

INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUER

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Legislative Council Annual Session Nov. 1



IN MEMORIAM

Dr. C. J. Alderson
1888-1970

The League recently lost an individual who has been active as a participant, coach, sponsor, advisor, and consultant for more than sixty years. Dr. Alderson was no doubt one of the most unusual and one of the finest individuals who ever lived. He stood for honesty, integrity, scholarship, hard work, fair play, and courtesy.

He was respected as a teacher, as a coach, as an official and, above all, as a man of highest ethical standards. No man has made a greater contribution to the League program or to education in Texas than he has.

Although he is no longer with us in person, his influence will live for years in the hearts and minds and actions of thousands of people who knew him and who became better persons because he passed their way. We are grateful for his life and for his contribution.

Number Sense Director, Assistant Bring Test Problems Up to Date

By MILO WEAVER
State Number Sense Director
I enjoyed being Number Sense director in 1965-68. When I accepted the position this year, I asked that Mrs. GeNelle Beck be appointed assistant director, and she was. We think that "two heads are better than one," and we know that much judgment and thought should go into preparing the tests.

have been designed to retain the principle of mental calculation while also emphasizing a wide variety of problems within the scope of modern high school mathematics. We hope that good students will be able to make scores of more than 100. The scores, however, will be somewhat lower than in past years.

Some Rule Changes
The rules have been changed some

TASA Commendation

The Texas Association of School Administrators are duly proud of the Texas University Interscholastic League and wishes to file the following resolution:

Be it resolved, That the Texas Association of School Administrators go on record as expressing our sincere appreciation for outstanding accomplishments of the University Interscholastic League in administering the competitive programs for the public school students of Texas.

Be it further resolved, That special recognition be paid to the University Interscholastic League on its 60th anniversary.

Be it further resolved, That special appreciation be expressed to those who have faithfully served the public schools through the activities of the University Interscholastic League in the past and present.

Be it further resolved, That the Texas Association of School Administrators pay tribute to the University of Texas for their outstanding role in providing for the operation of the League.

Be it further resolved, That the Texas Association of School Administrators go on record as supporting the University Interscholastic League as it administers its outstanding program for the boys and girls.

Witness our signature this 28th day of August, 1970.

Terrell W. Ogg
President of Texas
Association of School
Administrators



Do You Remember When?

McCollum Five-Letter Man In Estelline School History

By DR. RHEA H. WILLIAMS
League Director

Do you remember when B. E. (Gene) McCollum, now superintendent at Port Neches, was a five-letter man at Estelline in 1926 through 1930? He lettered in five sports, which is very unusual: football, basketball, track, baseball, and tennis.

He was a member of the Estelline High School basketball team which played in the 1929 state tournament at A&M; in 1930, his team lost to Denton in the finals. After graduation, he attended Hardin-Simmons University in Abilene, where he lettered in football and basketball and was selected for all-conference for four years.

Begins Teaching

After receiving his degree, he taught and coached at Hugh Springs. The writer first met Gene when we were competing against each other in basketball while I was at SMU. Our paths crossed

again when, in 1934, his very fine Hughes Spring team defeated my Avery high school basketball team at region. There is no doubt that he has been a competitor, and a good one, all of his life.

His next position was at White Deer, and then at Midland; he attended Hardin-Simmons again and finally found a home at Port Neches, where he has served as athletic director and coach for nine years, before becoming superintendent for the last sixteen years. At Port Neches, his team won state football championship in 1953 and runner-up in 1954.

Activities

McCollum has served as president of the Texas High School Coaches Association, has been elected to their Hall of Fame, and has been a member of their Board of Directors. In addition to his activities in education, he has been very active in church and community affairs. He is a Rotarian and has been president of the Port Neches Club. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and

a Shriner and is very active in the First Baptist Church in Port Neches. He belongs to local, state, and national education associations and has been effective in promoting legislation for improving Texas education in our public schools.

He was married to a classmate of his at Hardin-Simmons, the former Daphene Green of Abilene. They have two children, a boy named Gene Owen, employed by General Electric Credit Corporation, and a daughter, Terri Ann, a freshman at Stephen F. Austin at Nacogdoches. His wife teaches mathematics at Port Neches Junior High School.

League Work

Fellow administrators elected him as chairman of the League's Legislative Council for the 1970-71 school year, showing their respect and confidence in his leadership. Having participated in League competition in high school and having coached high school teams in extracurricular rivalry and being now superintendent of a League member high school, McCollum now has this to



B. E. (Gene) McCOLLUM
... now Superintendent.

say about the University Interscholastic League:

"As a student, I enjoyed League activities. As a coach, I realized the value of League organization. We have the greatest League in the United States, both in size and scope of activities. As a Legislative Council member, I learned to appreciate the fact that it is a democratic organization, responsive to school administrators. Also, I learned how valuable is the support it is given by The University of Texas. The basic training it provides to thousands of Texas students, in both athletic and literary competition, is a major factor in preparing them for their responsibilities as citizens and heads of families when they become grown."

