right conferred by our statutes, has within its discretionary power the right to say who shall use Coyote Stadium and for what purpose; therefore, the election to permit or forbid the playing of the Oil Bowl Game is within the statutory discretion of District's trustees, irrespective of sponsorship, citing Art. 2780, supra; (4) that District's administrative employees have no authority to bind the District, their principal, without direct authority "or via the Board of Education as provided in" Art. 2656, R.S., 1925; that even District's trustees, a quasi government agency, have no authority either to "sub-delegate" their powers or to make any contract which renders them incapable of performing their public duty or exercising their statutory discretion; (5) "that there is no statute nor law forbidding the principals and athletic directors of high schools who are maintained by Independent School Districts in the State of Texas from joining voluntary athletic or scholastic associations for the purpose of furthering their public school purposes. That there is no law forbidding the trustees of an Independent School District from allowing their teachers (their employees and co-employees with the State of Texas and State Department of Education) from entering into such associations and agreeing to abide by their rules, and so abiding by their rules;— provided such does not interfere with the performance of their duties to the public."

**IT WOULD SEEM** that this Topical Contention (5) effectively disposes of the other three and leaves only decision of the question whether District's trustees, in taking membership in the League under an agreement to abide by its rules, have prevented the performance of their duties to the public

to be interfered with, as stated in the proviso, which District has emphasized by underscoring.

Nobody can question that the public schools of this state "are quasi public entities and are subject to direct statutory control" by the Legislature. But it would be impracticable, if not impossible, for the Legislature to resolve all the minute problems inevitably arising in the operation and management of public schools; so, as the District recognizes in its Topical Contention (3), supra, it has delegated those duties to the local trustees by such enactments as Art. 2780, supra, including (as to District's trustees) the discretionary power to say who shall use Coyote Stadium and for what purpose. We are in accord with that proposition as well as the holding in *Southwestern Broadcasting Co. vs. Oil Center Broadcasting Co.*, et al. (Civ. App.), 210 S. W. 2d., 230, error refused, N.R.E., cited by the District in support, that an independent school district, as a quasi municipal corporation, has the right to seek a profit out of football games played on its premises; in the exercise of which it has the same freedom as a private person or corporation in putting on the games, when that freedom is exercised to further the interest of the district.

**THE PROPOSITION** in Topical Contention (4), supra, that the administrative employees of an independent school district cannot bind the district in the absence of direct authority is of no moment because it is abundantly established by the undisputed evidence that District's trustees themselves negotiated the contract with Hardin College as well as the later contract with Midwestern. That the action of District's High School in joining the League with knowledge of Rule 34 and its limitations on District's use of Coyote Stadium for all-star games, by consent of its athletic director, coach, teacher or administrator, was regarded by the District as its own is clearly shown by the fact that, because of Rule 34, the District refused both Maskat Temple and Midwestern use of the stadium for the Oil Bowl Game after corresponding twice with League's Executive Committee about the effect of Rule 34; and by the further fact that the final denial of Midwestern's demand was a letter from the president of District's Board of Education "officially communicating" the information that it was impossible for District's Board to allow use of the Stadium for the Oil Bowl Charity Game "under the terms of the contract which we have with your institution."

So District's contentions come down to this question: Did the action of District's trustees in taking membership in the League and agreeing to abide by its rules interfere with the performance of their duties to the public?

**THE ADVANTAGES OFFERED** by the League to its members are so many and so extensive that both the president of District's Board and its superintendent "testified under oath on the stand that they felt it a part of their duty in office to see that their high school was a member" of the League. The superintendent swore that he considered "such items as debates, and one-act plays, and the various other items under the jurisdiction of the League's mandates, to be important to the education" of the children of his district; that he likewise thought that the playing of high school football is "good for the general educational picture"; that he deemed it his duty and obligation to furnish his students with those facilities; and that he "preferred not to have any part of a School District that wasn't a member of the Interscholastic League."

These advantages exist, it must be remembered, despite Rule 34. The advantages of District's affiliation with the League being so overwhelming that it asserts that it joined under compulsion, rather than voluntarily, and as a matter of public duty, it simply cannot be plausibly maintained that its membership and consequent agreement to abide by Rule 34 interfered with the performance of the duties owed by the District and its officers to the public. Certainly when the advantages of membership, as described by the District itself, are weighed against the burdens incident to membership which, concretely stated, are that its high school cannot per-

mit use of its stadium for the Oil Bowl Game, hence will lose \$600 and such other advantages as might incidentally be enjoyed by the District, the advantages far outweigh the burdens. This the District frankly recognizes in its pleadings and its arguments as well as by its action in joining the League. Therefore, we hold that the restriction imposed by Rule 34 is valid and cannot be enjoined. In this conclusion we neither ignore nor minimize the high purpose which the playing of the game would serve by the application of the net proceeds to charity. But that fact has no bearing on the question before us.

Contention is made by the District, alternatively to the question just decided, that Rule 34 is not uniform in its application and is discriminatory in that it excepts from its ban of all-star games, the all-star game sponsored by the Texas Coaches Association. We see no discrimination or lack of uniformity in the respect indicated. Under the Rule, any member of the League may permit the playing in its stadium of the all-star game sponsored by the Texas Coaches Association; no

## No Discrimination Found in Rule 34

member may permit any other all-star game to be played in its stadium.

The judgments below are reversed and judgment is here rendered that Midwestern take nothing as against either the League or the District and that the District take nothing as against the League.

Costs are taxed 2/3 against Midwestern and 1/3 against the District.

FEW BREWSTER Associate Justice.

Opinion delivered February 25, 1953. Associate Justice Culver not sitting.

## League's First Court Fight Was Victory For Right To Suspend Erring Members

The first court action in which the League became involved was initiated by Cisco in the spring of 1932, seeking to enjoin the State Committee from suspending Cisco High School for the 1932 football season upon recommendation of the District Football Committee of District No. 3. Steps leading up to this court action and to its conclusion, follow:

1. On Nov. 17, 1931, the district committee of No. 3 acted on the case of Fred Hightower, Cisco player, alleged to be ineligible under the thirty-day rule, and declared him eligible.

2. FEBRUARY 27, 1932, the committee reopened the case on receiving additional evidence, declared Hightower ineligible and recommended suspension of Cisco for the ensuing (1932) season in football.

3. March 9, with Cisco represented, recommendation of suspension was heard by the State Executive Committee, and action deferred until an investigation could be made.

4. March 30, 1932, Roy B. Henderson having completed investigation presented findings to the State Executive Committee with Cisco representatives present, and hearing was held, at close of which the committee suspended Cisco for the 1932 football season.

5. ON THE 25TH OF MAY, 1932, Cisco filed its original petition in the 91st District Court of

Eastland County, asking that action of the District Committee and State Committee (above noted) be set aside, that the State Committee be enjoined from enforcing suspension, that the District Committee be required to rescind its action against Cisco and arrange a round-robin schedule including Cisco, and setting all the games of the schedule in Cisco except the Brownwood game; and "such damages as the plaintiff can show and for exemplary damages in the sum of \$5,000 as against the said John M. Mouser."

(John M. Mouser appears as an "intermediary" in this petition, an official of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company with office at Eastland. He is alleged to have exerted undue influence and "duress" on the District Committee to make it declare Hightower ineligible. He was a member, the petition says, of the Eastland School Board at the time.)

6. After much skirmishing with amended petitions, demurrers, etc., the case was heard in the 91st District Court of Eastland County on September 7, 1932, before a jury. At conclusion of the hearing, the Court submitted fourteen "Special Issues" to the jury so phrased as to require a "yes" or "no" answer, only four of which the jury answered.

7. ON SEPTEMBER 17, 1932, on "motion of plaintiff for judgment" the Court awarded plaintiff "the relief prayed for" summarized in paragraph 5 above, except the "exemplary damages" against John M. Mouser.

