

Clark Foundation To Award 22 Scholarships

Foundation Offers \$3,500 For Teacher Scholarships

A new \$3,500 award program has been announced.

Literary and academic coaches and sponsors of University Interscholastic League may, according to the Clark Foundation, apply for \$350 scholarships.

The foundation will provide 10 such grants, to encourage summer school attendance and work toward advanced degrees.

Anyone interested in applying for one of these scholarships for the summer session of 1968 should write to the UIL office in Austin for further information. Appropriate application blanks will be prepared.

The Actuaries Club of the Southwest has been providing \$300 summer scholarships for eight number sense sponsors for some 10 years. These awards have been helpful to math sponsors working toward advanced degrees.

The UIL, the Texas Interscholastic League Foundation, and the sponsors and teachers are grateful to the Clark Foundation for its interest in educational competitions sponsored among the public schools of Texas.

The foundation lists two requirements: Teachers must attend summer

school and work toward an advanced degree in education. Awards are to be made to teachers who have been active in various competitive phases of the UIL and who have demonstrated their dedication to the teaching profession by the quality and performance of their entries.

Teachers must be willing to meet the minimum requirements of the Foundation, that is, to furnish grade and letter reports on the benefits derived from summer school attendance.

Other requirements, such as local references and teaching record, will be found in the application blank.

New UIL Legislative Council To Meet in Austin Nov. 5

ELECTION RESULTS

Results of the vote for new members of the Legislative Council were announced just at Leaguer presstime. Those elected were: II-AAAA, Asst. Supt. C. C. Miller, Dallas; IV-AAAA, Asst. Supt. Claude H. Kellam, San Antonio;

I-AAA, Supt. G. E. Thompson, Kermit; III-AAA, Supt. George Thigpen, El Campo; III-AA, Supt. Lloyd E. Gilbert, Dayton; I-A, Supt. L. B. T. Sikes, Ozona;

II-A, Supt. A. G. Elder, Joshua; IV-A, Supt. Roy S. Butler, George West; I-B, Supt. Sam T. Bryan, Happy; IV-B, Supt. J. C. Hicks, Frankston; V-B, Supt. W. M. Johnson, Kyle.

The Legislative Council of the University Interscholastic League will assemble at 2 p.m. Nov. 5 for its 27th annual meeting in Austin in the Colonial Room of the Driskill Hotel. It will review recommendations made at the state meeting of delegates, and suggestions from affiliated coaching and educational organizations.

Many educational groups will send delegates to the Council with their recommendation on desired rule changes.

Among them are: Texas Speech Association, Texas Music Educators Association, Texas Educational Theatre Association, Texas High School Tennis Association, Texas High School Girls Basketball Coaches Association, Six- and Eight-Man Football Coaches Asso-

ciation, Girls Track and Field Association, Texas Education Agency, Texas Association of Secondary School Principals, Texas Association of School Administrators, and perhaps other interested or similarly oriented teaching and executive organizations.

Every school administrator who would like for the Council to consider any particular problem or rule revision should immediately refer such problem or revision to his present Council representative. The incumbent, if not elected, will promptly forward them to his successor.

Nominees from Region II-AAAA are Supts. Edwin H. Irons, Tyler, and Frank Monroe, Highland Park (Dallas); Principals John Webb, Arlington, and Hobbs Williams, Grand Prairie; and Asst. Supt. C. C. Miller, Dallas.

Members in Region IV-AAA have nominated Supts. Don Bowen, Corsicana, and Dana Williams, Corpus Christi; Asst. Supt. C. H. Kellam, San Antonio; and Principals Anthony Constanzo, Roosevelt (San Antonio), and W. A. Sloan, McCallum (Austin).

These superintendents have been nominated from Region I-AAA: Johnny Clark, Jr., Hereford; Bob G. Phillips, Tulia; Joe B. Scrivner, Dumas; G. E. Thompson, Kermit; and Ray H. Whitley, Pecos.

Supts. Earl W. Adams, Henderson, J. L. McCullough, Conroe, and George Thigpen, El Campo, are nominees from III-AAA; also, Principal Frank Crocker, Dickinson, and Administrative Asst. Luke Thornton, Palestine. Five superintendents nominated

from Region III-AA are: Marley Giddens, Columbus, Lloyd E. Gilbert, Dayton, B. H. McGuire, Woodville, J. E. Martin, Rusk, and C. M. Nalls, Luling.

Region I-AA also nominated five superintendents: L. B. T. Sikes, Ozona, Herbert D. Smith, Van Horn, Kenneth D. Vaughn, Clarendon, Wayne W. Webb, Idalou, and W. H. Willoughby, Gruver.

Supts. O. B. Chambers, Early (Brownwood), Wayman W. Chilcutt, Whitesboro, A. G. Elder, Joshua, James Perkins, De Leon, and W. S. Thomas, Holliday, were named from Conference A, Region II.

Members in Region IV-A will vote on Supts. Roy C. Butler, George West, A. F. Cobb, Three Rivers, Ira E. Haynie, New Caney, Paul J. Lewis, Bloomington, and Arthur C. Winkelman, Schulenburg.

From Region I-B, these superintendents have been nominated: W. R. Baker, Carney (O'Brien), Sam T. Bryan, Happy, James A. Cunningham, Whiteface, Charles E. Gourley, Higgins, and Paul J. Morris, Mobeetie.

Region IV-B has nominated four superintendents: James E. Barnett, Leverett's Chapel (Overton), Ben W. Cobb, High Island, J. C. Hicks, Frankston, and A. V. Jordan, Karnack; also, Principal James M. Henson, Buffalo.

The five nominees from Region V-B are Supts. John Billings, Rocksprings, William M. Johnson, Kyle, Victor L. Krejci, La Vernia, Robert L. Lane, Leander, and Orval E. Nanny, Riviera.



CONFERENCE AAAA WINNING PLAY—"Dinny and the Witches," produced by Houston Waltrip High School under the direction of Miss Lela Blount, won the 1967 State AAAA One-Act Play Contest. Cast members included, left to right, Cathy Boswell, Vicky Swayze, Lise Williams. Vicky placed on the All-Star Cast.

Yesterday's Recruiting Unpleasant

Critics of One-Year Rule Reminded of Past Abuses

By R. J. KIDD
League Director

Article VIII, Section 14, known as the Leaguer's One-Year Rule, has been often criticized by the public press, the fans, and other individuals who have no knowledge as to why the rule was first placed among the League's eligibility rules.

Such critics often ask how such a rule got into the League regulations and point out that it may penalize innocent boys who are forced to move.

Let us try to answer a few of these questions.

Proposed in 1931

The rule was first proposed in 1931 by the Lubbock superintendent of schools. It was proposed as a means to stop local fans and football coaches from recruiting football players.

At that time, many high schools were giving the high school coach a percentage of the athletic gate receipts if his team went beyond the district. One could not blame a coach for wanting a winning team, since it helped to increase his income and might mean he would get a new car if he won the title.

Fans Recruited Players

However, problems arose when local fans began to recruit players, to bring publicity to their city, and when they wanted a hometown team which would insure their winning wagers.

Downtown booster clubs and quarterback clubs became widespread and were constantly on the lookout for good football prospects to move into their local high school districts.

In some cases, these fans or clubs supplemented coaches' salaries. Harold Ratliff, in his fine book, "Autumn's Mightiest Legions, a History of Texas Schoolboy Football," describes some of these recruiting incidents.

One authentic account deals with a coach who knew he was changing schools at the end of the football

season and invited some of the boys to move to the new school with him when he made his halftime talk at the last game of the season.

Fire Station Gang

During these years, school superintendents had very little control over such recruiting activities.

Several towns housed athletes in local fire stations.

Some schools moved old houses on the campus to shelter recruited players and fed them in local school lunchrooms.

These incidents are not hearsay, but are well authenticated.

This was the situation before Section 14 and Rule 6d of the Football Plan were adopted.

Recruiting Still a Problem

Some people believe we have outgrown some of these practices and that such things would not be done today.

However, recruiting is still being done. There would be more of it, if it were not for the League's very rigid rules governing recruiting.

The increasing number of attractive college athletic scholarships now available is increasing pressure toward recruiting each year.

