

INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUER

VOL. L

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No. 4

TILF Announces \$94,300 In Scholarships

50 Years in Interscholastic Contests

Dr. Redford Completes 23rd Year On League Executive Committee

Dr. Emmette Redford, with 23 years service on the University Interscholastic League State Executive Committee and more than 50 years work with interschool competition, is the senior member of the League State Executive Committee of the UIL.

Dr. Redford started in interschool competition as an eleven-year-old declaimer at Johnson City. All through his grade school and high school years he was either on the speaking platform or out on the track representing his home town and school in interschool meets.

When he was an undergraduate student at The University of Texas, the League often sent him to judge athletic or literary events at county and district meets.

Kerr League Director

When he was one-half the faculty of the two-teacher school at Hunt, Dr. Redford attended the San Antonio meeting at which the Kerr County Interscholastic League was organized. From 1923 to 1925 he served as athletic director for this organization.

In his early days in Johnson City

the school's speech competitors were coached by his mother, then postmistress of the town, and Mrs. Samuel Ealy Johnson, mother of President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Mother Was Sponsor

"Soon after school began in the fall, my mother and Mrs. Johnson would begin training us in the declamation and extemporaneous speaking competitions. Naturally the interest in University Interscholastic League in my home town was tremendous," Dr. Redford remembered.

Early Values Great

He observed that the League probably had a greater number of values for the school pupil of his day than for many today, "because it was the only thing that moved us out of our home community and into contact with the world elsewhere. Our towns were isolated from each other because of the inadequacies of vehicles and roads, so a trip away from home was a tremendously broadening experience. It was a benefit not only to the rural school children of the day, but to those of the city as well."

Today's League contest values are different, Dr. Redford suggested that the broadening experience received by a pupil today more likely accrues wholly on the encounter with competition, a stiff challenge to him to do his best.

Appointed In 1940

Dr. Redford was appointed to the League State Executive Committee in 1940 when he joined the faculty at The University. He assumed that his appointment to this group, which has charge of administrative affairs of the League, was at least partly because of his long and practical interest in its activities. He has served on the committee continuously since that date, except for a period from 1943 to 1946 when he was in Washington on special assignments.

Many controversial subjects have come up in his 23 years on the committee. The first to come to his mind was the "18-year-old Rule," voted by schools and specifying that the ages of competitors must corre-

spond to the normal ages of attendance at school.

During one period in those years, most hearings of the Executive Committee were concerned primarily with charges that recruitment rules had been violated. Later the trend was toward more cases of violations of the rules of good sportsmanship. "But in the last few years we have had fewer of these," he observed.

"I have come to believe," Dr. Redford said, "that part of each young person's preparation for life should be learning how to compete vigorously, how to win graciously, and how to lose without having the spirit conquered."

Dr. and Mrs. Redford have one daughter, Mrs. Walter Jensen, who lives in Weslaco. His three grandchildren are not yet of school age.

Poor Writing Hurts Spellers Sponsor Says

The State Office has received the following comment from Mrs. Ruth M. Smith of Yoakum, one of the best and most active spelling contest sponsors in the state:

"I want to say a word for grading committees, because I have worked as a member. We have just as difficult time selecting the papers because the handwriting is so poor. "One year I was asked about one of my student's papers. The letters were malformed, though the handwriting was easy to read and the spelling was correct. I could not conscientiously say anything except that the letters were not formed correctly. The student had 36 such errors on her paper."

"If we could somewhere in the crowded school day find a way to teach children good handwriting and its importance. High school, with its even busier schedule, is a little late for all of us."

NUEA Group Will Select Debate Topics

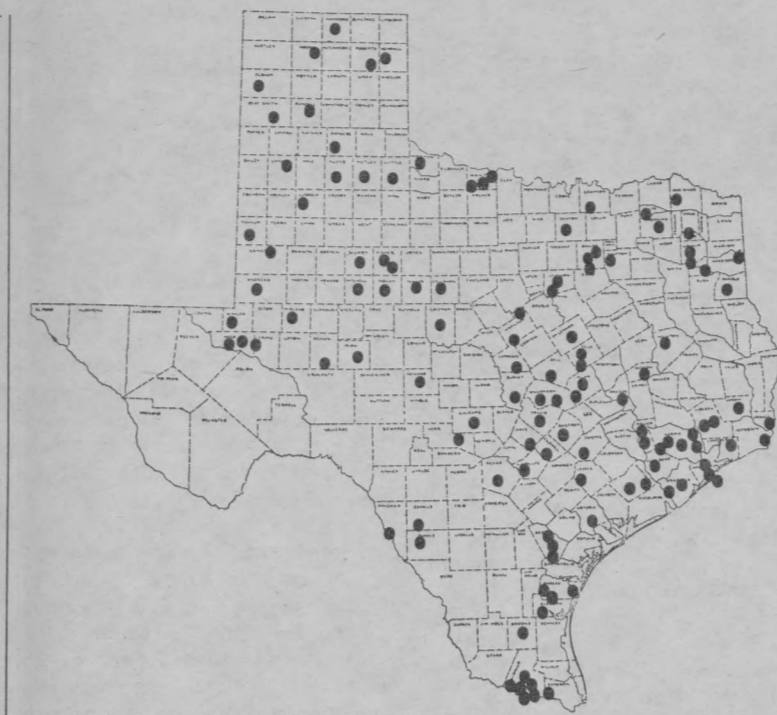
The National University Extension Association Committee on Discussion and Debate Materials will meet in New York on Dec. 29, 30 and 31, to select three topic areas to be submitted in January by referendum to the state leagues throughout the nation.

Last spring, a call was made for suggested topics. Charley Leistner, executive secretary of the committee, has now tabulated these topics according to "problem areas" and has assigned them to special groups for study.

Among other topics, these are now being considered: foreign aid, foreign policy, the supreme court, conservation, civil rights, federal aid to education, electing the president and the United Nations.

Study committees will report to the Advisory Council, representing all state leagues, at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, Dec. 29, with recommendations in regard to the proper wording of the debate topics. The meeting is open to the public. Topics being considered are freely and frankly discussed. The proposals are then voted on, each state having one vote.

Through this planned, eliminating process, problem areas are reduced to three and three debate propositions are formulated under each of the three areas. These final topics are submitted by referendum to the fifty states, who make a final choice by their vote of the problem area which will be the national debate topic for the 1966-67 school year.



TILF SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS—Each dot on this map of Texas locates the home school of a winner of a Texas Interscholastic League Foundation Scholarship in 1964 or 1965....

Additional Grants To Be Announced

The Texas Interscholastic League Foundation has \$94,300 in scholarships now confirmed, with more still pending.

Houston Endowment has approved continuance of their twenty \$500 awards for the coming June. These awards will go to winning competitors in Journalism, Speech, Science, Number Sense, Slide Rule and Ready Writing. Applicants must plan to attend The University of Texas or Texas Western University. These are for conference AAA, AA, A or B scholastics only.

The Robert A. Welch Foundation has provided \$40,000 for 10 awards of \$4,000 each. These are for contestants in Journalism, Speech, Science, Number Sense, Slide Rule or

Ready Writing. Applicants may attend any Texas college or university which currently has a Robert A. Welch Foundation grant. Recipients must major in chemistry and evidence desire to engage in research in chemistry at graduate level in Texas.

The Moody Foundation has also provided \$40,000 for 10 awards of \$4,000 each. Applicants may attend any accredited college or university in Texas. Preference will be given to those planning careers in life insurance.

The Joe B. Cook Debate scholarship provides \$1,000, payable \$400 the first year and \$200 each of the next three years. This award will go to a contestant in Speech, Science, Number Sense, Slide Rule or Ready Writing. Recipient must attend The University of Texas and remain on the University debate squad.

The Henry Beckman Number Sense Scholarship provides for a payment of \$500. Applicants must have participated in the Number Sense Contest at State Meet and must attend The University of Texas.

Tarleton State College provides 14 scholarships of \$50 each for winners in Typewriting, Science, Shorthand, One-Act Play (One grant to go to best actor and one to best actress), Ready Writing, Journalism, Prose Reading, Poetry Interpretation, Persuasive Speaking, Extemporaneous Speaking, Debate, Number Sense and Slide Rule. One award will be made to a winner in each of the listed contests. Regional or state winners are eligible.

Texas Woman's University will give a number of \$250 scholarships to winners in League contests in Journalism (any one of the five contests) winners or runner-up in debate, first place winners in any speech event, Ready Writing, Number Sense, One-Act Play and tennis singles or doubles.

The Elizabeth Memorial Scholarship of \$500 is provided by J. O. Webb. Recipient may attend North Texas State University, Texas Woman's University, Sam Houston State College, or West Texas State College.

The Roy Bedicheck \$500 Scholarship provides that recipient may attend any accredited college or university in Texas.

The T. H. Shelby Scholarship is for \$500. The recipient must attend The University of Texas. Funds are provided by Mrs. Dorothy Casey Shelby.

"There will be a number of other scholarships to be awarded in June," said R. J. Kidd, TILF secretary. "They will be announced in the Leaguer just as soon as they are confirmed."

wrote, "Jimmy Hicks is one of the rare ones that journalism teachers hope for, but do not expect to get. He knew by the time he was in junior high school what he wanted to do and he never changed much. He said when he was 12 years old that he was going to be a foreign correspondent for a big newspaper and now he is Life Magazine's bureau chief in London. He began setting precedents when he was a sophomore by becoming the first sophomore editor in the paper's history. He was the first junior editor-in-chief of El Tejano and the first senior to be a third year editor."

While in school Hicks competed in League contests in journalism, declamation, prose reading and debate. He also competed and won the ILPC Individual Achievement Awards in news and feature writing contests.

Dr. Bower Aly To Be Honored By National Forensics Group

By R. J. KIDD League Director

The Committee on Discussion and Debate of the National University Extension Association has planned a luncheon at the Belmont Plaza Hotel in New York at 12 noon on Thursday, Dec. 30, to honor Dr. Bower Aly, one of the nation's outstanding scholars.

It is appropriate that speaker for the occasion will be Senator Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, who began his speaking career in high school, became governor of Maine in 1955 and United States senator in 1959.