8. After motion for retrial in the lower court was denied, appeal was taken to the Court of Civil Appeals for the Eleventh Judicial District, where it rested through the football season during which Cisco was suspended and while the order of the lower court was ineffective during appeal. A supersedeas bond had been filed by appellants, which, the Court held,

protected rights of Cisco while the case was pending in the superior court. So the District Committee of District No. 3, being freed of the injunction, proceeded to make out its schedule and the suspension of Cisco by the State Executive Committee remained in effect during the 1932 season.

9. On March 3, 1933, the matter of the suit having become moot, the case was dismissed on appellants' motion.

## 44th Power Show Scheduled May 8th, During State Meet

The 44th Annual Power Show, presented each year by the College of Engineering, and other Schools and Departments of The University of Texas, will be held on the Austin campus May 8th, between 5:00 and 11:00 p.m.

This event is scheduled each year to coincide with the Annual State Meet of the University Interscholastic League so that League visitors will be able to attend. The Power Show is one of the unusual exhibits of scientific skills and techniques put on by any major University.

It is actually an Open House of all departments of the College of Engineering, which began the annual show 44 years ago. Every attempt is made to display in opera-

tion all facilities and equipment which can be safely operated before audiences. In addition, special displays designed to amaze and entertain audiences are especially built for the occasion.

As in the past few years, participants in this year's show will include all departments of the College of Engineering, the School of Architecture, the Departments of Chemistry and Physics, and the Army, Navy and Air Force R.O.T.C.'s.

All principals, teachers, students, and families and friends of these visitors are cordially invited to attend this year's Show. It promises to top all previous performances.

For further details, see the April issue of the Interscholastic Leagueur.

## League Financial Statement

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

September 1, 1951-September 1, 1952

#### GENERAL FEE ACCOUNT

Receipts	
Balance on hand, September 1, 1951	\$ 3,796.01
Re-appropriated	81.13
Membership fees sale, Houston, November 23, 1951	14,301.00
Breakfast ticket sale, State Meet, May 2-3, 1952	135.85
Fee paid by Magnolia Petroleum Company for broadcasting rights of the Boys' Basketball Tournament, Austin, March 6, 7, 8, 1952	1,750.00
Boys' Basketball Tournament receipts, Austin, March 6, 7, 8, 1952	11,436.00
Boys' Basketball Tournament receipts, Austin, March 13, 14, 15, 1952	2,717.40
Baseball Tournament receipts, Austin, June 2, 3, 4, 1952	1,002.25
State Track and Field Meet and One-Act Play receipts, Austin, May 1, 2, 3, 1952	1,443.00
Program sales, Boys' Basketball Tournament, Austin, March 6, 7, 8, 1952	183.10
Program sales, Girls' Basketball Tournament, Austin, March 13, 14, 15, 1952	52.15
Program sales, Baseball Tournament, Austin, June 2, 3, 4, 1952	39.70
Rental for eight reading music used in the Regional Competition-Festivals	175.00
Broadcasting fees, KLVT, KSIJ, KSTV, KIOX, KBWD, KHUZ, KORA, KWED, KWHL, WACO, KCLW, KWKC, KRIC, KTBB Stations	125.52
State Teachers' Association	30.00
Mid-Texas Education Association, San Angelo	20.00
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company	6.05
Sale of used tennis balls	2.50
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>\$35,728.55</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$39,524.56</b>

Disbursements	
Rebate, State Meet, May 1-2, 1952	\$ 7,291.55
Rebate, Girls' Basketball Tournament, March 13-15, 1952	539.60
Rebate, Boys' Basketball Tournament, March 6-8, 1952	1,154.50
Rebate, State Baseball Tournament, June 2-4, 1952	216.00
R. J. Kidd (traveling expenses)	134.24
F. W. Savage (traveling expenses)	79.50
Rhea H. Williams (traveling expenses)	16.70
Bluford Hestir (traveling expenses)	15.90
Norris G. Davis (traveling expenses)	4.95
Frank Judds (traveling expenses)	41.30
Bruce Koch (traveling expenses)	143.97
University Printing Division	1,508.51
Visual Instruction Bureau (negatives, enlargements, nine 1952 Boys' Championship Basketball films)	279.67
Rice Hotel (League Breakfast, November 23, 1951)	194.25
Officials, Boys' Basketball Tournament, March 6-8, 1952	950.00
Officials, Girls' Basketball Tournament, March 13-15, 1952	263.30
Officials, State Baseball Tournament, June 2-4, 1952	150.00
Railway Express Agency	235.90
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company	90.81
Register of Copyrights	4.00
Band Music Selection Committee and Orchestra Selection Committee (traveling expenses)	547.13
Southwest Tablet Manufacturing Company (tickets)	90.70
Police services, State Meet, May 2-3, 1952	35.00
Police services, Boys' Basketball Tournament, March 6-8, 1952	33.75
Police services, Baseball Tournament, June 2-4, 1952	23.75
Police services, Girls' Basketball Tournament, March 13-15, 1952	32.50
Reimbursement for lodgings, Girls' Basketball Tournament, March 13-15, 1952	984.00
Reimbursement for lodgings, Boys' Basketball Tournament, March 6-8, 1952	1,608.00
Laundry service, State Meet, May 2-3, 1952	121.11
Services, Boys' Basketball Tournament, March 6-8, 1952 (ticket takers, ticket sellers, radio box assistant, guards, dressing room attendant, scorer, timer, announcer, program seller, scoreboard operator)	910.25
Services, Girls' Basketball Tournament, March 13-15, 1952 (ticket takers, ticket sellers, program seller, scorer, press box assistant, trainer, guards)	802.10

Services, Baseball Tournament, June 2-4, 1952 (ticket takers, ticket sellers, bell boys, scorer, poster distribution)	165.00
Services, State Meet, May 1-2, 1952 (ticket takers, ticket sellers, press box attendant, dressing room attendant, announcer)	260.75
C & S Sporting Goods Company (State Meet medals)	333.50
C & S Sporting Goods Company (State Meet trophies)	753.35
C & S Sporting Goods Company (baseball medals, trophies)	145.75
C & S Sporting Goods Company (Girls' and Boys' Basketball trophies)	866.19
C & S Sporting Goods Company (basketballs)	155.80
Stenographic Bureau (supplies)	48.00
Industrial and Business Training Bureau (printing)	55.58
Driskill Hotel (League Breakfast, May 1, 1952)	105.00
Western Union Telegraph Company	55.03
L. G. Balfour (basketball medals)	294.61
Salaries	2,372.26
Blond Electric Supply Company (supplies for Basketball Tournament)	13.30
Services	481.50
Installing lights over registration table, May 1-3, 1952	8.90
Supplies (Ruby Barham, W. E. Dickerson, L. F. Kreisle)	57.10
Balance of Boys' Basketball Tournament receipts due twenty-four participating teams	7,161.50
Tratex Company (safety pins, ribbons)	87.09
Bradford Paint Company (sign cloth)	24.00
Garth-Hammer (sign)	10.00
Arguen Photo-Lith-Lab. (printing)	18.00
Southwestern Engraving Company (cuts)	10.22
Osman Outdoor Store (tennis balls)	14.44
Lodgings, State Meet, May 1-2, 1952	73.00
Street Furniture Company (rental on heater for One-Act Play Contest, May 1-3, 1952)	4.50
Rasco & Company (rental on organ for One-Act Play Contest, May 1-3, 1952)	12.50
Austin Baseball Club (use of Disch Field for Baseball Tournament, March 6-8, 1952)	260.00
Refund on duplicate fee for the Stephen F. Austin Junior High School	2.00
Supervisors for State Meet, May 1-2, 1952	266.50
Taking down bleachers, Girls' Basketball Tournament	12.10
Extra building attendants, Girls' Basketball Tournament	173.88
Taking down bleachers after the Boys' Basketball Tournament and setting bleachers for Girls' Basketball Tournament	22.80
Setting bleachers for Boys' Basketball Tournament	60.30
Extra building attendants for Boys' Basketball Tournament	205.14
Services, State Meet, May 1-2, 1952, One-Act Play Contest	437.95
Public Address System for State Meet	25.00
Public Address System for Boys' and Girls' Basketball Tournaments	144.73
West End Lumber Company (beaverboard)	7.56
W. J. Shaw Furniture Company (tools)	5.25
Services, State Meet, May 1-2, 1952	205.28
Hauling bedding, taking down platform, picking up bedding	144.25
Encumbrances (bills unpaid)	385.23
<b>Total disbursements</b>	<b>\$35,401.59</b>
<b>Balance on hand, September 1, 1952</b>	<b>2,119.67</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$37,521.26</b>