Tough on Local Boys

Recruiting not only deprives the town or team in the area from which the recruited boy is taken of its morale and effectiveness, but also may "knock out" the local boy who has been trying to make his hometown team for years and who may not equal the imported player in athletic ability.

Also, two or three new boys moved into a school will make the difference between having an average team and a winner, and such a team may have an unfair advantage over all other teams in the district.

Perhaps a statewide ballot on Article VIII, Section 14, should be submitted to member schools.

In fact, school administrators will likely be called upon to vote on some kind of proposed amendment to this rule.

School administrators are urged to mail any proposed modification of this rule to their regional representative on the League's Legislative Council.

A statewide referendum would indicate to the press and the general public how school administrators feel at present concerning the issue of amending this particular One-Year Rule.

League Contestants, Senior Men May Apply

A new \$16,500 scholarship award program for University Interscholastic League participants has been announced.

The Clark Foundation has told the Texas Interscholastic League Foundation that it would award 22 scholarships at \$750 each to selected state meet academic and literary contestants.

The Clark Foundation states that these scholarships are to be used only at Texas state colleges and universities. They may not be used at private or church-affiliated institutions or for out-of-state colleges or universities.

Other requirements are: Applicants must be male seniors in Texas public high schools, and must graduate during the current academic year.

Applicants must be of good moral character, rank in the upper 10 per cent of the class, and be recommended by principals and counselors of their schools.

Applicants must apply, and be accepted, for enrollment in a Texas state-supported college or university.

Applicants must be contestants in the UIL state meet in one or more of the following contests: science, number sense, slide rule, debate, speech, journalism, ready writing.

Selection will be on the same criteria and priority as other awards for like subjects.

Applicants may not receive another scholarship award.

Applicants must meet the minimal reporting requirements, that is, send in grade reports and acknowledgment letters.

Other requirements of the Texas Interscholastic League Foundation, such as pictures and grade transcripts from high school, are listed in the official application blank.

It is important to note that, to be eligible to apply for these awards, a student must have qualified to the state meet in one of the literary or academic contests.

These application blanks may be filed with the League office after each annual State Meet.

Sponsors, teachers, and administrators should bring these scholarship opportunities to the attention of their high school students.

Publishing notice of these awards in the high school newspaper would be a good way to inform the students that these awards are available.

Also, the local newspapers might be interested in announcing them, as it would let the parents know how their own boy or girl may earn a college scholarship.

Ex-Newsman In ILPC Office

Don Adams, who for the past two years has worked as an Austin news reporter, has been appointed assistant this year to ILPC Director Max R. Haddick.

He will help Dr. Haddick in Leaguer editorial work, high school journalism criticism, journalism conferences, and other activities of the League's journalism division.

Adams comes to the UIL with five years news experience, including jobs as rewriter for the Associated Press in Albuquerque, editor of the Santa Fe News, book page editor of the Galveston News, and reporter-photographer and copyreader for the Austin American Statesman.

A recent graduate of The University of Texas journalism department, he is now working on a master's degree in the UT School of Communication.

He has several magazine articles to his credit as a free-lance writer, and is a member of Pi Kappa Delta forensic honor fraternity, and of Sigma Delta Chi professional journalistic society.

Bastrop High First To Enter OAP Contest

The first school to enter the 1967-68 One-Act Play Contest was Bastrop High School, which is in District 19-AA.

Bastrop's drama director, Miss Sandy Wright, produced IMPROMPTU in the 1966-67 OAP contest.

Roy Brown, state drama director, encourages all one-act play directors to return their One-Act Play Enrollment Cards to the state office as soon as possible.

The deadline for entering the 1967-68 contest is Dec. 1. As soon as the card is received, each director will receive a letter of acknowledgment.

In 1966-67, 713 schools participated in the OAP contest. The projected enrollment for the current year is 780.

Supply Running Low

Less than 300 copies of the April, 1967, "Forensic Quarterly" remain on hand at the UIL offices in Austin, Director R. J. Kidd warned this month.

Selling for \$1 per copy, the Quarterly features the proposition for this year's debate, RESOLVED: That Congress should establish uniform regulations to control criminal investigation procedures.

Divided into two sections, it contains (1) an evaluation of the problem area, and (2) a complete bibliography.

It is the only source for such a complete listing of source materials, according to Dr. Max Haddick, director of ILPC.

After the present supply of Quarterlies is exhausted, there will be no more printed, Kidd said.

Orders will be filled on a first-come, first-serve basis. Those wishing copies for this year may order them at the University Interscholastic League, Box 8028, University Station, Austin, Texas, 78712.

Student Activities Conference Dates

Oct. 14—Odessa College, Odessa
Oct. 21—University of Houston, Houston
Oct. 28—University of Texas at Arlington
Nov. 4—Kilgore College, Kilgore
Nov. 18—University of Texas, Austin
Dec. 2—Texas A & I University, Kingsville
Dec. 9—Sam Houston State College, Huntsville (Speech and drama only)

Three Contest Sponsors Win Actuaries Club Awards

Three Actuaries Club number sense award-winning sponsors have been teaching for 8, 18 and 23 years, respectively.

They are Miss Mary Elizabeth Vance of Clear Creek High School in League City; C. H. Evans, formerly of Agua Dulce but now assistant superintendent at Bastrop; and Mrs. Juanita McConathy of Whitney.

Miss Vance says, "It has been a pleasure to work with three to ten boys and girls each year in number sense, and it was a great thrill to receive the Actuaries' Club award."

Miss Vance is a graduate of Southwest Texas State College and formerly taught in Dickinson. Evans said he has worked with number sense contestants for 18 years and with slide rule competitors for 11 years. He said he expects to continue sponsoring the mathematics contests. It was a great honor to receive the award, he noted.

Mrs. McConathy, a graduate of North Texas State University and Baylor University, has taught in both elementary and high school. Last year, she sponsored high

school mathematics and spelling, with her students placing first in both events at district.

"These extra man-hours and woman-hours devoted to coaching the extra-curricula activities are invaluable in training talented young boys and girls," said UIL

Director Rodney Kidd; "and we appreciate these mathematics teachers, as well as the unnamed scores of other sponsors who may never find their efforts acknowledged, and who must depend for their satisfaction upon knowing that they have done their jobs well."

Math Training Sessions Key To Winning Contests

By DR. MILO WEAVER
State Number Sense Director

Most of the 1967 coaches and number sense contestants agreed that the 1967 contests contained enough Modern Mathematics and technical mathematical terminology and that no further changes in those directions should be made soon.

I have made the 1968 tests with this agreement in mind. As a preparation for the 1968 contests, I recommend a study of all old tests, the 1966-1967 Appendix to "Developing Number Sense", and especially the Y and Z tests for 1966

and 1967. Further, I recommend strongly that each contestant attend the number sense section of the student activities conference to be held in this area. (Schedule of conferences is given on Page 1).

At these conferences more time than usual will be spent in suggesting short cuts and methods applicable to the 1968 tests. We will be careful to discuss problems students have difficulty with, or cannot solve. A special sample 1968 test will be given out.

If you plan to be a number sense contestant, I hope to see you in a few weeks at one of the conferences.

Conferences Help Students

Ambitious students in Texas public high schools who wish to achieve success in any of the various University Interscholastic League contests frequently begin their training in the fall. Some, such as debaters, even begin their preparation through the summer by assembling and evaluating material from local sources on the current debate topic.

These debaters, as well as many other prospective contestants, attend the student activities conferences, co-sponsored by the UIL and the colleges and universities over the state. At these conferences, demonstration debates and speeches are given in the various sections, followed by evaluations or critiques which are of great help to both students and sponsors.

Other contestants who attend these conferences find that sample or "dry run" contests are given, as in number sense, slide rule, or science. In others, lectures are presented on methods of problem-solving, slide rules are demonstrated, or shortcuts in competition are discussed. All of this is very helpful to the novice in competition.

These sessions are attended by both sponsors and students. Last year, 7,522 students and sponsors attended the seven student activities conferences co-sponsored by the UIL. Other conferences were held, but since these were managed entirely by the host institution, the UIL has no "count" on the attendance. Reports reaching the League office indicate that these, too, are well attended by eager and alert sponsors and contestants. Each sponsor and coach is urged to take his trainees to one of these conferences this fall if possible.

You can always tell a student who won't take part in school activities, but you can't tell him much.