30 Years' Service

For more than 30 years, Dr. Aly served as Executive Secretary of this Committee, preparing each of the many debate manuals. He was also editor in chief of the *Quarterly Journal of Speech*, the official publication of the Speech Association of America, which he also served as President. He is listed in *Who's Who in America* and in the *Directory of American Scholars*.

Among the nation's high schools, Dr. Aly is best known as the one person responsible for maintaining debate as a challenging and competitive academic event. He has been responsible for framing the debate propositions carefully, so that both negative and affirmative teams would compete equally and fairly.

Found Debate Material

The debate proposition chosen, Dr. Aly then went about the nation securing the best evidence available for both sides of the question. He knew that these would be tested and examined carefully by both public school and college administrators. He also solicited funds to purchase such publications. He solicited ac-

tive support of Congressional committees, foundations, associations and individuals interested in the public issues involved. Yet he was careful to keep the committee from becoming a propaganda group.

Dr. Aly's last project, as a member of the Debate and Discussion Committee, was to initiate a plan for establishing a National Center for Debate Materials at the University of Oregon. Dr. Aly personally toured the nation to secure financial support for the center. He persuaded the University of Oregon to provide a permanent home for the National Debate before he retired from active participation on the committee.

It is fitting that Dr. Aly be recognized for the outstanding contribution which he has made to the program of public discussion and high school debate among the schools of the entire nation.

Jim Hicks, Journalism Winner, Appointed London Bureau Chief

Jimmy Hicks, 1955 graduate of W. B. Ray High School of Corpus Christi and winner of a number of League contests, was named bureau chief for Time-Life in London on Oct. 1.

Hicks competed in a wide variety of interscholastic contests. He won first place in editorial writing, first in creative writing and third in news writing at the National High School Journalism Institute at Northwestern University in 1954 and won third place in the ILPC journalism contests. He won the Journalism Star Award in 1954 and 1955. He took first in feature writing and second in news writing at the 1955 Texas High School Press Association competition.

1955 Journalism Winner

He won first place in League journalism competition in 1955 and won membership in the El Tejano Big Inch Club. El Tejano is the W. B.

Ray student newspaper.

Hicks was elected president of THSPA in 1955. He was sports editor of El Tejano in 1953, and editor-in-chief in 1954 and 1955. He was president of the Ray Chapter of Quill and Scroll society in 1955. He won the Naval ROTC Scholarship and the Journalism Scholarship from Northwestern University in 1955.

Medill Graduate

Hicks won the Kessler Memorial Award for outstanding work in journalism while attending the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern. He took a bachelor of science degree in 1959 and a master's in journalism in 1960.

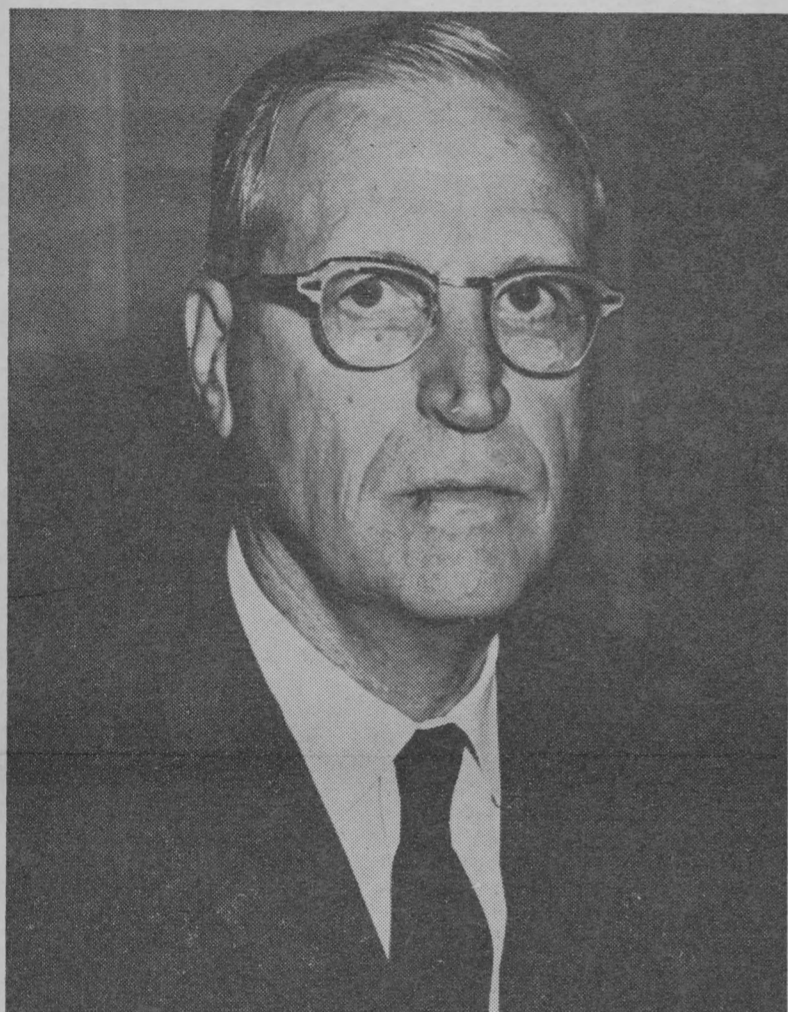
After graduation he worked for the Chicago Tribune and the Minneapolis Tribune.

Hicks was one of the four men who wrote the expose of the liquor license racket in New York. The story was carried in the May 5, 1963, issue of Life Magazine. He was appointed Life London correspondent in Oct. 1964.

In 1964 he won the National Headliners Award for outstanding coverage of major news. In February, this year, he cracked the secrecy surrounding the airlift of Communist arms in the Congo.

A Van Meter Student

Miss Martha E. Van Meter, journalism teacher at W. B. Ray High,



DR. EMMETTE REDFORD—University of Texas Government Professor. Dr. Emmette Redford, has served on the UIL State Executive Committee since 1940, except for two years when he was in Washington. Dr. Redford started his career in interscholastic contests 50 years ago when he declaimed for Johnson City schools. His mother was one of the speech contest sponsors.

Dr. Winship Named Fellow Of American Theatre Group

Dr. Loren Winship, University of Texas Drama Department chairman, has been named one of the first six fellows of the American Educational Theatre Association.

AETA's new honorary designation is conferred for life on persons who have made an "outstanding contribution to the field of educa-

tional theatre."

With a membership of about 7,000, AETA is the largest educational theatre association in the country. Its members are educators and others engaged in the non-professional theatre at four levels—college, and university, high school, children's and community theaters.

Six Honored

Others elected with Dr. Winship as charter AETA Fellows are Profs. Edward C. Cole, Yale University; Bernard Hewitt, University of Illinois; Samuel Selden, University of California at Los Angeles; Hubert Heffner, Indiana University, and Monroe Lippman, Tulane University.

A nationally recognized authority in his field, Dr. Winship has served on numerous AETA committees, was the first managing editor of the Educational Theatre Journal (1949-1952), helped organize the Texas Educational Theatre Association and is a former president of the Southwest Theater Conference.

League Director

A UT faculty member since 1938, Dr. Winship for several years directed drama-speech activities of the University Interscholastic League and was in charge of the UIL's drama loan service. He has standards and increasing participation in the League's one-act play competition.

For his contributions to the education of young people in theatre, he received the "Medallion of Honor" given at the 1963 AETA

meeting by Theta Alpha Phi, national honorary dramatics fraternity.

Department Cited

With Dr. Winship's latest honor, the UT Drama Department has become America's only educational theatre whose faculty members have held AETA's every major office and won the association's highest awards. Those distinctions include the following:

—The Drama Department's first chairman, James H. Parke, was elected AETA president in 1942, having earlier served as a vice-president.

—Mrs. James Moll, former drama faculty member who is now librarian of UT's Miriam Litcher Stark Library, was first director of the AETA Placement Service.

—Mouzon Law, former UT assistant professor, was AETA executive secretary, then later managing editor of the Educational Theatre Journal.

—Drs. Winship and Frederick J. Hunter, associate professor of drama, have recently completed terms on the AETA's board of directors.

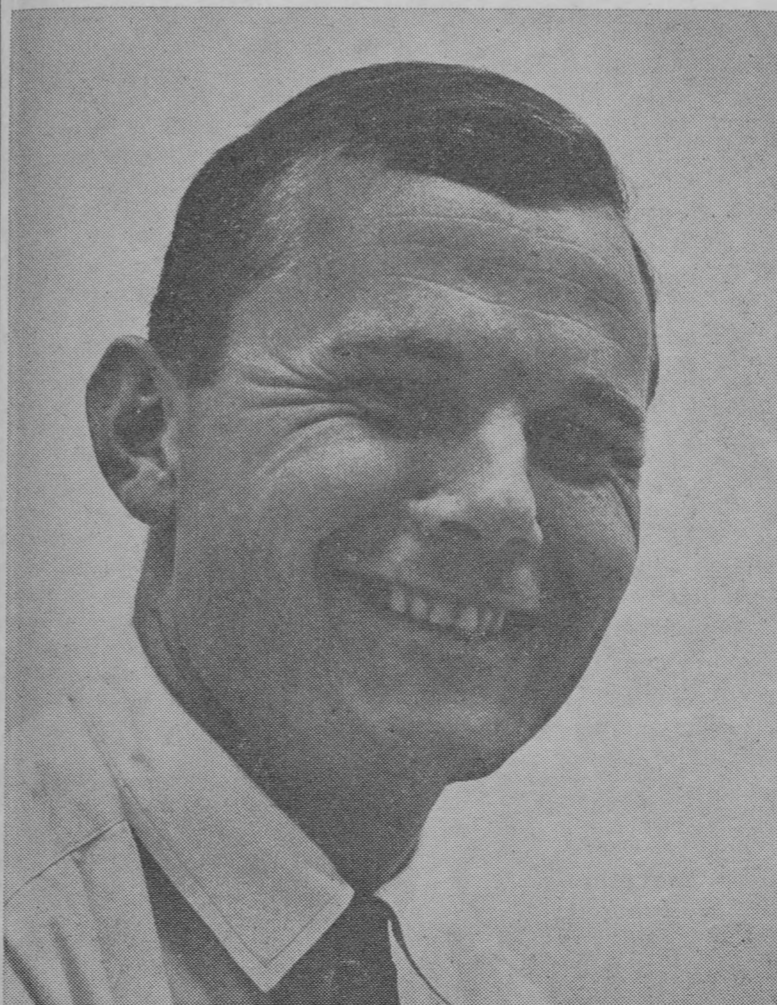
—Prof. B. E. Iden Payne, the department's renowned Shakespearean director, received AETA's Award of Merit in 1958.