Receipts	
Tournament receipts	\$11,436.00
Sale of programs	183.10
Magnolia Petroleum Company (broadcasting rights)	1,750.00
Broadcasting fees (KBWD, KHUZ, KORA, KWED, KWHL, WACO, KRIC, KLVT, KSIJ)	85.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$13,454.38</b>

Disbursements	
Rebate for Boys' Basketball Tournament	\$ 7,291.55
Services (Officials)	950.00
Laundry service	45.10
Police services	83.75
Lodgings	1,608.00
Visual Instruction Bureau (enlargements)	17.80

Boys' Championship Basketball films	260.00
attendant, official scorer, press box attendant, official timer, trainer, ticket seller, announcer, program seller, scoreboard operator, sign painter)	945.25
Material for map	22.37
Setting up and taking down bleachers	855.44
Southwest Tablet Mfg. Company (roll tickets)	15.20
Public address system, timing unit, and scoreboard equipment	72.37
L. G. Balfour (medals)	210.90
C & S Sporting Goods Company (basketballs)	97.25
Scorebooks	8.40
C & S Sporting Goods Company (trophies)	247.49
Printing	214.16
Western Union Telegraph Company	47.01
Southwestern Engraving Company (cuts)	10.22
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company	15.53
Supplies (paper and stencils)	7.84
Balance of State Basketball Tournament receipts due twenty-four participating teams	\$ 7,161.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$15,458.28</b>

FOOTBALL ACCOUNT	
Receipts	
Balance on hand, September 1, 1951	\$12,100.39
Cancelled salary check	86.80
Fee paid by Magnolia Petroleum Company for exclusive broadcasting rights of the seven Conference AAAA championship games for 1951	2,380.00
Fee paid by Magnolia Petroleum Company for exclusive broadcasting rights of the seven Conference AAA championship games for 1951	2,350.00
Fee paid by Magnolia Petroleum Company for exclusive broadcasting rights for the Conference AA Championship game	300.00
Five per cent of gross receipts of championship games for 1951	20,090.18
Southwest Football Officials' Association (for services rendered by the League)	500.00
Outstanding checks	25.90
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>\$25,552.28</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$37,752.67</b>

Disbursements	
Gulf Oil Corporation	\$ 349.46
R. J. Kidd (traveling expenses)	77.73
Advisory Council (traveling expenses)	817.93
Rhea H. Williams (traveling expenses)	187.58
C & S Sporting Goods Company (trophies)	223.52
Raven's Garage (car repairs)	13.00
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company (tires, tubes)	25.34
F. W. Savage (traveling expenses)	12.81
Notices published in the Dallas News, Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Houston Post, San Antonio Express requesting bids for the exclusive broadcasting rights of the 1951 championship football games	125.48
Salaries (T. J. Lovvorn, Nora Brady, Elizabeth Doyle)	4,857.57
University Printing Division	8,967.88
R. B. Norman (traveling expenses)	46.01
C. M. Wilson Company (services)	30.20
Stenographic Bureau (supplies)	45.00
Western Union Telegraph Company	2.40
Amount due Arlington and La Vega High Schools from the fee paid by the Magnolia Petroleum Company for broadcasting rights of the Conference AA Final Championship game for the season of 1951	258.00
Attorney James H. Hart (legal services)	100.00
Amount due participating teams from the fee paid by the Magnolia Petroleum Company for broadcasting rights of the AAAA and AAA games	4,465.08
Home Economics Tea House (Advisory Council dinner, November 11, 1951)	45.00
Flora Cobb, District Clerk, Wichita County (court costs)	162.60
Services (Elizabeth West, John Burk, Simon Garcia, Margaret Byrd, A. L. Woodruff, Gilbert Osorio, Sullivan Paint Shop)	1,296.58
Encumbrances (bills unpaid)	198.20
<b>Total Disbursements</b>	<b>\$14,963.09</b>
<b>Balance on hand, September 1, 1952</b>	<b>20,790.78</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$35,753.87</b>



**TEACHERS' GUIDE TO GOOD PLAYS**  
CONDUCTED BY BRUCE ROACH

We wish to thank all of the directors who have written in expressing appreciation for the recent information given in this column. The list of theatre services and the addresses of some of the more prominent seems to have been of value to many of you. More recently, the list of recommended three-act plays for high schools use has met with favor. In order to bring both these lists (the production list and the play list) up-to-date, we are continuing the list this month. If you missed the first parts of these lists, write us and we will be glad to send them to you; Bruce Roach, Box H, Univ. Sta., Austin, Texas.

**Perfect Alibi**—A. A. Milne, MC, 7m3w, 1 int. French, \$50. For advanced amateurs.

**Robin Hood**—Owen Davis, C, 10m5w, 1 int. 1 ext. French, \$25. The best telling of the famous legend.

**Romances by Emma**—DeWitt Boeden (Austen), C, 8m8w, 1 int. Dramatists, \$15. Quaint, charming English village story.

**Romantic Age**—A. A. Milne, C, 5m4w, 1 int. French, \$50. Delightful comedy requiring skillful acting and a sympathetic audience.

**Sense and Sensibility**—Joan Kendall (Austen), C, 5m9w, 1 int. Dramatic, \$10. The usual Austen characters in pleasing situations.

**Seven Sisters**—Edith Ellis (Herzog), C, 6m8w, 1 int. Dramatists, \$25. Hungarian locale, designed for high schools.

**Stephen Foster**—E. H. Smith, RC, 5m5w, 1 int. Dramatists, \$10. The love story of Foster and Jeanie plus the songs.

**Stage Door**—Edna Ferber and George S. Kaufman, C, 11m21w, 1 int. Dramatists, \$25. Large cast for girls who are good actors.

**Sun Up**—Lulu Vollmer, Folk, 7m2w, 1 int. Longmans, \$25. Good pathos in a World War I story; mountaineer dialect.

**Tonight We Dance**—D. R. Stewart, C, 9m11w, 1 int. Row-Peter-Peter, \$10 to \$25. The setting in a sewing shop makes the play interesting.

**Uncertain Wings**—Robert Hill and Floyd Crutchfield, C, 5m6w, 1 int. French, \$25. Teen-age play with a serious approach.

**What a Life**—Clifford Goldsmith, C, 8m10w, 1 int. Dramatists, \$25. Excellent play of youth and school; strong message if correctly played.

**Years Ago**—Ruth Gordon, C, 4m5w, 1 int. Dramatists, \$25 to \$50. Dramatization of young girl's ambition in 1910.

**Yes and No**—Kenneth Horne, C, 3m4w, 1 int. French, \$25. Clever, amusing and unusual; British dialect.

**You Can't Take It With You**—Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman, C, 12m7w, 1 int. Dramatists, \$25. A gay, three-ring circus; lots of work for "props."

**A Young Man's Fancy**—H. T. Thurshwell and Alfred L. Golden, F, 10m9w, 1 int. Dramatists, \$25 to \$35. Very funny situations.