The proudest dad I ever saw was one whose 15-year-old son had just bested him in a speed test in arithmetic.

The High School Coach

WHAT is a high school coach? He is many things to many people. First, he is a man who lives in a pressure cooker.

The pressure comes from trying to compete and win. If he doesn't win, the sideline experts produce the pressure by making it hot for him. If he does win, the pressure builds as more victories are sought.

He is a man accustomed to late, and sometimes cold, suppers after a late practice.

He is a man who comes trudging home late, in the wee hours, following a long road trip.

Generally a family man, he is a husband and father who sees little of his brood during the season of his sport. They don't like his absence and neither does he. Somehow, though, the family becomes resigned to the fact that dad has a job to do; and, because of it, he won't be around much.

At some juncture in his career, however, he suddenly realizes the wife is getting grey and the kids grown up. Where did all those years go to?

As an athletic coach, the man must be rooted deeply in the fundamentals of the sport he is trying to teach. Beyond that, he must be an amateur psychologist, father, confessor, a diplomat, and often a babysitter.

All coaches are human, but on occasion are expected to be super-human. He must lead an exemplary life off the court or athletic field and always champion the cause of good sportsmanship.

Some coaches thrive on the pressure. Others become old fast because of it. At the high school level the coach is a teacher first and a coach after hours.

Most schools pay an extra stipend for coaching. But a man is not hired just to coach. He must be a qualified teacher first, instructing in math, chemistry or some other academic subject.

He may be a top-notch teacher with a so-so coaching record, but it is the latter he hears most about because his teams are always on display, good or bad.

Some fellow faculty members may hold him in contempt, but he soon comes to understand this is the price he pays for occasionally having a team good enough to get the headlines or attract attention of the public.

The coach discovers early that athletic fame is fleeting. Last year's championship doesn't count when a new season rolls around. This, too, must be imparted to his athletes. And how do you go about telling a boy that the trophies of yesterday are already tarnished?

A bleak job? To some extent, yes. But there are rewards in coaching. Helping to develop boys is the basic challenge and worthy of the best a man has to offer. While winning the next game is the immediate goal, the real satisfaction for a coach doesn't come until later—when the athletes are out on their own. When an ex-athlete remembers something his old high school coach said or did and this helps him along the way, the pressure, long hours, and cold suppers have paid off.

This is a high school coach. (WIAA BULLETIN)

Students who work in school drama productions are great salesmen. I now have five tickets to a high school play—and I'm going to be out of town during production.

It is much better to give than to lend—and the price is about the same.

University Interscholastic League Directory

State Executive Committee: Dean Norris A. Hiett, chairman; Dr. H. A. Calkins, R. J. Kidd, Dr. Lynn Wade McCraw, Dr. Emmette Redford, Dr. J. J. Villarreal, Jerre S. Williams, Dr. Rhea H. Williams, Lynn F. Anderson. Legislative Council: Jim Barnes, Chairman; W. C. Andrews, Vice-Chairman; Harlan Andrews; Kent Appley; Jim Barnes; G. M. Blackman; Sam T. Bryan; Foster Cook; G. E. Davis; Lionel Duncan; W. O. Scholz; Horace Francis; Marley Giddens; Charles Harris; Roy Johnson; W. M. Johnson; Bill Lafferty; James R. Phillips; G. R. Price; Fred Salling; L. B. T. Sikes; George Thigpen; G. E. Thompson. Director of Athletics: Rodney J. Kidd. Director of Music Activities: Dr. Nelson G. Patrick. Director of Journalism: Dr. Max R. Haddick. Director of Drama Activities: Roy M. Brown.

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Max R. Haddick Assistant Editor

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Speech Association

Requests Duet-Acting

Through its secretary, Miss Lynna Counts, the Trans-Pecos Speech Association has submitted a recommendation to the UIL Legislative Council that duet-acting be added to the League's list of literary and academic contests.

This recommendation will be presented to the Council at its annual meeting in November.

The association's statement reads as follows:

"Speech activities are amply represented by five contests, while the sole drama activity is the one-act play.

"Increased interest in drama is evidenced by the enrollment in drama classes throughout the state and by the enthusiastic tournament response.

"In El Paso alone, a full drama festival, hosted by Coronado High School, drew 150 contestants from twelve area high schools. The Ysleta High School tournament hosted 20 duet-acting teams and 14 solo-acting entries.

"So enthusiastic was the response that pantomime has been added as an event this year.

"Irvin High School welcomed 64 duet-acting teams from 34 schools in three states. Austin High School registered approximately 15 duet-acting teams. Address High School also offered solo-acting, while Bowie High School featured dramatic interpretation. Students from El Paso and Ysleta also participated in acting tournaments in New Mexico and Arizona.

"Perhaps the schools which would benefit most from inclusion of duet-acting or solo-acting are the smaller schools. These schools frequently have limited technical facilities, are too small in enrollment to justify drama classes, and are, consequently, handicapped in one-act play competition.

"Duet-acting, which places the emphasis on well-balanced scenes and not on costuming or sets, is ideally suited for smaller schools. For the larger schools, it affords a larger dimension to the drama participation.

"Because it represents a wiser utilization of staff, students, and equipment, the Trans-Pecos Speech Teachers' Association believes that duet-acting merits consideration as a new University Interscholastic League event.



ILPC PRESIDENT—Rex Jobe of Dallas, president of the Interscholastic League Conference, headed the list of young leaders at the Fifth Annual Texas Youth Conference held in August on the University of Texas campus at Austin. The conference, sponsored by several Texas Foundations, is designed to promote youth citizenship and prevent juvenile crime. It has been so successful that Kentucky this past summer initiated a similar program.

Gifts, Press Agent Attitude Can Hurt Athletic Program

By DR. RHEA WILLIAMS
Director of Athletics

In practically all communities in Texas, groups of football fans are meeting regularly as quarterback clubs, booster clubs, athletic clubs, or under similar names.

These clubs vary widely in membership, purposes and objectives. Such clubs, if properly directed, have a valuable function in the promotion of high school athletics.

Some legitimate functions for these clubs are advertising athletic events, assisting in policing games, assisting in ticket sales, creating better relationships between school and community, and conducting programs to create better sportsmanship.

Unfortunately some clubs assume

a press agent attitude toward high school athletics. They think of athletics as an advertisement for the home town in terms of financial returns and winning, rather than the educational experiences accruing to the students.

This attitude will lead inevitably to interference in the high school athletic program.

Such practices as recruiting, pressure to pass athletes in school work, hiring and dismissing coaches, winning at all costs, and divided allegiance of the coaching staff between school authorities and key men in the club, are end results of such a policy.

In practically all cases of proselyting the state office has investigated, there has been an active quarterback club in the community, and impetus for the recruiting usually can be traced to members of this organization.

Clubs of this type often collect large bonuses and expensive gifts, such as cars, to give the coaching staff after a successful season. Experience has shown that the same group which gives the coaching staff such gifts is the first to insist that it be dismissed if it does not produce constant winners.

In my opinion any coach who accepts such valuable consideration is definitely placing his allegiance at least partially in the hands of a group of downtown quarterbacks.

It is an unwritten law that to accept valuable consideration places you in obligation to the donors. A person cannot serve two masters.

Often this policy of accepting gifts places a coaching staff in a position where it must choose between the educational viewpoint of the school administrators, or the "win at all costs" viewpoint of a downtown club.

It is difficult to convince other teachers in a school system that coaches using school property, utilizing the most precious natural resources of the community—the youth—and being paid a commensurate salary, is due any extra compensation for doing their duty.

The League holds the superintendent of schools responsible for the enforcement of eligibility rules and the management and control of athletics.

Athletic councils and various organizations are not recognized by the League, but instead, complete responsibility is placed on the administrative head of the school system, the superintendent, for the proper conduct of the sports program.

In cases of protest against a high school and with a resultant investigation revealing that the superintendent did not have veto power over decisions of the athletic council, then, in my opinion, the school would be in violation of League rules.

The superintendent of schools must have veto power over the action of the athletic council. Otherwise, it would seem to indicate that control was outside school administration.

The League strongly advises against athletic councils organized outside the school system. If such committees are formed outside the school, they should be purely advisory.

Dynamite

All people interested in the welfare of high school athletics should strive to see that quarterback clubs, booster clubs and athletic councils are guided in the correct direction.