—Dr. Francis R. Hodge, drama professor, has just become editor of the Educational Theatre Journal.

—Asst. Prof. C. A. Jennings has begun a term as editor of the Children's Theatre News, a publication of one AETA division.



SPEECH WINNER—Steve Edwards, graduate of Rotan High School, won first place in the Conference A Poetry Interpretation contest at the 1965 State Meet in Austin. The 19-year-old speaker credits "a lot of luck and a fine, fine coach" for his success. He is planning to study either law or aerospace engineering at The University of Texas.



JIMMY HICKS, LIFE MAGAZINE LONDON BUREAU CHIEF... Graduate of W. B. Ray High School, Corpus Christi.

Student Activities Conference Schedule

Feb. 5: Stephenville, Tarleton State College

Too Many Eggs In Basket

Too many schools put all their eggs in one basket, insofar as school activities are concerned. The basket can in many cases be labeled "athletics." Although the basket is kept full the year round—with football in the fall, then basketball, then spring meet, then baseball—but the wisdom of the school administrators is suspect when they are responsible for putting all their eggs in the athletic basket.

Some administrators fail to realize that many pupils have other than athletic talents, who would like and vastly benefit from some good stiff competition.

The democratic way of life is based on religious, political and intellectual freedom, freedom of speech and press and on competitive enterprise. Public schools are rarely guilty of failing to develop the competitive spirit among athletes, but all too many make little effort to encourage competition among students with literary and academic talents. The program is not balanced, the eggs are not distributed evenly in several baskets.

The League is dedicated to the proposition that organized and supervised competition should be provided for students of diverse talents and that this program will strengthen the great spirit of American freedom and enrich the lives of the students. Such a program will better prepare pupils for citizenship in a democracy through training in competition and by developing special skills not normally sharpened in the regular classroom pursuits.

Too often the opportunity for growth and development is denied those students whose special talents do not fit in the athletic basket. Teachers and administrators are urged to afford these pupils a chance to develop their skills and to test their abilities against the best in other schools. All too soon they will be called upon to pit their spirit, skills and strength against the world.

Athletics Under Scrutiny

The State Board of Education has a committee presently studying the high school athletic program in Texas. In an attempt to get a true picture of athletics in the junior and senior high school, this committee has been calling in various individuals and members of organizations.

Some feel that too much school time is devoted to practice periods. Others feel that the playing season is too long and thus interferes with the regular school program. Others believe that the season should close with the district championship, or perhaps with the bidistrict championship.

In some communities, the football team substitutes for a chamber of commerce. Teams and bands supply entertainment for the community, without regard to lost school time. In other areas, excessive salaries are paid to high school coaches. Superintendents are concerned because other academic needs of the school are neglected, because school boards have placed undue emphasis on athletics.

Can superintendents face these issues and make their views known to the public, without fear of losing their jobs? In some places, the administrator's job would doubtless be in jeopardy. The pages of the Leaguer are open for discussion of these and other problems. Superintendents are invited to express their views.

Meanwhile, adoption of and strict adherence to two rules would solve some of the problems now apparent. One proposed rule would prohibit any athletic practice during regular school hours. The other might limit other problems more serious than the present situation.

The Championship Season

This is the season of the year when football champions in all conferences are being recognized. All-district teams are being selected. Marching band contests are being held. It is an exciting time for the communities and schools in every section of the state. Teams are being honored and individual efforts are acknowledged.

American boys and girls today have more leisure time than ever before and much of it is devoted to extracurricular activities. If the administrators and sponsors were not providing these school activities, directed by strong and competent leaders and surrounded by reasonable and effective controls, the high school students would be looking in other directions for challenging experiences.

If these school events were eliminated at the stroke of the pen, then tomorrow or the next day outside organizations and various private groups would move into the area and take over the "public school captive audience." Before high school leagues throughout the nation were organized, that is exactly what happened in both high school and college athletics. The same situation developed in music contests.

High school leagues of the nation are strong and well organized today. These are voluntary associations, organized and controlled by public school administrators. Courts have upheld the right of the leagues to make rules and to assess penalties against those members who fail to abide by the rules and regulations set up.

University Interscholastic League Directory

State Executive Committee: Dean James B. D. Eddy, chairman; Dr. H. A. Calkins, R. J. Kidd, Dr. Lynn Wade McCraw, Dr. Emmette Bedford, Dr. J. J. Villarreal, Jerry S. Williams, Dr. Rhea H. Williams, Lynn F. Anderson.

Legislative Council: W. M. Johnson, Chairman; Jim Barnes, Vice-Chairman; Harlan Andrews, W. C. Andrews, Kent Appleby; G. M. Blackman; Sam T. Bryan; Foster Cook; C. E. Davis; Lionel Duncan; W. O. Echols; Horace Francis; Marley Giddens; Charles Harris; T. R. Hutchinson; Roy Johnson; Bill Lafferty; James R. Phillips; G. R. Price; Fred Salling; George Thigpen; G. E. Thompson.

Director of Athletics: Rodney J. Kidd.
 Director of Music Activities: Dr. Rhea H. Williams.
 Director of Journalism: Dr. Nelson G. Patrick.
 Director of Drama Activities: Dr. Max R. Haddick.
 Roy M. Brown.

INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUER

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 Max R. Haddick Assistant Editor

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Athletics Unquenchably the Same

Address by BYRON R. WHITE
 Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States
 Presented before the National Federation of State High Schools Athletic Associations

Ladies and gentlemen, it is said in the books that Darius, the Persian king in the sixth and fifth centuries B.C., determined to conquer Greece, considering them to be an inferior race. He accordingly sent a spy among them to see how they trained for battle and to determine their capabilities. This spy disguised himself as a merchant and infiltrated the Greek army. What he saw was Greek soldiers, their bodies naked and oiled, practicing a variety of athletics. They did much dancing, too, clad only in a bronze shield. And they walked together, arm in arm, hand in hand. These soldiers seemed strong enough, but they sat and paid close attention when Greek poems were read aloud to them. The spy reported to Darius that the Greeks spent their time cavorting around in the nude or sitting, partially clothed, while listening to idiots propound ridiculous ideas about freedom and equality for the individual citizen.

Darius and his luxurious court were greatly amused and thought conquest of Greece would be a terribly easy job. What a rude shock it was when at Marathon the Persian army was driven out to sea. All this was beyond the comprehension of the powerful emperor.

The same can be said of his son, Xerxes, who succeeded his father and also tried to conquer Greece. The night before his naval forces were to battle the Greeks at Salamis, word came to Xerxes that Themistocles, aboard his flagship, was in deep discussion about certain passages in a Pindar ode. Xerxes, like his father had been, was amused. But the next day he wept when he saw his naval forces routed by the art loving Greeks whose only weapons were their virile bodies and steel minds.

I don't know how much fact or myth these stories contain but they do express a basic idea about the Greeks: For them, intellectual power and physical vigor were not incompatible but were natural allies; together they counted for much more than either one alone or even more than the sum of the individual parts.

The ancient Greeks made what were probably history's greatest contributions to philosophy, government and the arts. But at the same time, athletics were an essential part of education and training, and no other nation has ever produced so high an average of physical development as the Greeks did in the classic period. The result was a standard of athletic excellence perhaps never again equaled.

The historian Isocrates expressed the idea well when he said this: ". . . certain of our ancestors, long before our time, invented and bequeathed to us two disciplines: physical training for the body, of which gymnastics is a part, and for the mind, philosophy. These twin arts are parallel and complementary, by which their masters prepare the mind to become more intelligent and the body to become more serviceable, nor separating sharply the two kinds of education, but using similar methods of instruction, exercise and discipline."

For the Greeks, a strong body was not only of great utility for simple survival. Athletics were a joy in themselves. Strong and graceful performance was inherently satisfying. A vigorous body did much for personality and much for the mind. Moreover, physical training and competitive sports were thought productive of that sound character and noble vision so essential to wise government which was a central concern of the serious minded Greek.

The representative nature of the Panhellenic athletic and the connection of the games with the national religion perhaps explain the great honor which came to winning athletes. Whole cities turned out to welcome the returning heroes. Songs were composed and their exploits recorded on pillars in some public places. It became common to give substantial prizes to winning athletes, and they also enjoyed important public privileges. They were even exempted from taxation at a later date. It is probably true that the victorious athlete in Greece enjoyed a distinction such as he has never had, before or since.

But the sad story is that Greek athletes destroyed themselves. Even in those ancient days, sports without serious competition became meaningless. Competition begat specialization, trainers, coaches and winners who had time for little else. Professionalism followed, with excessive prizes and the accompanying corruption.

Even in Socrates' day, many youths were turning away from sport. He once lectured a young man for his poor physical condition. The youth haughtily said he was not competing because he was an amateur. Socrates replied that there was no such thing as an amateur as far as physical condition was concerned and that it was the young man's duty to be strong and healthy.

Plato and Aristotle decried the trend. Euripides, himself fond of athletics, said, "Of all the countless evils throughout Hellas, there is none worse than the race of athletes . . . In youth they strut about in splendor, the pride of their city, but when bitter old age comes upon them, they are cast aside like threadbare garments."

The historian Isocrates, whom I have quoted before, lucidly posed the problem, and he might well have written some of the speeches which are given today. "Many times," he said, "I have wondered at those who first convoked the national assemblies and established the athletic games, amazed that they should have thought the powers of men's bodies to be deserving of so great bounties, while to those who had toiled in private for the public good and trained their own minds so as to be able to help also their fellowmen, they apportioned no reward whatsoever, when in all reason they ought rather to have made provision for the latter, for if all the athletes would acquire twice the strength they now possess, the rest of the world would not be better off, but let a single man attain to wisdom and all men will reap the benefit who are willing to share his insight."