**SELDOM PRODUCED FAVORITES**

**Admirable Crichton**—J. M. Barrie, C, 5m6w, 2 int. 1 ext. French, \$37.50. A challenge for advanced amateurs.

**As You Like It**—Shakespeare, C, 14m4w, unit set. Non-royalty. Modern youth is a bit skeptical of the romance.

**Berkeley Square**—John L. Balderston, F, 7m5w, 2 int. French, \$25. Aesthetic values.

**Captain Applejack**—Walter Hackett, Melodrama, 6m5w, 2 int. French, \$25. An Arabian Nights adventure; popular.

**Comedy of Errors**—Shakespeare, F, 11m5w, unit set, non-royalty. Short and very broad.

**Cradle Song**—Marinez-Sierra (Underhill), R, 4m10w, 2 int. French, \$50. Ideal for a girls' school.

**DIsraeli**—Louis N. Parker, D, 14m6w, 1 int. Baker, \$25. Historical play with good literary background.

**The Fan**—Goldoni (Fuller), C, 10m4w, 1 ext. French, non-royalty. Difficult to stage but gay and colorful.

**Friend Hannah**—Paul Kester, RC, 7m4w, 1 ext. 2 int. French, \$25. Historically interesting; pleasing to cast and audience.

**If I Were King**—Justin McCarthy, RC, 20m9w, 1 ext. 3 int. French, on application. Well-loved period romance.

**Importance of Being Earnest**—Oscar Wilde, FC, 5m4w, 1 ext. 2 int. French, non-royalty. Famous play with excellent characters and business; modern or period costumes.

**The Merchant Gentleman**—Moliere (Baker), C, 9m5w, 1 int. French, non-royalty. Pretty costumes; large cast; fun.

**The Would-Be Gentleman**—Moliere (Fernand), C, 4m4w, extras, 1 int. Dramatic, non-royalty. Contains good prompt book.

**A Midsummer Night's Dream**—Shakespeare, Fa, 11m10w, unit set. French, non-royalty. A challenge in staging and costuming but full of real humor.

**Mistress of the Inn**—Carlo Goldoni (Lohmann), C, 5m3w, 1 int. Longmans, \$10. Not much plot but good characters, and amusing situations.

**Mr. Pim Passes By**—A. A. Milne, C, 3m4w, 1 int. French, \$50. Whimsical and still wonderful.

**Prologue to Glory**—E. P. Conkle, D, 14m7w, 5 ext. 1 int. French, \$25. Many scenes in the life of young Lincoln.

**Quality Street**—J. M. Barrie, C, 7m7w, 1 int. 1 ext. French, \$37.50. Excellent characters plus quiet humor; box office appeal limited.

**The Rivals**—Sheridan (Turner), C, 7m6w, simplified staging. Dramatic, non-royalty. The most famous of the eighteenth century comedies.

**The Romantic Young Lady**—Martinez-Sierra (Granville-Barker), C, 5m6w, 2 int. French, \$50. Light but requires skillful acting.

**She Stoops to Conquer**—Goldsmith, C, 15m4w, 2 int. 1 ext. Baker, non-royalty. There is no better classic for secondary schools.

**The Taming of the Shrew**—Shakespeare (Kennedy), C, 18m6w, 7 scenes. Row-Peter-Peter, non-royalty. The best Shakespearean comedy for young actors.

**Twelfth Night**—Shakespeare, C, 12m3w, unit set. French, non-royalty. Delightful for secondary schools; good introduction to Shakespeare.

**Zaraguetta**—Carrion and Asa (Mousselle and Sheets), 7m4w, patio. Dennison, non-royalty. Colorful Spanish farce; lots of fun for the cast.



ANNA BEA GREER



PRIN. W. L. FRICKS



CORA VIRGINIA GREER

**In Grade School Meets**

**Bayside School's Record Enviably**

Bayside Elementary School has set up a record of interest and participation in Interscholastic League activities that other grammar schools might find hard to beat. Since 1948 they have established an enviable record of points, blue ribbons, and prizes in activities open to younger students.

Principal of the school is Mr. W. L. Fricks, who began his own League activities at the age of nine. At that age, in 1929, he won first place in spelling with only one error. The next year he won first place in spelling and number sense, and during the next three years in spelling, number sense, and declamation.

Bayside Elementary School has only six grades, with fewer than fifty pupils. It is a ward school in the Woodsboro Independent School District, one of the largest in the state.

**DESPITE ITS SMALL SIZE**, each year Bayside has done well in grade school meets. In the 1948 literary meet at Odem, Bayside school won fourth place with 25 points. The music appreciation and spelling teams won first places. The three perfect papers from Bayside were the only perfect ones in the meet. In 1949 Bayside tied for fourth place with Odem and Ingleside, at the meet held at Taft. The Bayside spelling team had perfect papers, and there was a perfect music appreciation paper. First place in sub-junior declamation and a third place went to a Bayside girl and boy.

At the 1950 meet at Ingleside, Bayside won third place, with firsts in music appreciation and ready writing. The little school tied for fourth place in 1951. The spelling team won first place, the music appreciation team turned in perfect papers, the picture memory team

won second and the ready writers third.

Those interested in the school attribute their success to the enthusiasm of the teachers and especially Mr. Frick. "All his pupils begin to be enthusiastic from the first of school until the meets take place."

**TYPICAL OF YOUNG STUDENTS** who have helped make Bayside's record so outstanding are Anna and Cora Virginia Greer, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Greer of Bayside. Anna Bea, the older of the two, began competition in 1948 as a sixth grade student, winning two firsts at the grade school meet, in music appreciation and spelling. Her junior girls' declamation took second place, and she was on the volley ball team. From that time until she entered high school, Anna has had a perfect paper each year in music appreciation, and each year she has won a blue ribbon in spelling.

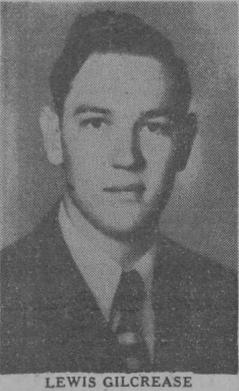
Cora Virginia began winning in 1949, as a fifth grade pupil. In sub-junior declamation, she took first place that year, and she won a medal in music appreciation with the three perfect papers from Bayside in this field. For the three succeeding years, she had perfect music appreciation papers.

Both girls are now in Woodsboro High School, continue to be active in Interscholastic competition, and in music. Anna is a first division soloist with the band, playing baritone sax, and has served as pianist for the FHA for three years. She also plays the violin, oboe and bell lyre. Cora is a flutist with the high school band.

**ANOTHER PRODUCT** of Bayside Elementary School is Lewis Gilcrease, a nephew of Prin. Frick, who has made an outstanding

record as an athlete in high school and college. Lewis began competition in Bayside, and progressed to high honors in interscholastic competition in Woodsboro High School and Southwest Texas State College. As a high school student, Lewis won all-district rating in football and basketball, was an All-South Texas Iron Star, set district and regional records in discus and shot put, and placed third in the State Meet shot put, and second in discus.

He was a member of the Woodsboro regional championship basketball team of 1949, scoring 21 points in the first play-off game at the State Tournament. In addition to earning three letters in each of three years for his athletic ability, he took part in interscholastic extemporaneous speech and one-act play contests, served as president of his senior class, and graduated fifth in his class. At STSC he has continued his athletic career, starring in basketball and track.



LEWIS GILCREASE

**Speech Director Announces Area Meet Sites, Directors**

Sites and directors for Area Meets for One-Act Plays are printed below, as announced by L. Bruce Roach, Director of Speech Activities for the League.

These area meets, set up to relieve congestion at the Regional Meets, do not include Conference AA, nor are all districts of Combined A and B included. The number of competing schools in the two conferences in each area determined whether or not an Area Meet is necessary.

Winners in districts included in Area Meets are directed to send material normally sent to the Regional Director, to the director of the Area Meet, as specified below.

**CONFERENCE A**

**Region I:** Amarillo College, J. C. McDonough, Director; April 11: Districts 1, 2, 3, and 4. (No area meet for District 5.)

**Region II:** Albany High School, Principal B. E. Teague, Director; April 11: Districts 6, 7, and 9. San Angelo College, Mrs. Marie Gabriel, Director; April 10: Districts 8 and 10.

**Region III:** Wichita Falls Senior High, Miss Elizabeth Greer, Director; April 17, 1:00 p.m.: Districts 11, 12, East Junior High, Waco, Miss Mattie Bess Coffield of Waco Senior High, Director; April 10: Districts 14, 15, and 16. (No entries, District 13.)

