

INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUER

VOL. LIV

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No. 2

7 Council Members Chosen In Close Races

Principles of Educational Competition

Schools, Students Compete Because They Want To

By DR. RHEA WILLIAMS

UIL Director

There are fundamental characteristics inherent in interschool educational activities. It is important that school administrators, coaches and lay persons understand the characteristics of the interschool educational competitive program as compared to the required curriculum of the respective schools.

Voluntary

The first and one of the most important characteristics of an interschool competitive program is that it is not required of any school or student, but is voluntary on the part of both school and the student. No school has to join the League or sponsor any interschool educational competitive activities. Under state law all public schools are required to teach certain subject matter areas and all students are required

to attend school and take specific subjects in order to graduate from high school.

The important point to know is that participation in League activities, therefore, is voluntary both on the part of the school and the student. It is a high tribute to the hundreds of public schools and to the thousands of boys and girls in Texas that they elect voluntarily every year to participate in League activities.

Competitive Spirit

America was built by people who wanted to do more than the average. The capitalistic system provided opportunity and materials for people to work hard to develop and to raise their level above the average, economically and educationally.

The fact that we have thousands of students in Texas high schools voluntarily participating in League activities is a further indication that the future of our country is in good hands. These students must take the same academic load as every other student in high school and must pass this academic work and, in addition, spend from one to three hours daily in competitive League activities. The regular participants further sacrifice many social opportunities and much leisure time in order to participate.

The desire to excel, the desire to compete are such strong motivations and are so essential to the normal development of youths' capabilities that it is inconceivable that any school would not offer opportunities for its students in controlled interschool educational competition.

Educational

The second important characteristic for all League activities is that they are always based on a regular academic subject found in the curriculum. As an illustration, the interschool athletic program is based on the physical education program, the school orchestra and band on the school music program, the debate and forensics on the speech department, and thus throughout the list of activities offered by the League.

The basic philosophy of the League has always been that no activity should be sponsored which is not a direct outgrowth of the basic curriculum. The League has

been asked to sponsor many activities not related to the curriculum, but the League has always rejected such activities because they are not basically educational events based on the school program.

League activities are never supposed to take the place of regular academic work, but are used only to stimulate exceptionally motivated or gifted students. The opportunity to compete against other students from other schools is a great educational experience and one which should be available to all interested students.

Privilege

The third characteristic which is present in all League activities is a legal point. The courts, both federal and state, have consistently ruled in all cases brought to their attention that participation in an interschool activity is not a "right" of a student or students but a "privilege" which is granted to students who meet certain conditions as required by the school and the state association to which the school is affiliated.

'Right' to Education

The important point to keep in mind here is that every pupil is required to attend school and is entitled by law to take the prescribed courses required for graduation. A pupil may not be denied the right to take English or mathematics or other similar academic subjects as this is a "right" granted to him by law. However, if he desires to participate in interschool activities, then the courts have ruled this is a "privilege" granted to him by the school.

The school and the association to which it belongs may specify certain rules and regulations which must be met in order for the student to be eligible to participate. The courts have held, therefore, consistently that associations have a right to democratically arrive at and require specific rules and regulations to be met before a student may participate. This is a most important legal distinction between required academic work and voluntary participation in interschool activities.

Fundamentals

In summary, therefore, there are three fundamental characteristics specifically found in the interschool competitive program.

First, membership by the school is voluntary and participation by the students is voluntary. There is no law requiring that a school participate in interschool activities or that a student participate in any school activities.

Second, every interschool activity sponsored by the League has its origin in a regular academic subject taught in the school, and the League program offers exceptional students additional educational opportunities to excel.

Third, from a legal viewpoint, the courts have held that academic subjects required for graduation is a "right" of every boy and girl, but the interschool activities are a "privilege" granted by the school to the students, based upon eligibility requirements of the school and the association in which the school holds membership.

Sportsmanship Code Enacted By 3AAAA

Editor's Note. District 3AAAA developed the following Sportsmanship Code. We are reproducing it here as a possible guide for other districts. When sportsmanship is fully accepted, most of our problems will disappear—and we will achieve the full educational benefit of interscholastic competition.

Foreword

Let us resolve that we, the member schools of District 3AAAA, will be united in our efforts to promote good sportsmanship in all Interscholastic League contests. Our purpose is to promote better relationship among students and adult fans, and to promote friendly rivalry between the schools in this district.

I. Cooperation

We will cooperate with each other by observing both the UIL rules and local rules for the conduct of each contest.

II. Fair Play

We will practice fair play both in reality and spirit, and according to the rules as interpreted by the officials.

III. Friendliness

We will practice the golden rule "do unto others as you would have them do unto you." We will treat our opponents as guests and friends by providing information for their comfort and welfare.

IV. Courtesy and Respect

We will maintain a courteous attitude at all times during and after all interschool activities. We will respect the rights of others, the officials, the school songs, the national anthem, and the prayer when they are used for a contest.

V. Organization

The Sportsmanship Code for District 3AAAA will be sponsored by the District Executive Committee. The District Executive Committee shall be composed of the superintendents and principals of each school in the district. No school may vote for themselves. The student council of each member school shall submit to the school principal their selection of a school displaying the best sportsmanship during the year. The principal will in turn submit his school's vote to the District Executive Committee.

The district chairman will canvas the votes and announce the winner at the August meeting each year.

VI. Award

The trophy shall be furnished by the district and appropriately engraved. It should be rotating in nature and presented by a student body president to the selected school in early September of each school year.



STATE WINNER—Amarillo Tascosa High School won the Conference AAAA State One-Act Play Contest in 1969 with their superb production of scenes from *EXIT THE KING* by Eugene Ionesco. Pictured above are Dan Kremer, Don Guthrie and Travis Dean. The play was directed by Neil Hess.

League Membership Deadline December 1

By DR. RHEA H. WILLIAMS

Director, University Interscholastic League

The deadline for payment of League membership dues is Dec. 1.

Membership application blanks were mailed to the office of the superintendent of schools of each school district early in September. Any school needing additional application blanks may obtain them by writing to: University Interscholastic League, Box 8028, University Station, Austin, Texas 78712.

Many schools have completed application blanks and have paid their membership fees. Yet each year many junior high schools and larger elementary schools fail to send in their applications before the deadline.

Each principal should check with his superintendent to be certain that the membership fee for his school has been or is being paid. This is the only way to assure that a school will be eligible to take part in the spring meet events, or music competition, or any other League contests.

The League does not mail application blanks to elementary schools or to junior high schools.

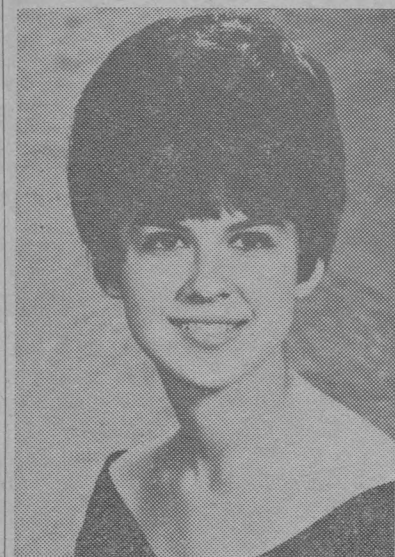
Teena Cato, Jana Smith Lockett Debate Winners

The Conference B debate champions last year were two contestants from Lockett High School at Vernon who were then juniors. These debaters were Teena Cato and Jana Smith.

Teena has also competed in spelling for two years and has served as president of the pep club, chaplain of the Student Council, and assisted with publishing the school yearbook. She was FHA parliamentarian and one of the top ten in math in 1967 and was honored in home-making in 1968. She played on the basketball team during her junior year. Her hobbies are playing the piano, boating and sewing.

Jana, her colleague, debated during her freshman, sophomore and junior years. She was FHA historian and reporter and served as treasurer for the junior class and also for the Student Council. She has been manager of the basketball and volleyball teams and was editor of the school annual. For three years she has been on the honor roll. Her hobbies are tennis and horseback riding.

Jana reports that she plans to become a teacher of speech or perhaps of English, while Teena is still undecided about her plans for the future.



DEBATE CHAMPIONS—Misses Teena Cato (right) and Jana Smith won the Conference B state debate title for Lockett High School at the 1969 State Meet.

Annual Meet Set For November 2

Four new members were elected to the UIL Legislative Council and three were re-elected in recent regional balloting among member schools.

New members are Supt. Kenneth Welsch of West Columbia for Region III, Conference AAA, who will finish an unexpired term; Supt. Robert A. Cooper of San Augustine for Region III, Conference A; In Conference B, the two new representatives are Supt. Odell Wilkes of Meadow for Region I and Supt. Leslie O. Gandy of Huckabay Schools at Stephenville for Region II.

The three members who have been elected for another term are Principal Charles Harris of Austin High School in El Paso, Supt. W. O. Echols of Gainesville, and Supt. James R. Phillips of Kaufman, representing respectively Conference AAAA, Region I; Conference AAA, Region II, and Conference AA, Region II.