The first case of bribery in Greek athletics was reported in 388 B.C., when one boxer bribed another to give the match away. Other instances followed. It took some time, but in a span of 100 years athletics had fallen into a corrupt and deplorable state, and the country had developed into an unathletic nation of spectators. The glory and value of athletics were dead.

As for ourselves, massive involvement in athletics is an obvious aspect of our culture. Our investments in facilities and manpower are astronomical at both the amateur and professional levels. Millions are engaged in some form of athletic recreation each week and millions more are spectators. Interscholastic and intercollegiate competitions are of continuing interest to large groups of people. The current group of heroes in anyway includes a number of athletes. The professional games have grown enormously and promise great financial return. Professional football has even revolutionized family life on Sundays.

I would hesitate to assess the total picture in America. Others have tried and I refer you to them. A much narrower focus is the situa-

tion in the high schools and colleges, indeed in the handling of athletics and sports in any of our schools as part of the educational process. Here the debate has been intense and continues to be so.

The basic question, I suppose, is why we put up with physical training or athletics in any form in any of our schools or colleges. But I think this is primarily a rhetorical inquiry, for I doubt that any significant number of thinking people would advocate excising from the schools any and all forms of physical education and training. This is so for a number of reasons.

In the first place, athletic games are immense fun. Young people, given a little room, the opportunity and a minimum of intelligent supervision, can easily have an exhilarating time. And this, I must confess, I consider to be a worthy end in itself, at least for those children who live in the predominantly gray atmosphere of our great cities. Secondly, there is the matter of health and physical fitness, which are also seminal values and which need no further justification. Our gigantic health programs aimed at curing disease are perhaps limited only by the preventive measures which the young should learn at an early age, including as a primary matter the whole process of physical training and conditioning. The immediate and practical benefits of a strong and healthy body—and I am not talking here of those who make a fetish of their physiques—are very great indeed. There is a considerable difference between health on the one hand and strength and vigor on the other. I am sure you can count among your friends many who are perfectly healthy but not very energetic; who are seldom sick but tire easily; who don't seem to need a doctor but who seem to need a rest, a nap or a coffee break; or who appear perfectly normal but wear out in the middle of that sustained, emergency effort which everyone of us has from time to time, whatever our line of work.

We need those mysterious and elusive qualities of courage, determination, presence of mind, self-control and concentration upon a given task—these are the traits which we hope will be inevitably developed when the athlete is repeatedly confronted with situations demanding them and which he will carry with him to his other endeavors.

The late President Kenney said all this in these few well chosen words which I will quote: ". . . the physical vigor of our citizens is one of America's most precious resources . . . (It) is not only one of the most important keys to a healthy body; it is the basis of dynamic and creative intellectual activity. The relationship between the soundness of the body and the activities of the mind is subtle and complex. Much is not yet understood. But we do know what the Greeks knew; that intelligence and skill can only function at the peak of their capacity when the body is healthy and strong; that hardy spirits and tough minds usually inhabit sound bodies."

But with all this undergirding our athletic programs, there are troublesome areas left to consider. Of course, the schools should concern themselves with the body as well as the mind, for it is the schools who have the only really consistent access to our youth and, if room for recreation is not available in the schools, it will not be available at all. But all this may be admitted without accepting the validity of our existing athletic system. Perceptive critics argue that a physical fitness program can produce a strong and healthy youth without the elaborate overlay of competitive athletics on an interscholastic basis. The system of school against school, it is said, inevitably has unfortunate consequences for a truly comprehensive program: energy and effort are concentrated upon producing the school team; it is an exclusive system which leaves all but the chosen few sitting in the grandstands to cheer; the participants themselves are so pressured into peak performance and pushed to such limits that they neglect their minds and overtax their bodies, the very antithesis of a sound program. Moreover, if these unfortunate conditions exist in the high schools, it is said that the colleges are even worse, much worse.

To what extent these criticisms are true, you know better than I. Certainly, in some schools and in some areas they have considerable validity. And wherever valid, they prove what history has taught before—that athletics carry the seeds of their own destruction and without sound direction the suicide will most surely occur.

No one can justify a school program which benefits only the few and neglects the many. No one can

defend a system which discourages the many who cannot compete with the best and see no reason, therefore, to compete at all. No one can fairly close his eyes to those many young people who do not put athletic skill high on their priority list, but who urgently need and would enjoy athletic participation, given more inviting conditions. It is really necessary for the schools to choose between the school team on the one hand and no athletics and no physical fitness programs on the other?

The answer is clearly in the negative. There is no incompatibility between a broadly focused physical education program and the team sports. There is no necessity to discard either. On the contrary, there is ample justification for both. Such a program presents few problems that able management and direction cannot cure, particularly when it is tied to the schools, which have the responsibility of producing whole men and women who are stunted in neither mind nor body, who are neither mental nor physical cripples and who must be willing and able to face the rigors of the future.

High School Press



ILPC Convention Coming Up Soon

By DR. MAX R. HADDICK

The Dec. 1 deadline for getting in acceptance cards and ILPC membership applications is past. I hope no one was late, but I'm afraid there will be a few. There are always a few that fail to make the deadline.

Plans for the March 16 state convention of ILPC are coming right along. This will be a big experiment for all of us. For many years now the ILPC convention has been held along with State Meet. Wish it could be now, but it just can't this year. I will be mailing out convention information soon. Hope you can make it.

Other deadlines are coming. Here is a list for you:

Feb. 1—All issues of papers for criticism must be in. You may send in up to three issues, but all must come in at the same time. They must be mailed in an envelope marked "FOR CRITICISM." Rush yours in now and I will send them right on to a top critic. These criticisms can help you if you get them in early enough.

Feb. 15—All issues must be in for the spring newspaper ratings. You should mail one copy of each issue just as soon as it is printed. If you have failed to get yours in, rush them in now.

March 1—Entries in Individual Achievement Awards contest must be in.

March 26—ILPC convention in Austin.

April 18—Deadline for filing entries in regional meets. With the March 26 convention date the next three months will be extremely crowded. We will be jumping sideways to get the membership book, list of eligible schools and convention mailings out. Watch your dates and make all the deadlines.

R. E. Lee Sports Brochure

The Robert E. Lee High School of San Antonio journalists continue to produce the most complete sports information booklets I have ever seen. Just received their 1965-1966 Basketball Information Brochure. They make the sports writers' work easy with this handy compilation of pertinent information about basketball. They did the same thing for football. They are to be commended for their excellent work.

The critics are hard at work. They report that papers are better than ever—but they still find room for improvement. Study your criticism when it comes in. The true professional values criticism. By using the comments you can make your paper even better. One critic ruefully admitted, "This high school paper is much better than my paper." He meant it.

Tarleton Conference

The Tarleton College Student Activities Conference will be Feb. 5. All staffs in the Stephenville area should plan to attend. It is always a great conference. Invitations will be mailed to all schools by the League and by the host school.

Reclassifications Coming

I am going to ask the ILPC executive committee to study the classification system used for the spring ratings. The P-5 group particularly is getting too crowded and others are a bit too small. If you have any suggestions, I would like to hear them. I would like to balance off the categories so that there would be somewhere near the same number of papers in each class.

Best of everything to you. Dig in now and get in your very best items as contest entries. Be sure to mail me one copy of each issue of your paper as soon as it is published.



LADY MACBETH—White Deer High School presented scenes from Shakespeare's "Macbeth" in the Conference A division of the 1965 State One-Act Play Contest. Their production won first place with (pictured above) Paulette Hinton as Lady Macbeth winning the Best Actress Award. Ronnie Parks directed.

Books and Magazines

STEPS TOWARD BETTER YEARBOOK LAYOUT, revised and rewritten by N. S. Patterson, 1965, National School Yearbook Association, Box 17344 Memphis, Tenn. 38117. 20 pp. \$1.30. This 20-page booklet by NSYA contains rules of good layout, cautions, discussions based on the best yearbooks of 1964 and 1965 and is centered around openers and dividers and the various sections of the yearbook.

THE STUDENT JOURNALIST AND NEWS REPORTING by Hazel Presson, Richards Rosen Press, Inc., 29 East 21 st., New York, 10010. \$3.75.

Many textbooks are dull, dry, impersonal collections of facts, both profound and trivial. This one is not. It is a vital, living, enthusiastic approach to the art and craft of news reporting, a most interesting subject. Miss Presson is a successful journalism teacher, lecturer, author and historian. The enthusiasm and drive that brought her success in these fields is brought to focus in this book. I was particularly impressed with the chapter, "Interviewing Is Of Basic Importance."

Many high school journalists need help in this important aspect of news reporting. This book offers that help. I strongly recommend this book. I believe it should be in every school library. —MRH.

INTRODUCTION TO OFFSET, Background Paste-Up Application, by Louis Heiner, Faculty Press, Inc., 174 South Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. This book gives a simplified explanation of offset printing and the ways it can be used. The section on paste-up and type are particularly informative. This book is available in hardback or paperback editions. —MRH.

UNDERSTANDING MAGAZINES by Roland E. Wolsley, Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa, \$5.95. Wolsley has put the best of his experience, knowledge and research into this book. It is written for anyone interested in magazines, past, present or future; teachers, students, working journalists and those who enjoy reading magazines.

More than 15,000 magazines are published in the United States today. Journalism students and teachers can use Understanding Magazines as a means of learning more about this aspect of the field of communications. This would be a good basic book for a school library. —MRH.

POSTSCRIPTS

(Continued from Page 4)

Many troublesome incidents would never occur if the school administrators were mingling among the crowd and detecting possible trouble areas, rather than sitting comfortably in reserve seats.

8. See that peace officers meet the game officials on the court after each game and escort them to the dressing room. Prior to the game the officials should be notified to accept this protection, not from fear, but as a courtesy offered them by the local school. This protection for officials should continue until the officials are safely away from the local community, if spectator conduct warrants.