**Region IV:** Commerce, ETSTC, Curtis L. Pope, Director; April 10: Districts 17, 18, and 19. Carthage High School, Glenn Granger, Director; April 11: Districts 20, 21, and 22.

**Region V:** Beaumont, Lamar State College, Mrs. Jewel Blanton, Director; winners to arrange date: Districts 23 and 27. West Columbia High, Principal Chas. D. Worley, Director; April 10, Districts 24, 25, and 26.

**Region VI:** Austin, University Junior High, Miss Margaret Breedlove, Director; April 10: Districts 28, 29, and 30. (No area meet for Districts 31 and 32.)

**Region VII:** No area meet for Districts 33, 34, and 35.

**CONFERENCE B**

**Region I:** Borger, Frank Phillips College, Mrs. V. A. Michulka, Di-

rector; April 10: Districts 1, 2, 3, and 4. Lubbock, Matthews Junior High, Mrs. Lillian Hayne, Director; April 11: Districts 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

**Region II:** Lueders High School, Superintendent Troy Denham, Director; April 11: Districts 12, 13, and 16. (Districts 11 and 12 combined.) San Angelo College, Mrs. Marie Gabriel, Director; April 10: Districts 15, 17, 18, and 23. Stephenville, Tarleton College, Dr. O. A. Grant, Director; April 10: Districts 14, 20, 22 (21 combined with 20). (No entries, District 19.)

**Regents Buy New Telescope Gadget**

Utilization of the 82-inch telescope at W. J. McDonald Observatory of The University of Texas will be increased by 30 per cent through installation of a light collector.

Appropriation of \$70,000 from the W. J. McDonald Endowment Fund by the University's Board of Regents will provide mountings, housing and the light collector itself. Observatory scientists estimate that 30 per cent of the amount of working time of the 82-inch telescope is now used for photoelectric photometry and visual work which can be taken over by the light collector which will have a 36-inch mirror. The big telescope thus will be used for more work of other types.

McDonald Observatory, atop Mount Locke in the Davis Mountains near Fort Davis, is owned by The University of Texas and operated jointly with the University of Chicago. Funds for its construction, operation and maintenance are provided by the McDonald endowment without cost to the taxpayers. The University of Chicago pays part of the operating cost of the observatory which, although it does not possess the largest telescope, has a far larger percentage of weather suited for observation than any other observatory in the nation.

**Region III:** Denton High School, Mrs. Venson Hall, Director; date to be arranged with schools: Districts 26, 29, and 40. Arlington State College, R. L. Slaughter, Director; April 11: Districts 28, 30, 31, and 38 (27 combined with 28). Corsicana, Navarro Junior College, M. S. Cook, Director; April 10: Districts 32, 34, and 36 (35 combined with 34). (No entries: Districts 24, 25, 33, 37, and 39.)

**Region IV:** Overton High School, Mrs. Lillian Cohagen, Director; April 10: Districts 44, 47, 52. Athens, Henderson County Junior College, Miss Mickie Newbill, Director; April 10: Districts 43, 48, 49, 55 (53 combined with 55). Nacogdoches, S. F. Austin College, Dr. Robert Chapel, Director; April 11: Districts 45, 46, 50 and 51. (No entries: Districts 42, 42, 54, and 56.)

**Region V:** Anahuac High School, Superintendent R. F. Riley, Director; April 10: Districts 57, 58 and 60. Huntsville, Sam Houston State College, Charles Schmidt, Director; April 11: Districts 59, 61, 62 and 66. Katy High School, James A. Harris, Director; April 15: Districts 63, 64, 65, and 67.

**Region VI:** Austin, University Junior High, Miss Margaret Breedlove, Director; April 11: Districts 68, 70, 72, and 74. San Antonio, Thomas Jefferson High, Mrs. C. E. McDaniel, Director; April 10: Districts 69, 71, 73, and 78. Uvalde, Southwest Texas Junior College, Wayne Matthews, Director; April 16: Districts 75, 76 and 77.

**Region VII:** Bloomington High School, Mrs. Joe Wyatt, Director; April 11: Districts 80 and 81. Alice High School, Mrs. Margaret Bowers, Director; April 11: Districts 82, 83 and 85. No area meet for District 84. No entries for District 79.

**Region VIII:** No area meet (Districts 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91).

**TRYING TO PROVE IT**  
Child: A person who wastes a lot of time trying to convince his parents that it was someone else's fault.

**Discussion Techniques Hard To Use in 'Autocratic' School**

Discussion by a free citizenry is one of the best ways that has been found to preserve and strengthen democracy. Many articles have been written about how to start, manage, guide and appraise discussions. Discussion went on for centuries before there were any theories about it, however. Some first-rate discussions are doubtless going on today without the benefit of any sort of analysis, promotion, or professional training in the art of discussion.

**BUT EARNEST EFFORT** will yield more and better discussion than could arise by accident. And a true discussion has more than just the form or pattern. To point out the external characteristics of good discussion is easy. This form can take several different patterns, but all are essentially the same. There must be two or more persons who alternately speak and listen. Each speaker's remarks must be relevant to the topic under discussion. Each must give some recognition in his own remarks to what the others have said.

The distinguishing mark of a real discussion is the presence in the group of some persons who are not quite sure what they believe about a given issue.

There is considerable similarity between reflective thought in an individual and discussion as a group activity. Some degree of doubt or uncertainty and a degree of concern are parts of the emotional basis from which each grows. In both there is some clearly formulated statement upon which the activity can center—a topic for discussion or a hypothesis to guide the activity. In both there is a search for facts which will remove, or at least ease, the uncertainties of the participants.

**ON THE OTHER HAND**, discussion and reflective thinking have important differences. The individual thinker is the sole arbiter of what is worth his effort. His own concern and uncertainty are sufficient bases for thought. In group discussion, the concerns and uncertainties of several persons must coincide before anything vital can happen.

At any given time there are matters about which large numbers of people are deeply concerned and somewhat uncertain—the matters which we label "controversial." Generally, "controversial" and "suitable for group discussion" mean almost the same thing.

For this reason, a general climate of freedom is essential for discussion. Group discussions are almost impossible in a school or a community where public discussion of controversial matters is disapproved of.

And unfortunately many of our schools are still striving for democratic ideals under an autocratic system. If you are teaching in such a system, or if you are such a teacher, then group discussion will not work very well for you. You can tell such a school quickly, for it is run on the principle of these basic commandments: "Sit still, keep quiet, and do as you are told." In these schools the course of study and the number of minutes carefully prescribed for each subject is handed down from the administration to the teachers. Pages in textbooks to be covered in each term are set down in black and white. The teacher makes assignments to the children and gives some explanations; then the children study what they are told to study and the following day recite their lessons to the teacher.

**UNDER SUCH A SYSTEM** there is little possibility for the use of democratic group discussion. Records in such schools show that the bulk of the marks for bad deportment in school are for whispering and note passing. Communication between students is the main thing among the students to be guarded against. Teachers are judged by their ability to "keep discipline," by the ability of their children to "give back the subject matter they have learned"; and by the teacher's "loyalty"—meaning obedience—to those in the administrative posts or higher in command.

"That democracy has survived so well in spite of autocratic school training is merely an indication of the relative inefficiency of the schools in contrast with the effectiveness of the social factors at work in adult society and at home," says Carleton Washburne, Director of Graduate Studies, Brooklyn College. He blames the indolence of many citizens and the lack of intelligent and thoughtful understanding of the major political, economic, and social issues by a great group of our citizens (allowing corruption to creep into government, electing mediocre representatives, showing indifference to poor laws) on the weakness of our education under the old autocratic system.

So if administrators and teachers are really interested in getting a good program in group discussion going, there must first be the proper environment in the school

room for such an activity. Theoretically, all our schools try to train young people for democracy by giving them practice in democracy. Actually many are far from the goal. The key to a democratic school is thinking, planning, and acting together. Such action will provide a means for democratic living.