Sour Grapes Spoil Game

Paper's Sports Coverage Can Add to Fun, Fair Play

By DR. MAX R. HADDICK
School newspapers can play a vital role in building sportsmanship in interschool and intraschool activities.

The intense spirit generated by interschool athletics is of particular

interest, because the same spirit that brings out thousands of students, teachers and townspeople to see a game may also bring conflict. The enthusiastic support of school teams is a valuable art of the benefits of athletic competition.

The school newspaper can, by its example, set a tone of enthusiastic support, tempered by reason and

good sportsmanship. The paper that sprinkles "Kill the Indians," "Slaughter the Sloths," "Stomp the Aardvarks" and similar exhortations throughout its pages is hardly promoting a healthy attitude toward sports.

Play Fair in Writing

The paper that is fair in its sports

news, giving due credit for good work by opponents and citing evidences of good sportsmanship, is helping to make interschool athletics of greater educational benefit for all concerned.

One school paper staff prepared dozens of posters welcoming the opponent. They had plenty of art and writing that sparked enthusiastic support of the home team, but they recognized the visiting teams, fans, teachers and officials as guests—and treated them accordingly.

Courtesy Kills Rancor

The staff that sent a bundle of their papers, containing feature stories and pictures of a rival in football, to the other school, was being kind and courteous. It is difficult for rancor and bitterness to arise when good conduct and courtesy have preceded the game.

Sour Grapes Taste Rotten

The "sour grapes" practice of complaining of officials' decisions can serve no worthwhile purpose. There is no appeal from a decision of game officials. It belittles a team to have its school paper alibi for its losses. In any contest there must be a winner and a loser. It takes a great team and a great paper to win with humility and lose with good grace.

A school paper can campaign for sportsmanship. Before games the paper can, by the tone of its coverage, set the temper of the contest. If it gives good, solid, colorful coverage of both teams, citing their records and giving credit where credit is due, it will build interest in the event and create an atmosphere of sportsmanship which will help assure that the game is of value to all.

Build Attitudes

The basic reason for having interscholastic athletics is to teach young people to compete with vigor and fairness. If a school newspaper promotes animosity and bitterness, it is detracting from the educational benefits of the sport.

The very vigor with which players compete and fans support is conducive, either to the display of greatest sportsmanship, or to the most destructive actions. Rarely does a sports writer intend to incite to riot, but invective and unfair reporting can lead to results far



DR. BRYCE JORDAN
... acting UT Austin President.

Music Educator Subs As Head of UT Austin

Dr. Bryce Jordan, former chairman of the Department of Music and vice president in charge of student affairs, has been serving as president ad interim of the University of Texas at Austin since July 1, 1970.

League Supporter

Dr. Jordan has been a supporter and participant of University Interscholastic League activities since his days in League music competition as a member of the Abilene High School band.

League music director, Dr. Nelson Patrick, said Dr. Jordan is the first person to come up through the League music program to such a high position.

"He has supported the program all the way," Dr. Patrick said. Dr. Jordan toured high school music programs for a week in 1968 with Dr. Patrick and has appeared on programs for the Texas Music Educators Association.

Began in Music

Dr. Jordan joined the UT faculty as professor and chairman of the music department in 1965. He has served on the University Council (legislative body of UT Austin) and its predecessor, the Faculty Council, since 1966, and was a member of the Graduate Assembly from 1967 to 1969.

The position as vice president of student affairs was his for two and one half years. Soon after his arrival at UT Austin, Dr. Jordan became involved with student affairs. He served on a special committee on student counseling, the Sutherland Committee, and was chairman of the Advisory Council on Students in 1967-68.

UT Graduate

A graduate of Ut Austin with

bachelor's and master's degrees in music education, Dr. Jordan received his PhD at the University of North Carolina. He began teaching at Hardin-Simmons University in his home town of Abilene in 1949-51. As music professor at the University of Maryland, 1954-63, Dr. Jordan served as acting head of the music department in 1962 and director of graduate studies in music in 1960-63.

Before returning to UT, he served as professor and chairman of the music department at the University of Kentucky, 1963-65.