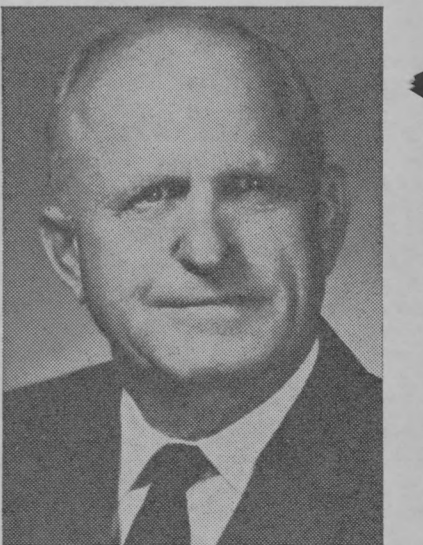
sportsmanship conduct will pay rich dividends and insure a truly enjoyable and educational basketball season for your school. Failure to work on sportsmanship education will sooner or later result in some unfortunate situations which may destroy all potential educational value of a properly directed basketball program.

Good sportsmanship is good citizenship. It requires honesty in play, courtesy in conduct, respect for authority, consideration of others and to acceptance of the result of a contest with restraint in victory and dignity in defeat.

By your conduct, you, your school and community shall be judged. Be sure that your best manners are showing.

Good Citizenship

Proper planning and education in



SAM T. BRYAN—One of the new members of the UIL Legislative Council is Sam T. Bryan, superintendent of Happy Public Schools. Bryan got his first League experience as a member of the arithmetic team and contestant in track and field in Hall's Grammar School. He made his first trip to Austin as a freshman winner in the 880-yard at the Lubbock District Meet. He earned his way to State Meet each of this four years in high school. He lettered in football, basketball and track in high school. Bryan got his bachelors from ACC in 1935 and his masters from Texas Technological College in 1940. He has done graduate work at the University of Colorado.

Music Matters

Schools Will Vote On New Rulings

By EDWIN E. CAIN

The November meeting of the Legislative Council witnessed the passage of each proposal made by the music directors of the State through their regional representatives on the Music Advisory Committee. The new rulings will not effect music competition during the 1965-1966 school year, but will be included in the 1966-1967 edition of the Constitution and Contest Rules.

Twirling Competition Proposal

"That twirlers, both in solo and ensemble competition, be limited to two competitive meets, outside League Contests, during the school year."

This proposal originated in the Music Advisory Council by your regional representatives. It was presented to the Legislative Council by the Music Sub-Committee, and was unanimously carried to be presented for referendum vote in the spring, 1966. The outcome of this proposal will be determined by a ballot vote of the administrators of each member school in the University Interscholastic League program. This procedure is mandatory in regard to all rules affecting student eligibility. This ruling will directly effect each band director in Texas. It is important that you discuss this matter with your school administrators before the spring referendum vote.

Music Committee Proposal

"That a committee of school administrators be appointed to study the administration of expanded music contests."

This proposal originated with the Music Sub-Committee and was passed unanimously by the Legislative Council. The need for such a committee became evident from the study of information projecting the number of participants who will be involved in University Interscholastic League Music Competition by 1970.

Determined by the present rate of increase established over the past five years, the following predictions can be assumed regarding music contests in 1970:

- Member schools 1965 — 1,133
Member schools 1970 — 2,100
Schools with
Second Groups 1965 — 247
Schools with
Second Groups 1970 — 502

The above areas of increase will be found in each area of music competition. If participation is the objective of music competition, we can safely assume we are conducting a successful program. If excellence is an objective, then much study will be needed to determine how the quality of performance can be maintained and improved with the tremendous rate of increase in the number of participants and the number of new schools.

Participation Proposal

"That all instrumental, vocal and twirling soloists and ensembles competing in approved instrumental, vocal and twirling events must be members of their respective organization that has entered the organizational contest during the current school year."

The participation proposal is not a change in University Interscholastic League rules, but is a clarification of the existing policy as established by an interpretation of the State Executive Committee. The rule will appear in each area of solo and ensemble competition in the music plan.

To the music directors of the State this means they will not be able to enter students in the solo and ensemble contest unless the concert organization sends their entries and fees to the designated regional official and are certified "eligible to compete" by the Regional Executive Chairman. The same procedure will apply to marching bands whose twirlers wish to participate in twirling solo and ensemble contests.

To have students eligible to enter the regional solo and ensemble contest, a band director, for example, must enter his band in the regional band concert and sight reading contest before the 30-day deadline, and his entry must be certified eligible under the rules and regulations as found in the Constitution and Contest Rules.

The only change in administrative procedure will be evidenced in the fact that it will probably become necessary for organizational contest entry forms to be received prior to the solo and ensemble contest. The procedure will be determined on the Regional level and should be discussed and clarified in your region meetings this spring.

Much attention was given to this policy by the Music Advisory Committee and their recommendations

were accepted unanimously by the Legislative Council.

Music Theory Contest

"That a Music Theory Contest be conducted under the rules and regulations of the Spring Meet Plan. That contest directors be appointed by the Regional Executive Committee (for Spring Meets), in accordance with requirements of Section 19, page 37, of the Constitution and Contest Rules. That competition be conducted on regional and state levels in all conferences."

This contest was designed by a committee appointed by the Music Advisory Council with Herman Gauthier of Orange serving as chairman. It will be two years before this program can be incorporated into the Spring Meet Plan and become operational on the regional level.

An important feature of this contest which will require the study of the music educators of Texas, is the administration of the contest under the rules of the Spring Meet Plan rather than the Music Plan. The Music Plan governs all areas of competitive performance while the Spring Meet Plan is designed for contests of the academic nature. The Music Theory Contest will serve as a "sister contest" to the Music Appreciation Contest which will be in effect during the 1966-1967 school year.

Music Sub-Committee

A special vote of thanks should be given to those superintendents who served on the Music Sub-Committee. A great deal of time and effort is required of them in their study of the public school music program.

The members of this Committee are: A. E. Wells, Superintendent of Schools, Abilene; Fred Covin, Superintendent of Schools, Pittsburg; Drew Reese, Superintendent of Schools, Pleasanton; Kenneth C. Welsch, Superintendent of Schools, West Columbia; and Yancy P. Yarbrough, Principal, San Marcos, who served in the absence of Joe C. Hutchinson, Superintendent of Schools, San Marcos.

Music Advisory Council

The Music Advisory Council serves in an advisory capacity to the State Director of Music Competition. Even though they have no authority to enact legislation, their ideas and recommendations in the area of music education have a profound influence on policies and procedures. These music directors representing each music region in the State deserve and need your cooperation and assistance. The following were your spokesmen for the 1965-1966 University Interscholastic League Music Activities:

Jesse M. Lancet, Crosbyton High, Crosbyton; Warren Thaxton, Madison Jr. High, Abilene; Richard Crain, Belton Jr. High, Belton; Paul Stroud, Lufkin Jr. High, Lufkin; Johnny Bankston, P. O. Box 888, Katy; Stanley Psenick, Sam Houston High, San Antonio; Bryce Taylor, Adams High, Alice; Bill Carrico, Pecos High, Pecos; Robert Irby, Harlingen High, Harlingen; Dr. Sam Trickel, NTSU Lab High, Denton; Cloys Webb, Perryton High, Perryton; Herman Gauthier, Carr Jr. High, Orange; Dan K. Prewitt, Wichita Falls High, Wichita Falls; Bob Ingram, Texas High, Texarkana; Fred Junkin, Victoria High, Victoria; LaFalco Robinson, S. F. Austin High, Austin.

Best Wishes for a Happy Holiday Season!

State Music Contest Judges Cite 11 For Outstanding Performances

Eleven high school musicians were selected during the 1965 State Solo and Ensemble Contest for the "Outstanding Musician Award."

These students were selected by the judges who were given the opportunity to choose one person for this award if they so desired. Outstanding musical ability in performance, interpretation, and musical understanding were included in the determination of the recipients of these awards. Technical excellence was presupposed.

Each of the outstanding high school musicians received a first di-

vision rating in Class I music competition on the regional level in which 21,089 students throughout Texas performed solos. Eight hundred and one were eligible for and competed in the State Solo Contest. Of these State Solo Contest participants, 97 received first division

ratings. These eleven were considered by the judges to be the finest performers who received first division ratings in the State Solo Contest.

The following students received the "Outstanding Musician Award": Harriette Hall, Girls' Vocal, Sherman High School, Jerald Jackson, director; Larry Ford, Boys' Vocal, Levelland High School, John Wojcikowski, director; Jeanne Walton, French Horn, Lufkin High School, Edwin H. Casburn, director;

Beth Lane, Girls' Vocal, Beaumont: Forest Park High School, Mildred Barton, director; Herby Quintanilla, Tuba, McAllen High School, Ralph Boole, director; Harold Keen, Trombone, Pasadena: Rayburn High School, Robert Quinn, director; Margaret Eichelberger, Flute, Nederland High School, Orville Kelley, director;

Paul Watkins, Saxophone, McCamey High School, Leonard Rose, director; Sam Daniels, Baritone, San Angelo Central High School, Homer Anderson, director; Bill Cosby, Oboe, Hemphs High School, Charles R. Wells, director; Galen Bobo, Piano, Beaumont: S. Park High School, C. J. Leslie, director.



BILL COSBY Oboe.



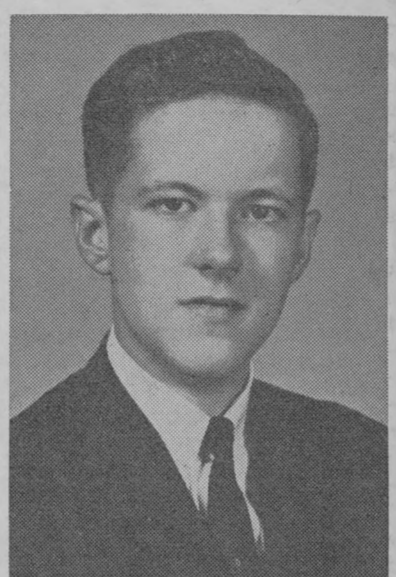
SAM DANIELS Baritone.



