

# INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUER

VOL. XLI

AUSTIN, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER, 1957

NO. 1

## October Ballot Set for Council

Twelve vacancies, due to death, resignation or expiration of terms, are to be filled in the Legislative Council this fall by election. Nominating ballots will be mailed out on September 15 to each region and conference in which a vacancy occurs. School administrators have until October 1 to return the ballot, indicating their selected nominee.

The five persons receiving the most nominations will be listed on the final preferential ballot to be sent out early in October. Only superintendents, principals or county superintendents are eligible for election to the Council. Any members whose terms have expired are eligible for re-election, unless they have moved from the region or conference.

### Representation

Representation on the Legislative Council is based upon the school's assignment to spring meet district, which is, of course, according to enrollment. Each region and conference is entitled to one Councilman, elected by the vote of the administrators of the member schools in that region and conference.

Members of the Legislative Council are charged with determining the policies which serve to guide the State Executive Committee in making the rules governing the organizing and promoting of contests.

### Added Responsibility

This added responsibility, which was recently imposed on the Council by the amendments adopted by the member schools, requires that the Council determine League policies. All amendments to the Constitution of the Interscholastic League must first be approved by the majority of the Legislative Council, provided that all major amendments shall be submitted for ratification to the vote of the member schools. The Legislative Council must, of course, determine whether the amendment involves a major or a minor change in League policy.

### November Meeting

The twelve members, either newly elected or re-elected, will be selected and notified in time to attend the regular Legislative Council meeting in Austin on November 3 and 4. Regions in which elections are to be held are:

- I-AA Supt. Nat Williams, Lubbock (serving out the term of W. T. Barrett)
  - II-AA Supt. H. A. Hefner, Graham (serving out the term of O. T. Freeman)
  - III-A Supt. J. J. Pearce, Richardson (serving out the term of J. F. Gardner, Ennis)
  - IV-AA Supt. E. D. Cleveland, Palestine (term expired)
  - IV-A Supt. Fred Covin, Pittsburg (term expired)
  - V-A Supt. L. S. Richardson, College Station (resigned)
  - VI-A Supt. J. L. Buckley, Lockhart (term expired)
  - VI-B Supt. P. J. Dodson, Bastrop (term expired)
  - VII-AA Principal John S. Gillett, Kingsville (term expired)
  - VII-A Supt. E. M. Smith, Sinton (deceased)
  - VII-B Supt. G. M. Blackman, Banquete (term expired)
  - VIII-B Supt. Wright Crane, Pyote, (term expired)
- Present Council members, whose terms do not expire, are:
- I-A Supt. I. T. Graves, Floydada
  - I-B Supt. Bert Ezzell, Matador
  - II-A Supt. W. T. Graves, Coleman
  - II-B Supt. O. B. Chambers, Early High, Brownwood
  - III-AA Supt. Chester Strickland, Denton

### School Board Meeting Set

"Board Responsibilities for Curriculum" will be the theme of the Texas Association of School Boards annual meeting here Oct. 20-21. Speakers will include Dr. J. G. Flowers, Southwest Texas State Teachers College president, and Dr. Willis Tate, Southern Methodist University president. TASB has headquarters at The University of Texas.

## CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Dates and locations of the nine Student Activities Conferences, sponsored by the League, host colleges and universities, and the public schools of Texas, are listed below. School personnel should check the date of the conference nearest their school, and plan now to attend.

- Oct. 12—University of Houston, Houston.
- Oct. 19—Southern Methodist University, Dallas.
- Nov. 2—Abilene Christian College, Abilene.
- Nov. 16—Kilgore College, Kilgore.
- Nov. 23—Southwest Texas State College, San Marcos.
- Dec. 7—Odessa College, Odessa.
- Jan. 11—Texas A&I College, Kingsville.
- Jan. 18—Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville.
- Feb. 8—Stephen F. Austin State College, Nacogdoches.

## Educational Program Lacking Without Adequate P. E. Plan

By J. O. WEBB

Assistant Superintendent  
Special Services  
Houston Independent  
School District

No educational program is complete that does not provide an adequate health and physical education program.

What this should be, is determined in part by conditions from time to time. In recent weeks, emphasis has been given this subject in studies comparing or contrasting the physical ability of American youth with that of European youth. While the facts revealed in these studies may not be cause for alarm, they are worthy of the serious consideration of all who work in fields of education.

### Factors and Trends

They have particular import for those in health and physical fitness programs. If American youth are less sturdy than the youth of Europe, what are the causes? The following are factors and trends listed as explanations in part:

1. For more than a generation, the population of America has been moving from the country to the city. America is now more urban than rural. Youth on the farm, somewhat out of necessity, was forced to develop sturdiness.
2. Youth in the cities, under federal and sometimes state law, are forbidden to do certain types of work until they are 16 years old or older.
3. During the past fifteen or twenty years, there has been a great increase in the number of autos in America. This is due, in very considerable degree, to the increased use of cars by teenagers. This has meant that youth walks less. During the past five or ten years has come television with many children's programs. Consequently, after school hours and on Saturdays and Sundays children sit or lie in physical inactivity, when their natural state would be romping and playing.
4. The "soft pedagogy" of the past 30 years, with its "easy and funny" objectives, has robbed many American children and youth of their opportunity to grow to their fullest physically. World War I showed a noticeable percent of boys unfit for service. World War II

EDITOR'S NOTE: J. O. Webb is a veteran in many fields of League activities. Between 1907 and 1914, at Southwestern University, he finished four years of prep school work, four years for a BA degree, and taught three years.

He became interested in athletics and student activities in the early years of prep school, took work under Phil Arbuckle in track, and was associated with some of Southwestern's all-time greats in that field—Guin Henry, Bill Headrick, Jack Snipes, Kingsley McHenry, and others. During his last year at SU he was in charge of the physical education program.

Webb was also interested in public speaking. He declaimed in a contest with A. Frank Smith (now Bishop Smith) and participated in a League debate against Umphrey Lee at Trinity University. He attended his first ISTA meeting in Abilene in 1910, when the University Interscholastic League was organized, and has carried some sort of responsibility in the League and its activities since that time.

He has coached athletics and public speaking and served as superintendent in various Texas towns and has been chiefly interested during the past 15 years in helping develop the Student Activities Conference in the Houston area.

★

showed an increase in the percentage. Added to this was mental breakdown, due, in part, to lack of physical fitness, in part to lack of training and discipline.

### Whose Responsibility?

All of the foregoing is set down briefly to state the problem. Now what is to be done about it, and whose responsibility is it?

Without taking time to answer these questions in detail, the load must be carried by the home, by the educational program proper, and by related educational organizations. Certainly, the facts would seem to call for a revamping of the health and physical education program, particularly in the elementary, junior and senior high schools. This is a very large order.

The purpose of this article, however, is to suggest that the University Interscholastic League should re-study its whole physical program, particularly as it relates to the elementary and perhaps to the junior high school. This is not meant as criticism. The University Interscholastic League is responsible, in considerable part, for the physical program in the high schools that makes for strength and endurance.

### Early Start

But the emphasis of the League program has been much more on a high school level rather than on elementary school level. Since health and physical fitness are basic in all walks of life, this aspect of the educational program must be considered fundamental. As such, it should begin early. If mastery of the 3 R's requires thorough and vigorous treatment during the first eight years, proper physical development should require no less during the same period.

In a recent Houston newspaper attention was called to the fact that in 1956, the all-star selections in football in the Southwest Conference included no player from large Texas cities (there was one from Philadelphia); only two from middle-sized towns; but eleven from small towns or from the country. To get more complete data, these figures were secured from the Southwest Athletic Conference:

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Large cities	3	2	2	1
Medium cities	1	1	1	2
Small towns	8	10	11	12

These figures would indicate that, in spite of the excellent coaching in large and medium-sized towns, the small towns and the country are producing boys that excel when brought into competition in college football, at 18 to 20 years of age.

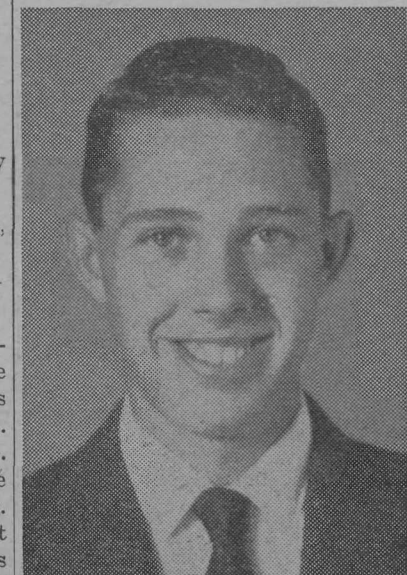
All of this poses questions that are vital, not only to Texas, but to the entire country.

What is the responsibility of the University Interscholastic League in this situation? The League's strength for more than 40 years has been in part its ability to adapt itself to new conditions. Can the League again re-shape its program, as it has done many times before?

This is a most challenging question.

## Ready Writing Champion Reports League Contests Most Rewarding

It's always pleasant to receive words of praise for the League and the League's work with Texas students. One of the most recent bouquets of this nature came from



DAVID BOLGER

David J. Bolger of Mount Vernon. David, son of Mrs. David E. Bolger, was a June graduate of Mount Vernon High School and was last year's conference A State Meet winner in ready writing. In a recent letter to League Director R. J. Kidd, he had this to say:

"Competition in this Interscholastic League meet, as well as the League's music events, has been the most rewarding time of my high school life. I wish that I could tell every Texas high school student what a fine experience this has been for me and urge them to participate even more actively in the Interscholastic League's meets and events."

David was coached in ready writing by Miss Irene Binnion. In addition to his essay endeavors, he was extremely active throughout his high school career in music, student council, school newspaper, and similar activities.

His future plans call for enrolling in The University of Texas, obtaining a law degree, and entering the United States diplomatic service.