Balloting Close

For the second consecutive year, ballots were very close. Perhaps this is a result of having so many competent and well-known candidates in the various regions and conferences.

The 29th annual meeting of the Legislative Council is set for Sunday, Nov. 2, in the East Room of the Stephen F. Austin Hotel in Austin. Recommendations from the May meeting of the delegates will be reviewed, along with other suggested changes from affiliated coaching and educational groups.

Affiliate Organizations

Some of the organizations which have been invited to present suggestions or recommendations are: Texas Association of Journalism Directors, Texas Speech Association, Texas Music Educators Association, Texas Educational Theatre Association, Texas Education Agency, Texas Association of Secondary School Principals, Texas Association of School Administrators, as well as the athletic organizations: Texas High School Tennis Coaches Association, Texas High School Girls Basketball Coaches Association, Six and Eight-Man Football Coaches Association, Girls Track and Field Association, Texas Swimming Coaches Association.

Representing each conference and region, the council members will also review proposed changes or new rules brought to their attention by constituent member schools, and will study problems and reports from the Council's working committees.

Nominees

Nominees from region I-AAAA were: Principals Audrey L. Gill of Midland, Charles Harris of Austin High, El Paso, Minton White of Central High of San Angelo, and Howard Price of Coronado High of Lubbock, together with Superintendent A. E. Wells of Abilene.

Administrators in Region II-AAA nominated Superintendents W. O. Echols of Gainesville, Jack Faubian of McKinney, Mart Hitt of Pine Tree Schools in Longview, Linville Martin of Nacogdoches and Bruce Oberholtzer of Mexia.

Schoolmen in Region III-AAA nominated Superintendents Harold W. Eikenhorst of Brenham, D. P. O'Quinn of Alvin, Jack Simmons of Angleton and Kenneth Welsch of West Columbia, together with Principal Charlie Poe of Furr High School in Houston.

Candidates in Region II-AA were Superintendents Norris Birdwell of Canton, Truitt Ingram of Atlanta, James Phillips of Kaufman, Wendell Siebert of Eastland, and Don Smith of Jackboro.

Conference III-A candidates were Superintendents E. B. Carrington of White Oak, Robert A. Cooper of San Augustine, Horace Francis of Garrison, Joe Hedrick of Franklin and Bob Tribble of Saratoga.

Member schools in Region I-B selected their Legislative Council representative from the ballot including Superintendents Loran Denton of Turkey, James McLeroy of Gail, Fred Salling of Miles, Herb Smith of Forsan and Odell Wilkes of Meadow.

Region II-B had the following candidates: Superintendents Grady Avants of Avoca, Leslie O. Gandy of Huckabay Schools, Stephenville, Travis Hilliard of Gordon, J. A. McGehee of Godley and G. L. Price of Alvord.

SUGGESTIONS WANTED

The League office urges each school administrator, sponsor and coach who has any problems or suggestions involving League contests and activities to submit these at once to his Legislative Council member for presentation to the Legislative Council meeting early in November.

Guide Adds Depth to Art Contest

The 1969-1971 Picture Memory Bulletin is now ready for distribution. This 40-page bulletin is the official guide to the League Picture Memory Contests for Grades Four and Five.

"The bulletin is designed to give students a deeper and more informed appreciation of art. There is no emphasis on simple memory of pictures, artists or nationalities. Instead, the picture descriptions invite the student to gaze at the picture, appreciate its beauty and message, and ponder the qualities which give this picture its effect," said Mrs. Bessie May Hill, League Art Consultant.

"Sponsors should see that students enjoy the picture memory contest," Mrs. Hill added. "Every competitor is a winner if he appreciates these pictures and all art just a little more when the contests are done."

The bulletins are available for 30 cents per copy from Interscholastic League Publications Department, Box 8028, University Station, Austin 78712.

Activities Conference Dates

Oct. 11—Odessa College, Odessa
Oct. 18—University of Houston, Houston
Oct. 25—University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington
Nov. 1—Kilgore College, Kilgore
Nov. 8—Sam Houston State University, Huntsville
Nov. 15—University of Texas at Austin
Nov. 22—Midwestern University, Wichita Falls
Dec. 6—Texas A&I University, Kingsville

Study Book For Spelling Now Ready

"Spelling Is Language," a special study guide for the Spelling Contest, has just been delivered from the printers and is available to schools.

The 20-page booklet by Prof. Karl Ames, State Spelling Contest director, provides a new approach to the contest.

"Spelling is more than just a spelling bee," Ames said. "Spelling is language and the proper study includes word groups, meanings and relationships. This contest can be a great aid in helping students express themselves more precisely and more fluently."

Dr. Rhea Williams, League director, praised Ames' work. "This booklet provides the breadth and depth that the spelling contest needed, now that it is a State Meet contest."

The Ames booklet sells for 25 cents per copy and may be ordered from the League Publications Department, Box 8028, University Station, Austin, 78712.

Odessa Educator Cites UIL Purposes, Values

FLOYD D. MANRY

Superintendent
Odessa Public Schools

The League-sponsored events are prestige happenings in the Odessa public schools and are often the prime focus for school spirit and community pride. These are popular because they embody and support some of America's most respected and cherished ideals—fair play, hard competition, reward for effort, and becoming acquainted with self. The list could continue.

It has been my privilege to participate in high school in various League activities and this has contributed greatly to my all-round education. As school administrator, I have worked closely with the University Interscholastic League and found it to be one of the greatest organizations for finding and stimulating talented students in Texas. We in Odessa are very grateful to the League for the many excellent opportunities it has provided for our students to develop into good citizens.

It is our sincere hope that the League will continue to receive the support and interest and direction of public school administrators. It is their League and they must give it the support it deserves.

School people will readily agree that prestige programs are inevitably supported by prestige leadership. This axiom is most evident with our Interscholastic League. The future indeed looks "bright" for League activities in Texas.



FLOYD D. MANRY

... Thanks League

Remembering Rewards

Among many lay people, some coaches, and many pupils, a current belief is that the principal reason for participating in athletic or academic activities is to acquire a jacket or a trophy, or to be honored at a banquet. This philosophy definitely should be re-evaluated. By going overboard with material awards, we are neglecting to emphasize the rewards of participation.

The attitude, "What can I get of material value?" must be replaced by the consideration, "What am I achieving by participating?"

Overemphasizing the importance of awards can result from adding a little more each year to the award or from trying to give something extra annually, thus eventually creating a Frankenstein monster. This procedure stresses the current economic theory of acquisition rather than the educational experience of participation.

While most coaches and sponsors believe in the educational values of athletic or literary competition, the awards program they advocate is often contrary to this conviction. This results from the misconception—namely, that the size or cost of the award has a direct relation to its value. This is not true. Its real value lies in the fact that it recognizes achievement. Consequently, the certificate will have more longtime value and will be treasured longer than the multicolored sports jackets now often given in many sports. Awards are like Christmas presents; the more important thing is not the cost but the thought.

While emphasis should be primarily on the reward, there is a place for awards in recognition of achievement. In Texas, the awards rule is lenient. For instance, no school letter may be awarded in Utah. Ten states permit schools to award only letters and, in most cases, medals for meet participation. In 24 states school awards are limited to values between \$1 and \$5. In Arizona and California, values may not exceed \$10, while in Prince Edward Island, only crests are recommended, with the association awarding a school banner.

Hey Referee, We Want You!

The game should come to the official. No official should seek a game or assignment. League heads, commissioners, school superintendents and coaches are always on the prowl for GOOD OFFICIALS.

Your work is the only press agent you need. If you hustle, apply the rules with common sense, extend every courtesy to all concerned, these gentlemen will seek you out in no time. Work every game as if it were the WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP GAME. Letter writers, lapel holders, persons bearing gifts, cookie pushers, are easily separated from the real article. Overexposure saturates the market. You may be able to oversell yourself, and when the chips are down, your salesmanship may suffer accordingly.

Do not place your friends on the hot seat. Do not take advantage of your friendship and ask them for recommendations. This must be an act all by itself without any outside pressures. Officiating is the last bulwark of our moral code. If assignments are placed on the same level as some of our modern business methods, our last frontier will be destroyed. If you seek an assignment by unethical means, you might as well insert a want ad in the newspapers and contract time on the radio and TV extolling the coaches about your ability to work a basketball game.

Sounds silly—yes it does and is. There are no short cuts to the top assignments. It takes a lot of hard work. Many may be called—but only a few are chosen.

Belton Team Still Winning

One of the finest compliments to the interschool athletic program which has come to the attention of the editor in recent years is the impressive record achieved by the 1958 championship basketball team of Belton. This team defeated New London 58-56 in a double-overtime, sudden-death game.

Eleven years later, the records of these young men fully justify claims made for the benefits of athletic competition. All twelve members of the team have earned college degrees, two having Ph.D.'s, one receiving a M.A., and an LL.D. and three acquiring Pharmacy degrees. They are now bank officials, proprietors of pharmacies, recreation directors, presidents of corporations, teachers in high school, or professors in college.