HARRIETTE HALL Girls Vocal.



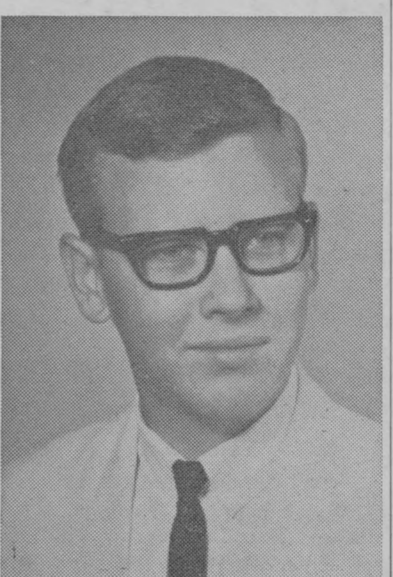
BETH LANE Girls Vocal.



LARRY FORD Boys Vocal.



JEANNE WALTON French Horn.



PAUL WATKINS Saxophone.

Accredited Critic Judge List Announced By Drama Office

The 1965-66 Accredited List of Critic Judges is published here for the benefit of those who seek qualified single expert critic judges for district and regional One-Act Play Contests.

This list includes only those who indicated a willingness to serve as single critic judges, who have adequate theatre training and background, and who have attended a League-sponsored critic judging workshop.

Each of the judges listed has college or professional theatre training. The majority are teaching in college drama departments. Others are active in community or professional theatre or are working on advanced college degrees.

During the 1966-67 school year the League Office plans to sponsor eight critic judging workshops in conjunction with our annual Student Activities Conferences. These workshops will enable other college, community and professional theatre people interested in judging One-Act Play Contests to attend and become accredited critic judges.

The League Office believes the function of the One-Act Play Con-

test is incomplete unless a single expert critic judge is used and the judge delivers an oral evaluation of each play produced. We encourage One-Act Play officials to capitalize on the final educational benefit of the contest and use one of the expert critic judges on this list. The critic judging workshops and publication of this list are to improve quality of judging, improve status of judges, stress importance of qualified expert critic judges, stress standards of excellence set forth by League rules, establish reasonable minimum rates for services of critic judges, and make the critique of the contest its greatest educational benefit.

- Miss Katherine Boyd, Sul Ross State College, Alpine-I
Bill G. Cook, Baylor University, Waco-II
Art Cole, Midland Community Theatre, Midland-I
Miss Gaylan Jane Collier, Sam Houston State College, Huntsville-III
James L. Duderstadt, Angelo State College, San Angelo-I
Henry Eason, Houston Baptist College, Houston-III
C. K. Esten, Texas A&M University, College Station-III
C. L. Eberidge, Texas Western College, El Paso-I
Lewis Fulks, Abilene Christian College, Abilene-I
Janice C. Graham, Texas Western College, El Paso-I
Henry E. Hammack, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth-II
Cleve E. Hanbold, The University of Texas, Austin-IV
Mrs. Beverly Held, Wayland Baptist College, Plainview-I
McDonald W. Held, Wayland Baptist College, Plainview-I
Miss Jennie Louise Hindman, Midwestern University, Wichita Falls-II
Burnet M. Hobgood, Southern Methodist University, Dallas-II
Albert E. Johnson, Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville-I
Mrs. Chris Kyker, Abilene Christian College, Abilene-I
Rex P. Kyker, Abilene Christian College, Abilene-I
Martin W. Landers, Howard County Junior College, Big Spring-I
P. Merville Larson, Texas Technological College, Lubbock-I
Milton Leech, Texas Western College, El Paso-I
Mrs. Ruth Lemming, Wharton County Junior College, Wharton-III
Jan M. Longwith, San Antonio College, San Antonio-IV
Mrs. Frances Loder, The University of Texas, Austin-IV
Ron Lucke, San Antonio College, San Antonio-IV
E. Clayton McCarty, Sul Ross State College, Alpine-I
Martha C. McDaniel, San Antonio College, San Antonio-IV
Jerry C. McDonough, Amarillo College, Amarillo-I
Carl Marder, North Texas State University, Denton-II
James L. Martin, Kilgore College, Kilgore-II
Miss Doris Kirk Maxey, Texas Technological College, Lubbock-I
W. A. Moore, West Texas State College, Canyon-I
Mrs. Margaret Moore, Amarillo Little Theatre, Amarillo-I
Mrs. Josephine Bangs Moran, Texas College of Arts & Industries, Kingsville-IV
Lynn Murray, Sam Houston State College, Huntsville-III
Charles Myler, St. Mary's University, San Antonio-IV
Mrs. Patricia Nash, Wharton County Junior College, Wharton-III
Mrs. Ruth M. Owings, Pan American College, Edinburg-IV
James Franklin Peirce, Texas A&M University, College Station-III
B. Wayne Pevey, Austin College, Sherman-I
Curtis L. Pope, East Texas State College, Commerce-II
Mrs. Fredia G. Powell, Odessa College, Odessa-I
Alex Reeve, Howard Payne College, Brownwood-II
Mrs. Paul Reinhardt, 3001 Rae Dell, Austin-IV
Josh P. Roach, Texas Woman's University, Denton-II
Jerry W. Roberts, Weatherford College, Weatherford-II
Mrs. Virginia W. Russell, Box 510, Eastland-II
Charles Schmidt, Sam Houston State College, Huntsville-III
Ronald Schulz, Texas Technological College, Lubbock-I

- Mrs. Vera Simpson, Texas Technological College, Lubbock-I
Ted Skinner, Lamar State College of Technology, Beaumont-III
Angus Springer, Southwestern University, Georgetown-IV
Donald Streeter, University of Houston, Houston-III
Mrs. Caroline Summers, Victoria College, Victoria-IV
Jerry Talley, Baylor University, Waco-II
Miss Dolores Tanner, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth-II
Robert Thompson, Sam Houston State College, Huntsville-III
Grannell Tolliver, West Texas State University, Canyon-I
Gifford Wingate, Texas Western College, El Paso-I
Loren Winship, The University of Texas, Austin-IV
Ramsey Yelvington, Southwest Texas State College, San Marcos-IV
Miss Norma Young, Theatre Three, I las-II

- * Denotes approximate region.

Educational Theatre

League Council Makes The Rules

By ROY M. BROWN
State Drama Director

On Sunday, Nov. 7, the Interscholastic League Legislative Council met in Austin. This legislative body, the "boss" of the League program, is composed of one representative, a school administrator, from each region in each conference. (Note Section 3, page 13, Constitution and Contest Rules.)

This group of 22 administrators "determine policies to guide the State Executive Committee in making the rules governing the organization and control of contests; to adopt material changes in contest rules, etc."

All rules and regulations pertaining to the One-Act Play Contest are made by the Legislative Council.

The Council made no recommendations for changes in rules or regulations for the 1966-67 One-Act Play Contest.

TETA Lauds OAP Contest

Professor C. K. Esten, president of the Texas Educational Theatre Association appeared before the Legislative Council. He endorsed the work of the League drama office and pledged the support of TETA in the furtherance of one-act play competition and secondary educational theatre.

Many thanks to Mr. Esten for his support of the League drama program and for his untiring efforts in the promotion of secondary theatre.

These comments about the League Legislative Council are published for the information of new drama directors and those who constantly wonder why Roy Brown doesn't change some of the One-Act Play rules.

SWTC Conference

Those of you who missed the Southwest Theatre Conference in Midland, shouldn't have. . . . As I predicted, Art Cole and his Midland Community Theatre people fed us a delectable dinner of theatre, and furthermore, they served it with their finest silver. For two days we were pampered and petted. We loved every minute of it. The two days were filled with panels, demonstrations, speeches and plays. At most conventions you can go away and say you sat through at least two sessions that were real "bombs." I can honestly say I did not attend such a session at Midland. This is a tribute to Art Cole and his fine organizational ability.

Speaker Challenges Group

Douglas Campbell, artistic director from the Tyrone Guthrie Theatre in Minneapolis was a featured speaker at the convention. Campbell was in his best form; that of cutting and lambasting the educational and community theatre. Some of his remarks were about as well accepted as an atheist's monologue at a Baptist convention. A number of people will disagree with me, but I thought he was excellent. We need to have our faith shattered and questioned once in awhile. This he did. I think his remarks strengthened our belief in theatre and made all of us want to work harder to make educational and community

Professional Delegates

One of the outstanding aspects of the SWTC convention was the professional air of the 300 plus participants. I was pleased with the number of high school drama directors attending the convention and even more pleased with the active part they played. I thank my lucky stars for talented and professional people like Jack Davis, Martin High School, Laredo; Nan Elkins, Johnston High School, Austin; Paul Wilmoth, Kermit High School, Kermit; and Mrs. J. D. Noguera, Menard High School, Menard for participating in my session. As I expected they provided us with a marvelous panel discussion.

Howell's Panel Excellent

I pay special tribute to Dan Howell at Monterey High School, Lubbock, for his excellent presentation on a panel entitled, "Theatre for the Young—Hope for Tomorrow." Howell believes, as I do, that the high school drama departments should produce more childrens theatre.

To each high school drama director attending the convention, much kudos for your interest, your professional attitude and your work in educational theatre.

Planning Meeting

By this time you should have heard from the Drama Director in your district selected by the director general to host the one-act play planning meeting. If not, contact your principal or the District General for the name of the planning meeting chairman.

Play Selection

Don't forget, if you plan to produce a one-act play not on the Approved List of Plays or a cutting from a long play, that a copy must be sent to the League Play Appraisal Committee prior to Feb. 12. Please allow a minimum of two to three weeks for the committee to read your play and reply to your request.

Personal Note

My finances won't permit a Christmas card to each of you. Please allow me to take this opportunity to wish you the Merriest of Christmases and the Happiest of New Years, and may God bless.

Music Entry Forms Now To Be Sold

Entry forms for music contests, formerly supplied free of charge, will be sold in packages now.

Extremely heavy demand for forms and mounting mailing costs made it necessary to charge for these items. In 1964 schools were mailed 116,000 forms free of charge.