### 1956 League Members Get Constitutions Early

In years past, the state office has not mailed out copies of the Constitution and Contest Rules to member schools until dues for the current year were paid. A change of policy has been inaugurated this year.

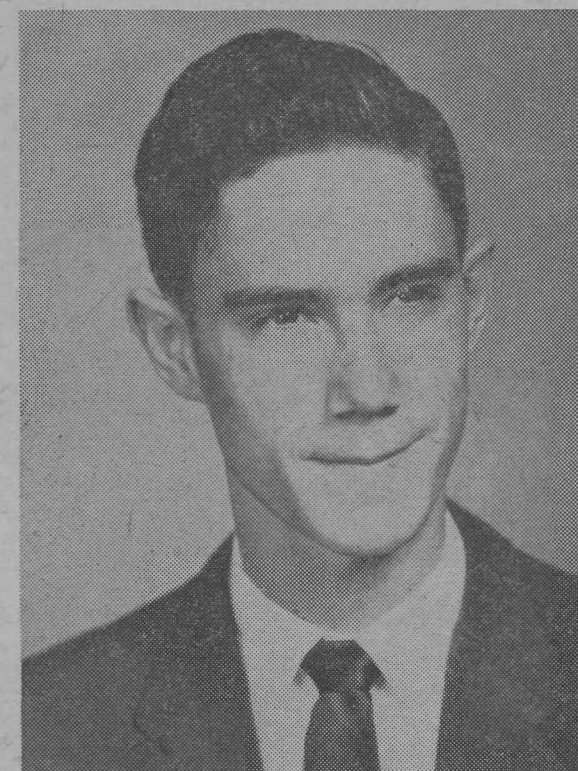
All schools who were League members last year (1956-1957) were mailed copies of the Constitution and Contest Rules about September 4. Most of these were addressed to the office of the Principal of the school.

Additional copies of the Constitution and Rules may be secured for 25c.

## Activities Conference Slate Opens Oct. 12



SLIDE RULERS—Otto G. Brown, left, instructor in mechanical engineering at The University of Texas, has been named new State Director of the League's slide rule contest. Brown, a native of San Antonio, succeeds Grady Rylander in this position. He holds a B.S. degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Oklahoma and an M.S. degree in the same field from The University of Texas. At present he is working toward a Ph.D. degree in mechanical engineering. He is a member of Pi Tau Sigma, honorary engineering fraternity, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the American Society of Engineering Education. Willis Oliver Russell, right, has been named recipient of the second Henry



Beckman Scholarship and Slide Rule Proficiency Award. A 1957 graduate of Pittsburg High School, Pittsburg, Texas, he was given the \$200 Beckman award on the basis of his scholastic standing in his class, his proficiency with a slide rule as evidence by his performance in the Class A State Meet slide rule contest, and his short composition, "Why I Want to Study Engineering at The University of Texas." Willis was raised on a small farm near Pittsburg, was active in FFA, basketball and class activities during high school, and was a member of the National Honor Society. He will enroll in the College of Engineering of the University in September, 1957.

The annual Student Activities Conference season is just around the corner and a series of nine bigger, better-than-ever conferences is scheduled for the 1957-58 school year.

The conferences are a joint product of the University Interscholastic League, the host universities and colleges, and the public schools of the conference areas. They are scheduled at widely separated points throughout the State in an effort to serve as many public school students and faculty members as possible.

### Similar Patterns

All conference programs are planned on basically the same pattern, with additions and omissions made when necessary to tailor the programs to fit the available personnel and physical facilities in some areas.

Included on the programs for the coming year will be workshops and demonstration sections on such topics as drama (one-act play), extemporaneous speech, declamation, debate, poetry reading, ready writing, number sense, slide rule, student council (in some areas), and the two areas of high school journalism—the student newspaper and yearbook.

The February 8 program at Stephen F. Austin State College, Nacogdoches, is the one exception. This meeting is exclusively for speech activities.

Sample contests will be conducted in slide rule and number sense at the Houston and Dallas conferences, and slide rule delegates are urged to take their slide rules to the meeting. A number of slide rules have been made available as prizes to competing schools in slide rule section.

### Starts Oct. 12

The conference season opens October 12 with the Southeast Texas Student Activities Conference at The University of Houston, Houston. After the Houston opener comes the North Texas Conference at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, on October 19.

Then, sandwiched between November 2 and February 8, with allowances for Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays and mid-term exams, come meetings at Abilene Christian College, Abilene; Kilgore College, Kilgore; Southwest Texas State College, San Marcos; Odessa College, Odessa; Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville; Texas A&I College, Kingsville; and Nacogdoches.

(See complete schedule box on this page.)

### Planned Early

The planning phase of the Conference schedule was begun early this year, with planning meetings conducted last spring for the two largest programs on the schedule—Houston and Dallas. Other planning meetings will be held early this fall in an effort to complete all arrangements in ample time to secure qualified individuals to appear on the programs.

Throughout the State, top-notch talent is being lined up to present informative and educational programs in areas of League competitions. Workshop leaders will include professional people, personnel from the League and The University of Texas, educators from the host institutions and the public schools, and, in many cases, student representatives from the conference areas.

### Late Reminders

In advance of each conference, letters of invitation will go out to school personnel in the conference areas inviting student-faculty representation at each section of the conference, and advising those concerned about the program details.

School administrators and faculty members are urged to note the conference dates now, and to make plans for taking large student delegations to the conference nearest them.

### At May Meeting

## State Delegates Discuss Insurance, Track, Ballots

The 47th annual State Meeting of Delegates of the University Interscholastic League met in the Crystal Ballroom, Driskill Hotel, Austin, on May 4, 1957, with Dean Emeritus

T. H. Shelby, Extension Division, The University of Texas, presiding.

B. C. Tharp, member of the State Executive Committee, gave the invocation and greetings were extended from the University by Dr. Franklin L. Cox, assistant to the president. Guests of honor introduced to the group were Dean James R. D. Eddy of the Extension Division, and Charles Heimsch, Jerre Williams and B. C. Tharp of the State Executive Committee.

### Insurance Report

Supt. J. L. Buckley, Lockhart, presented a report on high school athletic insurance which recommended:

A policy the average school can afford; a company that has financial standing and can make good on promises; a policy with maximum benefits for the rate charged; a plan that is easy to administer; and that his committee settle all disputes between the company and schools.

Supt. Buckley then pointed out the reasons for and against adopting a single underwriter. These were:

For: Lower cost—about 20% as far as Security Life is concerned because all details are handled by mail and through the League without commission; closer cooperation between the League and company; more technical information regarding injuries; majority of League members have same coverage; the League has definite voice in policy, benefits and provisions.

Against: Creates possibility of being accused of favoritism; offers opportunity for thoughts of coercion—that school is being forced to buy from one company; discontinues responsibility of referring "unusual" claims; encourages more competition—which may or may not be cut-throat variety; and eliminates necessity of committee's various plans.

### Referendum Ballots

Dr. Rhea Williams, League athletic director, reported the results of the 1957 referendum ballots. In brief, the report was:

1. Amendment to Article XVI,

limitation of awards: For—432; Against—90.

2. Amendment to Article IV, sections 1, 2 and 3: For—468; Against—51.

3. Amendment to Article XV, amendments: For—456; Against—61.

Five questions for debate were also submitted on the ballot. The question selected for the debate question for 1957-58 was:

"RESOLVED; That direct United States economic aid to individual countries should be limited to technical assistance and disaster relief."

### AAA Questionnaire

Truett Roach, superintendent at Andrews, reported the results of a questionnaire submitted to 89 conference AAA schools, with 63 replying. The replies showed 21 in favor of AAA spring football practice and 42 against.

Also, the report called for establishing a separate meet for conference AAA schools at the regional and state level (the vote was 56-5 in favor). After discussion of this (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

## Debate Packages Ready to Mail

The debate proposition for the 1957-58 school year is: "Resolved, That Direct U. S. Economic Aid to Individual Countries Should be Limited to Technical Assistance and Disaster Relief."

Packages of materials on this question are available from the State office at \$2.75 per package. The kit contains both volume one and volume two of the NUEA Bulletin, the League brief and analysis, and many other separate publications on the subject. Each debater should have a package of this material.

To order the League debate package, send check or money order to: Interscholastic League, Box 8028, University Station, Austin 12, Texas.



# Biggest Coaches Meeting

The Texas High School Coaches Association has just completed the largest coaching school in its history. Exactly 2,677 coaches registered for this school in Dallas.

The Texas High School Coaches Association is the largest organization of its kind in America. It is directed by a hard-working Board of Directors, made up of twenty members representing every region and conference in the State of Texas.

# Music Committees Note

Members of the Regional Music Executive Committees should consult the Interscholastic League calendar before setting the dates for the regional music meets. This calendar may be found on page 4 of the Constitution and Contest Rules of the League.

If at all possible, the Regional Music Competition-Festivals should be set to avoid fixed dates on the League calendar.

Also, all schools in the region should be notified of the dates, as soon as these have been definitely set. Quite frequently, schools call the state office to complain that they have not been notified of the date of the regional music meet.

# Summer Baseball?

Several members of the Executive Board of the Texas High School Coaches Association have suggested that Conference AAAA schools be permitted to extend the baseball season into the summer months.

This proposal has been presented to the Interscholastic League on numerous occasions but, so far, the public school administrators have shown no interest in running a summer interscholastic program.

# Attention, New Coaches

All coaches and teachers who are new in Texas or any who are first becoming coach or sponsor for any Interscholastic League Contest should thoroughly familiarize themselves with the Constitution and Rules of the Interscholastic League.

The first thing to read is the paragraph on page 5, beginning "special attention is called to the following matters." The next section to become thoroughly acquainted with is Article VII, the League definitions, and Article VIII, the eligibility rules and regulations.