Years ago, Dr. Terman, in his research on exception students, proved that a good physique is usually accompanied by a good mind. Frequently, however, difficulty is encountered in motivating the athlete to do his best academically. Too few express admiration for scholastic accomplishment, while plaudits of fans often give the athlete the wrong impression.

It is evident that the fine leadership given by Coach Mac Birtchett directed these young men into pursuing academic achievement, as well as athletic honors. Through his efforts, Texas is richer with these fine citizens. The ultimate test of the success of a coach or sponsor comes through achievements of his students.

Coach Birtchett must certainly be proud of these young men: Calvin Hayes, Richard Inman, James Brantley, Billie Wilbanks, Dennis Watson, Willie Garner, Bernard Bartek, Tom Normand, Dale West, Bill Surghnor, Jarrell Hayes and Bill Baker.

The League offers its congratulations. We are proud to claim them as products of our program.

University Interscholastic League Directory

State Executive Committee: Dean Norris A. Hiett, chairman; Dr. H. A. Calkins, Dr. Lynn Wade McGraw, Dr. Enmette Redford, Dr. J. J. Villarreal, Byron Fullerton, Dr. Rhea H. Williams, Lynn F. Anderson, Bailey M. Marshall.

Legislative Council: C. C. Miller, Chairman; B. E. McCollum, Vice-Chairman; Sam Bryan, Foster Cook, Robert A. Cooper, W. O. Echols, A. G. Elder, Leslie O. Gandy, Lloyd E. Gilbert, Charles Harris, J. C. Hicks, Claud H. Kellam, George Mabe, James R. Phillips, Drew H. Reese, W. A. Reeves, Eugene Stoeber, G. E. Thompson, Kenneth Welsh, Odell Wilkes.

Director: Dr. Rhea H. Williams
Director of Athletics: Bailey M. Marshall
Director of Music: Dr. Nelson G. Patrick
Director of Journalism: Dr. Max R. Haddick
Director of Drama: Roy M. Brown

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Rhea H. WilliamsEditor
Max R. HaddickManaging Editor

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OFFICIAL NOTICES

DISTRICT COMPETITION DATES SCHEDULED

In order to provide free weekends for the music competitions, literary and academic competition in district meets this year has been restricted to two weekends: April 9-10-11 and April 16-17-18.

The intervening weekend includes the Easter vacation, April 4-5-6. Athletic events may be scheduled during this time, but no literary or academic competitions.

It will be noted that the science competition is also confined to the two weekends of April 9-10-11 and April 16-17-18.

PRESCRIBED MUSIC LIST

On page 6, Conference B-C, delete line 3. This paragraph should read: "Class B-C—Perform one number from the prescribed list designated as Class B-C, a second number from the same grade or higher grade and a march of the director's own selection."

Page 8—Grade III should read: (Class AA-CCC).

CORRECTION: PRESCRIBED MUSIC CORNET-TRUMPET SOLOS: Page 34: Class I Ellis 5771-W. Hooper's, Drawer C, Denton, Texas 76201

Page 35: Class III Ellis Mark 1-O Hooper's, Drawer C, Denton, Texas 76201

B-FLAT CLARINET QUARTETS: Page 54 Class III Delete: Oliver—"Lord Randall"EM MIXED CLARINET QUARTETS: Page 56 Class III Delete: Oliver—"Lord Randall"EM

SYNTHETIC TURF

Synthetic turf may be used for athletic fields, provided that schools with synthetic turf fields provide soccer shoes for visiting teams and an opportunity for at least one practice period during the week of the game.

SEGUIN HIGH SCHOOL

Seguin High School has been disqualified for district honors in basketball for the 1969-1970 season by action of the district executive for violation of the Basketball Plan.

SOUTH OAK CLIFF HIGH

South Oak Cliff of Dallas has been placed on probation in basketball for violation of the Boys' Baseball Code for the 1969-70 Basketball Season.

SCURRY-ROSSER HIGH

Scurry-Rosser High School is on probation in boys' basketball for a period of one year, 1969-1970.

ONE-ACT PLAY

The following high schools are suspended from One-Act Play participation for the 1969-70 school year for failure to participate in the 1968-69 One-Act Play Contest, after indicating their intention to do so. (Rule 1, C, page 68, "Constitution and Contest Rules"): Chester, Woodson, San Isidro, Follett, Dallas Roosevelt, and Kaufman.

RICHLAND HIGH

Richland High School Band (Birdville Independent School District, Fort Worth) disqualified for University Interscholastic League Music Competition for 1969-70 school year.

Benavides High School Band disqualified for 1968-69 and 1969-70 school years from Music Competition.

MUSIC LIST ADDENDUM

Addendum Prescribed Music List, 1967-1968-1969-1970 will become official on publication.

Percussion Solos and Ensembles, only those selections appearing in the Addendum will be official selection list.

Percussion lists that now appear in the Prescribed Music List, 1967-1968-1969-1970, are hereby deleted.

Five Brass, and Six or More Brass, only those selections appearing in the Addendum are the official lists.

Five Brass, and Six or More Brass, that now appear in the Prescribed Music List, 1967-1968-1969-1970, are hereby deleted.

SUNDOWN HIGH SCHOOL

Sundown High School has been placed on probation in football for 1968-1970 a year, 1970 and 1970-71 seasons by the district executive committee for violation of the Football Plan.

'Take Thirteen' Pamphlet Tells League Goals

"Take Thirteen Minutes" is a pamphlet designed to give every coach, sponsor and administrator a better understanding of the Interscholastic League.

Distribution of this pamphlet to school board members, members of the booster club, or any group in the community will help the public understand clearly what the Interscholastic League stands for and how its program works. This is to the advantage of the member schools as well as to the League itself.

This publication may be purchased from the League office for 10 cents a copy, 75 cents a dozen or \$5 per hundred. Members soon will receive an order form which may be used to obtain copies of this pamphlet to distribute to school personnel and to citizens of the community.



Tradition Cited

She attributes her successes to tradition and to the sponsor who preceded her, Mrs. Thelma Pierce, who chalked up Carroll's first two All-Americans.

"Mrs. Pierce sponsored yearbooks for 25 years, and she made the staff do the things that the rating services recommend," she said. "The kids are proud of their record and strive to keep it up. It's just the way things are done around the office now. You work on something until the editors think it's good enough and until I think it's good enough."

Another asset Mrs. Walraven seeks is good editors. She chooses them on the basis of enthusiasm and willingness to keep at a project



ALTERNATE WINNER—Houston's Memorial High School won second place honors in the 1969 Conference AAAA State One-Act Play Contest with their production *Mannequin's Demise*. Pictured above are Doug McLean, Patti Nommensen, and Robin Leary. The play was directed by Mrs. Gayle Lyon.

'That Blankety-Blank Woman' Spurs Yearbook Excellence

By LINDA COVER

Mrs. Marjorie Walraven, sponsor of the Anchor yearbook of Mary Carroll High School, Corpus Christi, watched in despair as five school football players took an impromptu mudbath to prepare for a post-season picture.

She had told the boys to wet their faces to give a realistic sweaty look for the camera, but unfortunately they had found a mudhole before a water fountain.

After the pictures were taken, an emissary from the staff offered apologies to the coaches, who had some uniform-cleaning to do. "That's all right," a coach grumbled. "We know it's not your fault. It's that blankety-blank woman."

Mild-Mannered Teacher

"That blankety-blank" woman—actually a mild-mannered if sometimes nervous journalism teacher—is in her ninth year of overcoming obstacles to yearbook production. Under her supervision, the Anchor, currently serving a 1,900-member student body, consistently has been rated with the cream of the nation's high school crop.

A tally of Anchor awards reads somewhat like a list of Howard Hughes' assets. Mrs. Walraven's first three books (1961, 1962, 1963) and another in 1965 were ranked All-American by the National Scholastic Press Association. The other four books received First Class ratings, one step lower.

Since 1966, the Anchor has earned an A-plus rating from the National School Yearbook Association. The book has been graded by the Columbia Scholastic Press Association since 1964 and has been rated as First Place each year.

All-Texas Annually

In state competition, Walraven-sponsored books have been designated All-Texas every year, and the 1963 and 1965 books were state co-champions.

The Anchor staff has chalked up winners despite a variety of trials. In 1965, for example, the staff was hard at 1 a.m. in the throes of final deadline.

Outside the office, a few boys were taking a break that turned out to be a true fracture—of the leg of a 250-pound football-playing staff member. He had broken the leg in spring training but did not know it until he punted a piece of bouncy candy that night.

Thousands of Casts

Even splintered bones didn't stop progress. Staffers helped him home, where he had a pair of crutches on hand from breaking the other leg not long before, and returned with the toast: "To Paul, and his thousands of casts."

That year also, a batch of photographs washing in the darkroom basin clogged the drain like dead leaves over a street grate, engulfing the whole darkroom in one murky flash flood.