**GROUP DISCUSSION** brings out this excellent aspect of democracy in action: respect for the individual and recognition of the rights of the minorities. Mere verbal repetition of such principles has little effect upon action. In working together in a group discussion, there are innumerable opportunities for the teacher or the chairman to guide students to see the value of differences, the harmfulness of prejudices.

"Democracy can only work effectively if citizens are really thoughtful," says Helen Merrell Lynd. Decisions made by a group through discussion will be only as good as the joint wisdom of the members, and such wisdom comes through thoughtful analysis of all the factors involved in a question, through interchanging ideas with people who differ in their interpretation of facts, through careful evaluation of facts, using methods of logic and science, through developing one's own system of values, so that he can judge what things should be sacrificed in order to achieve better things.

But do not be too discouraged with students in their first flights into discussion if keen analysis and thoughtful interpretations do not result. Students must learn to walk before they can run. And the teacher must help students see the difference between propaganda and honest information, to know the difference between prejudice and informed opinion, and to think honestly for themselves.

**NOW, LET US SEE** what all this has to do with the Interscholastic League. First of all, the Speech Contests as sponsored by the Interscholastic League are for the stimulation of more and better speech work in the schools of Texas (and, we hope, through them, of the schools of the nation). No attempt has ever been made in the League to cover all aspects of the many speech areas in the contest program. Schools have insisted that contests be held to a minimum so that speech teachers will not be over-burdened.

The great majority of our schools depend on one teacher in each high school for all the speech and drama work. Many of these have only part time speech work and teach one or two other subject areas as well. Only 12 high schools in the entire state have as many as two full-time speech teachers. Only one has three full-time teachers. So we immediately see that speech work must be done in

addition to a multitude of other duties by speech teachers.

**IT IS NOT** the purpose of League Speech Contests to add merely another burden to the already overworked teacher. These contests are designed to lend some focus to the teacher's program, to stimulate students who are interested in literary activities to do their best, and to offer in a small way a reward and recognition for those students who excel in the art of expressing themselves.

The National University Extension Association's Committee on Debate and Discussion of which the University Interscholastic League is a member has just this year added the "Discussion" section to its title. Discussion training has proved itself of great value to schools. But whether there is a place for a Discussion Contest in our state is another matter. The Interscholastic League merely organizes and gives some direction to what the schools want.

The question that faces us now is this: are enough schools ready for a Discussion contest and are the teachers interested in conducting such a contest? Perhaps this activity should be left on a local basis and individual schools work up a fine healthy discussion program individually.

Schools not subject to a definitely autocratic system of administration should certainly try discussion. Controversial topics of the day, school problems, personal and individual problems, home problems, national and international questions all serve as good topics for discussion. Various patterns are available: 1. panel followed by an open forum; 2. symposium (short prepared speeches) followed by a forum; 3. debate followed by a forum; 4. interview followed by a forum.

**MUCH DETAILED** material on holding discussions in your school may be obtained from: The Junior Town Meeting League, 400 So. Front Street, Columbus 15, Ohio. Write them for booklets on techniques of discussion, how to conduct school forums, radio forums, class discussions, and other problems of discussion.

But most of all, we would like some expression from teachers and administrators all over the state as to just what role discussion should play in future contest plans. Should Discussion be made into a League Contest? Should the League issue material for Discussion but not make it into a contest? Should each individual school and other organizations, such as the Junior Town Meeting Group, be the main source for activating a discussion program? We shall appreciate your reactions to these questions and to the place of Discussion in our Speech Program in general. Write: Speech Director, Box H, University Station, Austin, Texas.

Two short courses, especially designed for high school musicians and for speech and drama students, will be offered this summer at Southwest Texas State Teachers College.

In connection with a workshop course for teachers of dramatics, declamation, and allied Interscholastic League events, high school students will be invited to the campus for a week's intensive study July 27-July 31.

**HIGH SCHOOL** musicians will be invited to participate in a conducting and interpretation clinic that will be given by Frank Simon, director of the Armo Band, Aug. 3-7.

High school students interested in attending the Speech Skills Workshop must be recommended by their principal or high school dramatics teacher. Students will be housed in college dormitories and eat at the college cafeteria.

Recreational facilities will be provided. The week's work will close with a program of plays, in

**SWTSTC Sets Summer Music, Speech Clinics**

which students and directors will participate, on Friday night, July 31. Total cost to the high school speech student for attending the Speech Skills Workshop should not exceed \$20.

For the music workshop, two full band sessions each day for upper level high school musicians will serve as the course laboratory whereby students may work with and observe Mr. Simon's methods and also participate in conducting and interpretation.

**IN ADDITION** to the morning and evening band sessions there will be section rehearsals, brass and woodwind sessions, and private lessons under the direction of Mr. Simon and three assistants for double-reed, clarinet and cornet. A class in fundamentals of music and theory will also be offered to high school musicians.

Mr. Simon is now director of bands at the Cincinnati Conservatory as well as director of the Armo Band. He was formerly cornet soloist with the Toronto Band of Toronto, Canada, and has toured Europe and America many times as soloist with famous bands.

The music workshop will conclude with a concert on Friday evening, Aug. 7.

A complete recreational program, including swimming at the College's park on the San Marcos River, has been planned for students who attend either of the workshops.

Additional information on the Speech Skills Workshop may be obtained by writing Dr. Elton Abernathy, Southwest Texas State Teachers College, Dr. R. A. Tappé, chairman of the Music Department at the College, should be contacted for further information on the Music Clinic.

Hardening of the heart ages people more quickly than hardening of the arteries.

**UT Prof Helps Cut Noise in Apartments**

Dwellers in future hotels and apartment houses can look forward to less noise, thanks to a University of Texas scientist.

Dr. Robert B. Watson, associate professor of physics and acoustics authority, has determined new construction techniques which will reduce considerably noises between units of a multiple-dwelling building.

Changes can be made in walls, windows, doors, ceilings and floors to lessen traffic and other noises, Dr. Watson reports.

**HARD OLD AGE**

# Boys' Tournament Puts Eight New State Records Into Basketball Books

(Continued from Page 1)

record that lasted only about three hours.

South Park opened the Conference 3-A semifinals with a 69-42 victory over Paris. Edison of San Antonio downed Vernon 58-39. In the consolation match, Vernon was the victor, 50-41, over Paris, for third place in the conference. The South Park victory over Edison, 83-54, smashed many records, in-

cluding the new one Bowie had made earlier in the afternoon.

**IN CONFERENCE 4-A**, Pampa took the opening game 48-37, from Stephen F. Austin of Houston. The second semifinal game went to Austin High School 52-51 over Polytechnic of Fort Worth. This, one of the most thrilling of the tournament, was marked by Poly's stall during two and three-quarters of the three final minutes, with the score knotted at 51 all.

Poly, defending champion, failed to connect on its last-second attempt, and fouled an Austin player as he recovered the ball on rebound. When Austin's second foul shot was missed, Poly did not have enough time to bring the ball back down for a shot. Consolation play found Austin of Houston outscoring Poly 75 to 68 in a battle that set a new all-time high aggregate scoring record of 143 points. Pampa's victory over Austin in the

finals, 61-47, was in doubt until the last half of the final quarter, when its lead, rarely more than four points, was stretched rapidly.

## CONFERENCE AAAA

District winners in this conference were as follows, with district representatives shown numerically: Pampa, Bowie (El Paso), Polytechnic (Fort Worth), Sunset (Dallas), Tyler, Austin, Stephen F. Austin (Houston), Port Arthur. Bi-district winners qualifying for state were: Pampa, Polytechnic, Austin, and Stephen F. Austin of Houston.

## CONFERENCE AAA

District winners in AAA were: Vernon, Brownwood, Paris, Texarkana, Temple, South Park (Beaumont), Thomas Edison (San Antonio), Alice.

Bi-district winners qualifying for state: Vernon, Paris, South Park, Edison.