Since football is the first sport in season, school administrators and coaches should read carefully the Football Plan, because each year a few minor changes are made in this plan. Not to know the rules frequently brings embarrassment to a school or coach and, as the Constitution and Rules states, "ignorance of the rules is not an excuse in case of violation."

Anyone in doubt of the application of any League rule is strongly urged to phone or write the League office.

# The University Interscholastic League Directory

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

State Executive Committee: James R. D. Eddy, Chairman; Rhea H. Williams, R. J. Kidd, Emmette S. Redford, B. C. Tharp (Emeritus), J. S. Williams, Thomas A. Rouse, Howard A. Calkins, I. I. Nelson, Charles Heimsch.

Legislative Council: Chester Strickland, chairman; Nat Williams, I. T. Graves, Bert Ezell, H. A. Hefner, W. T. Graves, O. B. Chambers, J. J. Pearce, S. H. Fletcher, E. D. Cleveland, Fred Covin, Frank L. Singletary, R. B. Sparks, L. S. Richardson, Bill Bitner, Virgil Curran, J. L. Buckley, P. J. Dodson, John S. Gillett, G. M. Blackman, Frank Pollitt, Wright Crane.

Director: Rodney J. Kidd.

Director of Athletics: Rhea H. Williams.

Tennis: Dr. D. A. Penick.

Director of Speech and Drama Activities: Bruce Roach.

Director of Music Activities: F. W. Savage.

Director of Journalism Activities: J. Roy Moses, Jr.

### Regional Directors

Region I: Dr. P. Merville Larson, Texas Technological College, Lubbock. Region II: W. P. Showalter, Tarleton State College, Stephenville. Dr. Z. T. Huff, Howard Payne College, Brownwood.

Region III: Barry Holton, Southern Methodist University, Dallas. Dr. Harold Farmer, North Texas State College, Denton.

Region IV: Randolph C. Watson, Kilgore College, Kilgore.

Region V: Walter Williams, University of Houston, Houston.

Region VI: Dale M. Morrison, Trinity University, San Antonio. Dr. Pat H. Norwood, Southwest Texas State College, San Marcos.

Region VII: Dr. Eldon D. Brinley, Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville.

Region VIII: W. F. Webb, Texas Western College, El Paso. Jack Rodgers, Odessa College, Odessa.



By the time directors over the State receive this issue of the Leaguer, your guide in this column for the past eleven years will have left the Speech and Drama office of the Interscholastic League and will be taking up new duties as a regular faculty member teaching speech education in the Speech Department of The University of Texas.

It is with a good deal of pride that we point to the fine work being done by the speech and drama directors in our State. Texas leads the nation in the number of schools participating in organized speech and drama work. A glance at the entries in the one-act play contest is all that one needs to see the high calibre of plays selected for production.

One visit to the State Meet speech or drama contests, where representatives from every section of the State compete for honors, is sufficient to demonstrate the excellence of the speech and drama education students are receiving. The unselfish desire of thousands of teachers in Texas to meet student needs and interests has made the speech activities program, particularly the Interscholastic League program, the meaningful educational experience that it is.

With this high calibre of work continuing, the future for speech and drama in Texas indeed looks bright.

I shall be delighted always to hear from any of you; if I can be of any service to you, please let me know. Although I will not be working as closely with you as I have in the past, the welfare of you speech and drama people in the public schools will always be of paramount importance to me. My new address will be: Bruce Roach, Speech Department, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.



**SHINER**  
Shiner High School suspended in football for the 1957 season because of violation of the Football Code in the treatment of football officials during the Shiner-Plattina football game November 16, 1956.

**FLUVANNA**  
Fluvanna High School has been placed on probation in boys' basketball for the 1957-58 and 1958-59 basketball seasons for violation of the Basketball Code in respect to treatment of basketball officials.

**EUSTACE**  
Eustace High School suspended in football for the 1957 season and placed on probation for the 1958 and 1959 seasons for failure to submit correct and complete information on football eligibility reports and game reports.

**SIERRA BLANCA**  
Sierra Blanca suspended in football for the 1956 season and placed on probation for the 1957 and 1958 football seasons for playing two boys in interschool football games after they were declared ineligible by the district executive committee.

**HASKELL**  
Haskell suspended for the 1956 football season and placed on probation for the 1957 football season because of an attack by a spectator on a football official, and because of verbal abuse of officials by fans.

**NUMBERING JERSEYS**  
This year's basketball rules provide that no digit greater than 5 may be used in numbering jerseys. The rules also provide that no jersey may be numbered 1 or 2. Of course, 1 and 2 may be used as a digit in another number (such as 12) but they may not be used alone. The rules also provide that violation of this rule is a technical foul. The rules recommend that even numbers be used on light jerseys and odd numbers on dark jerseys. During the transition period this rule will not be enforced in League play. When schools purchase new jerseys they will be expected to have them numbered in keeping with the rule. However, schools will not be required to purchase new uniforms in order to comply with the rule. When ample time has elapsed to enable all schools to comply with this system of numbering, the rule will be enforced.

**BASKETBALL**  
Use of the wide free throw lanes for all boys' and girls' high school basketball games will become effective for the 1957-58 basketball season.

**NUMBER SENSE**  
Each member high school of the League is permitted to enter three contestants in the district meet number sense contest in the particular conference to which the school belongs. (Correction of Rule 1, Number Sense Contest Rules, page 73, Constitution and Contest Rules.)

**FOOTBALL CHANGES**  
1. The Referee shall be the sole judge of any ball offered for play. If no mutual agreement is reached five or more minutes before the scheduled starting time, the Referee shall select the game ball.  
2. New rules make mandatory that both teams use the same ball or balls in a given game. This means that no longer can each team use its own ball while on offense, but the same ball must be used by both teams.  
3. The 1952 NCAA Substitution Rules are in effect this year. These are the same substitution rules which League schools have played under for the past five years.  
4. It shall be noted that a player cannot consult with his coach during time out. This change was suggested to the Rules Committee but was not approved and is not included in the 1957 NCAA rules.

The State One-Act Play Contest always takes place after the last issue of the Leaguer has gone to the schools. For a number of years it has been our policy to give a resume of that contest in the first fall issue.

The critic judges for the 31st Annual State One-Act Play Contest were:

Professor Angus Springer, Southwestern University, Georgetown, Conference A; Professor Loren Winship, The University of Texas, Austin, Conference B; Professor James Barton, Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos, Conference AA.

Their critical evaluations following each of the contests to which they were assigned was one of the highlights of the entire program. All of the judges are recognized experts in the field of educational dramatics.

### Conference A

The production schedule was: Thursday, May 2nd, Conference A. Commencing at 4:30 p.m., three plays were presented:

"Little Women" (Act II), Mercedes High School, directed by Mrs. Carol Cowden; "I Remember Mama" (Scenes), Grapevine High School, directed by Mrs. Isla M. Bickers; "They Cannot Return," Granbury High School, directed by Bill Hall.

The evening session, starting at 7:30 p.m., found the following productions:

"I Remember Mama" (Act II), Floydada High School, directed by Mrs. I. T. Graves; "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," Gilmer High School, directed by co-directors Mrs. Elwyn Crosby and Mrs. Leo Hart; "The Proposal," (Checkov), A. & M. Consolidated High School, College Station, directed by Robert L. Boone; "I Remember Mama" (Scenes), Yoakum High School, directed by Miss Nannie Ray Baker.

Outstanding play was awarded to "The Proposal" from A. & M. Consolidated. The alternate play was "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals" from Gilmer.

### All-Star Cast

The all-star cast included: Girls—Annette Mullan, Gilmer (Samuel French Award); Vanda Carter, Floydada; Patricia Williams, A. & M. Consolidated; Boys—William Hite, A. & M. Consolidated (Samuel French Award); Jerry Hill, Gilmer; Charles Delaplane, A. & M. Consolidated.

It is interesting to note that four of the seven plays presented in the Conference A contest were sections of 3-act plays. It was also interesting to note the differences the three directors who used the same play wove into their productions so that none of them overlapped with the other productions. All were fresh and vital.

### Conference B

The Conference B contest was held on Friday, May 3rd. The following plays were in the first session, commencing at 4:00 p.m.:

"Recognition Scene from Anastasia," Katy High School, directed by J. E. Boulligny; "Steps from Beyond," Crowell High School, directed by Mrs. Moody Bursey; "I Remember Mama" (Scenes), Overton High School, directed by Mrs. (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

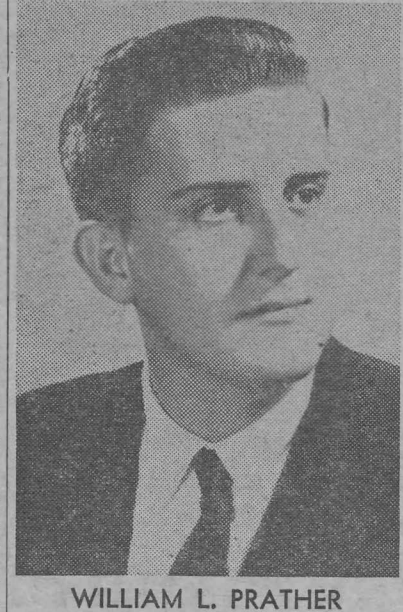
# Bill Prather, Donna Student, Wins Number Sense Award

William L. Prather, a 1957 graduate of Donna High School, has been named the recipient of the first annual Henry Beckman Number Sense Scholarship award and will enroll this fall at The University of Texas.

The \$500 scholarship, made for the first time this year, was given to the Donna youth on the basis of character, integrity, participation in the Interscholastic League's Number Sense contests, and other factors.

Bill, son of Mrs. Iris Prather of Donna, was the highest ranking boy in his senior class scholastically, he has been extremely active in church work and served as church organist at the Donna First Methodist Church, and he has competed in the League's Number Sense Contest for the past three years.