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Another asset Mrs. Walraven seeks is good editors. She chooses them on the basis of enthusiasm and willingness to keep at a project

until it is done. Many editors have come from the ranks of student leaders. "I've been very fortunate in having someone dumb enough to want to do it every year. They have all been willing and able," she said.

Ability Reflected

Their ability has been shown not only by the high ratings on books but also in pre-editorship prizes and post-editorship jobs. The 1966 editor, Paul Hover, placed first in yearbook planning at the summer Trinity University workshop before he took over his job. The 1968 editor Ricki Grett placed third.

Three Walraven alumni went on to edit the Del Mar College Cruiser and earned such prizes as an All-American rating in 1964 and the Texas Junior College Press Association Sweepstakes Award in 1966. The current Irving High School yearbook sponsor is a Walraven-ex.

The veteran sponsor came to Carroll in 1960 after a year of teaching fifth grade. She had been teaching language arts and history in junior high school until an enrollment drop put her in elementary school.

She did not consider herself an elementary teacher by "training or temperament" and jumped at the chance to take Mrs. Pierce's place when the latter resigned. She holds a bachelor of arts in journalism and a master of arts in history from Texas A&I University.

Expanded Responsibilities

Until the fall of 1966, she handled only the Anchor staff and taught American history. In that year, she took on the responsibilities of the student newspaper, the Carroll, and dropped the history. "In the long run, it's better to have them both," she said. "It's no easier on me but I don't have the pressures of academic classes as well as publications."

Until that year, "annual" classes were informal. Now, lectures and tests are included in the classes, which comprise both yearbook and newspaper staff members. The Anchor has approximately 12 staff members plus photographers, but 39 persons are in the journalism class.

During the past few years, Mrs. Walraven has noticed several changes in yearbook trends. "Yearbooks in general have much better layout now," she said. "The biggest developments in the last few years have been the Mondrian and mosaic styles. They require much more imaginative layout than the style of filling every inch of space like we did in the early books."

1965 Was Traditional

She considers the 1965 Anchor a transitional book for the school, for that year the editor experimented with extensive use of unusual picture arrangements and with leaving wide open spaces of white in unlikely places.

"Today I show my classes this book and point out the flaws in layout. They say, 'Oh, how horrible,' and ask, 'What kind of rating did it get?' It always gets to me to have to tell them, 'Oh, it got an All-American.'"

No Charisma??

Mrs. Walraven doesn't believe she has any special charisma. "I don't know how I teach them, but the way I do whatever I do is to keep everything for real. There is not much Mickey Mouse work. Everything the kids do is supposedly for publication. I don't know if it helps or hurts."

"If you give a lot of outside work, you run the risk of being like every school class. I try to keep them more enthusiastic. I don't get as much as I'd like to over to all the

people, but the ones on top learn by doing."

Among her cardinal rules is re-writing. Many a prospective headline or copy block is bounced back to the writer with a shake of the head and instructions to try again.

"Do or die" for a good picture is also a Walraven method. Last fall she took a non-credit photography course herself and tried to take pictures at football games. After getting "nothing useable," she left it to the staff photographers. "I nearly got killed," she said. "I'd get rather nervous when the plays came near me."

Staged Picture

The 1968 editor wanted a color picture of a "run-through," one of the poster paper spirit signs through which football players and cheerleaders come bursting to heighten spirit at games. Football season turned up only double exposures, so a scene was staged at a former airfield in the area.

Half a dozen team members showed up, as well as several cheerleaders bearing a huge run-through splashed with spirit symbols in bright temper paint.

When the crew arrived, the wind was whooshing as it does at the back of a bus. Hoping to protect the poster, someone poked tiny holes in it to let the air through, but the holes yawned into diagonal rips. By the time the first picture was shot, rain was dripping slowly but effectively over the whole scene.

Sheer Futility

"We did not use the picture," Mrs. Walraven sighed. "However, I said I was going to have it mounted and hung up over my desk. It was an example of sheer futility."

Mrs. Walraven is responsible for even more than putting out 1,000 yearbooks a term and one newspaper issue every two weeks. She also sponsors the school's Quill & Scroll chapter, escorts the whole gang to the publishing house and to yearbook conventions and work-shops, and supervises the staff production of a melodrama.

The reason for reviving the melodrama in 1966 is simple: "We needed money."

Staffers write the script and make many of the costumes for the promotional production. This fall the performance raked in \$280.

Chaotic Effort

"Both the dress rehearsal and the performance are chaotic," the sponsor said. "The shows succeed because kids will pay 25 cents to see almost anything to get out of class."

At home, Mrs. Walraven has a husband Bill, police reporter for the Corpus Christi Caller-Times, three children (one of whom is on the Anchor staff this year), and a 15-pound registered chihuahua named Zero ("whose papers may or may not have been forged.")

Deadlines Are Crises

Mrs. Walraven shares the dictum that "Deadlines are hell," and ranks them with uncooperative faculty members as the worst trials of the job. She admits she threatens to quit at every one and take up teaching government, but when the pressure subsides, she remembers that the job has certain rewards besides the paycheck.

"It does have satisfactions," she said. "I especially like the lasting contacts with students. I get to work with them more closely than in a normal classroom."

"It always hits me wrong when teachers call high school students 'the children.' They are not children even though they're not mature adults. If you treat them like they're people, they'll react well."

High School Press



Press Contests Now Separate

By DR. MAX R. HADDICK
UIL Journalism Director

At last year's meeting of the League Legislative Council a number of journalism contests were changed. This was done at the recommendation of many journalism teachers, newspaper sponsors, my son, my wife, and the Texas Association of journalism directors. I believe that all the changes will help to improve our work, newspapers, teaching, looks and disposition. Some folks say that the abolition of the copyreading contest alone will take ten years off the age of many sponsors. If it does, that young lady who called on me last week is going to be in need of chaperon when she goes to her class.

Here are some changes that will be made:

In the League journalism contests all events will be separate with individuals advancing in each. For instance, there will be a top student advancing in news writing, one in feature writing, one in editorial writing and one in headline writing. These could number four, but if one student won tops in two or more events, the number advancing to the next meet would be fewer.

Copyreading Dies

To repeat, the copyreading contest is defunct, abolished, done away with, expurgated, erased, and shall not be held at any level.

To those who still want the copyreading contest, you may ask in future years that it be reinstated, but not this year.

District Contests Recommended

It is highly recommended that all districts conduct journalism contests. This will give student added competition, cut down on travel, and help solve the congestion problem at the regional sites. The district contest is not mandatory—it is recommended.

Headlines Contest Growing

The headline contest will be expanded to include a greater number and wider variety of headlines to be done. In the past there have been three headlines to write. In the coming contests there will be from six to ten, depending on the complexity of the stories involved.

News writing Changes

The news writing contest will be the same as always at the district and regional contests. At the State Meet the news writing contest will be a press conference type competition. Each State Meet News writing competitor will be given a biographical data sheet on our "Newsmaker" or VIP. There will be a press conference with each competitor allowed to question the subject. Then the competitors will write their stories and the judges will pick the winners.

Yearbooks

The Texas Association of Journalism Directors made a number of recommendations concerning yearbooks, but none were passed. The TAJD asked the following:

1. That yearbooks be admitted to full membership upon payment of fees, and given full voting privileges.
2. That a criticism service for yearbooks be established upon the same system and fee schedule as now available to newspapers.
3. That a rating service for yearbooks be established, on the same basis as the present newspaper rating service.

The Council rejected these proposals, but voted to have the Publications Committee investigate the need for and the possibilities of a yearbook workshop, preferably to be held in August on the campus of The University of Texas at Austin. This workshop should be designed to be of maximum value to new staffers.

The committee will report to the November meeting of the council.

Mail Will Come

In a mailing now being prepared by my indefatigable secretary, Mrs. Rachel Leano, I will give a full discussion of the changes in contest and the yearbook situation—that is if my indefatigable secretary doesn't get too tired.

My last column must have been something special, judging from all the calls, cards and letters. Soon as I can get caught up on my loafing I'm going to read it.

More than 200 have already joined ILPC, with more coming in every day. Looks as if it will be another record year.

School Paper Revenue Study Now Available

"Business policies and Procedures of High School Newspapers" is now available in the ILPC-DeWitt Reddick Library.

This Quill and Scroll study, directed by Laurence R. Campbell of Florida State University, surveys the financial status, expenditures, circulation, advertising, and other revenue sources of high school newspapers.

"To determine what the current business policies and procedures of high school newspapers are in the United States" was the purpose of the study which used a sample of 616 high schools. A general conclusion was that "many high schools have not solved the problem of financing their newspapers."

Ilpc Officers Say

Scholarships Available If You Look

By TONI RISTOM

ILPC Secretary

For most of you who are planning to attend college (and I hope all of you are) a scholarship would probably come in handy. And although you may not know it they aren't as hard to get as you might imagine.

Each year scholarships go unused simply because no one applies for them. For example, anyone placing first, second or third in a UIL regional contest is eligible to compete for a scholarship, but many event winners never apply.