While at Maryland, Dr. Jordan collaborated with Dr. Homer Ulrich in writing student and instructor's manuals for Dr. Ulrich's book "Music: A Design for Listening," and he is currently at work on a book based on the diaries of American pioneer composer and teacher Lowell Mason.

Group To Consider Changes In Rules

Seven new members were elected to the UIL Legislative Council and two were re-elected in regional balloting among member schools.

New members are Principal J. E. Ferguson, Tascosa High School of Amarillo for Region I, Conference AAAA; Supt. James Martin, Arlington, Region II, Conference AAAA; Supt. J. N. "Pete" Wilson, Petersburg, Region I, Conference A; Supt. C. E. Womack, Hawley, Region II, Conference B; Supt. Charles Evans, Bastrop, Conference AA; Supt. James Barnett, Leveretts Chapel (Overton), Region II, Conference B; Supt. Dean Hopf, Harper, Region IV, Conference B.

The two members re-elected for another term are:

Supt. W. A. Reeves, Woodsboro, Region VI, Conference AA; Supt. Eugene Stoever, Stockdale, Region IV, Conference A.

For the third consecutive year balloting was very close. This may be the result of having so many competent and well-known candidates in the various regions and conferences. Dr. Rhea H. Williams, League Director, said.

The 30th annual meeting of the Legislative Council is set for Sunday, Nov. 1, 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.

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 associations: 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 from Region I-AAAA were Principal Roy Chambless, Bel Air (El Paso); Principal J. E. Ferguson, Tascosa, Amarillo; Principal Aubrey L. Gill, Midland (Midland); Supt. Ed Lyons, Lubbock; and Supt. G. B. Wadzeck, San Angelo.

Administrators in Region II-AAAA nominated Deputy Supt. Jesse Cardwell, Dallas; Principal Perry Goolsby, Rider, Wichita Falls; Supt. James Martin, Arlington; Supt. Jim Plyler, Tyler; Asst. Supt. Gerald Ward, Fort Worth.

Schoolmen in Region I-A nominated Supt. W. R. Baker, Knox City; Supt. Sam Bryan, Happy; Supt. H. R. Jeffries, Paducah; Supt. Dorman Thomas, Wheeler; and Supt. J. N. "Pete" Wilson, Petersburg.

Candidates in Region II-B were Supt. Sam Ford, Grafton; Supt. Billy McKown, Abbott; Supt. J. L. Newberry, Blanket; Supt. G. R. Price, Alvord; and Supt. C. E. Womack, Hawley.

Region III-AA candidates were Supt. Charles Evans, Bastrop; Supt. David Foster, Diboll; Supt. George Mabe, Smithville; Supt. Monte McBride, Daisetta; Supt. Henry Wheeler, Anahuac.

Candidates from Region III-B were Supt. James Barnett, Leveretts Chapel (Overton); Supt. W. Ford King, Woden; Supt. W. S. Long, North Hopkins (Sulphur Springs); Supt. Jimmy Smith, Neches; and Supt. James Worsham, Avalon.

Region IV-AA candidates were Principal Wm. W. Gary, Karnes City; Supt. Roy Liesman, Boerne; Supt. W. A. Reeves, Woodsboro; Supt. Ralph Rice, Devine; Supt. Bryon Taylor, San Diego.

Candidates from Region IV-A were Supt. Otis Burroughs, Banquete; Supt. A. F. Cobb, Three Rivers; Supt. Eugene Stoever, Stockdale; Supt. Melvin White, Santa Rosa; and Supt. A. C. Winkleman, Schulenburg.

Region IV-B candidates were Supt. Dean Hopf, Harper; Supt. Roy Kile, D'Hanis; Supt. C. H. Jackson, Orchard; Supt. W. C. Reader, Runge; and Supt. R. C. Schlortt, Knippa.

UT's David Stronck Named To Head Science Program

Dr. David R. Stronck will serve as the League's new State Science Director. He is beginning his second year as an assistant professor of science education at The University of Texas at Austin.

Deeply interested in the improvement of science education, Dr. Stronck has many practical insights into the needs and interests of modern students. During eight years he taught various high school science courses and directed the science club. He has served as chairman of a high school science department and as a science coordinator of a school district.

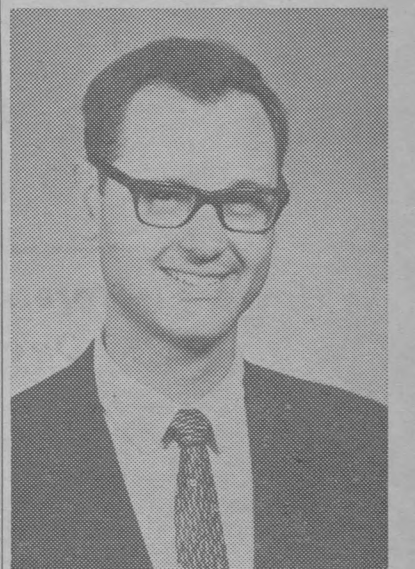
Oregon State University awarded him both the master's degree in biological science and the PhD in science education. Before coming to the Science Education Center of The University of Texas, he was teaching in the Department of Biological Sciences at Sacramento State College, California.