This Number Sense award is the second math scholarship established within the past two years by Henry Beckman. In 1956 Beckman created the Henry Beckman Scholarship



WILLIAM L. PRATHER

# MUSIC MATTERS

By F. W. SAVAGE  
Director of Music Activities

Both the Constitution and Contest Rules, Bulletin No. 5715, and Prescribed Music, Bulletin No. 5720 are available. Each member school receives a few copies of No. 5715 free. If you can't secure one of the free copies from your principal or superintendent, order your own personal private copy. The cost is 25 cents.

Only the committee members who helped write Bulletin No. 5720, Prescribed Music, get the free copies! All others must pay the 50 cent charge. You should not even contemplate entering any phase of music competition unless you have both these bulletins on your desk.

### Welcome

Again it is time to welcome all the new music teachers in Texas and inform them briefly concerning the relation between the various official and unofficial organizations affiliated with the profession.

The official organization or agency is well known to every teacher. This is the Texas Education Agency, Dr. V. J. Kennedy, music consultant. This agency has complete authority for accreditation, certification, curriculum supervision, etc. etc. This responsibility and authority is prescribed by State law.

Appearing in the unofficial classification, but nonetheless important, is the Texas Music Educators Association. This is the voluntary professional organization of school music educators similar to the Texas State Teachers Association, which incidentally will also lay claim to your enrollment fees and loyalty.

### Merger Due?

We understand that there is a move on to combine and affiliate the TMEA and the music section of the TSTA. In all probability this would be a good move and will increase the status of both groups. The chief function of the TMEA is to assist the members with their professional improvement and to promote a program of music education.

The University Interscholastic League, commonly known as the UIL, is another voluntary organization co-sponsored by The University of Texas and the public schools. This agency sponsors all forms of inter-school competition for those members interested in motivating various types of activities within the public school structure.

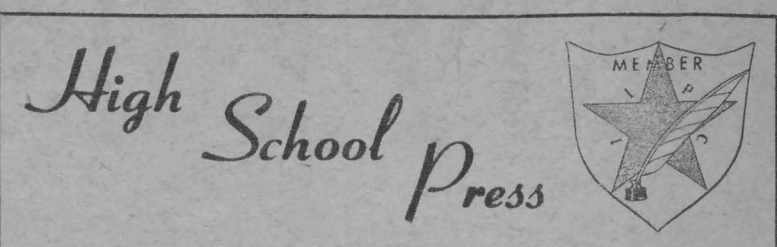
None of the foregoing organizations or agencies are inter-related except that teachers belong to and participate in the activities of each or all. Needless to say because of the inter-mixing of personnel, each organization is vitally interested in the activities of the other!

### Requirements

If any music group in your school unit wishes to participate in any phase of music competition sponsored by the League, two prerequisites must be satisfied, (1) a Music Acceptance Card must be on file in the State office for your school unit by December 1, and (2) your school unit must have joined the League and paid the necessary membership fee by January 15.

### Classification Status

Since all League activities follow the same procedure for determining classification and since



By ROY MOSES, JR.  
Director of Journalism

That time has come again. Time to re-open fall school activities and, consequently, time to re-new memberships in the Interscholastic League Press Conference.

ILPC membership material has already gone out to some 800 Texas high and junior high schools, and chances are by the time this issue of the Leaguer gets into the mail most school newspaper advisers will have received their membership blanks.

If not, there is a good chance the mail has gone astray, so let us know and another membership blank will be forwarded. The correct mailing address, incidentally, is ILPC (or just "Journalism"), Box 8028, University Station, Austin 12. You might jot this down for future reference, and be sure to pass it along to your exchange editor.

### Join Early

Let me urge all sponsors to join ILPC early. Let your staff take advantage of ILPC benefits during the entire year, instead of waiting until just before the January 15 deadline. Also, there are always a few an hour late and a dollar short, as the saying goes, and these late memberships simply cannot be accepted. Don't run the risk of forgetting—join early.

One more word about membership: please fill in all the blanks of the membership application form. One particular pitfall here is the "How Often Published" blank. It caused untold confusion last year when a number of schools put "semi-weekly" instead of "bi-weekly" when they meant they published every two weeks. It helps a lot to have it right when the time comes to compile and mimeograph the ILPC membership lists.

### Random Notes

**NOTED IN PASSING:** Most of you probably received the same communique last July that I did regarding the change of address for Quill and Scroll; in case not, here it is: School of Journalism, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

Professor Lester G. Benz, of the Iowa journalism faculty, is the new executive secretary of the society and editor of the Quill and Scroll magazine. He succeeds Edward Nell, who died last April after more than 20 years as executive secretary of the organization. Best wishes to Journalist Benz.

The Linotype News, a slick paper industrial publication, devoted a column and a half recently to John L. Scardino and his Houston print shop. Scardino is a familiar name to ILPCers in the Houston area, for he has been printing high school newspapers in that area for 28 years.

He's also met many others through the journalism workshops at the Houston Student Activities Conference, for he has a keen interest in the problems of high school journalists and he is always agreeable to appearing on the conference program. According to Dick DePugh of the Houston Chronicle, Scardino prints more than 40 school papers in the Houston area, and has some 300 students passing through his shop every week.

### Callihan's Book

Another familiar face at Student Activities Conference journalism workshops is E. L. Callihan, head of the journalism department at Southern Methodist University, Dallas. He has a book coming off the press in the very near future—in fact, it might be in print by the time you read this. I can't for the life of me recall the name of the book now, but it concerns grammar for journalists. You'll be hearing more about it later.

An article in the July issue of the Quill, published by Sigma Delta Chi professional journalistic fraternity, was entitled "High School Scribes Don't Get Accurate Information on Careers in Journalism." The article grew out of some research done by Author William Blankenburg while studying at South Dakota State College.

### High School Poll

He polled 407 South Dakota high school journalists and found them sadly lacking in accurate information about the opportunities of a journalistic career and the personal requirements necessary for such a career. He points out the results jibe with those of similar surveys done in Iowa and California.

Are Texas students as misinformed about journalism careers as some of those from other states? I hope not, but I wouldn't bet on it. ILPC tries, but we need the teachers' help. It would be nice if each

### Revenue Questions

I spent some time during the summer going over last year's ILPC membership blanks, especially the portion dealing with "what would you like to read in the High School Press column of the Interscholastic Leaguer." One of the most frequent answers to this question was something like: "what are other schools doing to solve their circulation and/or advertising problems?" In other words—revenue.

Got any answers, anybody? If so, let's have 'em so they can be passed on to others and all ILPC members can benefit. This goes for other areas, too. If you have any unusual promotions underway, find a unique feature or editorial source or angle, try something startling, or just want to ask others some questions, write them down and send them in.

### Got a Problem?

Going through some back issues of the Leaguer I found the High School Press column at one time served as a sort of "market place" for ideas or problems from member schools. In recent years it has drifted some from this course, but it wouldn't be amiss to try to steer it back. Let us hear from you.

Although ILPC is primarily concerned with the student newspaper, I took the opportunity earlier in the summer to sit in on a number of sessions of the journalism teachers' yearbook short course at The University of Texas. The short course was sponsored by the University School of Journalism; it was masterminded by Paul J. Thompson, director of the School of Journalism, and Dr. DeWitt Reddick, who needs no introduction to ILPCers; and it was conducted by two San Antonians—Mrs. Edith King, San Antonio Tech, and C. O. Brown, Brackenridge.

### Missed the Boat

The short course featured a number of top-notch workshop sessions and there were some excellent yearbook ideas bandied about. Those who stayed away really missed the boat. ILPCers who didn't miss the boat, however, were:

J. F. Paschal, Amarillo High; Norma Jean Barber, McCallum High (Austin); Marilyn Biel, Fulmore Junior High (Austin); Mrs. Edith Kitchens, Austin High (Austin); Shirley Hatfield, Ysleta; Corinne Renschel, Gonzales; Henry Alsmeyer, associate member from the Presbyterians Pan-American School in Kingsville; Vince Green, Midland.

### Nebraska's Move

The September Nebraska School Activities Association Bulletin informs us that the NSAA has added a Journalism Division to its list of activities, with the first clinic and contest scheduled November 8. This is encouraging.

There are too many state associations (similar to the League) that place all emphasis on athletics, letting journalists, essayists, mathematicians, and others shift for themselves through independent organizations. These, of course, are fine for area or regional workshops and get-togethers, but they just can't replace a good, strong association of schools, such as the League, for coordinating and controlling inter-school competitions. Congratulations to Nebraska for another step in the right direction.

# INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUER

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

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

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## No Visitors

The National Collegiate Athletic Association has a rule on recruiting. This applies to all colleges and universities which are members of the Association.

This rule prohibits any coach from any college or university, which is a member of the Association, from visiting with any high school athlete, *without first getting permission from his high school principal.*

## TEACHERS' GUIDE . . .

(Continued from Page 2)  
Lillian Cohagen; "Legend of the Lake," Channing High School, directed by Mrs. D. W. Stobaugh.  
The evening session, starting at 7:30 p.m., had the following productions: "The Pink Dress," Eden High School, directed by Mrs. Russell Brown; "Mooncalf Mugford," Bishop of High School, directed by R. H. Renfro; "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" (Scenes), Carrizo Springs High School, directed by Mrs. Carol Perkins; "Minnie Field," Menard High School, directed by Mrs. J. D. Nugess.

Outstanding play was awarded to "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" (Scenes) from Carrizo Springs. The alternate play was "Recognition Scene from Anastasia," from Katy.

### All-Star Cast

The all-star cast included the following: Girls—Dawn Burns, Carrizo Springs (Samuel French Award); Donna Crumbley, Overton; Sandra Higgins, Katy; Boys—Jerry Phillips, Carrizo Springs (Samuel French Award); Bert Rucker, Bishop; Joe Keyes, Eden.

Although in past years we have seen many fine B Conference plays at the State Meet, from all of the reports it would seem that the B Conference representatives last year brought the finest productions in its conference history to the State Meet.