Forms will be available in two packages. Package Number 1, which will be available Sept. 1, 1966, will contain:

- 25 Marching Evaluation Blanks (Form #1)
25 Band Certification Forms (Form #9)
25 Twirling Evaluation Forms (Form #3)

Price of Package Number 1 will be \$1.

Package Number 2, now available at \$2 each, contains forms for Concert Contests and Solo-Ensemble Contests as follows:

- cert Entry Forms (Form #4)
50 Band, Orchestra, Choir Sight Reading Forms (Form #5)
25 School Organization Certification Forms (Form #9)
100 Solo-Ensemble Entry Forms (Form #6)
10 Solo-Ensemble Percussion Entry Forms (Form #7)

"We regret that we have found it necessary to charge for these items," Dr. Nelson Patrick, state director of music activities, said. "Increasing demands made it necessary. The music contest participation has increased nearly 100 percent in the past six years, but school fees have not been increased in more than ten years. It is estimated that by 1970 we will have more than half a million students participating in the music contests. This will require much material, shipping, typing and clerical help. The charge for forms is necessary."



PERSUASIVE SPEAKING WINNER—Miss Beverly Joyce Lindsay, graduate of Skidmore-Tynan High School, won first place in Conference B Persuasive Speaking at the 1965 State Meet. She had previously been named 4-H Gold Star Girl for 1963. The P-TA awarded her a \$50 Scholarship. She ranked fourth in her graduating class.



ONE-ACT PLAY ENTRY—Adrian high school was one of the six schools represented in the 1965 Conference B State One-Act Play Contest. Their production of "Mr. Flannery's Ocean" was selected as the alternate winning play. Pictured above are Marsha Burns as Mrs. Pringle and Ricky Gruhkey as Mr. Flannery. Gruhkey was selected as the Best Actor in Conference B competition. Rex Manley directed.



DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN? This is a picture of the finish in the 50 yard dash for girls at a League County Meet held in 1915. Unfortunately, the caption did not list the county the meet was held in nor

POSTSCRIPTS ON ATHLETICS
BY DR. RHEA H. WILLIAMS

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

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

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

School Activities
Sportsmanship education consists of dynamic experiences and by its very nature must be a continuing, everyday program if it is to be effective. Most school administrators realize this and work constantly on improving sportsmanship at athletic contests. Many schools have done an outstanding job through student councils in improving sportsmanship conduct on the part of the students. In other schools, local civic clubs have sponsored sportsmanship principles through the cooperation of the school administration. At each game a committee is appointed to report on the conduct of each school student body, and a trophy is presented with appropriate ceremonies to the school judged to have the best seasonal record in sportsmanship.

Civic Activities
Talks before civic clubs, Parent-Teacher Associations, and other lo-

cal groups, are especially helpful in improving adult conduct at athletic events. A personal visit to the editor of your newspaper, to your radio station director, and to sports writers and radio announcers to obtain their assistance in this matter is a vital phase of your community planning in the field of sportsmanship.

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

1. See that officers of the law are present at all home athletic contests, the number depending upon the estimated size of the crowd and the rivalry involved. The law officers, to be effective, should be seen hiding away in the crowd does not have the same effect as when officers are obviously present. Small schools have difficulty in securing adequate peace officers, but sheriffs can deputize local citizens, or civic clubs can assist in performing this function.

2. See that drinking and gambling are definitely not allowed at any high school contest. Public address announcements to this effect, alert ticket sellers, ticket takers and ushers should be utilized to prevent "drunks" or "gamblers" from gaining admittance. Actual cases show that a large per cent of the trouble-makers have been drinking excessively and have also bet on the game.

3. Gymnasiums should have a barrier around the playing courts to keep crowds back. Adequate police should be available to see that people stay behind the enclosures. Stands on the sidelines are more liable to cause trouble than people who are seated. One of the worst obstacles in officiating and crowd-control is to have the spectators crowd the sidelines.

4. See that coaches and players conduct themselves in such a fashion as not to incite the crowd. A coach who goes on the court constantly to consult with the officials, who pulls his hair and stomps his hat on each decision which goes against him, is setting a scene for a possible disturbance. The coach has a tremendous responsibility in demonstrating the proper leadership.

5. See that officials for all games are mutually agreed upon, and that their services are secured early in the season. Once a game is begun, the coaches and administrators of both schools have a moral and legal obligation to support and abide by decisions of the officials. Unfortunately, many coaches and administrators wait until the last minute to secure officials and, as a result, trouble arises. There is no excuse whatsoever for removing a team from the court once the game has started, as beginning the game denotes approval of the officials. Such conduct as removing a team from the playing court sets a perfect scene for mob action and trouble.

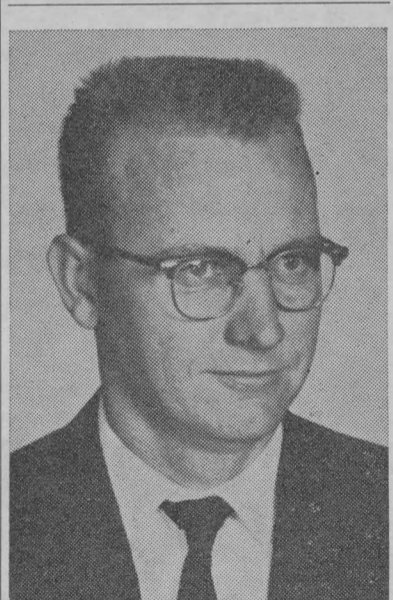
6. See that the announcers at athletic contests are efficient and capable. Official baiting and personal remarks from this source can incite a crowd to improper conduct.

7. School administrators should be alert and on the job at all athletic contests. It is a part of the school curriculum, a school event, and deserves their supervision the same as a study hall or a classroom. (See POSTSCRIPTS, Page 2)

Awards Rule Prohibits Gifts By School or Fans

With the 1965-66 athletic season in "full swing" for member schools of the University Interscholastic League, it is once again necessary for school personnel to re-acquaint themselves with the Awards Rule, Article XVI of the Constitution and Contest Rules. If history repeats itself, numerous boys will forfeit their eligibility and some high schools will face penalties because of violation (usually unknowingly) of the Awards Rule.

Watch Gifts
These awards usually consist of gifts to athletes in the form of tie clasps, fountain pens, watches, clothes, or other such articles which have a cash value. Such awards are more commonly given by civic organizations, service clubs, booster clubs, or other groups of well-wishers of the team. The State Executive Committee has ruled that Article XVI applies only to awards given by the school, or awards received by a pupil from any source whatsoever for participating in interschool athletics. Awards, rewards, gifts, or other valuable consideration received for participation in athletic contests



ACTUARIES CLUB WINNER—Damon D. Stearman, math teacher at Evadale, was awarded a \$300 Actuaries Club of The Southwest grant in recognition of excellence in the teaching of mathematics and his work in coaching League Number Sense Competitors. Stearman, a graduate of Sulphur Bluff Public Schools, earned his BS at East Texas University in 1959. In 1963 he completed work on an M.Ed. at East Texas. Both he and his wife, the former Miss Jenna Marie Webb, teach in Evadale High School.

Early District Reports Help Promote Efficiency

District meet organizational reports are coming into the state office now. The sooner the reports are in the sooner the office can start mailing supplies to directors of the various contests. Bill J. Immel, chairman of District 15AAA, supplied an early and complete organizational report for his district. In 15AAA directors of spring meet events for 1965-1966 are: One-Act Play, Principal Jack C. Jordan, Holmes High School, San Antonio; Literary Events, Principal Homer Smith, John Marshall High School,

other than interschool events, are to be covered by the provisions of the Amateur Rule.

Article XVI
Every administrator and coach should be familiar with the rules of the League which govern athletic awards. They should know, for example, that for the 1965-66 school year, schools may present any one person only one major award, not to exceed \$15 in value; except that an additional symbolic award may be given for each additional interschool activity in which the student may qualify, not to exceed \$2 in value.

This rule shall not be interpreted to prohibit the acceptance of certificates, provided they are printed on paper, do not exceed 9" x 12" in size, and are not framed or laminated, and are given by the school or by the District Executive Committee. The penalty for violating this rule may be suspension. They should also know that the acceptance of medals, trophies and cups in addition to the maximum established under the Awards Rule, is prohibited unless they are won through participating in a meet or tournament.

Football Awards
Football is not a tournament activity, and therefore is not in the same category as basketball tournaments. Any school or school official who assists directly or indirectly in the violation of the Awards Rule places the school in violation of the Awards Rule. Any trophy in excess of the Awards Rule given permanently to a pupil may not be presented at school-sponsored functions, as then the school is indirectly assisting in evading the Awards Rule.

It is suggested that in all cases where outside organizations desire to present trophies or plaques, they be given to the school with the boy's name engraved on the trophy and then placed permanently in the school trophy case. Possession must remain with the school, and the school cannot hold the trophy until the boy graduates and then present it to the boy without violating the Awards Rule.

Experience has shown that it is much better to have the trophy presented to the school with the boy's name on it, as it can be seen for years, while if given to the boy it soon rests in the attic and gathers dust. Most organizations will agree readily to such a plan for presenting outstanding awards in this way, and it can be done without violating the Awards Rule and at the same time give the boy educational recognition for his ability.

San Antonio; Track and Field, Marvin Gustafson, athletic director, Uvalde High School; Golf, Tennis and Volleyball, Principal Gene Blanton, Tivy High, Kerrville; Basketball and Baseball, Principal Bill J. Immel, Uvalde High School. The complete report is the basis on which handbooks, instructional materials and contests are mailed out. "We appreciate the work of this district officials," said R. J. Kidd, League Director. "Their work is the basis for better organized and more educationally valuable contests."

Basketball Rule Changes For 1965-1966 Explained

Diagram: The current court diagram includes a third lane space on each side of the free throw lane. This lane space will have dimensions and restrictions identical to spaces one and two. That is, it is 3 feet long at the lane and 3 feet deep and not more than one player may occupy any part of it.

4-4: This rule now includes a definition of the change of status. The definition lists the four situations in which a change of status is about to occur.