Already Dr. Stronck is active in organizations of science teachers in Texas. He is the editor of the new journal *The Texas Science Teacher* published by the Science Teachers Association of Texas. During the last year he has addressed two meetings of the Texas Science Supervisors Association.

In October he will be the director of the Junior High School Science program at the Seventeenth Annual

Conference for the Advancement of Science and Mathematics Teaching sponsored by UT at Austin.

He is active in several national organizations including the National Association for Research in Science Teaching and the National Association of Biology Teachers. Recently in his biology classes he has been emphasizing concern for our environment and is active with ecology groups.



DR. DAVID R. STRONCK
... New Science Director.

League Regulations No Secret

The League rules and regulations are an open book. They have been adopted by an official referendum vote of the school administrators of the state and have been published in the League's CONSTITUTION AND CONTEST RULES. They have been discussed, pro and con, before the referendum and have been explained, after their adoption by vote, in the INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUER. Copies of both the monthly LEAGUER and of the official annual CONSTITUTION AND CONTEST RULES are distributed to all League member schools and are available for school coaches and sponsors and for other interested groups.

Therefore, an individual who deliberately chooses to violate any of the League regulations does so as the result of free and independent choice. He knows in advance the penalty he may suffer for the violation. If he violates the rule unknowingly, then he in effect admits he has not taken time to familiarize himself with the League rules.

It is just as much an obligation of the coach or game official to know the League rules governing his activities as it is for him to know the game rules of the sport he is coaching or officiating. Likewise, it is the definite responsibility of each school to keep its pupils informed of the eligibility codes of the League and the standards which must be maintained for the privilege of participating in League activities.

In view of these facts, any charges of "unfairness" are both hollow and absurd. The League rules are an open book. They are violated knowingly to acquire certain privileges or advantages; or they may be violated unknowingly by an individual who has full access and who should be familiar with all such rules.

Alibis to justify any individual's own gains or shortcomings have no place in League activities.

DR. VERNON V. PAYNE
... contest director.

Academic, Literary Contests

The Greek ideal of a sound mind in a sound body is perhaps not new, but it is, to use a word often heard today, relevant. With health courses and physical education classes, the schools today emphasize the importance of the body; physical fitness is further developed by football, basketball, tennis and all the other sports.

But what of the mind? The school offers courses in mathematics and English, in shorthand and social studies, in home economics and speech; but too few schools offer the academically talented student any equivalent to the sports program provided for the athlete.

League literary contests are designed to remedy this deficiency. Competitions include five speaking events, science, writing (both journalistic and expository), mathematics (including number sense and slide rule), dramatics or one-act play, spelling, and shorthand and typing.

Students who enter and compete in these events gain, of course, the skill or skills essential to the event which they choose to enter. Further, they acquire poise and self-confidence by, first, learning to arrange their materials or facts in logical fashion and, secondly, to present them to their audience or transmit them to paper, as the case may be.

Not to be forgotten is the possibility of becoming eligible to apply for Texas Interscholastic League Foundation scholarships and awards. The Foundation this year awarded something like \$125,000 to 184 students attending 33 Texas colleges and universities.

Each school administrator and sponsor is urged to tell his academically talented students about the many League events which they may enter, the advantages accruing from preparing for and competing in such contests, and the possibilities of applying for Foundation Awards for the winners.

Everybody Does It

When he was 8, he was permitted at a family council, presided over by Uncle George, on the surest means to shave points off the income tax return. "It's O.K., son," his uncle said. "Everybody does it."

When he was 9, his mother took him to his first theater production. The box office man couldn't find any seats until his mother discovered an extra \$2 in her purse. "It's O.K., son," she said. "Everybody does it."

When he 12, he broke his glasses on the way to school. His Aunt Francine persuaded the insurance company that they had been stolen and they collected \$27. "It's O.K., son," she said. "Everybody does it."

When he was 15, he made right guard on the high school football team. His coach showed him how to block and, at the same time, grab the opposing end by the shirt so the official could not see it. "It's O.K., kid," the coach said. "Everybody does it."

When he was nineteen, he was approached by an upper classman who offered the test questions for \$3. "It's O.K., kid," he said. "Everybody does it."