### Conference AA

On Saturday, May 4th, at 4:00 p.m., the first session of the Conference AA one-act play contest was held. The following plays were given:

"Family Portrait" (Act III), Austin High School, El Paso, directed by Mrs. Shirleen Becker; "Our Town" (Act II), Weatherford High School, directed by Carl J. Marder; "Lilium" (Scenes), Midland High School, directed by Miss Verna Harris; "The Best There Is," San Benito High School, directed by Miss Dollie Bess McCarty.

The second session, commencing at 7:30 p.m., had the following productions: "Mooncalf Mugford," Jacksonville High School, directed by James D. Everett; "Years Ago" (Scenes), Lamar High School, Houston, directed by Mrs. Ruth Denney; "The Glass Menagerie" (Scenes), South Oak Cliff High School, Dallas, directed by Lee Coppick; "The Shining Hour" (Scenes), Stephen F. Austin High School, Austin, directed by Miss Margaret Breedlove.

The outstanding play was awarded to "Years Ago" (Scenes) from Lamar High School, Houston. The alternate play was "The Shining Hour" (Scenes) from Stephen F. Austin High School, Austin.

### All-Star Cast

The all-star cast was as follows: Girls—Diana Francis, Lamar High School, Houston (Samuel French

## Anti-Intoxicant Measure Passed

The Texas Legislature enacted a bill last spring that should be of interest to all coaches, teachers and school administrators. The new law concerns the possession and/or use of intoxicants at school athletic events. It provides:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to bring or carry into any enclosure, field or stadium, where athletic events, sponsored or participated in by the public schools of this State, are being held, any intoxicating beverage or to have any intoxicating beverage in his possession while in or on said enclosure, field or stadium.

Section 2. Provided that if any officer of this State sees any person or persons violating the terms of Section 1 of this Act, he shall immediately seize such intoxicating beverage and shall within a reasonable time thereafter deliver same to the County or District Attorney who shall hold same as evidence until the trial of the accused party and shall thereafter dispose of same.

Section 3. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined any sum not less than twenty-five (\$25) dollars and not more than two hundred (\$200) dollars.

Award); Carolyn Calvert, Stephen F. Austin High School, Austin; Bobbie Hainline, Lamar High School, Houston; Boys—Jerry Wright, Lamar High School, Houston (Samuel French Award); John T. Davis, Stephen F. Austin High School, Austin; Tim Lewis, Jacksonville.

The largest crowd in one-act play history saw the twenty-three plays presented on the three successive days. Delegations from all over the state were present to witness these very fine productions.

The National Thespian Society awarded Certificates of Recognition to the all-star casts, and Certificates of Excellence to the twenty-three schools.

Samuel French Publishing Company awarded a beautiful bronze plaque to the outstanding actor and outstanding actress in each of the conferences and Players Magazine gave a year's subscription to each of the outstanding plays.

### Hamilton Contest

Following the Saturday night one-act play contest, finalists in the Alexander Hamilton Commemorative Scholarship Contest competed in an extempore speech competition. Finalists were:

Shannon Ratliff, Sonora High School; Carmen Stallings, Lamar High School, Houston; Carolann Pinson, Canadian High School; Donald Smith, Galena Park High School; Margo Beall, Seymour High School.

First place and the honor of being Texas' representative to the National Convention went to Shannon Ratliff, Sonora High School.

In the later competition at the American Students Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, Shannon won another scholarship by being picked as one of the thirteen outstanding students at the Convention.

## BREAKFAST .

(Continued from Page 1)

mattered, R. J. Kidd, League director, pointed out that the Legislative Council is already studying the possibility of some of the changes in question. He emphasized, however, the particular problems involved in attempting to enlarge the State Meet in any way—either athletic or literary.

Final settlement of the issue will lie with the Legislative Council and Executive Committee.

A question also arose as to whether a regional committee has the authority to change the order of events at Regional Meet. Kidd replied in the negative.

### Other Matters

Other points discussed and views expressed were:

A number of coaches suggested establishing separate AAA and AAAA conferences at the regional and state levels, and qualifying three places from district to regional and from regional to state.

Cy Young, coach, Decatur, suggested dividing the State into two zones, having district and regional meets as now, then qualifying first four places from each zone to State Meet, thus giving better representation and omitting prelims at State Meet.

L. T. Felty, athletic director, Waxahachie, suggested placing all schools in eleven team districts in all sports, according to number of scholastics, then stopping play at the district level and having mythical state champions.

### Football Practice

Some coaches advocated submitting to a vote again the proposal to renew spring football practice for AA and AAA schools.

Pete Sultis, Baytown coach, and Darrell Tully, Spring Branch (Houston), advocated having three full weeks of fall football practice prior to the first game, while Joe Burk, Colorado, suggested allowing some type of make-up for days lost due to weather in spring training.

Other coaches suggested changes in the point system for spring track meets, and some mentioned changing the order of events.

One coach recommended standardizing the amateur rule, particularly in the areas of golf and rodeo, and another suggested making baseball a summer sport to be played during June and July.

The Interscholastic League debate proposition for both the senior high schools and the junior high schools for the 1957-58 school year will be: Resolved, that direct United States economic aid to individual countries should be limited to technical assistance and disaster relief.

The same topic was chosen by both the junior and senior high schools of Texas since many of the school systems conduct practice debates between junior and senior high debate squads. Nearly all junior high schools interested in having a debate squad find themselves far removed from other junior high schools of like interests. For the official junior high school debates, the same time schedule of seven minutes for main speeches and three minutes for rebuttals will prevail. For the senior high schools, the regular ten minute main speeches and five minute rebuttals will remain in official debates.

### Junior High Emphasis

Debate coaches should make much use of junior high school students who show an interest in debate. Informal discussion groups and short debates should be encouraged. Discussion training which leads into debate will do much to revitalize the waning debate program in some schools. Short trips to neighboring schools where two or three schools get debate squads together for practice can do much to increase interest also.

The proposition this year should prove an interesting one for both the younger and older students. For a long time foreign aid has had a major place in the U. S. foreign policy. Congress each year appropriates large sums to be expended in foreign countries. This year, Eisenhower has asked for a tremendous sum, but Congress has seen fit to trim the amount. As a result, there has been a great deal of publicity about the foreign aid program.

### Questions Arise

The President wants to plan a long range continuation of the program. Congress has declared its intention to continue foreign aid only so long as the danger of international Communism to the peace of the world and the security of the U. S. goes on.

Many questions have arisen concerning the foreign economic aid program, its present operations and its future course. These questions come from a number of sources affected by recent world trends.

One is the growing industrial strength of the Soviet bloc, and the expanded economic activities of the Sino-Soviet bloc in the Near East, South and Southeast Asia, and other strategic parts of the world. This has been glaringly brought into focus recently by the avowals of Syria to Communist influences.

Another question closer to home however, is the growing dissatisfaction with the increases in the program and the apparent indefinite continuation of it at the expense of the American taxpayers, without too much evidence that the program is meeting real success.

### Aid to Continue

The proposition in this debate assumes that foreign economic aid of some sort will continue. The problem is to determine the position which the United States should take with respect to the carrying out of its own economic aid program. The proposition states that any direct economic aid given to individual countries should be limited to technical assistance and disaster relief. By implication, this means that monetary aid, loans, grants, and the like, should be discontinued on a bi-lateral basis between the United States and individual countries; this leaves capital aid to private investments, to internal spending in countries themselves, and to international organizations.

Concerning the major points involved in economic aid, we wish to thank Dr. Oliver Benson, government department, University of Oklahoma, who was guest professor in government, The University of Texas, for the following statement of the issues:

### Issues Involved

The problem is to determine the position which the United States should take with respect to implementation of its economic aid programs.

Issue One: What Countries Should We Seek to Include in the Aid Program?  
Alternative One: All countries.

### Arguments for

1. It is in harmony with the idea that we are due for a period of peaceful coexistence with the Communist world.  
2. It avoids the accusation that

we are using our economic power to advance our political and military interests.

3. It would demonstrate the superiority of democracy to peoples now under Communist rule as well as those in neutralist countries.

### Arguments against

1. It would add economic strength to Communist countries and so make them better able to oppose us in event of war.

2. Communist countries would not accept our aid if offered, so it is unrealistic to approach them.  
3. Our resources are limited, so we should devote what aid we can give to our friends.

Alternative Two: All except the Communist countries.

### Arguments for

1. We should do all we can to keep the neutralist countries at least neutral, and if possible to get them on our side. The aid program will help do this.

2. Our own economic welfare is best served by as wide a program as political expediency makes possible.

3. The neutralist powers include some of the strongest states in the area; exclusion of them might force them into the Communist orbit.

### Arguments against

1. The neutralist states are reluctant to accept economic arrangements with the U.S., and might view our offer as economic imperialism or colonialism.

2. The large and popular neutralist states, such as India, Pakistan, and Indonesia, have an almost unlimited need for economic aid. Such aid as we can give will be but a drop in the bucket. Since we cannot solve all their problems, we might create more resentment than goodwill by even trying.

3. Aid to neutralist countries may be viewed with suspicion and envy by those states which have military pacts with us; they may conclude that it is unnecessary to declare themselves on our side in order to get economic aid.

Alternative Three: Only states which have some form of defense pact with the United States.

### Arguments for

1. Our most urgent problem right now is building up the military strength of the free world. All our efforts should be directed at this objective.

2. Such a limitation would encourage other states to consider signing mutual defense treaties with us or with another in order to get in on our aid program.

3. So much need for economic improvement still exists in countries already committed to us that we can usefully devote to them all the aid we are able to extend.

### Arguments against

1. The economies of friendly and neutralist states are so interrelated that it is necessary to help all in order to help any.

2. Economic improvement is long-term; political-military arrangements often change. The neutral of today may be the ally of tomorrow—and economic aid may pave the way.