Many Grants

Most colleges have scholarship funds or a student loan program or both. The University of Texas alone offers well over 100 different scholarships to worthy students through foundations and individuals. Other schools have similar programs. Also, some professional organizations offer scholarships through the universities.

Work Scholarships

In addition to these there are "work and aid" scholarships. Under this set-up a student does jobs around the school such as library or secretarial work, grading exams or manning the press bureau in return for his tuition. For those interested in a journalism major some positions on the college newspaper are paid ones enabling the student to pay for his expenses while he learns.

In order to find out exactly what scholarships the college you are now considering offers, check your college catalog, see your high school guidance counselor, or write to the dean of admissions, registrar's office or the dean of the department in which you are interested.



REBELS RAID TITLE—Robert E. Lee Rebels from Midland took the 1969 Conference AAAA State volleyball championship. Pictured are, front row, l-r, Paula Ellis, Debbie Reynolds, Terry Barnes, Rachelle Culbertson, Norma Stegall. Second row, l-r, Manager Cynthia Nance, Cathy Robertson, Darla Cook, Ginger Burfiend, Janice Stanford, Debby Hand, Susan Glaze and Coach Jan Briggs.



LOBOETTES TAKE STATE—Monahans' Loboettes won first place in Conference AAA volleyball competition. They are, front row, l-r, Juanita Oyerbides, Shelley Strawn, Debra Hare, and Cecilia Falcon. Second row, l-r, Maria Vijil, Kathie McDaniel, Kim Watson, Sonja Pittman, Kathy McKnight and Coach Juanice Hudson.



BLACK HAWKS WIN AGAIN—Black Hawks from Phillips placed first in State AA Volleyball for the second year in a row. Shown are, front row, l-r, Kathy Williams, Jane Little, Glenna Hendrickson, and Gayle Sewell. Second row, l-r, Managers Carol Gohlke and Vickie Reed, Rhonda Thompson, Nikki Tisdale, Jill Wendell, Elaine Clark, Kay Crockett and Coach Demetra Trather.



COWGIRLS REPEAT VICTORY—The Plains Cowgirls repeated their 1968 Conference A State volleyball championship in 1969. Pictured are, front row, l-r, Lou Ella Turner, Dianne Fitzgerald, Judy Smith, Sue Spencer and Joyce Warren. Second row, l-r, Manager Gail Ancinic, Charlene Gayle, Linda Recer, Phyllis Krieg, Peggy Rushing, Jo Ann Kerrick, Caroline Wilmeth, and Coach Wanda Armstrong.

Postscripts On Athletics

Rule Changes Result Of Idea And Action

By BAILEY M. MARSHALL
Athletic Director

The University Interscholastic League belongs to the member schools and it is a product of their making. The constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations reflect careful thought, experience and judgment on how activities should be regulated and controlled for interscholastic competition. Few would agree with every rule, but none can deny they represent the present judgment of the total membership and are subject to revision and change as the membership sees fit.

League Organization

Any public school in Texas below collegiate rank that is under the jurisdiction of and receives apportionment from the Education Agency is eligible for membership. (Exception: schools for defectives and correctives.)

The District Executive Committee is composed of superintendents or their designated administrators from member schools. Each participating school shall have at least one vote. The District Executive Committee's duties are to enforce all rules and regulations and to settle all disputes and all questions of eligibility arising inside the district.

Legislative Council

The Legislative Council members are elected by the superintendents of the member schools. The members of the council may be superintendents, principals or county superintendents. There is one elected from each region (four regions) of the state in each classification (five classifications). (Total of 20 members.)

The State Executive Committee is appointed from the faculty and staff of The University of Texas at Austin by the president. Its primary duty is to interpret officially the *Constitution and Contest Rules* and to decide finally all disputes falling within its jurisdiction.

Process of Rule Formation

An idea for a rule or policy is normally conceived at the school level. It may be an idea from a coach, a principal, a superintendent or a group of these individuals. This idea is often communicated to other school people in various organizations for further refinement, approval and support. A committee from these school-related organizations or a superintendent may present this idea to the Legislative Council. (In some cases they present their concept to the Athletic Committee or other committees derived from the Legislative Council.)

The Legislative Council, after discussion or after hearing a report of a study by a committee, acts on the proposal. The recommended rule is presented to member schools for vote, if it is a major rule change which involves a penalty. If it is a policy change which does not involve a penalty, the Legislative Council has the power to recommend the change to the State Executive Committee for action. Some rules that are approved for a vote are opposed by the Council, but in these instances the Council feels the decision on the rule should be left to the member schools.

Administrators Vote

Ballots are then sent to the superintendents of all the member schools. The superintendent must sign the ballot for it to be official. In many larger school districts (containing several high schools) the vote is left to the principal in charge of the participating school. All ballots are returned to the administrative office of the League, counted and approved by the Executive Committee.

If an eligibility rule is passed, one year must elapse before it is effected. If it is a regulation or rule other than an eligibility rule that is approved, the rule or regulation goes into effect Sept. 1 of the next school year. The directors of the League give their opinions on the interpretation of the rule. In rare instances, the State Executive Committee will issue an interpretation upon a written request from a District Executive Committee. Normally the committee will not give an official interpretation unless in adjudication of a case.

Why Problems?

As democratic as this process sounds, why the problems? The organization, The University Interscholastic League, would be classified as a mutual benefit organization. (1—pg. 46). As Michels points out in his study of organizations of this type, many members become apathetic. (3—pp. 37-41). Due to the lack of interest of some, and the interest and drive for power of others, the League (or any similar organization) becomes ruled by a few. One needs only to be cognizant of the member schools around him to see this in evidence.

Many don't vote or seldom take an active part in League legislation. At the same time, if a rule is passed the majority don't like or a rule becomes obsolete, the apathetic members wake up. Gouldner, in an article in the *American Political Science Review* calls this the "iron law of democracy." (2—pp. 496-507). This tends to keep a mutual benefit organization a democratic one. The administration or the interested members can go just as far as the silent members will let them. When this point is reached the silent become quite vociferous and swing the tide around.

Active Members Best

The League administrators would like nothing more than to have all members active. This would be democracy at its best. Fewer crises would arise and the majority would be pleased with the proposed legislation.

Since the above stated concepts regarding mutual benefit organizations have been empirically tested, it is not likely the League membership will change their behavior either. The League office will be consistently interested and active, and we hope all affiliated school members will be active participants at all times—not waiting until a crisis arises before they speak up.

Blau, Peter and Scott, Richard. *Formal Organizations*. Chandler Publishing Company, San Francisco, pp. 46.

Gouldner, Alvin W. "Metaphysical Paths and the Theory of Bureaucracy." *American Political Science Review*, 49, 1955, pp. 496-507.

Michels, Robert. *Political Parties*. Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois, 1949, pp. 37-41.



LONGHORNS TRIUMPH—Buena Vista Longhorns from Imperial took the Conference B State title. They are, front row, l-r, Debra Hampton, Helen Eparaz, Nirma Dominguez, Estella Garcia and Joy Zeitler. Second row, l-r, Manager Amanda Armendariz, Eloisa Lascano, Peggy Bowman, Brenda Borron and Coach Wayne Dolan.

UIL Planning Clinics On Girls' Basketball

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 the game.

The clinic schedule is as follows:

- Nov. 1—Incarnate Word College, San Antonio
- Nov. 1—Texas A&I University, Kingsville
- Nov. 1—East Texas State University, Commerce
- Nov. 1—Stephenville F. Austin University, Nacogdoches
- Nov. 8—Texas Woman's University, Denton

Head Butting Is For Goats

'Spear' Tackling May Bring Sudden Death or Paralysis

Most coaches, physicians, and sports officials join the American Medical Association in calling for an end to football "spearing"—the use of the head as a battering ram. It is dangerous, both for the spearer and for the person he hits.

Football authorities called for coaches to emphasize correct, head-up blocking and tackling, and for strict enforcement of rules against spearing.

Notre Dame football coach, Ara Parseghian, said, "I can't begin to tell of the number of clinics where I have lectured on the (spearing) problem. We don't teach this at Notre Dame; and over the year, I have done everything within my power to influence others to coach against it."

A tackler can inflict tremendous punishment by driving his helmet into an opposing ball carrier. Moreover, he endangers himself, because his head and neck take the force of the blow. Serious injury and even death have resulted from damage to brain areas or the spinal cord.

Correct Tackling

In correct head-up tackling, the player uses his shoulders, arms, and chest to stop the ball carrier. In a "spear" or "butt tackle," he drives into his opponent with his head. By spearing, the tackler may prevent the ball carrier from advancing a few extra inches—if he tackles him. With his head down, however, he not only risks serious injury, but is more likely to miss the tackle because he has a harder time seeing where he's going.

"Many neurosurgeons are appalled by coaches permitting or even deliberately teaching the devastating techniques of 'spearing,' 'stick-

blocking,' and 'head-butting,'" said Richard C. Schneider, M.D., an Ann Arbor, Mich., neurosurgeon and member of the AMA Committee on the Medical Aspects of Sports.