Johnny was caught and sent home in disgrace. "How could you do this to your mother and me?" his father asked. "You never learned anything like this at home." His aunt and uncle also were shocked.

If there's one thing that the adult world can't stand, it's a kid who cheats.

KSHSAA Journal

University Interscholastic League Directory

State Executive Committee: Dean Norris A. Hiatt, chairman; A. R. Schrank, Dr. Lynn Wade McCraw, Dr. Emmette Redford, Dr. J. J. Villareal, Dr. Jerre Williams, Dr. Rhea H. Williams, Lynn F. Anderson, Bailey M. Marshall.
Legislative Council: B. E. McCollum, Chairman; W. O. Echols, Vice-Chairman; Sam Bryan, Foster Cook, Robert A. Cooper, A. G. Elder, Leslie O. Gandy, Lloyd E. Gilbert, Charles Harris, J. C. Hicks, Claud H. Kellam, George Mabe, C. C. Miller, James R. Phillips, Drew 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: Lynn Murray

INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUER

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Rhea H. WilliamsEditor
Max R. HaddickManaging Editor

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Vol. LV SEPTEMBER, 1970 No. 1

OFFICIAL NOTICES

GALVESTON BALL HIGH

Ball high school of Galveston has been disqualified for district honors for 1970 and placed on probation for the 1971 season by the State Executive Committee for violation of the Football Code.

SUNDOWN HIGH

Sundown High School has been placed on probation in football for the 1970 season by the district executive committee of District 4B for violation of the football plan.

DALLAS ERVIN HIGH

J. N. Ervin High School of Dallas has been placed on probation in football by the 13AAA district executive committee for the 1970 season for violation of the football code.

SPRING KLEIN HIGH

Klein High School of Spring has been placed on probation by the district executive committee of 25AA for the 1970-1971 basketball season for violation of the basketball code.

WALLER HIGH SCHOOL

Waller High School has been placed on probation by the district executive committee of 25AA for the 1970-1971 basketball season for violation of the basketball code.

BEAUMONT HEBERT HIGH

Hebert High School of Beaumont has been placed on probation in boys' basketball by the district executive committee of District 21 AAAA for the 1970-71 school year for violation of the basketball code.

WAEELDER HIGH

Waelder High School has been disqualified by the State Executive Committee for district honors for the 1971 season and placed on probation for the 1972 season in boys' basketball for violation of the basketball code.

DIBOLL HIGH SCHOOL

Diboll High School has been placed on probation by the State Executive Committee for the 1971 season in boys' basketball for violation of the basketball code.

GALVESTON BALL HIGH

Ball High School of Galveston has been disqualified by the district executive committee from district honors in baseball for the 1971 season. The team may play without honors.

KILGORE HIGH

Kilgore High School has been placed on probation in basketball by the State Executive Committee for the 1971 season for violation of the basketball code.

ONE-ACT PLAY—DISTRICT 2-AAAA

District 2-AAAA has been placed on probation in One-Act Play for the 1971 season by the State Executive Committee for violation of Rule 1-4-2, Westminster, Hubbard, Ector and Edeoch.

ONE-ACT PLAY DISQUALIFICATIONS

The following schools were suspended in One-Act Play for the 1971 season for failing to participate in violation of Rule 1-4-2, Westminster, Hubbard, Ector and Edeoch.

MUSIC LIST ADDENDUM

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

Permission Solos and Ensembles, only those selections appearing in the Addendum will be official selection list. Add to page 27, Percussion Ensembles. (These selections may be conducted) 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.

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).

CORNET-TRUMPET SOLOS: Page 34: Class I

Ellis Mark I-O Hooper's, Drawer C, Denton, Texas 76201

Page 35: Class II

Ellis Mark I-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 Delete: Oliver—"Lord Randall"EM

On page 45, Tuba Solos, Class I

Correction: Hincemith—Sonata for Tuba

Delete second movement, down one octave.

Correction: Vaughan Williams—Concerto for Bass Tuba—should read: second movement may be played down one octave.

FOOTBALL RULES SUPPLEMENT

Under Item 4 of the 1970 Football Rules Supplement, it should read: "Rule 3, Section 5, Article I, page 33. . . ." Page was listed incorrectly at 31.

HOLLAND HIGH SCHOOL

Holland High School has been disqualified for district honors in football for the 1970 season by the District 20-B executive committee for violation of the Football Plan.

CHEROKEE HIGH SCHOOL

Cherokee High School has forfeited all its 1969 football games and has been placed on probation for the 1970 football season by the executive committee of District 6 Six-Man. This action was taken for violations of Article VIII, Section 13, and Rule 6 and Rule 17 of the Football Plan.