3. Certain neutrals (India, Burma, Indonesia) are highly important militarily, either as key suppliers of essential raw materials or because of their geographic location. Their exclusion from our aid program would thus weaken our military position itself.

Issue Two: Within What Framework Should We Set Up the Aid Program?  
Alternative One: By bi-lateral agreements between the U.S. and each country concerned.

### Arguments for

1. We can get the best bargain in concessions to us if we approach them one by one.

2. Economic problems and needs differ so from one country to another that different arrangements will prove more effective.

3. Special provisions are needed for military aid to countries allied with us.

### Arguments against

1. The world is economically so interrelated that a regional or U.N. approach is needed.

2. Mutual self-help and cooperation can be maximized by regional organizations.  
3. Charges of U.S. economic imperialism will be minimized if the countries themselves handle as much of the program as possible in regional groups or if the U.N. does so.

Alternative Two: Through regional groups like the O.E.E.C. or the Colombo Plan.

### Arguments for

1. A regional body could draw on the valuable experience of the Colombo Plan and the O.E.E.C. and

probably could be coordinated with them.

2. The approach would emphasize the "Free World" angle more than a bi-lateral or a U.N. approach, and so more effectively counter Communist appeal.

3. The approach would likely result in permanent regional bodies for economic development to continue after the U.S. program had ended. (This was true of Marshall aid.)

### Arguments against

1. It is harder to get agreement by many countries than by one: insistence on the regional approach might result in watering down the program so much it would be useless.

2. The neutralist states would refuse any regional program with a military emphasis.  
3. Several of the states are in so sharp conflict with one another that they would probably refuse to get together in such a program (Israel, Arab and India-Pakistan wars are legally still in effect, though truce arrangements are in force).

Alternative Three: By U.N. operation of the program in whole or in the main.

### Arguments for

1. The U.N. is less resented than the U.S. by countries sensitive about colonialism.

2. The U.N. has experience and know-how in this field through the work of its Economic and Social Council and other agencies.

3. The U.N. approach is the best way to involve other contributing states to help us.

### Arguments against

1. We lose control of the money when the U.N. administers the program.

2. The U.N. could not provide for specific military-political objectives of the U.S.

3. A U.N. approach would be less likely to result in permanent regional organizations than would a regional approach.

Issue Three: What Economic Objectives Should We Seek to Carry Out in the Program?

Alternative One: The emphasis should be on projects which will immediately enhance military strength.

### Arguments for

1. China and Russia may attack any time, so all other objectives must be subordinated to the buildup of military strength to resist attack.

2. Military strength will act as a deterrent to Communist aggression, and so prevent war.

3. In areas now underdeveloped we cannot rely on the slow, long-term strengthening of the economies to produce military strength. The danger is so great we must emphasize military aid on a short-run, immediate basis, even at the sacrifice of basic economic programs.

### Arguments against

1. The emphasis would limit the program to the few states already allied with us.

2. The emphasis would deepen suspicions of U.S. policy among the neutralist states.

3. Really effective military strength must go hand-in-hand with economic strength.  
Alternative Two: The emphasis should be on technical assistance—lending and training expert personnel, rather than on capital investment for long-term development.

### Arguments for

1. Many countries are so underdeveloped they cannot absorb much capital investment.

2. Technical assistance is a much cheaper aid program than economic development aid.  
3. Technical assistance is a logical continuation of the U.S. Point four program.

### Arguments against

1. Technical assistance (exporting "know-how") cannot alone solve the permanent economic needs of the area. It does no good to know how if you lack money to do it.

2. Military strength in particular must have a firm local industrial base.

3. The peoples of underdeveloped countries as well as the governments want industrialization badly as a means of moving out of the status of colonial economies.

Alternative Three: The emphasis should be on long-term capital investment projects.

### Arguments for

1. Technical assistance is now well started. It is now time to supplement it with economic development programs like those so successful under the Marshall Plan.  
2. Human welfare objectives in underdeveloped areas depend on

permanent capital improvements.

3. There is danger of Russia extending such aid if we do not (Steel plant loan to India).

### Arguments against

1. Heavy capital investment would probably sacrifice short-run welfare and relief type aid programs closely related to the living standards of the people.

2. For areas primarily agricultural, improvement of farm production is the best way to improve living standards, and is best done by technical assistance.

3. Industrialization will make a country too independent of the U.S. economy. We need raw materials to supplement our industry, and may lose these materials if other countries industrialize to process their own materials.

Issue Four: What Priorities Should Be Set Up in the Aid Program?

Alternative One: Top priority should be assigned to Asia.

### Arguments for

1. Asia is the area of most intensive Communist propaganda and infiltration now, and so in most need of strengthening against it.

2. Asia is the most underdeveloped of the areas in which our aid program is underway, and so in most need of our economic assistance.

3. Asia is the area in greatest danger of Communist military attack, so we should concentrate our efforts there to prevent such an attack or assure adequate defense.

### Arguments against

1. It is better to supply aid to countries already reasonably advanced economically, as our aid will have a better chance of being usefully employed there.

2. It would be a mistake to neglect Western Europe and Latin America: the former is under a constant military threat from Russia, and the latter under a constant propaganda barrage from Communism.

3. If war comes, most of Asia will probably be overrun by the Communists rather quickly anyhow, so our aid would either be wasted or any strength it supplied turned against us.

Alternative Two: Top priority should be assigned to economic and military aid for Europe.

### Arguments for

1. Western Europe's economic and military strength is the great-

est in the Free World outside our own. We must at all costs keep it on our side.

2. The Marshall Plan and the military aid program under N.A.T.O. have developed a strong position against Communist threats in Europe. To abandon Europe now would sacrifice all that has been spent in building up this strength.

3. Europe's "way of life" is most like our own; we can therefore work with her most effectively and our aid will be more efficiently used there.

### Arguments against

1. Western Europe is now strong enough to take care of her own contribution to the defense of the Free World. Our aid should go where the need is greater.

2. Western European countries need prodding to encourage them to make their fair contribution. An "agonizing reappraisal" approach will supply such prodding.

3. The deterrent to Communism in Western Europe is already sufficient. We should now turn with greater emphasis to the much weaker area of Asia, where the Communist threat is imminent.

Alternative Three: First or at least second priority should be assigned Latin America.

### Arguments for

1. We have already incurred much opposition in Latin America for our neglect of its economic needs since World War II. It is time to put the area higher on our priority list or we may lose its support entirely.

2. Militarily a weak Latin America might prove a fatal weakness in our defenses, especially in the vital approaches to the Panama Canal (Cf. the Guatemala crisis).

3. Our economic relations and military arrangements with Western Europe and Latin America are more highly developed than with Asia—an indication that they are the "natural" areas with which the U.S. should cooperate in economic and military matters.

### Arguments against

1. Our military preponderance in the Western Hemisphere is so great that Latin America must be on our side in any general war, regardless of any aid program or lack of one.

2. Corrupt governments in many Latin American states will waste our money.

3. The military threat to Latin America is very small, because of

the Ocean barriers, whereas the military threat to Free Asia is extremely imminent.

Issue Five: What Conditions Should We Require of Countries Accepting Aid?

Note: The alternatives under this issue are stated below without arguments for or against. Many of the arguments will be similar to those under ISSUE ONE and ISSUE TWO. Choice of alternatives will depend in part on those chosen in earlier issues. The roundtables should devise pro and con arguments under each of the alternatives set forth below, as a part of their discussion of the problem.

Alternative One: The aid should be conditioned on a military alliance with the U.S.

Alternative Two: The aid should be conditioned on a substantial measure of domestic reform in the country receiving it (Note: Some of our Philippine aid program was conditioned on tax reforms, land tenure reforms, and labor reforms).

Alternative Three: The aid should be conditioned only on efficient and economical expenditure, possibly with U.S. advisors to check on its use.

Alternative Four: The aid should be conditioned on favorable trade agreements with the U.S., possibly including arrangements to improve our import supply of strategic raw materials.

Alternative Five: The aid should be completely unconditional.

## Extension Loan Library Offers Debate Material

Extension Loan Library announces that it has material for loan on the 1957-1958 debate proposition, "Resolved, that direct U.S. economic aid to individual countries should be limited to technical assistance and disaster relief." This material is supplementary to the debate kits provided by the Bureau of Public School Service.

Loans of debate material are made to the school librarian, or the debate coach if there is no librarian, so that all members of the team may share the information. Material on other subjects may be borrowed directly by students or teachers if the school has no library; otherwise, it, too, is loaned to the librarian.

The loan fee is 50¢ per topic. All postage is paid by the borrower. Requests for information should be addressed to: Extension Loan Library, The University of Texas, Austin 12, Texas.

# Music Rule Changes Reported for 1957-58

By F. W. SAVAGE  
Director of Music Activities

Twenty-one members of the new Music Rules Advisory Committee met with the four member sub-committee on music from the Legislative Council and the Director of Music Activities in Austin on June 2. Permanent procedures for the committee were established and several important rules changes were recommended. These changes have been generally approved and take effect during the current school year.

The following music educators participated in the discussion: Fred Smith, Brownfield; Melvin Montgomery, Snyder; Joe McMullen, Killen; J. B. McDonald, Center; Micky Domy, El Campo; Robert Geisler, South San Antonio; Bryce Taylor, Three Rivers; Gene Smith, Odessa; Ralph Burford, Edinburg; Dean Corey, Arlington; George Kernek, Dumas; J. W. Burgess, Hampshire; George Webber, El Paso; Don Hatch, Wichita Falls and W. B. Skelton from Port Lavaca.

Representing the Executive Committee of the Texas Music Educators and special members were Dr. Nelson Patrick, Austin; W. Edward Hatchett, San Benito; Robert Renfro, Texas City; G. Lewis Doll, San Antonio; Louis Kromminga, Austin and Ross Capshaw from El Paso.