60-Second Death

He pointed out that death may be only 30 to 60 seconds away if the blood vessels draining the brain are damaged by a heavy blow, or if hemorrhaging begins within the brain.

In the neck, the spinal cord is approximately the size of a man's ring finger. Lying within the bony spinal canal, it is an easy victim of bruising or cutting if neck vertebrae or cervical discs are forced out of place, Dr. Schneider said.

Such an injury may result in death or permanent paralysis of arms and legs and loss of bladder and bowel control. Thirty such cases were reported during the football seasons of 1959 through 1964, he said.

"Strict enforcement by officials of the rule against 'spearing' is important," said Donald B. Stocum, M.D., chairman of the AMA committee and orthopedic consultant to the University of Oregon football team. "While every infraction may not be discernible, those that are should be rigorously penalized—particularly those that occur on second impact when a runner already has been tackled."

Primary Problem

"The primary problem is the present coaching technique of 'butt' tackling or blocking. It is impossible for the rules committee to legislate 'coaching techniques,'" said O. B. Murphy, M.D., Lexington, Ky., University of Kentucky team phy-

By RHEA H. WILLIAMS

Do you remember when C. C. Miller, now associate superintendent at Dallas, played football, basketball, and baseball in Covington High School?

Miller's interest in athletics continued through college, and he broadened his horizons by participating in intercollegiate debate. He acquired a Bachelor of Science degree from North Texas State University and a Master of Arts from Texas Technological College. A member of Phi Delta Kappa, he has done graduate work at The University of Texas, The University of Colorado, and the Southern Methodist University.

Coming to Dallas first in 1930 and serving as teacher for several years and then for almost 20 years as principal and finally as administrator, he has been with the Dallas Public Schools for 39 years.

Community Interests

The fact that Miller is a member of the Oak Cliff Kiwanis Club and of the Masonic Lodge Reflects his interest in the community at large. He has also been a member and Sunday School teacher at Tyler Street Methodist Church. He is also a member and former president of the School Administrators Club, was formerly on the President's Ad-

visory Committee on schools and on a similar committee for the governor.

He has been elected chairman of District IX of the State Committee of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, is a member of the Commission of Secondary Schools, of the Standards Committee, and of the Appeals Committee. In 1966, he served as president of the Dallas Teachers Credit Union. In 1964, he appeared in *Who's Who in American Education*.

C. C. Miller married Helen Wilkins, from Krum, Texas, and they have two daughters, Mrs. Kirk (Peggy) Kuykendall and Mrs. Gilbert (Marilyn) Prud'homme, both now living in Austin with their families.

League Legislator

Fellow administrators elected Miller as chairman of the University Interscholastic League's Legislative Council for the 1969-70 school

year. Having participated in League competition in high school, he also directed extracurricular activities for many years as an administrator with the Dallas schools. Miller has this to say about the Interscholastic League:

"As a student, I participated in League activities, both athletic and academic and, since graduation, have been active as a teacher, sponsor and administrator of such competition. The League is the finest organization of its type in the world and is the one major organization of the public schools which is completely controlled by the public school administrators of the state. It is democratically administered and The University of Texas should be congratulated on its support of the League's fine program. Students participating in League activities are receiving basic training in setting and achieving an objective, which prepares them for responsible, intelligent adult citizenship."



Dallas Educator won letters in football, basketball and baseball.

24 Years a UIL Meet Director

A&I Prof. Eldon D. Brinley Enthusiastic About Contests

By BILL HOLMES

KINGSVILLE—Well before any of this year's UIL participants were born, Dr. E. N. Jones, then president of Texas College of Arts and Industries, asked his Health Physical Education Department chairman to direct Region IV-2A Interscholastic League competition.

That was in 1947. Since then the school has become Texas A&I University, but the HPE chairman is still Dr. Eldon D. Brinley, and he's enthusiastically looking forward to directing his 24th consecutive regional meet in 1970.

Eager To Serve

"Dr. Jones didn't have to twist my arm," Brinley recalls. "Although I had never lived in Texas before, I was completely familiar with the wonderful reputation of the University Interscholastic League. I was more than willing to be a part of it."

Brinley's success in handling UIL competition may stem partly from the fact that he knows interscholastic competition from the side of the competitor as well as that of the administrator.

Experienced In Contests

During his high school days at Pleasant Grove, Utah, Brinley was an all-round competitor in literary and athletic events. He took part in debate, school plays, and opera while still finding time to win 13 letters—in basketball, baseball, and track. The school had no football team.

Brinley has strong proof that literary and athletic activities don't interfere with grades. He was valedictorian at Pleasant Grove.

Eleven-Letterman

At Brigham Young University it was much the same. When Brinley graduated in 1931, he received the Efficiency Medal (equivalent to being salutatorian) despite gaining 11 varsity letters—in tennis, basketball, and football—and playing several instruments with musical organizations.



Dr. ELDON D. BRINLEY
... Eleven-Letter Man.

"Maybe a person who takes part in varied activities learns to budget his time" Brinley offers as an explanation as to how a busy student keeps up his grades.

All-America Honor

Among Brinley's honors were making all-America as a forward in basketball and all-Rocky Mountain Conference as a football tackle—the latter honor despite not even playing the game in high school. He's credited in Utah basketball circles with inventing the one-hand push shot in the late 1920's, at a time anything except a two-handed short or a lay-up usually resulted in a player's being jerked from the game by his coach.

Varied Interests

Versatility still keynotes Brinley. He has his own private flying license, has served as president of American Cancer Society for Kieberg County as well as serving with the Tuberculosis Association and presiding over the USO Council. He plays the violin in the A&I Civic Symphony and is committee chairman of Boy Scout Troop 63.

Two special reasons for Brinley's

Scouting activity are sons Denny 12 and Derry 11. He and Mrs. Brinley are also the parents of a daughter—10-year-old Lori Gay.

Bike Riding Hobby

Besides taking part in Scouting, Brinley both relaxes and keeps in condition by riding a bicycle to and from the A&I campus. The bike helps him keep up with construction of a gymnasium due to be completed in April, 1970.

Brinley, who gained an M.A. degree from University of Southern California in 1939, earned a Ed.D. from New York University in 1944.

Professional Activities

Brinley's professional organizations include the Texas Academy of Science, National Education Association, Texas State Teachers Association, the American Association of Health Physical Education and Recreation, the Texas AHPER, the Texas Association of College Teachers, the American Schools Health Association, the American Recreation Society, the American Association for Advancement of Science, the American Recreation Society, and the American Camping Association.

Formerly a member of the Utah National Guard and a lieutenant in the U. S. Naval Reserves during and after World War II, Brinley is a member of the American Legion. He's also in the Kingsville Lions Club.

Before coming to Texas A&I in 1946 Brinley had served as coach and teacher at Ammon High School, Idaho Falls, Idaho, and at Soda Springs High School, Idaho; athletic director and instructor at Snow College, Ephraim, Utah; assistant physical director, Brooklyn Central YMCA; assistant professor at State Teachers College, Montclair, N. J.; and superintendent of recreation, Great Neck, N. Y. He also has directed summer camps.

Music Matters

76 Trombones! Heck, We Got Thousands

By NELSON G. PATRICK

With this school year, we begin the largest music contest that probably ever has been held in the United States. Sept. 1, we had 1,318 schools registered, and basing our percentages on the increases in the last three years, we will have over 400,000 students participating this year. Of these 400,000, approximately 41,900 will earn a Division I. There will be more than 1,000 large group awards made. The contests will require 56 days employing approximately 900 judges.

These figures in themselves are neither astounding nor startling, and in many respects complement the work done by the music educators. A study of statistical results of solo-ensemble contests indicate that three out of every four entered in the contest received a Division I medal. Whether or not this is a true indication as to the ability of these youngsters is something only you can answer; and, if this is a problem, only you can solve it by instructing the judges to use discretion and educational standards concomitant with the event.

Scheduling

There does appear to be a problem in handling the numbers and the size indicated above. These problems arise from inexperienced contest administrators and from failing to study the total school schedules. We can never lose sight of the fact that there are many worthwhile, and most of them essential, school activities that are most important to the development and socialization of Texas' youth. Most of these activities, like music, have developed through the social needs of a people in a highly technological society.

You know, and I know, that music is important to the spiritual and social well-being of our total community, but we have to arrive at a satisfactory scheduling mechanism so that the child will not be denied of those things that are important to him now and in the future.

Contest Proliferation

Fifty-six days is nearly six working weeks out of the school year if these contests were held on school time. This can accumulate into thousands of individual school day losses. Fortunately, most music contests are scheduled for the weekend; but, in doing so, this has forced other activities to move back into the week. We need to take a hard look at our contests to determine whether or not we have dead wood that can be trimmed. We need to determine whether or not we can streamline our contests to be in line with our highly technological age.

Judges in general seem to think that entirely too many students go to the contests in solos and ensembles unprepared. It would appear that such procedure is uneducational and quite likely to lead to a misconception of the real values of music.