SPELLING LIST ERRORS

Page 15, Col. 4, Word 21: should be spelled "asymptomatic".

Page 15, Col. 4, Word 23: should be "attentiveness".

Books & Magazines

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE READER by William A. Heffernan and James P. Degman. Glencoe Press, 8701 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, Calif. 1968.

This book is a fresh approach to freshman English. The authors try to provide an answer to "What should the student write about?" Their essays on Linguistics rightly presume that most students are not overly familiar with that subject.

This book would be of great value as a supplementary reader for college freshmen and advanced high school English students. M.H.

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER by Will Irwin with comments by Clifford F. Weigle and David G. Clark. Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa.

Will Irwin was an editor, reporter and scholar. His analyses of the American newspaper first appeared in Collier's magazine. These essays, with illustrations from the papers of the day, provide a valuable beginning for a basis for judging the press and its role.

Recommended for the school library. m.h.



CONFERENCE AAAA WINNERS—Yvonne King, kneeling center, plays in the title role in Spring Branch High School's One-Act Play Contest winner "Mother Courage and Her Children." Playing the old peasant couple are Greg Granicis and Marsha Schmitz, standing, and Becky Kemper plays Katrin. Directed by Mrs. Rachel Ann Mattox, the play won first place in Conference AAAA competition.

Why Fight It?

'Permissive' Trends Seen As Threat To U.S. Future

By DOROTHY M. COX
Silver Bay, Minnesota

By all means, let's lower all the standards of morality, integrity, and decency.

Let's dispense with any rules and regulations that may restrict any individual in his pursuit of happiness.

Let's make things as easy as possible for everyone—and heaven forbid that we should expect any young people to conform to any set pattern established by an older generation which is still guided by an out-moded moral code and is still clinging to some vestige of human dignity and established mores.

Give In?

For the sake of peace and quiet and unruffled feelings, let's give in to all the rabble rousers, the hippies, the beatniks, the enlightened generation.

Let's rationalize—it's the thing to do—all the kids are doing it—so why fight it?

Why fight it? It should be apparent that somebody will have to start fighting it—and soon.

It would seem that some "enlightened" educators and some "enlightened" ministers and priests are leading the pack to "lower" the standards—to lower the standards established by their institutions. They apparently want to be "in" with the younger generation and in doing so, they're way "out."

Accommodation Popular

Instead of telling their students, "These are the rules on the campus—you live by them or get out"—they are easing up on all the rules in order to accommodate those who cannot or will not conform to set standards of good conduct and morals.

Instead of raising up those who enter there, they are lowering themselves to meet standards set by a generation that has been pampered and spoiled, catered to and coddled.

It is no wonder that the young people of this nation have become disenchanted with us, the older generation. We haven't got enough guts to stand up and tell them "Well, Buster, this is how it will go—and if you with all your modern ideologies and modern standards on drinking, dope, sex, and moralities can't stand the gaff—then cut out—and find your "niche" in the world some place else—some place where you'll fit in—because you don't fit in here."

'Great Harm' Done

In a recent article in the Minneapolis Tribune (Sat., Nov. 13, 1967) a Minneapolis minister was leading the campaign for more lenient punishment for high school athletes found drinking. "If you take away from youth something he has given as much for as athletics, you are doing him great harm."

The standards have already been lowered from a one-year suspension to 18 school weeks for drinking violations. The lowering of this requirement has not lowered the number who drink—rather the drinking violations have increased.

It would also seem to me, that any boy who is really dedicated to athletics, and "who has given so much

for them," should and would be willing to give a little more to comply with all the rules—or he's just not quite as dedicated as he pretends to be. And if the rules were enforced as they should be, to the letter of the law for every infraction and violation, you would find that those who really want to be on the team—who really want to play for their schools would give it a little more thought—a little more consideration of what they were about to lose—of what they would have to give up, before they broke any of the rules.

And, The Colleges

And then we get to the colleges—where drinking is allowed in the dorms, girls are allowed to visit in boys' rooms and vice versa. Of course the door must be one-quarter open and all four feet must be planted firmly on the floor. How modern!

But in our quest to be modern, we have neglected one important ingredient. We have forgotten that we are not dealing with two wooden statues, but with two human beings—with ordinary normal human emotions and desires.

Give them every freedom with no restrictions on hours.

Give them the most ideal conditions for their rendezvous, but don't expect them to react to the circumstances. Lead them into temptation, but don't expect them to be tempted.