School administrators and coaches should belong to all such groups and should be present at all meetings to guide and direct activities into desirable educational channels.

Performing their proper functions, they are valuable. If allowed to go astray, they are veritable kegs of dynamite in a school's high school athletic program.



LETTERS EDITOR—Dr. William A. Owens of Columbia University, collecting the letters of the late Roy Bedichek, examines a photograph of Interscholastic League members: left to right, Roy Bedichek, director of the League for 30 years; Miss Willie Thompson, a worker in the League from the beginning; and Rodney J. Kidd, present League director.

Columbia Professor Edits Bedichek Papers

The letters of the late Roy Bedichek, long-time director of the League, are being edited for publication.

Editor is Prof. William A. Owens of Columbia University, an associate of Bedichek before Bedichek died in 1959, and selected by Bedichek himself for the job.

The letters are in the archives collection at the University of Texas at Austin.

In Austin recently, Dr. Owens said Bedichek was a "great correspondent" and his letters were "a very rich collection."

Bedichek, a companion of the late F. Frank Dobie, was author of several books: "Adventures with a

Texas Naturalist," "Karankaway Country," "The Sense of Smell," and "Educational Competition."

In addition, he wrote an abundance of letters over a 50 or 60 year period, which he considered literary productions, on topics as varied as literary criticism, politics and political figures, birds, flowers, grasses, and water.

Many of these letters were typed with carbon copies, but Dr. Owens said some were hand-written without carbons. If anyone has such letters, Dr. Owens said he hopes they will be made available for the book.

Dr. Owens recently won a Texas Institute of Letters award for his latest book, "This Stubborn Soil."

High School Press



Now Is Time To Join ILPC

By DR. MAX R. HADDICK

The time has come for all good school newspapers to join the Interscholastic League Press Conference. More than 100 schools have already sent in their membership applications and fees. Join the parade and get yours in so that you can receive all the ILPC mailings and services all year. The deadline for joining is Dec. 1, but don't wait until the last minute. Hurry, Hurry, Hurry.

I have mailed Journalism Acceptance Cards to all schools. If you think you would like to participate in the League Spring Meet journalism contests, get your principal or superintendent to sign the card and return it to me as soon as possible. The deadline is Dec. 1, but it would help me to plan if you would rush it in as soon as possible. Remember, there is no penalty if you sign the acceptance card and then fail to participate. The card simply indicates that you wish to be considered for the contests. It gives me a good estimate of the number to expect. Rush it in as soon as you can.

Important Change

ILPC membership fee is now \$5 per newspaper. Sorry about the raise, but everything is going up. Last year ILPC ended up in the red and there is no more leeway. \$5 is still a low price for the services each paper receives.

The criticism fee is still \$5, but there has been a slight change in the procedure. Previously the critics had marked errors on up to three issues of your paper and returned them to you along with the four or more page letter. Now they will not return the newspapers, but will do the criticism so that you can follow it well without the marked copies. Had to do this to save postage.

Rush to Get Criticisms

Those who ordered the criticisms should rush in their first three issues for analysis. The sooner you get your criticisms, the more you can use it this year. Be sure to put your criticism issues in an envelope marked "FOR CRITICISM." Our critics are raring to go. They will give you many suggestions to help you in your work. I think this is one of the most valuable services offered by ILPC. If I were sponsoring a school paper I would want to get the

criticism as soon as possible.

Remember, there is no connection between criticisms and the spring ratings. The judges never see the criticisms. They never know who the critics are. They don't even know which papers have been criticized. Don't wait to put out a "perfect" paper to get your criticism. It would be much better if you sent in the first three and got the help that honest criticism can afford.

You must send in all issues to be criticized at the same time in the same envelope. You can not send in one issue and then later send in another.

Save Rating Copies

You must send in a copy of your papers on or before Feb. 1 for the spring newspaper rating. Previously each paper had mailed in a copy of each issue as soon as it was printed. We had filed these and used them for the spring rating. It took nearly three hours per day just to file the papers. We do not file the copies you send in now. You must send in a complete file at one time for the judges to use in rating your publication. You must make sure that you save copies of each issue to be used in the spring rating.

Convention March 22-23

The annual convention will be March 22-23 in Austin. Last year more than 2400 attended this instruction meeting. This year there will be more sessions in both year-book and in newspaper. I was pleased that so many members sent junior and sophomore to the convention. This is the way to help get them ready to take over the responsibilities of publishing your paper. Plan now to bring a big delegation and take advantage of the greatest offering of journalism instruction in Texas.

UT Journalism Department Tops
The ILPC could not exist without the help of the UT journalism department staff. The student activities conference, convention and special sessions are staffed by the experts from the UT department. Dr. Norris Davis, department chairman, Dr. Robert Kahan, chairman of the ILPC executive committee, and Dr. DeWitt Reddick, Dean of the School of Communication, all work to make ILPC of value to all. The whole staff volunteers for judging, directing contests, consultation and for hundreds of other chores. We couldn't get along without them.

Proficiency Citations

I would appreciate it if you would send me a copy of each issue as soon as it comes off the press. Don Adams, the efficient new journalist in this office, and I study these to find examples of outstanding work so that we may send Proficiency Citations as a reward for excellent work. We have already sent eight, and have a few more in process. Surely, any teacher may nominate a story, picture, cartoon or feature for a citation. If the judges agree, then a citation will be sent.

Newspapers Are Better

Ratings will be hard to do this year because the papers show so much improvement. I have been particularly impressed with the quality of headlines. Most are making them interesting, specific and factual. Keep it up.

Member papers are showing a great improvement in features. There is much research in evidence. The day of the scanty, half-researched feature is about over. Reporters are digging for interesting facts and sidelights. The more you dig the more you get.

Watch to make sure that you are giving adequate coverage to coming events. This is a very important responsibility of your paper. Don't complain editorially that school events are not well-attended and that spirit is poor. Build interest with good advance stories, features, pictures and cartoons.

ILPC Officers Say

University Workshops Stimulating

By REX JOBE
ILPC President

As Dr. Max Haddick is eternally saying, "This will be the greatest year yet!"

After a successful summer of several workshops around the state, everyone seems to be buckling down to producing newspapers and annuals with a will.

I attended the A & M University publications workshop this summer and thoroughly enjoyed myself. About 250 students spent a week on the Aggie campus.

Highlighting the week was a "Meet the Professionals" night. Disaster almost struck when only ten of the expected eighteen professional newspapermen showed up because of an anticipated riot in Houston that never happened.

Other workshops around the state included the one at Texas Tech in Lubbock.

I heard many comments on the photography section there. They said it was great.

Also, Trinity University in San Antonio had a tremendous newspaper section. As an added service to the workshopers' schools at Trinity, each school was given a critical rating of three of their past year's newspapers. They were judged by professional journalists during the week.

Higher Dues

Advisers, don't forget; ILPC dues have gone up to \$5. The reason: everything else is going up, so we are forced to do so. Also, the critical ratings are going to cost \$5.

Convention Speaker

At present, Dr. Haddick and I are trying to line up top speakers for this year's convention workshops. Two suggestions we presently have include the renowned sports photographer, Jim Laughead; and the originator of 17 major magazine covers, including the famous "Texas Sniper" in LIFE about a year ago, Shel Hershorn.

We are also trying to arrange for a top industrial journalist to speak.

I am interested in hearing your comments on possible speakers, and additional ideas for the convention and League activities.

Please write to be at Lake Highlands High School, 9449 Church Road, Dallas, Texas 95238.

Boys' Teams Gain by 32 In Basketball

Dr. Rhea H. Williams, Athletic Director of the University Interscholastic League, has announced that for the 1967-68 school year there will be 1,147 high school boys' basketball teams participating.

This is a gain of 32 schools over last year's total of 1115.

Participation according to the conference is as follows:

AAAA	189
AAA	132
AA	209
A	213
B	404

There is an increase of 23 schools in Conference AAAA, 10 in AAA, and 13 in AA; and there is a loss of one in Conference A and 13 in B.

Music Matters

Largest US Festival To Start in October

By NELSON G. PATRICK

Beginning with the first Marching Contest—Oct. 24, and ending with the State Final Solo-Ensemble Contest on June 4, Texans will stage the largest music festival—under one sponsorship—of the United States.