At the State Solo Contest, the quality is steadily improving, but there is every indication that the ensemble participants have given very little rehearsal time, study and practice to their performance. State Solo judges are often reluctant even to hear some of these groups perform after hearing the first two or three measures.

Qualified Judges

To me, the biggest problem we face is that of securing a sufficient number of qualified judges to adjudicate the number of contests listed above. Can we assume that of the approximately 1,200 music directors participating in the contests, 900 of them are qualified as to education, experience and knowledge of the literature to adjudicate fairly in these contests?

Maybe fairness is a poor choice of words. Could these judges, some of them having very limited experience, adjudicate and write comments that would contribute to the musical-educational growth of the students? Again, this is a question that cannot be answered from this office. It is one that only you can answer.

1968-69 Music Results Show Ratings Topheavy

EVENT	Total Participation	Number of Entries	RATING	I	II	III	IV	V
BAND, OR- CHESTRA, CHORAL	250,810	2,312	33.11%	34.67%	23.47%	7.36%	1.39%	
SOLOS	24,711	24,711	39.01	39.86	17.06	3.38	0.68	
EN- SEMBLES	54,747	10,261	40.51	37.80	17.59	3.42	0.67	
TOTALS	330,268	37,784	33.98	38.92	17.68	3.69	0.73	

Reject Professional Principles Says Director of Amateur Athletics

By DR. RHEA H. WILLIAMS

UIL Director

The long shadows of professional athletics are gradually extending their tentacles into the philosophy of many school and lay personnel. The foundation and philosophy of amateur educational athletics are being confused by the barrage of publicity generated by professional athletics. There are three basic principles of educational amateur athletics where the professional viewpoint appears to be making inroads.

Professional Principles

The three principles are:
(1) The viewpoint of laymen, school personnel, and students, relative to attitudes towards game officials;
(2) The principle of producing a spectacle rather than concentrating on the education aspects of athletics and;
(3) Crass commercialism in the selling of the product, regardless of the effect it may have upon youth and the amateur program.

Different Attitudes

The attitude of professional athletes towards game officials is well known. All one has to do is turn on his TV and watch the physical and emotional expressions of dismay and disbelief at calls made by officials.

There is seldom a professional football, basketball, or baseball game where there are not some undesirable works spoken, some fist-cuffs between players, and eviction of players from games because of unsportsmanlike conduct. The profes-

sional viewpoint is to make the game interesting to attract paying customers, and they seem to feel that alterations between game officials and players creates fan interest.

Amateur Standards

There is no place in educational amateur athletics for such conduct by players, coaches, or fans. The purpose of educational athletics is to train athletes to control their tempers, to accept decisions of game officials without protest, to be good citizens and to demonstrate good sportsmanship. These are traits which, if lost in the high school program, will leave such a void that it would be difficult to justify athletics in high school as an educational activity.

High school administrators and coaches must not forget that games should be played for the student, the school, and the community in such a way as to develop desirable, ethical, character traits in the players.

Spectacles

Selling tickets is a primary requirement of professional athletics. The high school school amateur educational program should never be promoted and developed as a commercial production. The main focus always must be the welfare of the student, the student body, and the educational program of the school.

Athletics should be only a part of the school. True, an integral part, but it should never receive more than its due emphasis in the school curriculum. The school band, the pep squad, and other related activities can be a vital part of the education scene if they are properly directed. The difficulty comes when student organizations and athletes are used to the detriment of the entire student body and the school program. There is a tendency which must be avoided by our high schools, which is to imitate professional athletics by producing spectacular emotional events.

Educational Versus Commercial

Professional teams are fast selling their very "soul" to television and other media for money. The mass media have insisted and directed that schedules and game breaks be rearranged for their convenience; that exorbitant salaries be paid to attract players to join specific league teams to gain greater viewer prestige, and are making other demands to obtain the best television contracts. Professional teams have no limitations on sponsors and a large majority of their subscribers are cigarette and beer firms. These programs are fed into the homes throughout America, where the youth of our country are constantly besieged with the propaganda that beer and cigarettes are essential to the good life. The correlation is left in the youth's mind that beer and cigarettes are inductive to enjoying athletics, and are not detrimental to good health and athletic training habits. This subtle propaganda is having its effect and should receive serious consideration by all coaches, and school administrators.

Books & Magazines

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE: THE GREAT REPORTERS AND THEIR TIMES—By John Hohenberg. Columbia University Press, New York, 1964. Paperback \$2.95.
The foreign correspondent was born of necessity. The public reacted favorably to any paper that carried foreign news, and all papers felt the pressure to provide news. This book traces the origin and development of the whole system of international news coverage. It is colorful, historically significant, and fascinating. Excellent reading would be of great value to any student of journalism, particularly to any considering a career in international news coverage. MRH.

A TOWER IN BABEL: A HISTORY OF BROADCASTING IN THE UNITED STATES 1923-1968—By Erik Barnouw. Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016. \$5.50.
This is the first of three volumes which will tell the story of radio and television. From Guglielmo Marconi's first wireless messages on his family estate in 1895 to the present.
This book tells of the frantic development of radio, beginning in the wild days of no regulation, no holds-barred broadcasting. It traces the development of broadcasting through all its stages, using as examples the great pioneers of radio.
A good reference book for the school library. MRH.

THE SUPREME COURT ON FREEDOM OF THE PRESS—By William A. Hachten. Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa, 1968. \$9.90.
No student can become a qualified journalist without a basic understanding of the free press and the freedom to publish. The age-old struggle between freedom of the press and censorship has given rise to a multitude of cases and a diversity of opinions.
This book is a compilation of supreme court cases involving the freedom to publish. In 70 excerpted opinions the book provides a deep understanding of the legal climate under which mass media operate today.
This is a basic law-of-the-press reference book. MRH.

THEATRE BACKSTAGE FROM A to Z, by Warren C. Lombardy. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London.
This interesting little book is as the title suggests a good collection of information on the history and present day practice of the theatre backstage. It is written from a knowledgeable point of view and will be of value to the teacher and students in the process of producing plays.

LAYOUT by F. W. Hills, Sterling Publishing Co. Inc., New York, New York, 1966. The actual title of the book is COMPLETE INTRODUCTION to Fundamentals

of Layout for Newspaper and Magazine Advertising, for Page Design of Publications and Brochures. After that you don't need a review.

The title tells what is explained in the book. It has brief descriptions and numerous illustrations.
A DICTIONARY OF USAGE AND STYLE by Roy H. Copperud. Hawthorn Books, Inc., New York, New York, 1964.
This is the closest thing to a thesaurus without becoming one. Excellent for the classroom and journalism editing table, it even gives slang terms and their origins.
When used properly it can be most helpful in any writing situation.

THE PHOTO AND ITS USE IN YEARBOOK JOURNALISM by Irving Lloyd. American Yearbook Co., Topeka, Kansas, 1969.
Primarily with pictures Lloyd demonstrates the many printing techniques available to the yearbook staff. He shows types of graphic designs and explains how they are achieved.
Examples are given of the importance of cropping, typography and basic picture ideas. This is a useful reference book for creative ideas.

MODERN SPORTSWRITING by Gelfand and Heath. The Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa, 1969.
Gelfand and Heath tell exactly how to write every type of sports story possible. Examples of most are included.
They also give a glossary of terms for each of the sports discussed.

THE YEARBOOK EDITOR'S WORKBOOK by James Magner. Midwest Publishing Co., Birmingham, Mich.
As a past yearbook editor, all the YEARBOOK EDITOR'S WORKBOOK will do is double your work. Most yearbook publishers furnish publications similar to this book. It might help an editor organize, but most of it would be duplication.

LOOK AND LIFE AS GUIDES FOR THE SUCCESSFUL YEARBOOK EDITOR by James Magner and Franklin Bonan. Midwest Publishing Co., Birmingham, Mich., 1964.
The Editors guide is a comprehensive publication with excellent illustrations. It will help the yearbook editor greatly with organization.
But, most yearbook companies have publications that will equal it.

EXPRESS YOURSELF IN WRITING by Gail Kredenser. Sterling Publishing Co., Inc., New York, New York, 1965.
EXPRESS YOURSELF IN WRITING is another in a series of "how to use words" books by the Sterling Publishing Co. It is an elementary style book specifically dealing with letters, term papers, resumes, news and feature stories.

trators so that it can be countermanded by their counsel and instruction. High school associations have never allowed sponsors of athletic contests to advertise cigarettes or alcoholic beverages as it is not in keeping with the philosophy of the high school educational program.

Work Constantly

Hopefully, all school administrators, coaches, and teachers, will do everything in their power to offset

the philosophy of professional athletics currently permeating our laymen. If the time ever comes when we have to adopt the same practices as the professionals in promoting our high school athletics, we should discontinue them, as they would no longer be educational. The main purpose must always be to educate the boy through athletic activities so that he becomes a healthy citizen of the very highest personal, ethical, and character traits.