No Obstacles

They could plant their feet firmly on the floor of the lobby or waiting room in the dorm, and if they're 21, they could go off the campus and drink, but why put any obstacles in their paths on the road to their de-

generation. Give them a helping hand.

Why fight it? Because it's just about time the educators, the ministers, the priests and the do-gooders took a long hard look at the situation.

Easing the rules is not the answer.

Lowering the standards is not the answer.

This very generation that we are coddling and pampering and giving in to and easing the rules for are the very ones who are involved in more automobile accidents, are taking more dope, drinking more booze, are involved in more "have to" marriages, and divorcing more than any generation before it. But that's modern!

Why fight it?

We must, because this country is deteriorating from within. History has proven that almost every great nation and empire that crumbled and fell—fell, not from outside sources, but because it rotted from within, and here we quote a paragraph called "Food For Thought."

"The average age of the world's greatest civilizations has been 200 years. Each one has progressed from bondage to spiritual faith—to great courage—to liberty—to abundance—to selfishness—to complacency—to apathy—to dependency—back to bondage. In 11 years our country will be 200 years old. Of all 22 civilizations in history, 19 collapsed when they reached our present moral state."

Why fight it? Because we must to survive.

(Reprinted courtesy of Silver Bay News)

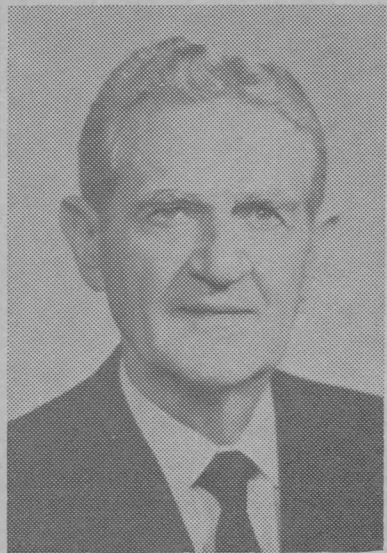
Carruth Resigns Post With Austin Schools

Supt. Irby Carruth has resigned from the post with the Austin Independent School District which he has held for 20 years.

Carruth joined the Austin schools in 1950 following six years as superintendent of the Waco school district. He began his career in 1927 as a teacher, principal and superintendent in Canyon. From 1938 to 1944 he held the superintendent's position in Bonham.

A graduate of West Texas State College in Canyon in 1927, Carruth received his master's degree in 1931 from the University of Chicago and his LL.D. from Texas Christian University in 1957.

He served as president of the American Association of School Administrators in 1962-63 and as chairman of the AASA Superintendents from cities of 100,000 to 300,000. He is a past member of the State Board of Managers, Texas Congress of Parents and Teachers, past president of the Texas Association of School Administrators, past chairman of the Texas Committee of Ten, and holds membership in the Texas State Teachers Association and Phi Kappa Phi. He has served on the boards of directors of the Joint Council on Economic Education and the Aerospace Council of the Air Force Association.



SUPT. IRBY CARRUTH
... leaves 20-year post.

In Austin, Carruth has been involved with the Rotary Club, Boy Scouts, YMCA, Chamber of Commerce, Library Board, Goodwill Industries and KLRN-TV, the educational television station for Austin and San Antonio.

University Interscholastic League Director Dr. Rhea Williams said Carruth has been a strong supporter of League activities throughout his career in Texas education.

High School Press

Start Now Aiming For IAA Entries

Most school newspapers like to win the ILPC Individual Achievement Awards medals. Many do great work and do win. Many do great work, but enter in such a hectic last-minute frenzy that their best work is lost.

Once, when I was in the army, I saw a totally unprepared, unpracticed football team play against a disciplined, well-prepared team. The results were painful. I was on the unprepared team, and we lost 56-6. Only charity on the part of our opponents gave us that single score.

It is a bit silly to send a team out without prior planning, hard work and general preparation. You know this and I know this. Yet many schools attempt to win IAA awards in the same chaotic manner. All year long they do everything but prepare. Then, just before kickoff (deadline for entries) they engage in a frenetic search for entries. They paw desperately through past issues trying to find something to fit each contest. They can't find their best work. They just try to find something that will be eligible, maybe.

Last Minute Mistakes

One newspaper editor admitted ruefully that the IAA entries were found, put on entry forms and mailed in just over 40 minutes. Their photographs were omitted from the envelope. They did not win.

May I suggest one simple method that will drastically improve your chances of winning medals next spring. Start now. It's just barely in time now, but if you work hard you can improve your chances.