### All Attended

All members of the sub-committee from the Legislative Council attended the meeting. These members were Chairman E. D. Cleveland, superintendent at Palestine; Supt. Fred Covin of Pittsburg; Supt. Frank Singletary of Troup and Supt. O. B. Chambers from Early High, Brownwood. The Music Advisory Committee voted to meet on the first Sunday in June of each year. Each music region will be represented



# Abilene, Bryan Win Championship Slots

The Abilene Eagles annexed a second consecutive conference AAAA State baseball championship at the ninth annual League tournament in Austin June 6-7, while Bryan became the League's first conference AAA State champ.

This was the first tournament in League history to include State championship play in two conferences.

The powerful Eagles beat Waco 4-2 and Wichita Falls 9-2 to gain the crown, while Bryan edged Garland 5-4 and beat Cuero 6-2 for their honors.

### Other Entries

Other tournament teams were: AAAA—Wichita Falls (runner-up), Waco (third) and Pasadena; AAA—Cuero (runner-up), Snyder (third), and Garland.

The ninth annual tournament was a history-making meet in many ways. Played at Austin's Disch Field, home of the Texas League Austin Senators, the tournament was continually threatened by rain. Finally, on the second afternoon (luckily between games) the deluge came and the Waco-Pasadena consolation tilt was moved lock, stock, and barrel to Austin High's House Park. The sun later broke through and Disch Field was sufficiently dried for the championship games that night.

### First Homer

One of the tournament highlights was the first home run in the nine-year history of the playoffs. Lynn Skelton, an 18-year-old, six-foot, 186-pound Garland outfielder, was the man of the hour.

Last spring the Disch Field left field fence was moved 40 feet nearer home place, and Skelton lofted one of Bryan pitcher Jack Stockton's offerings over the new fence at about the 310-foot mark.

For a complete review of the 1957 baseball season, district, bi-district and regional winners were:

### Conference AAAA

District champions: Austin (El Paso), Abilene, Amarillo, North Side (Fort Worth), Highland Park, (Dallas), Adams (Dallas), Wichita Falls, Lufkin, Reagan (Houston), Lamar (Houston), Thomas Jefferson (Port Arthur), Pasadena, Waco, Ray (Corpus Christi), Victoria.

Bi-District: Abilene, Amarillo, Highland Park (Dallas), Wichita Falls, Reagan (Houston), Pasadena, Waco, Victoria.

Regional: Abilene, Wichita Falls, Pasadena, Waco.

### Conference AAA

District champions: Pecos, Snyder, Vernon, Garland, Paris, Nacogdoches, Waxahachie, La Vega (Waco), Bryan, Port Neches, Bay City, San Marcos, South San Antonio (San Antonio), Cuero, Pharr-San Juan-Alamo.

Bi-District: Pecos, Snyder, Garland, Nacogdoches, Bryan, Bay City, South San Antonio (San Antonio), Cuero.

Regional: Snyder, Garland, Bryan, Cuero.

### Conference AA

District champions: Slaton, Childress, Hamlin, McCamey, Granbury, Bowie, Rosen Heights (Ft. Worth), Richardson, Terrell, Bonham, New Boston, London (New London), Jasper, Burnet, Belton, Elgin, Lockhart, A & M Consolidated (College Station), Liberty, Clear Creek (League City), West Columbia, East Central (San Antonio), Northside (San Antonio), Sundeen (Corpus Christi), Falfurrias, Rio Grande City.

Bi-District: Slaton, Childress, McCamey, Granbury, Richardson, London, (New London), Jasper, Belton, Elgin, A & M Consolidated (College Station), Clear Creek (League City), Northside (San Antonio), Sundeen (Corpus Christi), Falfurrias, Rosen Heights (Ft. Worth), New Boston.

Area Winners: Childress, Granbury, Richardson, London, (New London), Belton, A & M Consolidated (College Station), Northside (San Antonio), Falfurrias.

Regional Winners: Granbury, Region I; London (New London), Region II; A & M Consolidated (College Station), Region III; Northside (San Antonio).

### Conference A

District champions: Morton, Petersburg, Rotan, Sanderson, Archer City, Mason, Hurst-Eulless (Hurst), Wilmer - Hutchins (Hutchins), Plano, Linden, Judson Grove (Judson), Chapel Hill (Tyler), Canton, Clifton, Mart, Groveton, Hemphill, Little Cypress (Orange), Sealy, Bastrop, Southside (San Antonio), Hondo, Three Rivers, Hal-

lettsville, Tuloso-Midway (Corpus Christi), La Joya.

Bi-District: Petersburg, Rotan, Archer City, Wilmer - Hutchins (Hutchins), Judson Grove (Judson), Canton, Mart, Hemphill, Little Cypress (Orange), Sealy, Hondo, Three Rivers, La Joya.

Area champions: Rotan, Wilmer-Hutchins (Hutchins), Canton, Little Cypress (Orange), Sealy, Three Rivers.

Regional: Rotan, Region I; Wilmer-Hutchins (Hutchins), Region II; Little Cypress (Orange), Region III; Sealy and Three Rivers, co-champions, Region IV.

### Conference B

District: Booker, Nazareth, Whitharral, Lorenzo, Guthrie, Matador, Mobeetie, Divide (Nolan), South Taylor (Tuscola), Robert Lee, Eola, Lawn, Strawn, Santo, Carlton, Jonesboro, Iredell, Cranfill Gap, Lorena, Hubbard, Evant, Northside (Vernon), Windthorst, Era, Krum, Aledo, Van Alstyne, Frisco, Princeton, Trenton, Blossom, Italy, Palmer, Wortham, Lott, Celeste, Laneville, Maud, Union Grove (Gladewater), Leverett's Chapel (Overton), Mt. Enterprise, Broadus, Normangee, Centerville (Groveton), Chester, Spring, Hitchcock, Round Top-Carmine (Carmine), Sheridan, Troy, Hutto, Dripping Springs, Comfort, La Coste, Sabinal, Poth, Skidmore-Tynan (Skidmore), Banquete, San Isidro.

Bi-District: Booker, Nazareth, Guthrie, Mobeetie, Divide (Nolan), Robert Lee, Strawn, Santo, Cranfills Gap, Evant, Windthorst, Era and Krum, (co-champions), Van Alstyne, Princeton, Italy, Wortham, Maud, Leverett's Chapel (Overton), Normangee, Chester, Hitchcock, Round Top-Carmine (Carmine), Hutto, Dripping Springs, Poth, San Isidro, La Coste.

## Writers Select 2 All-Tourney Baseball Teams

(EDITOR'S NOTE: All-state or all-star tournament teams are not official with the League, but are reported as a matter of public interest.)

As might be expected, Abilene and Wichita Falls, conference AAAA State champion and runner-up, and Bryan and Cuero, AAA champion and runner-up, dominated the all-star teams chosen by press representatives covering the ninth annual State championship baseball tournament in Austin last June.

Abilene, champion for the second consecutive year, and Wichita Falls each placed four men on the mythical AAAA team. Champion Bryan had five representatives on the AAA selection, while Cuero placed three. This was the first time for AAA schools to play to a State championship.

John Rocha, Bryan third baseman, was the only AAA unanimous choice, while all four of Abilene's selections made the AAAA team unanimously. They were: Robert Carothers, second consecutive year as all-tourney shortstop; Jimmy Carpenter, third consecutive year as all-star outfielder; Glynn Gregory, second consecutive year as all-tourney catcher; and Kenny Schmidt, pitcher. Harold Morgan, Wichita Falls pitcher, was also a unanimous choice.

The complete selections were:

### Conference AAAA

Ronnie Lucas, Wichita Falls, first base; Jimmy Riess, Waco, second base; Oliver Bright, Pasadena, third base; Robert Carothers, Abilene, shortstop; Jimmy Carpenter, Abilene, Fritz Land, Wichita Falls, and David West, Wichita Falls, outfield; Glynn Gregory, Abilene, catcher; and Harold Morgan, Wichita Falls, and Kenny Schmidt, Abilene, pitchers.

Receiving honorable mention votes were: Butch Adams, Abilene, and Joel Roberts, Waco, first base; Al Campo, Pasadena, second base; John Harrison, Abilene, third base; and Gaylord Armstrong, Abilene and Vernon Rice, Pasadena, outfield.

### Conference AAA

Dickie Hickerson, Bryan, first base; Lynn Skelton, Garland, second base; John Rocha, Bryan, third base; Joe Burt, Bryan, shortstop; Lloyd Sheffield and Henry Batten, Bryan, and Tommy Mangum, Cuero, outfield; Bill Lee, Cuero, catcher; and Ronnie Baker, Snyder, and John Schmidt, Cuero, pitchers.



STATE CHAMPS REPEAT—The Abilene Eagles won their second consecutive AAAA baseball title last June at the State Tournament in Austin. Team members, left to right, are: bottom row—Pat Armstrong, Don Smith, Bill Sides, Hubert Jordan, Jerry Dehlinger, George Lewis; second row—Jerry Chenaault, manager; Jimmy Carpenter, Butch Adams,



FIRST AAA CHAMPIONS—The Bryan Bronco have earned the distinction of being the first conference AAA baseball team to win a State championship. They are, left to right: front row—Jack Stockton, Hugh Seale, Micky Ross, James Amis, Bill Cartwright, Bully Batten, Joe Burt, Johnny Hudson, Larry Huffman, John Rocha; back row—Coach John Linn, Roy Carpenter, Richard Miller, Joe Thompson, Dick Hickerson, Anastacio Herrera, Butch Sheffield, Johnny Niederauer, R. H. Schlicker, Head Coach Peck Vass. In front of the group is manager Kenneth Hallaran.

## Insurance Plan Recommended For Coming Athletic Season

The athletic insurance committee of the League is recommending for the 1957-58 school year the athletic accident benefit plan of Security Life and Accident Company, Denver, Colorado.