In numbers of participants, the contests comprising this great festival are exceeded only by those held in the United Kingdom, and those that were sponsored by the ancient Mayans during the Pre-Christian era.

It is interesting to speculate on the various aspects of contests.

In the United Kingdom, where we have the oldest and largest contests still in existence, the vast singing contest receives semi-political approval. Also, rather than competing with children, frequently the entire town participates and the conductor is likely to be a well known professional person hired for the specific occasion.

The adjudicators are appointed for a term of two or more years, and they travel from town to town rather than bringing the contestants to a central location.

Mayans Sacrificed Losers

The ancient Mayans, being a static society, had very rigid rules and regulations. Each year the tribes would bring youths to the central government location to demonstrate their skills in singing and dancing.

The music was prescribed and no deviation was permitted in interpretation, tempos, etc.

The Mayans did not believe in ratings—perfection was the objective. The teachers who did not attain perfection were sacrificed to the gods and a new teacher appointed.

The ancient Greeks also ranked music high on their list of cultural functions. Although we know very little about their great music contests, we do know that the standards of performance were rigid.

During the Greek period, singing probably developed to its highest degree of perfection.

Some of the early writers discuss music in terms of steps, half-steps, quarter-steps and shapes of quarter-steps (and we have troubles tuning steps and half-steps).

As late as Plato, the merits of the various modes were still being argued.

Society Demands Music

From these contests (and there has never been a time without them) we can draw several conclusions which may be of value to us:

(1) Society has always had its music.

(2) Various cultures developed music contests to help achieve perfection in an important social function.

(3) Standards of evaluation were strict, demanding as high a degree of perfection as possible.

(4) The size of contests appear to have been without limits—i.e., music was not reserved for the esoteric few.

(5) The judges were the finest professional musicians of the society.

I am sure there are more conclusions we could draw from the great music contests of the past. Some of them would have implications for us and some would not. Because our culture is not the same, our objectives cannot be the same.

How Do We Evaluate

As we enter the marching season, what do we hope to accomplish in the final marching contest, and all the events leading to it?

The way we answer these questions will determine how we will judge this event.

If our purpose is to entertain, does our contest evaluate this? If we are to promulgate the performance of great march music, do we evaluate that? If we have the contest to perpetuate the marching tradition which the band can do better than any other music group, do we evaluate this? Is it our objective to teach perfection in all of these? If so, how well do we evaluate them? Are some items more important than others? If so, do we provide for a uniform evaluation throughout the state?

None of us can answer these questions for all of us, but we can study them throughout the year and arrive at some consensus to the solutions. The Music Advisory Committee will discuss these problems in June. Now is the time to study and seek solutions.

Music Study Committee

Last May, R. J. Kidd appointed a committee to study the entire Music Plan.

This committee is composed of Robert Ashworth, chairman, Amarillo; Kenneth Welsch, West Columbia; Dr. Charles Mathews, Longview; P. J. Dodson, Bastrop; and

Kyle Superintendent to Head Seven-Man Study Committee

W. M. Johnson, school superintendent at Kyle, is chairman of a seven-member committee undertaking a study of the League music competition.

Serving with Johnson on the committee are Avery B. Downing, Waco; Charles F. Mathews, Longview; Kenneth E. Welsch, West Columbia; Dr. Truitt Ingram, Atlanta; P. J. Dodson, Bastrop; and W. C. Loessberg, Lytle. All are school superintendents.

The music plan was devised in

1947 when the music competition came under League supervision. It has been altered somewhat, but never totally studied and revised.

This study group will consider conference divisions, school classification, and all other aspects of the competition.

They will conduct opinion polls of schools to get recommendations. They will also consult with the Texas Music Educators Association and other music groups to get a complete picture of needs.

League Competitors: A Backward Glance

Doctor, lawyer, professor, under-study to Carol Burnett—these are the varied accomplishments of the League's state meet competitors of 10 years ago.

MISS CAROLYN KEMP of Bronte reports that she attended Trinity University in San Antonio, singing in the a capella choir, the university choir, and the master singers of San Antonio.

She was also Home Show Queen and played a lead in "South Pacific" for the Civic Theatre.

She is now in New York engaged in musical comedy. She has appeared on the Johnny Carson show, has been in four or five Broadway

shows, and was the understudy for Carol Burnett.

CHARLES MCCLURE of Van Horn attended The University of Kansas, was Phi Beta Kappa, Woodrow Wilson Fellow, and Omicron Delta Kappa.

He received a Carnegie research grant and was research assistant for the Kansas economic committee. He has also been assistant professor of economics at Rice University, and has published two articles in the National Tax Journal.

Dr. McClure has just returned from an assignment in Europe as consultant of the US Treasury, and will spend a year at Harvard as honorary research associate, working under the Ford Foundation Faculty Research Fellowship in Economics.

Two other successful graduates who competed in the 1957 State Meet are PETE GARCIA and HUMBERTO GARCIA of Falfurrias.

Both attended The University of Texas after being League champion debaters, with Pete earning his LL.D. in 1966, and Humberto becoming a doctor of internal medicine.

Pete now lives in Corpus Christi, and Humberto is associated with the University of Texas Medical Center at Galveston.

Music Plan Changes

Music Plan, Constitution and Contest Rules, concerning Section 18, paragraph c, and Section 25, paragraph a.

Paragraph c, Section 18: Two certified copies of Organization Roster Form No. 1, names listed in alphabetical order, must accompany solo-ensemble entries.

Paragraph a, Section 25: Two copies of the official Entry Form No. 1 listening personnel, in alphabetical order, of the competing group must be prepared.

The Student Journalist and Creative Writing, by William G. Ward, Richards Rosen Press Inc., New York, \$3.75.

An outstanding journalism teacher tries to help the student approach journalism in the breadth of literature. He isolates this approach in three principal areas: creative journalism; the feature story; the light-seeing journalist who wants to employ the devices of the fiction writer and essayist.

Special chapters by Allen, critic and announcer, provide a survey of areas covered by student literary magazines: poetry, the short story, and figurative language.

Joseph Pulitzer and the New York World, by George Jagers, Georgetown University Press, Princeton, N.J., \$10.

What Pulitzer did for journalism is here analyzed by an assistant professor of history at Amherst College. Pulitzer, he points out, look over a failing newspaper and within two years made it the most widely read and prosperous paper in the country. The Pulitzer, sports coverage and crusading editorials. The newspaper, and crusading editorials, and crusading editorials, and crusading editorials.

The History Makers, by Kenneth E. Olson, Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, \$10.

The press and its men are not only characters of events but makers of history, maintains Olson in this book, which covers the "press of Europe from its beginning through the 19th century, and the press of America from the 18th century to the present."

The World of Jimmy Breslin, annotated by James G. Bellows and Richard C. Wald, The Viking Press, New York, \$5.95.

This is an annotated version of a former sports writer who became a well-known syndicated columnist in New York. It presents Breslin's views of a variety of subjects, from his personal view of New York where he was raised, to events he has covered, and his views on Harlem and Rochester and the death of President John F. Kennedy. The Irishman has been compared with Ring Lardner and Damon Runyon.

The Artillery of the Press, by James Reston, Harper & Row, New York, \$1.95.

A noted American columnist here examines the influence of the press on American foreign policy. As he says, "My theme is the right to power of the United States in world affairs, and particularly the American President, requires, not a more complex and subtle, but a more direct and more forceful, use of the press."

Best Magazine Articles: 1967, edited by Gerald Walker, Crown Publishers, Inc., New York, \$5.95.

Twenty articles taken from such magazines as Harper's, Esquire, Life, Ramparts, Saturday Evening Post, and others, are included in this new volume as examples of what Walker calls "the renaissance in magazine nonfiction today."

The Fourth R: A Return to Learning for Sidetracked Adolescents, by Robert B. Heinemann and Marilyn Bernstein, Beacon Press, Boston, \$5.