4-11: The definition of a held ball has been revised for the purpose of clarification. There is no change in what constitutes a held ball. The section was also rearranged for greater clarity and for ease of reference.

4-13: Lack of sufficient action is defined as failure of responsible

team to force play as required by the COMMENTS ON THE RULES.

5-6: The coverage has been expanded to make it clear that a period does not end until all activity related to that period has been completed. The additional language was necessary to support the official interpretation.

5-8: The entire section is expanded, rearranged and revised. Item 4 is new and its permits the scorer to signal, for the purpose of securing the attention of an official, if a coach requests time-out when he believes there is a correctable error which may be prevented, or rectified. The coverage provides the procedure which must be followed for the securing of the official's attention. The coach's request shall be made only while the ball is dead and the clock is stopped. Any appeal to the official shall be presented at the scorer's table when a coach of each team may be present. The correctable errors referred to in Item 4 are listed in 2-10.

5-9: No time-out will be charged in 5-8(4) if the coach's contention is correct and a correctable error is either prevented or rectified. A time-out must be charged to the coach's team if his observation is incorrect.

7-6(a): The rule has been ex-

panded through the addition of (a) which stipulates that a player making a throw-in may not leave the designated spot. Correlating coverage in 9-3(a) provides a penalty for the violation of this provision.

8-1: Reference is made to the third lane space as well as to the first and second spaces. The inclusion of a reference to the third lane space correlates the current court diagram with the rule itself.

10-7: The coverage is expanded slightly in order to be more accurate. The phrase "nor attempt to influence" is now used in referring specifically to action directed to the official. The word "bait" is retained in referring to an opponent. The revision was authorized for the combined purposes of clarifying and strengthening the rule. There is no change in interpretation or application of the provision.

Comments on the Rules: Comments explaining the LACK OF SUFFICIENT ACTION has been completely revised in order to clarify and simplify the statement. Questions and answers are used to develop the interpretation. The revision does not change the previous rulings in any respect.

Minor Revisions: 2-10 Note: A slight revision correlates the note with the present rules provision

which provides that participating after "having been notified that he is disqualified . . ." is an infraction which shall also be penalized if discovered during the time the provision is being violated.

4-8(a): The previously used clause "common foul committed by player while he or teammate is in control" has been replaced by the proper term which is *player control foul*.

7-5(a), (b), (c): These coverages which refer to the "designated spot" for throw-ins correlate with the principle reference to this matter found in 7-6(a).

Comments on the Rules: Held Ball: The last sentence of the second paragraph in this comment has been expanded to make the ruling more readily understood.

Points of Special Emphasis: The Rules Committee has directed the special attention of players, coaches and spectators to four matters. If each of these receives the attention it deserves during the 1965-66 season, much benefit to the game will result. These points of emphasis are: (1) Bench conduct; (2) Post play; (3) Screening; and (4) Traveling. The Committee urges that in these matters particularly the spirit and the letter of the rule be observed.

Fans Must Know
It is not enough for principals and coaches to know these rules. They must see to it that the information reaches players, fans and local organizations. In fact, practically all of the violations of this rule in Texas have resulted from well-meaning fans and clubs which have persisted in giving plaques and trophies to members of athletic teams for individual achievement. It is the responsibility of the coach and the administrator to see that these fans and organizations are informed about the Awards Rule.

In all probability, most of these awards from individuals and clubs would cease if the name and picture of the individual or club giving the award was omitted from press releases. Many of the individuals and organizations are more interested in publicity for themselves than in the educational aspects of high school athletics. Many school administrators have the idea that a school can accept an award for an individual player and hold it for him until he graduates and then present it to him. This is a violation of the Awards Rule and could result in the suspension of the school accepting such an award. *District Executive Committees cannot give awards, which violate the Awards Rule, to all-district teams or individual awards without violating this rule.*

A school cannot pay part of the price of an award, with the student paying the remainder, in order to purchase an award in excess of the amount prescribed in the Awards Rule. The school cannot act as a purchasing agent or as an advisor in the purchase of any award, in violation of Article XVI, by the student or parent when the award is purchased for achievement in interschool competition. The Awards Rule is binding on all member schools of the League, regardless of the type of competition, or whether the activity is sponsored by the League or not. If it is interschool competition, it falls under the scope of the Awards Rule.

Coach Conduct
As a result of this undesirable situation, the national basketball committee has for the 1965-66 season re-emphasized several rules to eliminate undesirable conduct on the bench by the coach. The coach must accept the fact that he is responsible for setting an example of sportsmanship and self control, and that he has the chief responsibility for providing leadership in the establishment of a sound sportsmanlike attitude. It is expected that the coach will insist upon his players respecting the authority of the game officials and to accept the decisions of officials without physical or emotional demonstrations.

Play For Fun
The League has, and will, exert every possible effort to preserve and promote a high standard of amateurism in its athletic program. It is operating on the premise that the presenting of material rewards to players for athletic achievement is non-essential and, if not rigidly controlled, would oftentimes place a heavy financial burden on the school and the community. We believe this position to be educationally sound, and we urgently request the cooperation of principals, coaches, citizens and clubs in maintaining it. Let's keep in mind that, in either case where violations occur, the boy or the school is usually the loser.

Rayford Smith Wins at State

Rayford Smith, junior at Alto High School, won the Conference A Number Sense Contest at the State Meet in 1965. Coached by G. R. (Bobby) Wallace, took first place in District Number Sense competition both as a freshman and as a sophomore. He won fifth in State Meet as a freshman. As a sophomore, Smith won third place in District Slide Rule contest. He has not yet decided upon a career, but is considering Insurance as his field of study.

Limits On Coaching From Bench Re-emphasized in Cage Rules

Several years ago, the National Basketball Committee adopted rules to solve the problem of illegal coaching from the sideline. It was the thinking of the committee that it was best to legalize coaching from the sidelines rather than have it go on in violation of the rule. The purpose of the change was to allow coaches to advise and counsel players while the game was in progress. The coach was strongly advised to use this privilege properly and to set a high standard of sportsmanship from the bench. Unfortunately, the sportsmanship-like conduct of some coaches was such that after a trial period of several years with this rule, it was found to create more problems than it solved. Perhaps the worse sportsmanship that evolved from this rule was the constant harassment of game officials by coaches who yelled, and made derogatory remarks relative to the calls of game officials.

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Game Officials
The game official must realize that during the game he is responsible for administering the contest in accordance with the rules. He must enforce the rules fairly and all basketball officials' chapter and

state associations are emphasizing his responsibility in enforcing the "rule relative to the conduct coaches." An official who avoids this responsibility in order to eliminate an undesirable situation will encourage problems, not solve them. The school administrator is responsible for the proper conduct of basketball in a school system and the League holds his responsible for any improper conduct on the part of the coach, players and fans. It is urgently recommended that each school administrator counsel with his coaching staff in basketball relative to their responsibilities in conducting themselves in keeping with the new rule. It is extremely important that the revised rule get off to a good start. All game officials are being requested to apply the rule to the limits. Administrators can greatly assist in this matter by letting their coach know they intend to support it and back the officials.

New Rules
The new rule limits the coach's action and specifically provides that the coach shall not:

- (a) Disrespectfully address or influence an official;
- (b) Indicate his objection to an official's decision by rising from the bench or using gestures;
- (c) Do anything to incite undesirable crowd reaction; nor
- (d) Enter the court unless by permission of official to attend an injured player.

Furthermore, coaches shall remain seated on the bench (while the clock is running) except to:

- (1) Confer with substitutes;
- (2) Signal players to request a time-out, or
- (3) Perform other necessary coaching responsibilities.

While the clock is stopped, coaches may leave the bench to either direct or encourage players who are on the court.

Bunn Speaks
John Bunn, editor of the boys' basketball rule book give the following comments on these new rules: "Rule 10, Section 7, as changed, is intended to prohibit undesirable bench conduct. "It has been made more specific than in the past so that the coach may know what he may or may not do, and in order to give officials and game administrators a guide for the purpose of carrying out their responsibilities." Rule 3, Section 2 has not been altered in any way as a result of the changes in Rule 10, Section 7. Rule 3, Section 2 says specifically that the captain is the representative of his team and may address an official on matters of interpretation or to obtain essential information. This rule is intended to convey the idea that it is not the prerogative of the coach to ask the official for interpretations. He must look to his captain to obtain such information for him. This rule and its interpretation have been in effect for many years. This rule is not intended to prohibit the coach from calling to the attention of the official the fact that, for example, a basket ring is broken; a player who apparently is injured, but unnoticed, needs attention; a player has lost his contact lens, but is unobserved; a dangerous condition exists on the floor, such as water, or that there is an apparent error in the score book. This rule does not prevent the official from asking the coach for needed information which he is unable to obtain from any other source, such as ground rules, the captain, etc. Rule 10, Section 7, and Rule 3, Section 2 are not intended to prohibit friendly social relations between the coaches and officials. They are intended by conformance to them, to prevent unfriendly relations from developing."



1964 REGION IV CHAMPIONS—The Hawkins Hawks won 9 and lost 3 in winning the regional crown. They won bi-district honors by defeating New Dana, 13-34. They turned back Carlisle, 14-19, to win regional. Team members are, **BOTTOM ROW—**David Fry, O'Neal Chaffey, Ronny Christie, Steven Mooney, Ronnie Gilbreath, Ray Woods, Edward Haire, David Barber, Jessie Graham; **SECOND ROW—**Lanny Caffey, Charles Minshew, Johnny Lee, Jimmy Polk, Keith Morrison, Mike Turner, Mike Gower, Eddie Clanton; **THIRD ROW—**Marlin Skinner, Clifton Sparks, Dennis Wright, Pat Eubanks, Ricky Dacus, Mack Williams, Mickey Langford, Ronald Duncan, Joe Holmes, Head Coach Robert Lowrance; **TOP ROW—**Coach Winfred Shipp, Jerry Broadus, Dale Thornton, Ronnie Haire, Gary Owen, Dale Tate, Preston Barnett, Barney Johnson, Glen Arnold, George Wilson. Randy Byrd is not shown. Since 1948 Coach Lowrance's teams have won 8 district crowns, 4 bi-district titles, and three regional championships.