This company has been the insurer for 16 of the 17 years the League has surveyed athletic insurance policies for recommendation to its member schools.

Members of the athletic insurance committee are: Supt. J. L. Buckley, Lockhart; Supt. John Culwell, Breckenridge; Supt. Joe Barnes, Georgetown; Coach Mayfield Workman, Arlington; and Coach Dan Anderson, Crane.

### Policy Provisions

The policy provides payment for diagnostic X-rays regardless of the number of views. The company reserves the right to request that the film be supplied to their office for interpretation. No indemnity shall be payable under the policy for treatment of sprains, strains, cuts, bruises, burns or abrasions.

It is understood that coverage for the entire squad (no names needed for the preliminary coverage) becomes effective as of the postmark date on the request for coverage, provided non-athletic students of the school will not be insured by a company other than Security Life and Accident Company during the 1957-58 school year.

This means that if a school does not offer student insurance, the Security Life and Accident Insurance Company will provide athletic coverage for its squads; however, if a school has student insurance with another company, then this policy will not be available for its athletes.

### September Deadline

It is agreed that on or by September 17, 1957, the school will forward to Security Life and Accident Company, Denver, Colorado, an application form listing names of all athletes, coaches and managers to be insured, together with (1) premium for each and (2) school fee as determined from the school fee table. Failure to do so will cancel coverage as of September 17, 1957.

The committee believes that low cost is essential, since to increase the rates would prevent the majority of schools from participating in the plan. Increased benefits would automatically mean increased premiums. Texas has no workmen's compensation insurance rates; therefore, the fee rates are based on the national average of the states which have published rates. The schedule is higher than those found

in the present Blue Cross plan of hospitalization in Texas.

### Administration Ease

Simplified administration is assured under the present plan, as the principal can execute all phases of the claim. He can phone the physician and get the data needed to fill out the claim, and the student can be readily reached to complete his part of the claim. Thus the principal can complete the form and file claim for an athletic injury without leaving his office.

The three biggest problems involved in athletic insurance are:

1. Insurance does not pay doctor's bills in full. No health insurance plan does. Insurance pays on a schedule fee rate. The athletic insurance committee has always stated the above as their interpretation of athletic insurance.

2. Claims must be filed in 90 days or a request for extension of time be made. This 90-day period is a standard provision of the Texas Insurance Law.

3. Any previous weakness of the body cannot be classed as an athletic injury—for example, hernia or appendicitis are not the fault of athletics. They are merely a previous weakness of the individual.

Difficult situations still arise because the contract does not cover (intentionally) medical treatment for aggravation of a pre-existing condition. Athletic insurance cannot and should not be expected to pay for operations (knee, shoulder, etc.) to correct conditions that have been in existence for years. If such coverage is demanded, a very detailed physical examination will be required before accepting liability on any athlete. This examination will cost two or three times as much as the insurance. For this reason, the current procedure appears to be the logical and least costly way to handle the problem. Most school men agree.

### Apply Early

Application for coverage will be accepted at any time, but should have been made before the opening day of fall practice as approved by the State association. Protection from the first day costs no more.

The "preliminary coverage" procedure which received universal acceptance last year will be used again. It considerably reduces bookwork for school officials and provides coverage at no cost for those students who report for only a few days' practice at the start of the season. This procedure utilizes the application blank which was for-

warded to all school administrators in August.

### All Sports Covered

Protection is available for any and every sport and for any and every squad. An entire squad may be covered by merely applying for athletic coverage on the preliminary application form. However, a name list must be filed by September 17, 1957, along with a premium payment, or the coverage will be dropped. Most drop-outs will have left from the squad by this time and therefore no substitution is allowed.

The original "request for coverage" gives a period of approximately three weeks and it is felt that during this period most of the deletions from the squad will occur. This same type of procedure is used in insuring your B squad or junior high school squad. The same procedure is followed in basketball except that the payment must be received in their office by December 10, 1957.

Coverage becomes effective as of the post mark date when the original preliminary coverage request period is mailed.

Coverage A, which is for all interschool sports sponsored by the school and the State association, will have a premium rate of \$5.00 per boy for the 1957-58 school year; coverage B, which is for all interschool sports except football, boxing and skiing, is \$2.50 per athlete. Girl basketball members may be insured for League athletic events for \$1.00 per member.

## Texas Football Sets New Mark

Once again the number of high schools participating in League football shows an increase over the preceding year. Participating this year are 909 high schools, as compared to 902 for the 1956 football season.

This is the largest number of high school football teams ever fielded in the League and it is also the largest number of high school football teams playing football in any state in the nation. This year there will be approximately 4,600 "A" football games played with around 45,000 boys participating in these games and with 17 million people viewing these games.

Conference AAAA will have 87 schools competing; Conference AAA, 88; Conference AA, 164; Conference A, 191; Conference B, 226; and Six-Man, 153.

## Postscripts on Athletics

# Athletic Purchases Need Close Attention

By Dr. Rhea H. Williams  
State Athletic Director

The purchasing of athletic supplies and equipment for the physical education and athletic program has become a major item in most school budgets. The preparation of an athletic budget should be carefully supervised and studied by the school superintendent and the local board of trustees.

In many instances school men report that their athletic and physical education programs are so small that it is unnecessary to prepare a budget outlining possible income and expense. This is not a sound point of view for the reason that gate receipts from athletic contests are uncertain while the expense is certain.

### Ability to Pay

Before undertaking to sponsor any new athletic activity everyone concerned with its functioning should be consulted regarding the probable expense of conducting it. A budget should be prepared based on a careful estimate of expenditures and probable income. To successfully prepare such a budget the financial athletic records for the past 5 to 10 years should be studied, either in your school or a school of similar size. If funds are not available from local sources and gate receipts to purchase the necessary

equipment, the activity should not be sponsored.

### Bad Name

It is embarrassing to the school system, citizenship and athletic firms to have inefficiency and carelessness in the administration of athletic funds. All athletic purchases should be made with the full knowledge and permission of the school trustees and superintendent.

Quite frequently individuals connected with the local school buy large supplies of athletic equipment without the knowledge or approval of the local school superintendent and board of trustees. The person making the purchase plans to pay for the equipment out of gate receipts. The income is unexpectedly low; the board of trustees, having no knowledge of the purchase, fail to provide for such contingencies in the budget, the result is the bill is not paid.

The person who made the purchase moves to another school or remains in the same system and in another year buys a new supply of equipment from a different business concern. The operation is repeated, and as a result the reputation and good name of the school is in bad repute with the business firms.

Schools that have not already done so, should adopt the same businesslike methods in handling athletic transactions as are used in the purchase of other school supplies.

### Proper Way

The practice just described can be remedied only by having a prepared budget and a definite plan to follow in purchasing athletic supplies. A supervised athletic budget guarantees the financial integrity and protects the reputation of the school and those responsible for handling the funds.

Every school should adopt a regulation purchase order form to be used in purchasing equipment. These forms should be made in triplicate so that a copy is available for the athletic department, the seller and the treasurer of the school who is responsible for paying the bill. This practice will insure legality of contract, prompt delivery and payments of accounts at proper time.

### Ethical Conduct

There have been rumors reaching this office during the past several years to the effect that a few coaches have been guilty of unethical conduct in the purchasing of athletic equipment. This unethical conduct is concerned chiefly with receiving expensive gifts from sporting goods companies as a reward for purchasing supplies from their firm.

In other cases this office has been told that merchandise is billed to a school but not actually delivered and the coach profits through gifts or money equaling the amount of goods not delivered. In fact, rumor has it that some coaches make a practice of this and put pressure upon sporting goods companies. It should be reiterated that only a very small percent of our coaches are guilty of such conduct.

### Spoils All

As is always the case, a few "rotten apples" affect all the apples in the barrel and the coaches, as a whole, suffer a loss of prestige. In this age of extreme competition where all types of appeals are made to sell merchandise, it behooves the coaches to be honest and ethical in their purchasing of athletic supplies.

The taking of gifts or money from individuals or companies for purchasing their products is dishonest and in plain language is "stealing" from the school, the citizens and the youth of the community. Merchandise should be bought on the basis of quality and competitive prices and any coach who resorts to unethical and devious methods in purchasing equipment is not the type of man who should be in charge of training our youth.

It is necessary that the coaches and sporting goods companies work cooperatively to see that all forms of unethical procedures in the purchasing of athletic equipment is discontinued. It should be kept in mind that a coach who will be a party to unethical purchasing will also be an unethical person on the playing field, in the classroom and in life.

## Remember When?

# Mann Helped SMU Gain Football Fame

From the year 1925 through the year 1927 one of the most prominent names in the Southwest Conference football circles was "The Red Arrow," the moniker given Gerald Mann by sports writers who covered the Southern Methodist University football games.

Gerald attended Sulphur Springs High School where he participated in football and baseball, lettering in baseball four years and in football for two years. In addition to being an All-American football player at SMU and doing much to bring the "Mustangs" into the national football picture, he found

time to letter in baseball for two years, was an honor student and served as president of the student body and the Honor Council.

He received his bachelor's degree in 1928 and in 1930 received his law degree from SMU. While attending law school he was varsity baseball coach for two years.

After graduating from law school, Gerald served as Assistant District Attorney for the State of Texas and later was elected state Attorney General.

He has always been most active in church and religious affairs and is now an active member of the Southern Methodist University Board of Trustees. In 1952 he was given the Distinguished Alumnus Award from SMU.

Gerald is now the president of the Murnamill Corporation and lives in Dallas.

From his earliest student days as a participant in the League athletic program at Sulphur Springs High School up to his present position as president of the Murnamill Corporation, Gerald has exemplified the very highest ethical, moral, civil and scholarship traits.

Gerald married Anna Mary Mars of Cumby and they now have three children, Gerald, Jr., Lola Ann and Robert Mars.



GERALD MANN