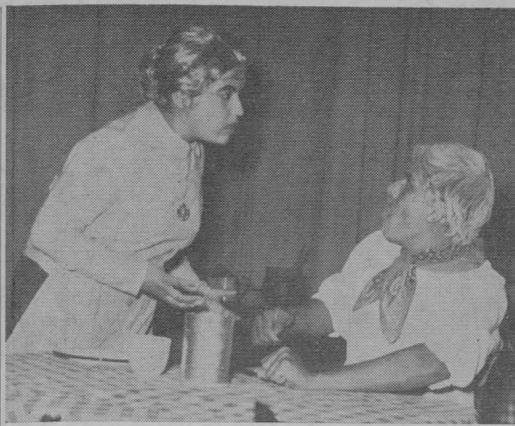
What happens when sensitive, intelligent, yet suspicious young people refuse to come to terms with the educational systems imposed upon them? The authors, after six years of research on a new educational approach for "the outcasts," call it "the fourth R" as an effective approach for recovery of teenagers at odds with the educational process.

Village School Downtown, by Peter Schrag, Beacon Press, Boston, \$5.95.

The author presents a current report on urban school issues in Boston. Pointing out how little today's urban student can expect to learn in his school that will fit him to cope with today's world, he makes some positive proposals which point the way for a different role schools must play in our complex society.

Report to Interested Citizens by James Conant, McGraw-Hill, Paperbacks, 1967, \$1.95.

This book is based on a questionnaire analyzing the status of the American High School. It is filled with interesting statistics and Conant's highly interesting commentary.



BEST ACTOR—Jesse Veliz, right, won the Best Actor Award and the Samuel French Award for his role in "Fortunata Writes a Letter," 1967 State One-Act Play Contest entry from Del Rio San Felipe High School. Romelia Barrera, left, placed on the All-Star Cast. The play, directed by Eloy Barrera, won second place in the contest, to become alternate winner.

Smart Athletes . . .

(Continued from page 4)

time may come when you, too, may gain public recognition and you will find yourself thoroughly embarrassed unless you can speak good English and make a good talk.

You should look at the time when you will finish your athletic career in high school and college and so prepare yourself that you can take your place among other men in the world of business or in the professions.

Physical Dexterity

Coaches are seeking young men who have adequate physical development to compete with other men on a comparative level.

The same physical build may not be required in all sports. Every boy should determine in what sport he can achieve his greatest success and develop himself to be a top athlete.

Once you have decided on one or more sports, do not be satisfied with less than your best effort.

Moral Courage

Coaches are looking for a third attribute: moral courage. It is not enough to be smart and to be a fine physical specimen. Without the third element, the young man is doomed.

Yes, there have been exceptions. Sometimes a young man will be outstanding in athletics and will not be too alert or too morally strong.

But consider what the individual could have been if he had had a proper blending of all three elements!

And often the exceptions become the "athletic bums" when school or professional days are at an end.

There is no conflict between being mentally alert, physically strong, and morally courageous and winning victories in athletics. In fact, they should go hand-in-hand.

Whether it is football or tennis, a proper blending of the three attributes will bring victories. The only thing that can bring defeat will be this: The opponents have more of the same thing than you do.

And How's Your Morale?

High morale is necessary for success in athletics.

There are many ingredients which contribute to high morale in sports, but there is one which is fundamental, which is basic. Athletes who are succeeding in their subjects will be happy, enthusiastic, and contented.

The basic element in high morale is the feeling that one is training himself in order to prepare for a future position and for a place of honor and dignity among his fellowmen. The boy who has this philosophy will be a successful student and an outstanding athlete.

Why do teams fold up before a season ends? Sometimes we account for it by saying "that they have grown stale." Psychologists do not believe in mental staleness but in mental boredom.

Lack of challenging objectives is a more likely answer. When athletes lose sight of the real objectives, they grow stale, they fold up, they lose the final game and their district.

Discover your sport and then give it your very best. Make it serve you to the end that you may become a well-rounded human being: a person with spirit, with imagination, with health, and with character.

Journalism Group To Hold National Meet

The Journalism Education Association will hold its annual national meeting at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago during Thanksgiving, Nov. 24-25.

Three prominent journalism educators will be given the National Leadership Award, highest honor bestowed by JEA. They are Prof. Howard M. Brier, University of Washington, Seattle; Dr. Laurence R. Campbell, Florida State University, Tallahassee; and Dr. Joseph M. Murphy, Columbia Scholastic Press Association, New York.

Educational Theatre

Director Cites Changes in Rules

By ROY M. BROWN
State Drama Director

In our constant effort to improve the One-Act Play Contest, it was necessary to make some changes in the current contest rules. After four years of testing the rules, it was found that some were confusing, incomplete, and in some cases inadequate.

As promised in the September LEAGUER, here is information on the new changes: Rule 2. a. 1).—This rule concerns directors requesting plays not on the Approved List of Plays. As before, each director has to submit a request along with an exact copy of the script prior to Feb. 12. One sentence was added which states, "Such plays are approved only by individual request each year." In the past, some few directors understood that once a play was approved by the Play Appraisal Committee, it became eligible to be produced by all schools. This is true only of those plays added to the Approved List.

Rule 2. a. 3).—This rule requires play directors requesting a play not on the Approved List to submit along with their script, a request for any set additions they deem essential to the play. In other words any set additions for plays not on the list must be approved when the play is approved. This will allow the Play Appraisal Committee to consider both items at the same time.

Royalty Receipts

Rule 2. b. 2).—Royalty Receipts. There is no change here other than clarifying the rule and placing it under Contest Play Eligibility Rules. Directors are still required to have written evidence that royalty has been paid, if royalty is required. They must also have written permission from the publisher or author if producing scenes from a long play.

Rule 2. b. 5).—Sets and Props. In the past this has been the most confusing of the OAP Rules. We hope the new one will eliminate the confusion and solve many of the problems that have arisen concerning sets and props.

Basic Set Defined

The basic set at the contest site is still the one to be used. The basic set may consist of a standard box set, or arrangements of wing and backdrop draperies, or a curtain cyclorama, with such door and window units as are necessary. Small step units are no longer a part of the basic set. If step units are desired, they are classified as set additions and must be approved by the Play Appraisal Committee. Directors requiring set additions must submit to the State Office on or before Feb. 12 each of the following:

a. A scale drawing of the complete ground plan of the proposed set.

b. A scaled drawing or model rendered to scale of each proposed addition to the basic set.

c. A full description of all materials to be used in construction of each proposed addition to the basic set.

d. A full description and justification of the intended use of each proposed addition to the basic set.

Any director requesting set additions must submit items "a" through "d" mentioned above. Without this information the Play Appraisal Committee cannot rule on your request.

Property Substitutions

The new set rule includes the statement, "No stage properties will be used as substitutes for platforms or step units." This includes items such as chairs, tables, settees, stools, benches, desks, etc. Most of you will be pleased to see this addition to the rule. In the past some directors have been violating the spirit of the rule by using tables, etc. to make step units and platforms. At first this violation of the spirit of the rule was no problem. Recently though, directors have been taking numerous cafeteria tables, prayer benches, etc., declaring them as stage properties, covering them with a drape or ground cloth and using them as platforms.

This violation spread like "wild fire" and many directors said, "If he can do it, I can, too," and many directors decided to do the same thing. What happened? We're back to hiring trucks and vans to move our OAP sets. Too, the poor Contest Manager is suffocating under the piles of "stage properties" that he has no room to store.

I have made no attempt to discuss or cover the entire sets and props rule in this column. Each drama director is requested to study the rule carefully. I assure you, this rule is intended to be restrictive. The OAP contest is not to show off the scene design capabilities of directors. He can do this for his major productions at home. The OAP contest is designed to concentrate upon the acting ability of the students and the directorial ability of the teacher.

Don't Shoot

Rule 2. b. 6).—Firearms or Explosives. "No real gun, rifle, or pistol may be used in any way, regardless of whether or not the firing pin is removed. Toy or wooden model firearms may be used. Discharge of a firearm, cap pistol, or any explosive in connection with a contest play is prohibited." A minor change in this rule prohibits the discharge of any type of firearm or explosive whether it be on or off stage.

Rule 3. c. 1). b).—Panel Judging. Should you find yourself in one of those unbearable situations where a panel of judges is used, the new rule prohibits any member of a panel from giving a critique or otherwise evaluating the plays or contestants after the contest. Again, the League Office encourages all one-act play directors to use single expert critic judges from the Accredited List of Judges to adjudicate their contest.