## CONFERENCE AA

In Conference AA the district winners were: Dumas, Hereford, Childress, Quanah, Stamford, Spur, Brownfield, Andrews, Coleman, Stephenville, Birdville (Fort Worth), Bowie, Pleasant Grove (Dallas), Mt. Vernon, Hewitt (Naples), Center, Livingston, Waxahachie, District 19, Eye, Humble, West, Gatesville, Cameron, San Marcos, Brenham, Lamar (Rosenberg), Alvin, Nederland, Del Rio, Refugio, Sinton,

Weslaco.

Representation to the state in this conference is determined by regional play-offs, and the winners were as follows: Region I, Dumas; Region II, Bowie; Region III, San Marcos; Region IV, Alvin.

## CONFERENCE A

District winners in this conference were: McLean, Dimmitt, Abenathay, Denver City, Alpine, Ozona, Wylie (Abilene), Throckmorton, Iowa Park, Grapevine, Mansfield, Lancaster, Whitesboro, Queen City, Van, White Oak, Troup, Cushing, Rusk, Cedar Bayou, Fairfield, Hearne, Mason, Columbus, Spring Branch (Houston), Deer Park, Palacios, Karnes City, Carrizo Springs, Taft, Benavides, Rio Hondo.

Regional winners qualifying for the state were: Region I, Denver City; Region II, White Oak; Region III, Troup; Region IV, Deer Park.

## CONFERENCE B

Following were district winners in Conference B: Stinnett, Follett, Samnorwood, Silverton, Petersburg, Anton, Roosevelt (Lubbock), Jayton, Whiteface, Klondike (Lamesa), Adrian, Knox City, Megargel, Priddy, Lipan, Clyde, Seranton, May, Lohn, Hawley, Hobbs (Rotan), Bronte, Forsan, Centennial (Valera), Jonesboro, Valley Mills, Lockett (Vernon), Antelope, Prairie Valley (Nocena), Slidell, Howe, Allen, Krum, Crandall, Brock (Weatherford), Burleson, Springtown, Wortham, Blum, Midway (Waco), Calvert, Red Oak, Bailey, Chicota, Detroit, Maud, Quinlan, Chandler, Gallatin, Karnack, Tenaha, Sabine (Gladewater), Laneville, Cayuga, Enloe, Miller Grove, Golden, Central (Pollok), Bronson, Orangefield, Big Sandy (Dallardsville), Tarkington (Cleveland), Kennard, Bedias, A. & M. Consolidated (College Station), Orchard, Pearland, Klein (Spring), Kountze, Hempstead, Sheridan, Troy, Hutto, Johnson City, Kyle, Medina, Big Wells, Sabinal, Barksdale, Jour-danton, Pettus, Louise, Woodsboro, Tulo-Midway (Corpus), Ben Bolt, Santa Rosa, Fort Davis, Rankin, Balmorhea, Clint.

Regional winners qualifying to the state: Region I, Stinnett; Region II, Lipan; Region III, Blum; Region IV, Cayuga; Region V, Big Sandy; Region VI, Hutto; Region VII, Pettus; Region VIII, Rankin.



**CHAMPIONS OF 4-A**—Pampa High School's Harvesters are the 1953 champions of Conference 4-A as a result of their victory in the final over the Austin Maroons. Members of the team are, left to right, Coach Erry Culley, Harold Lewis, Buddy Cockrell, E. Jay McIlvain, Fred Woods,

Douglas Randolph, Jimmy Bond, Gary Griffin, Coach Clifton McNeely and Manager Joe Menamara. Front row, left to right, Kenneth Hinkle, Billy Webb, Ray Cooper, George Depee, John Oden, Gayle Trollinger, Don Fagan, and Benny Cartwright.



**GREENIES WIN CHAMPIONSHIP**—The new champions of Conference 3-A are the Greenies of South Park High School, Beaumont. Members of the team are, left to right, back row, Manager Roy Wade, Bennie Pattison, Jimmy Stearns,

Jerry Mallett, Jimmy Ash, Dennis Bruce, Edgar Nelson, William Fountain, and Coach Bill Tipton. Front row, left to right, Jimmy Harvey, Richard Walker, Lynwood Legato, Billy Watkins, James Riley, and Bobby Shaver.

## News and Views

### Coaches Back Liberal Substitution

BY STAN LAMBERT  
Public Relations Director, THSCA  
THE SUBSTITUTION RULE

Texas coaches and administrators have had to stay on their respective toes the last several weeks to keep abreast with the rapid development of the substitution rule that their teams will use next fall. If they missed a couple of issues of the daily press they found themselves hopelessly behind.

At last the ULL State Executive Committee removed all doubt of Texas' status when it put a literal interpretation on the NCAA's belated note authorizing "preparatory and high school by mutual agreement to adopt more liberal substitution regulations." To make a long story short the Committee ruled, "We have no substitution rule. We must have one! We believe that the member schools have the right to decide which rule they want to use rather than for us to make the decision for them. Therefore our only recourse is to submit the issue by referendum and to be guided by the results."

Because of this literal interpretation and the "no recourse" decision a referendum on the question will hit the administrators' desks early next week. It will probably be early May before the schools learn the outcome, which will determine how many boys will be wearing their school colors on the football fields over the state next September.

#### OKAY FOR SUPERIOR ATHLETES

To the comparative few superior athletes on each squad the outcome of the referendum is not too important personally because they will be playing regardless of which way it goes. They will probably be in both the offensive and defensive units anyway. However, after the top 15 to 20 per cent is skimmed from the 842 squads over the state, there will be literally thousands of boys really sweating it out because they know that their chances of playing next fall and wearing the highly coveted high school letter next winter rides on the outcome of this referendum.

#### AND THE OTHER 80 PER CENT

For every one of these superior athletes there are at least three who cannot play either all offense or all defense well enough to play regularly; but he has not been forced to bury the one talent God gave him. He has used it to develop into a "specialist" (in an age of specialists)—one particular skill that he has perfected to a higher degree than anybody else on the squad. For some it is place kicking, for others punting, for a few kicking off; while others have speed and tackling ability and can be on the kickoff team, and some are spotted for kickoff and punt returns or possibly pass defense. At any rate they are of sufficient value to their team to earn a high school letter. Regardless of which skill is involved these boys are on the team. They have found their

"place in the sun," something on which they can focus during these important formative years. Yes, these boys will ask their coaches dozens of times between now and May, "Coach, have you heard how the vote on the substitution rule came out yet?" These boys have already been through spring practice with next fall's personnel—and they know where they stand.

Now this is the one-for-two swap that the college administrators felt that they were forced to push through the NCAA committee because the athletic scholarship bill was breaking them. Fortunately the high schools can look at the two systems on their merits without this factor's clouding the issue.

Few have questioned that the old system rendered "the greatest good for the greatest number," a yardstick that legislation of this nature must be measured by to stand the test. There has been a time when one of the favorite criticisms of football was that it reached so few students; but we have not heard that argument used convincingly in five years.

The other strong argument in favor of liberal substitution is that one of the greatest causes of injury is fatigue, and that there is less likelihood of fatigue under the old rule than under the new one. While on the injury angle, we might point out that several coaches have brought out the fact that with restricted substitution the coach would be afraid to take a boy out a play or two just to see if he were injured if he knew that the boy could not go back in until the next period. All of which brings out another primary difference between school boys and college men—the latter are much more mature and able to withstand fatigue and to realize the extent of an injury than adolescents.

#### GIVING PRO'S THEIR INNING

We admit that the question is not one-sided. Those on the "pro" side of the fence also have some points in their favor. We will list the most important ones that we have heard offered:

1. Having fewer players in the game will be better for the fan because it enables him to become familiar with a few players' numbers and associate them with names.
2. It will be more economical in that the equipment bills and travel bills will be less because fewer boys are involved.
3. It fits into the system the colleges will be using and those who play college football will have fewer adjustments to make.
4. The same fan can watch both high school and college football played under the same set of rules.
5. Having the same substitution rule will be easier on the officials who work in both college and high school games.
6. Playing "both ways" will put a premium on condition because an adolescent can't play all

the time unless he is in top physical condition.