Questions & Answers

Question: May a school scrimmage in football of basketball after the first game has been played?

Answer: No, it is a violation for any interschool scrimmage to be conducted in football or basketball after the first interschool football or basketball game has been played.

Q.—Does a school have to join ILPC to be eligible to compete in the League Spring Meet Journalism contests?

A.—No. A school has to be a member of the League, but does not have to be a member of the ILPC.

Question: May junior high and elementary schools conduct spring training in football?

Answer: No, this is a violation. If such a case is proven, then the high school team would be disqualified for district honors the following year.

Q.—Is there an amateur rule that applies to journalism contests?

A.—No! A journalism contestant may work for any commercial communications media and still be eligible for the journalism contests, no matter how much he may earn or what type work he does.

Q. May outside groups or individuals purchase equipment, supplies, or athletic items for high school athletic teams?

A. No. All monies from outside organizations or individuals should be channeled to the school administration and all funds expended must be spent through school methods. All items purchased must be placed on the school inventory and accounted for as all other school property. Athletics are a part of the school program and curriculum and the League holds the superintendent of schools responsible for the proper conduct and administration of all athletic activities. If outside organizations assume the responsibility of purchasing athletic equipment and supplies, then the superintendent of schools no longer has control of the athletic program. If the superintendent does not have control of the athletic program, then the school is not eligible for League membership.

Q. May certificates be given for interschool competition in addition to the amount allowed on the Award Rule?

A. Yes, provided they are given by the school or by the District Executive Committee and printed on paper not to exceed 9" x 12" in size, and are not framed or laminated.

Q. Under the Ten-Semester Rule, can a student in the eighth grade play on the high school team?

A. No, as to do so is in violation of Article VII, Section 8, the Composite Rule. A student under Article VIII, Section 19, still has only eight semesters of participation in a four-year high school, and six semesters of participation in a three-year high school.

Q. Does participation on the B team in interschool football games make a person ineligible under Article VIII, Section 14, the Transfer Rule?

A. Yes. Any participation in an interschool high school football or basketball game, regardless of type team, renders a boy ineligible under the Transfer Rule, Article VIII, Section 14.

Q. Under Article VIII, Section 19, the Semester Rule, how are semesters counted?

A. Semesters are counted consecutively (whether or not the student is in school) from the time of first enrollment in the eighth grade for as many as two subjects. At the conclusion of the tenth semester from his first enrollment in the eighth grade the students becomes ineligible for further League participation. (Note: Article VII, Section 8, the Composite Rule)

Q. Is it a violation of League rules for athletes to wear school owned blazers or game jerseys at pep rallies or assemblies?

A. In my opinion, it is not a violation of Article VIII, Section 8, the Amateur Rule, for football players to wear school owned jerseys or blazers at football or pep squad rallies, but it could be ruled a violation if these are worn all day or all week.

Moulton High First To Sign For OAP Event

Moulton High School was the first entry in the 1969-70 One-Act Play Contest. James Frasier is the one-act play director and the entry card was signed by Principal Thomas Hoyer.

State Drama Director Roy Brown encourages all schools who plan to participate in the contest to return their entry cards as soon as possible. The enrollment deadline is Dec. 1.

Mom, Dad, Teachers Should Not Smoke

"The smoking behavior of parents and teachers—as exemplars—is important. Parents and teachers should refrain from smoking."

This is one of the 25 recommendations of the Surgeon General's Task Force on Smoking and Health, in a report released this summer by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Further recommendations made in the report to reduce the disease and death associated with cigarette smoking were aimed at:

Youth Education

"Education of Youth to Prevent Smoking—School programs should be strengthened; youth activities should be used; research on the effectiveness of efforts now under way and on better methods of preventive education should be encouraged; the exemplar role of teachers, physicians, youth group leaders, and parents must be understood."

Professional Influence

"Influence of Professional Health Personnel—Health professionals include not only physicians and dentists, but also nurses, health educators, pharmacists, hospital personnel, and allied health personnel; all these people must be encouraged not to smoke, particularly in the presence of patients, and must help patients to stop smoking and discourage young people from starting. The professional curricula in medical, dental, nursing, and health related schools should be strengthened in the area of smoking and its attendant hazards. Because these professionals symbolize health authority, they are in a unique position to influence the attitudes and actions of their patients; the potential here is enormous, and should be utilized fully."

Cigarette Ad Control

Tighter control of cigarette advertising as well as group education in the hazards of smoking also were strongly recommended by the Task Force. It noted that one-fourth of all men and one-fifth of all women who have ever smoked have quit, although there are still 48 million smokers in this country. However, the fact that of this number, 40 million have expressed some concern about their smoking habit indicates some degree of success for the information activities of the Public Health Service and the professional and voluntary health organizations.

One-Year Study

The Task Force was organized a year ago by Surgeon General William H. Stewart to recommend steps "to stem the rising tide of early deaths and disabilities associated with smoking." Its members began

Educational Theatre



Most Directors Like Unit Set

By ROY M. BROWN
State Drama Director

Last Spring, the 744 drama directors who indicated they would participate in the 1968-69 One-Act Play Contest received questionnaires and copies of a proposed Unit Set. For those of you who are new and did not receive a copy of the proposal, the Unit Set is a series of two- and three-fold flats, platforms, step units, pylons, tables, chairs, benches, etc., recommended by the state office, to be used in all OAP Contests. Additional copies of the proposal may be obtained by writing this office.

Results of the questionnaire are as follows: 36 percent, or 265 drama directors, responded to the query. Only 259 answered the first question, which was: "If the Unit Set proposal is accepted, we would build such a set for my drama program." The replies were: 162 would build the set; 57 would not build it; and 40 were undecided. The majority, 63%, said they wanted the set and would build it.

84 Per Cent Want Set

The second question, "We like the idea of the Unit Set and encourage its adoption as a part of the One-Act Play Contest rules," got the following response. Of the 265 respondents, 216 voted yes, 12 voted no, and 37 were undecided. Again the majority, 84%, voted in favor of adopting the set as a part of the One-Act Play Contest rules.

Even though the majority of directors voted in favor of the proposal, the response was not sufficient to ask the Legislative Council to insert the Unit Set plan in the existing basic set rule. We intend to discuss the Unit Set proposal at every student activities conference with as many one-act play directors as we possibly can. Then, when we have several hundred of the sets

built over the state, we will ask the Legislative Council to take action.

Unit Set Advantages

It is my belief that the addition of the Unit Set would be a fantastic advantage to the individual drama director. It would give each director much more flexibility in his blocking and composition. Too, if he had such a set available at his school, just think what he could do with classroom acting scenes, student-directed scenes and plays, evenings of one-acts, etc. The use of such a set is limited only by the imagination of the director.

Now don't misunderstand me. . . . This set will not do away with the need to build scenery for major productions. This is a laboratory set and should be used as such. We still want to put the emphasis on the actor and director and keep it off the theatrical accoutrements. The Unit Set does this. . . . At the same time it gives the director and actor more latitude to be creative with movement, composition, and business.

Experiment Shows Value

This past summer I experimented with one of the sets in a High School Theatre Workshop. Not only was it highly successful as an implement in my acting class, but one of my directors used it to compose the set for THE HOUSE OF BERNARDA ALBA, one of our major productions. It far surpassed our expectations in flexibility and mobility.

Cost Not Excessive

A number of schools wrote back last year to say they could not afford to build such a set. There is not a drama department in this state that could not raise the cost of such a set through the production of an evening of one-acts or a musical. The total cost of the set we built was \$297.16. This includes everything—canvas, glue, nails, screws, plywood, hinges, etc. The armchair was the only proposed item we deleted. It was our feeling that an old armchair could be picked up at any used furniture store for about the same cost.

If you have definite feelings for or against the Unit Set, I hope you will let me know via correspondence.

In any case, we will not try to force the set upon any one. This is still a democratic organization run by the schools. If a large majority of the schools want and will build the basic set, we will comply with their wishes.

Enrollment Card

Did you receive your green One-Act Play Enrollment Card? If not, check with your principal or superintendent. If they did not get one, please advise this office and we will send another posthaste. Don't forget, we will send you an acknowledgement letter when your enrollment card is received in this office. If you don't get such a letter, let us know.

Drama Loan Library

The Drama Loan Library continues to be the "pride and joy" of this office. To my knowledge, it is the world's largest extension drama loan library. We have more than 25,000 copies of plays, and they are all available to you. We have multiple copies of every one-act play on the Approved List and we are in the process of acquiring multiple copies of all the long plays on the new list of long plays.

You may borrow ten of these plays for a period of two weeks at no cost to you other than the 10¢ postage and handling fee. The library is open to every public school teacher in the state of Texas. We do not send plays to students, nor do we send out multiple copies of plays. We encourage you to make use of this fantastic facility.

Personal Note

Make plans to attend the Student Activities Conference in your area. I would like to meet every high school drama director in the state. This is the best way I know to do it. Also, we can talk about the OAP Contest and secondary educational theatre, which just happen to be my favorite topics of conversation.

Good Show!