We believe the ultimate educational advantage is derived from this contest when an expert critic judge gives an oral evaluation of each play. To endorse this belief, the members of the Texas Educational Theatre Association voted unanimously at their 1967 Convention that all One-Act Play Contests should be judged by single expert critic judges from the League's Accredited List of Critic Judges. The support of TETA is greatly appreciated by this office.

Should you have questions concerning the new and revised OAP rules, please do not hesitate to write the League Office. Better still, attend the Student Activities Conference in your area and we will discuss, at length, all One-Act Play Rules.

Enrollment Card

By this time all drama directors should have received, via their principal, the green One-Act Play Enrollment Card. Don't forget the deadline for entering the 1967-68 OAP contest is Dec. 1. If you have not received the Enrollment Card, please advise this office and we will forward another.

Southwest Theatre Conference Meeting

The place to be on Oct. 26 through 28 is at New Mexico State University in Las Cruces. For you Texans who don't know where that is, it's just a "hop, skip, and a jump" or about 40 miles from El Paso. What's happening? The Southwest Theatre Conference is holding its Twentieth Annual Meeting!

To celebrate the twentieth anniversary, President Richard O'Connell from New Mexico Highlands University is bringing in a host of featured speakers. Headlining the meeting will be:

Harold Clurman—director, critic, and author;

Norris Houghton—producer, director, and author;

Joseph Papp—founder, producer, and director of the New York Shakespeare Festival;

William Saroyan—playwright and novelist;

and Harold Taylor—educator and author of ART AND THE INTELLECT.

Free Film Available

I have been advised by Dr. Charles Schmidt, chairman of the Speech and Drama Department at Sam Houston State College, Huntsville, that a new film on stage costuming is available from his department. The film is "Rings and Things and Fine Array." If you are interested in previewing or showing the film to your students, write to Dr. Schmidt. It's free for the asking.

Congrats

A word of congratulations and thanks to those of you who have already decided on the play you will produce in OAP competition this Spring. You have already reduced your work load for the Spring.



CONFERENCE B CHAMPIONS—Members of the Leon High School of Jewett state champion girls' volleyball team are: FRONT ROW—Brenda Sills, Lucrecia Stone, Patsy Mathews, Phyllis Speer, Judy Foley, Linda Watson; BACK ROW—Shirley Abernathy, Judy Eversole, Janice Walker, Johnnie Haynie, Sue Steele, Coach Billy Evans.



CONFERENCE A CHAMPIONS—Members of the Plains High School state champion girls' volleyball team are: FRONT ROW—Caroline Crutcher, Suzhan St. Romain, Diane Fitzgerald, Janie Hamm, Linda Blair, Marilyn Goehry; BACK ROW—Lou Ella Turner, Debbie Thompson, Charlene Gayle, Sharon Tarkington, Kathy Anderson, Jo Ann Kerrick, Coach Shirley Gross.



CONFERENCE AA CHAMPIONS—Members of the Gregory-Portland High School of Gregory state champion girls' volleyball team are: FRONT ROW—Laura Conner, Leigh Rackley, Sharon Guettler, Janie Hunt, Mina Akins, Mary Lopez; BACK ROW—Susan Marek, Jean Munson, Loraine Dietz, Patsy Johns, Wanda Carrell, Coach Mabel Ingram.



CONFERENCE AAA CHAMPIONS—Members of the Lamar High School of Richmond-Rosenberg state champion girls' volleyball team are: FRONT ROW—Barbara J. Wood, Delores Rodriguez, Sandra K. Sunderhuse, Linda C. Cernosek, Charlotte A. Joines, Doris A. Tiemann, Linda A. Supak, Sandra C. Koteras; BACK ROW—Virginia A. Muehlendorf, Martha J. Parker, Agnes A. Heitman, Brenda S. Myska, Coach Shirley Duren.



CONFERENCE AAAA CHAMPIONS—Members of the Cooper High School of Abilene state champion girls' volleyball team are: FRONT ROW—Linda Wingfield, Vickie Steed, Betty Duffield, Judy Dearman, Karon Cunningham, Linda Walker; BACK ROW—Frances Scott, Shannon Bryson, Mina Achor, Connie Finley, Coach Karen Ridgway.

Do You Remember When?

Superintendent Jim Barnes Booster of Great UIL Growth

By RHEA H. WILLIAMS
State Athletic Director

Do you remember when Jim Barnes, now superintendent at Seguin and chairman of the University Interscholastic League Legislative Council, was an active participant in League activities at El Jardin High School in Brownsville?

At El Jardin, he was an active member of the debate team for two years, lettered in football as a quarterback and co-captain his senior year, lettered in basketball and served as captain his senior year, and earned his letter in track and field by winning district pole vault.

Upon graduation, Jim entered Southwest Texas State College at San Marcos, where he participated in football, basketball, and track, and was president of his junior class in 1938. He graduated with a bache-

lor of science degree in 1939, and later graduated with a master of education degree in 1951.

Varied Background

Having served as a classroom teacher, coach, principal, and superintendent, Jim's background is wide and varied.

His first teaching position was at Maxwell High School in Caldwell County where he was coach, teacher, and principal. From there he went to Lockhart High School as a coach.

In World War II he served in the Air Force.

After returning home, he served as football and basketball coach and then as principal at San Benito High School.

While there, he was coach of one of the greatest track men in the world, Bobby Morrow, who won many Olympic honors.

In 1958, Jim became superintendent of schools at Mission and served there with distinction until he moved to Seguin in 1965.

While teaching at Maxwell, Jim met and married the former Dorothy Nichols. They have two sons. Doug, a sophomore at Seguin High School, participates in football, basketball, and baseball; and Brad, a freshman at Texas A & M who was an outstanding athlete in his own right, plans to major in physical education.

Community Activities

As one might expect, he has been an active member in church and civic affairs. He has served as director of the Lutheran Institute for Religious Study, has been a member of Kiwanis clubs in Mission and Seguin, and was once president of the Mission Kiwanis Club. The Seguin Chamber of Commerce lists him as director, and he is in demand as a speaker at all community activities.

Professional Education has utilized his services in many ways: as a member of the State Commission on Accreditation of the Texas Education Agency, as Educational Finance Committee member of the Texas State Teachers' Association, and as president of the Legislative Council of the UIL.

During his coaching career, he was a board member of the Texas High School Coaches' Association.

In 1952, he was selected Basketball Coach of the Year.

Jim is typical of hundreds of school administrators who have contributed their services throughout the years to develop the UIL into the great educational organization it is today.

The League and the schools of Texas are eternally grateful to such men who have given of their time and effort to build a better educational competition program for the youth of Texas.

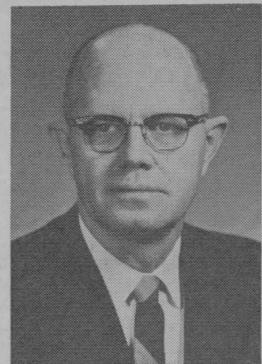
What Barnes Says of UIL

Mr. Barnes has this to say about the UIL:

"I believe, without a doubt, that the University Interscholastic League is the finest of its kind in existence. I would hate to think of operating our public schools in Texas without having such an organization to handle the more than 28 different co- and extra-curricular activities on a competitive basis.

"The training that our students receive from this participation certainly achieves the object of the League, that of preparing for active and intelligent adult citizenship.

"The one outstanding feature about the UIL is the democratic manner in which it is operated. This feature has not only been retained, but increased over the years. All rules and regulations are determined by professional school adminis-



JIM BARNES
... Legislative Council chairman

trators, and enforced at the local school level through the District Executive Committees.

"Strong leadership in the state office on the part of members of the State Executive Committee, Rodney Kidd, Rhea Williams, Nelson Patrick, and others, has helped the League to grow meaningfully during these recent years of scholastic population explosion.

"One fairly recent development in the League is truly outstanding. Through the leadership of Rodney Kidd, industrial leaders and foundations of Texas have established scholarships for state winners of literary contests. These presently total over \$125,000.

"My sincere hope is that the school administrators of Texas will recognize and appreciate what the UIL means to our children, and that they will be willing to work against those outside interests that would attempt to change the League for selfish reasons."

POSTSCRIPTS ON ATHLETICS BY DR. RHEA H. WILLIAMS

This year, 1967, marks the 113th anniversary of the establishment of the Texas Public School System on January 31, 1854.