7. It will be easier and better for the coach of large squads because he will be in closer contact with all the boys during the week and will not have to concern himself so much with substitutions on game night.

#### TAKE YOUR CHOICE

Although our personal feelings on the issue are probably plainly obvious to our readers our sense of fair play demanded that we present the points we had heard expressed on the other side. Now our voting readers can weigh the evidence and take their choice of the two rules. Frankly it looks to us that the voter must decide in his own mind whether to vote for the boys playing the game or for the fans, economy, the college game, the officials and the high school coaches of large squads. If the issue were between something new after what we had been practicing had failed us, we could more nearly see the point; but in this issue the converse is true. You will really be voting between 1952 and 1940 rules since the 1953 rule goes back to that date.

#### ARE WE ISOLATIONISTS?

Forty-one of the 48 states play under National Federation rules which have free substitution (i.e., substituting any number any time so long as it does not interfere with the progress of the game). Since the NCAA added the note to the 1953 rules, Ohio, the City Schools of Los Angeles, and Boston have adopted what amounts to free substitution. Oklahoma and Massachusetts are submitting referendums with free substitution anticipated. That leaves only Vermont, Rhode Island and New Hampshire unreported—and who cares about them anyway? There are probably more football teams in District 1 of the ULL than in all those combined.

Texas is proud of its rugged individualism; but there is a pretty fine line between strong provincialism and isolationism.

We congratulate the League officials on the way they handled the issue. They did not do anything in haste, hoping that relief might come from the NCAA. They considered every possibility and refused to "get into the rules-making business" until the NCAA's note forced them into it. When confronted with a question involving the playing rules they wisely sought the counsel of the coaches in whose province that issue squarely lies. When they did take action, it was positive, firm, and aggressive. We do not know what more one could ask under these circumstances.

There it is Mr. Superintendent. Take it away and give us the substitution rule that will, in your opinion, be better for the greater number of people involved over the longest period of time.

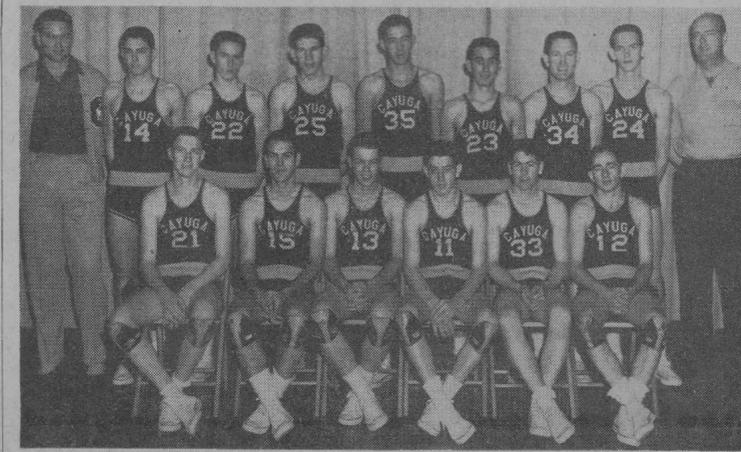
**CLOSE AS POSSIBLE**  
Youth must be served, nowadays within view of the TV set.

## 652 Schools Play Baseball in League

For the 1953 baseball season 652 schools will participate in this sport under the League sponsorship. This figure is 28 schools above that of last year.

The distribution is as follows: Conference AA has 3 schools more than last year, with 86; Conference A, 16 schools more than last year, with 144; Conference B, 9 schools more than last year, with 422.

The last date for certifying district baseball champions is May 15 for Conferences AA, A, and B. Conference AA bi-district championships must be certified by May 26, with the state championship to be held in Austin, June 3, 4, and 5. Conference A regional championships must be completed by June 5. Conference B bi-district championships must be determined by June 5.



**CHAMPIONS AGAIN**—The Wildcats from Cayuga High School are again the champions of Conference B. Winners in 1951, the Wildcats came back to defeat 1952's champion Big Sandy in the final game of the 1953 State Tournament. Members of the championship team, left to

right, back row, are Manager Harry Bullard, Bryan Sutherland, A. A. Duncan, Clyde McKinney, Bobby Skeet, H. A. Jones, David Johnson, Arthur C. Ball, and Coach Joe H. Turner. Front row, left to right, Marion Van Deman, Harold Rampe, Don Boyd, Tommy Varnell Moss, Chester Ray Combs and Jimmy Allen Jones.

## Postscripts on Athletics

### Vote for Rule That Is Best for the Players

DR. RHEA H. WILLIAMS  
State Athletic Director  
FOOTBALL SUBSTITUTION

During the first two weeks in April member schools of the League will ballot on whether to use the 1952 NCAA substitution rule (usually referred to as the platoon system) or the 1953 college NCAA substitution rule (usually referred to as the restricted system). This column hopes that all coaches and administrators will consider only one point and one alone when they cast their ballot and that one item is, "what is best for the boy."

vote cast which places emphasis on reducing football equipment cost, making it easier for spectators and sportswriters to identify players, preparing players for college participation, and reducing incidence of participation should be weighed carefully against, "what is best for the boy."

**EVERY RULE** in the football playing rules and in the Constitution of the League should be placed there in the best interests of the normal boy. Any rule which does not meet this critique is a bad rule and cannot be justified in a curriculum carried on by edu-

cautional institutions. The more students an activity reaches the more good should accrue from any educational program. It is granted that the inter-school athletic program is for the "gifted" physical students but there is no sound reason for denying fifteen percent of the upper twenty percent participation and giving only the five percent a chance to play.

The spectators and sportswriters are important assets to any school athletic program, but most of them are willing to concede that it is the "boy's" game and what is best for the boy is the correct thing to

do. This argument has very little value when carefully analyzed, and a ballot cast on this basis, in the opinion of this column, is not a vote cast on an educational basis.

Last year 25,492 high school students played on "A" football teams in Texas, while an estimated 50,000 played on "B," scrub, and junior high teams. It is estimated that under one form of substitution this number would be reduced from ten to twenty percent depending upon the size of the school. What is best for the boy? Out of the above only about 750 will graduate and eventually play college football. Shall we gauge our high school athletic programs on preparation for college athletic scholarship, or shall we gauge it on what is best for the normal boy playing high school athletics? What is best for the boy?

**IF YOU HAVE READ** this far you have reached the conclusion that this column believes that the 1952 NCAA liberal substitution (platoon) system best fits "what is best for the boy?" This writer believes that more boy participation is good, that injuries, especially serious ones, and fatalities would be reduced, and that our program should not be based on securing college athletic scholarships for a few, but instead in turning out better citizens and better men. This column is not against skilled high school athletes going to college and securing scholarships, but is against a program gauged to this purpose and not adjusted to the great majority.

In the democratic process all may have their say and cast their votes according to the dictates of their conscience. The State Executive Committee is giving coaches and school administrators this democratic choice. We shall all stand by the results, regardless of our own opinions. This column has only one request—vote your conscience on what is best for your boy and mine.

## Do You Remember When...?

It has been 31 years since John Barr won his last title in Interscholastic League competition. A lot of tennis players about the state, and Dr. D. A. Penick, veteran director of the League tennis contests, will remember those days. Do you?

That title, won in 1922, was the state singles championship, and the second year in which John Barr was at the top in high school tennis. Playing for Oak Cliff High School of Dallas, and with Louis Thalheimer as his partner, Barr won, in 1921, the state doubles championship. Louis, that same year, won the singles title.

After leaving Interscholastic League competition, John continued his winning ways. Many tennis fans and players will recall John Barr's years in Southwest Conference competition. Playing for Southern Methodist University, he won the conference singles title in 1926, and with Bennie Estep took the doubles title in 1927.

Barr still lives in Dallas, where for the past 20 years he has op-

erated his own insurance agency, John A. Barr & Company. In 1935 he married Ann Howell. The



couple now has a son, William Adoue, who is in school at Preston Hollow School, Dallas.