The State of Texas during this period has grown from a frontier wilderness to a position of prominence and leadership in the United States. This spectacular progress could not have been possible without our public schools which have made education available for "all the children of all the people."

The progress of Texas and its citizens in earning ability, general education, standard of living, and enlightened citizenship can be traced to the public school system.

This same progress has seldom been noted in other nations which have only private or parochial school systems. The surest way to thwart the growth and advancement of America is to throttle our public school system.

Many interests would like to see our public education system "hogtied" in order to promote their own selfish programs, which in most cases are devoted, not to America as a whole, but to their own economic, social or religious group.

Athletics Were There

The League is proud of the fact that the inter-high school competitive system has been an important phase of public education since its origin in 1910.

In reality, the League and public education are one and the same. From the ranks of League participants have come outstanding governors, judges, lawyers, teachers, pastors, etc.

Prior to, and during the early stages of, League supervision, the high school athletic program in Texas left much to be desired.

In fact, the reason for the League's existence sprang from the desire of our school administrators to control athletics and to provide sound educational programs for bona fide high school boys. Over its 57 years of existence, the League through the wise guidance of public school administrators has progressed to the point where it is today, one of the outstanding associations of its type in the world.

Good Old Days?

We hear a lot about the "good old days" in education. The League often hears about the good old days in high school athletics and how much better they were than today.

This writer had not been born in 1910 when the League was organized, but some research indicates the following things were occurring during that year.

Let's list a few of these items and compare them with today. Any fair-minded reader will then agree that we have come a long way (and for the better) in high school athletics:

1. The football coach in 1910 was usually an outsider, or at best, a teacher with no football background. Today, a coach must be a full-time employee of the school and well versed in the sport.
2. In 1910, unauthorized, self-appointed outsiders financed the team and infringed on the coach's prerogatives. Today, the control of athletics must be under the supervision of the superintendent of schools.
3. In 1910, practice periods were too long and consisted mostly of scrimmages. Today, a better trained coach plans his work in such a way as to avoid excessively long scrimmages and practice periods.
4. In 1910, many coaches thought loud talk, rough action, tobacco chewing and profanity were a part of the program. Today, your boys play under coaches who realize that football is a part of our educational program and as a result such practice cannot be condoned.

5. In 1910, football equipment was inadequate and the players had to buy it. Today, the school furnishes all equipment and it is all designed to protect the boy. It is a safer game today.

6. In 1910, no physical examination was required. Today, practically all boys reporting for athletics must have a physical examination, and 90 per cent of the schools provide an athletic insurance policy for them.

7. In 1910, few if any eligibility rules existed, and often men who never darkened the door of the school played. Our records show where even coaches played. Today, adequate eligibility rules insure that only bona fide high school students participate.

8. In 1910, there were few showers, few lockers and dressing rooms, and few adequate playing fields. Today, practically all schools have well-lighted playing fields, equipped with dressing rooms, lockers and showers.

9. In 1910, fans roamed the sidelines, harassing and often attacking officials. Today, most schools require spectators to remain in the stands, and by far and large spectator conduct is on a high plane.

10. In 1910, it was difficult to secure adequate officials. Today, we have the best officials in the history of athletics. They are well trained, capable, and honest.

11. In 1910, the coach was not trained in his profession. Today, coaches have college degrees, and are well grounded in psychology, health, first-aid, ethics and sports techniques.

12. In 1910, the athletic squads were too small. Today, the squads are large and well balanced. More boys are given opportunities to participate in this fine school program.

These are a few of the differences between high school athletics in 1910 and today. True, there is much progress to be made yet, but in all fairness, who really wants to go back to the "good old days."

It is fine to reminisce and recall the early days of high school athletics in Texas, but only an extremely blind sentimentalist would insist that we return.

This brief review indicates only a small part of the progress made in our secondary athletic program during the first 100 years of Texas public school education. We hope that the progress of the past will be a stimulus for the future, and that by 2067 there will exist in Texas a truly 100 per cent educational athletic program.

You Want to be Top-Notch?

By BYRON DAVIS
Past Superintendent Sherman
Public Schools

Do you entertain ambitions to become a "Top-notch Athlete"?

This question applies to both boys and girls, for either may now gain fame in sports.

Girls now achieve great success in tennis, golf, bowling, archery, casting, shooting, basketball, etc.

Boys, of course, still have more events in which they may participate.

But this message is addressed to both boys and girls.

It takes smart boys to be top athletes. The day of the "dumb football player" is ancient history.

Few universities will accept an athlete unless he is in the upper 50 per cent of his graduating class.

The coaching staff at one university has made this statement: "The coaching staff is seeking athletic prospects of a high caliber who are interested first in obtaining a good education and second in participating in the large variety of varsity sports available to students."

What Coaches Want

Coaches are looking for the boy who has demonstrated that he possesses the following attributes: (1) mental alertness, (2) physical dexterity, (3) moral courage.

Why are the best coaches looking for this type of young man? First, it takes a bright, alert boy to compete in athletics. College men are generally the "cream of the crop." A boy who has not taught himself to think clearly and quickly will be unable to hold his own with those who possess this ability.

Mental Alertness

Mental alertness has to be developed. One has to train himself to think clearly and quickly.

This can best be done by taking those courses which give the student more opportunity to develop his reasoning powers. English, history, mathematics, science, foreign language, commercial law, and bookkeeping are typical departments which give such training.

There is a striking similarity between the thought processes used in analyzing a football diagram and diagnosing a blueprint in mechanical drawing.

Learning numerous complicated plays in football, which involves knowing the assignments of the various positions and recalling under what circumstances the play will best function, requires the same mental processes which are involved in learning algebraic equations and geometric formulas.

Discovering a vulnerable position in the opposition's play, and thinking quickly enough to take advantage of it, requires the same type of mental development that is essential in performing laboratory experiments in chemistry or physics, wherein the student observes scientific processes and quickly arrives at his conclusions.

Once an athlete has gained nation-wide fame as an athlete, how can he make the most of his situation?

Such young men have appeared on radio and television numerous times, and have been asked to write articles for newspapers and magazines.

Watch That Grammar!

What about his oral English? Is his spoken language free of glaring grammatical errors? What about his ability to speak in public or over the radio? Has he trained himself to make a good impression on these occasions?

Recently, athletes have been called upon to speak at football banquets. Have these young men been prepared to take full advantage of the fame which they have won on the athletic field, so that they can make as good an impression in other public appearances?

As you continue your work in high school keep in mind that the (See SMART ATHLETES on page 3)

Mental Development Vital For the Ambitious Athlete

Girls' Teams Drop by 19 In Basketball

Dr. Rhea H. Williams, Athletic Director of the University Interscholastic League, has announced that for the 1967-68 school year there will be 753 high school girls' basketball teams participating in Texas.

This is a loss of 19 high schools from last year's total of 772.

Participation according to the conference is as follows:

AAA	48
AA	129
A	188
B	388

There is a loss of 3 schools in Conference AAA, 3 in A, and 13 in B.

UIL Arranging Rules Clinics For Basketball Officials

The Interscholastic League, in cooperation with the schools listed below, is arranging clinics designed to help coaches, players and officials to become better acquainted with League girls' basketball rules.

In addition to lectures on these points, demonstrations on rule interpretations and fundamentals will be given at each clinic. Abbreviated practice games will be utilized to illustrate various techniques of game.

- The clinic schedule is as follows:
- Oct. 28—Howard County Junior College, Big Spring
 - Oct. 28—Stephen F. Austin College, Nacogdoches
 - Nov. 4—Texas A&I University, Kingsville
 - Nov. 4—Texas Women's University, Denton
 - Nov. 11—East Texas State University, Commerce; Southwest Texas State College, San Marcos; Texas Technological College, Lubbock.

Tests for officials will be administered at each clinic held this year.

McLean Student Skilled in Sports And Scholarship

Dick Back, 16, of McLean, is not only a golfer, but a well-rounded student with high grades.

He was State Class A Medalist on McLean High School's second-place golf team last year.

But as a Valedictorian of his Junior High School graduating class, and with a 96.5 grade average as a High School sophomore, young Back has also won district honors in debate, declamation, number sense, and tennis; and has lettered in football, basketball, tennis, and track.

Golf seems his first love, however; he has played since he was four.



DICK BACK
... student golfer