Write To Win

Study your assignment sheets. Some stories are just naturally better contest material than others. I doubt if an announcement that Monday and Tuesday will be followed by Wednesday, Thursday and Friday will stand much chance in a news story contest. A good, solid, important story very well could win. Warn reporters—"This is an important story. It might be our contest entry. Give it all you have. Work it up as best you can. Write as if you knew the judges would be rating it." This helps improve your chances.

Winning news stories are generally important items. Stories of consequence win more often than trivial items.

In-Depth Features

The skim-the-surface feature just can't win. You have to have some depth to a feature if it is to win the feature story competition. The reporter has to dig, research, question, hunt, seek, read and listen to get all the facts needed for a good feature.

Little bits of trivia are not good feature entries. The purely creative, no-research feature just can't win. It is an insult to the judges to enter a feature on the number of floor tiles in the cafeteria, or any similar idea. Creativity is fine—if based on solid research.

Featurettes Should Be True

A joke is not a featurette. Both should be humorous, but there is a distinction. A featurette is short and generally funny, but it should be based on something that happened at your school. The Joe Miller's Joke Book item, with students' and teachers' names substituted for "Pat" and "Mike," is not a featurette.

Most judges read Readers' Digest and most other current publi-

cations. You should not belittle their knowledge by submitting "borrowed" items.

Pictures That Talk

News, feature and sports picture entries have to tell stories. The group picture of the team has little story-telling quality. The formal portrait of the star fullback is not of much value in the contest. Backgrounds, props, subjects and posings should contribute to the message of the picture.

Anonymous High sent in a full slate of entries last year. Each and every picture was made with a dull, stained brick wall as a background. Try to make your backgrounds contribute to picture effectiveness.

Sports Stories Should Be 'Sporty'

A sports story that rants and raves about "our fighting polecats" just doesn't send the judges. The item that gives colorful facts and interesting data does. A sports story should not be an advertisement for school spirit, nor a dull recitation of trivia. It should be a vital, colorful account of a vital, colorful activity.

What is the injury situation? How are individuals doing? How are next opponents doing? Stories that answer these and other questions will pique your readers' interest and alert the judges.

Editorials Should Have Purpose

Every editorial should have a point. It should reveal its purpose in an interesting, fair and forceful manner. Bright little essays about the world in general do not attract readership or favorable decisions by judges.

Wild statements detract from editorial effectiveness. "Everyone Knows," "All will agree" and similar blanket statements show lack of research and poor understanding of the purpose of the editorial.

Sound and fury begets sound and fury. Sound reasoning and logic often bring worthwhile results. Vituperation brings opposition and anger. Calm persuasion brings understanding and support.

Plan To Win

All the foregoing are designed to let ILPC members know that contests are coming—and those who plan and work most will win most. Those who procrastinate will probably lament loudly on the day of awards. Get busy now and write, shoot pictures, research, work, study, interview—do all that is necessary to make sure that your entries in the ILPC Individual Achievement Awards Contest are the best you have and the best you can do. Then you may sit back and reap your just rewards.

Write every story as if it were to be your top entry in these contests. Take every picture as if it were your only chance to win a medal. Draw every cartoon as if your reputation depended on it. You will not only win medals—but you will have a darn good paper all year long.

Books and Magazines

THE JOURNALISTIC INTERVIEW

by Hugh C. Sherwood, Harper & Row, publishers, New York, 1969.

This book is the primer for a reporter, freelance feature writer, or any other fact writer is the ability to conduct an interesting, informative interview. Sherwood has provided an excellent guide. It is not too complex, but it covers the subject well.

Recommended for study by all journalism students. m.h.

UNDERSTANDING MAGAZINES

by Roland E. Wolsley, Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa (Second Edition, 1969).

Schools are beginning to publish magazines of all types. The Wolsley book is of value to give teachers and students an overview of the magazine publishing field. It is comprehensive and very well researched.

Recommended for school libraries. m.h.

THE COMPACT HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER

by John T. Bower, Hawthorn Books, Inc., 1969.

Every serious journalism student should study the history of the American newspaper. This book gives an excellent account of the life of this lustrous communications system. It is well-planned and interestingly written.

Recommended for all school libraries. m.h.

WORDS & THINGS OF AMERICAN ENGLISH

by Thomas Pyles, Random House, New York, 1952.

This book is really a biography of a language—American English. An understanding of the pattern of growth of a language would seem to be an aid to the use of that language. If I were about to start to high school, I would read and study this book first.

Recommended for libraries and classroom bookshelves. m.h.

THE YEARBOOK EDITOR'S WORKBOOK

MUSIC MATTERS

Social Change Brings New Look at Contests

By NELSON G. PATRICK

Competition is a time honored and universal method for instructing and motivating the young in skills necessary for participation in some aspect of the society. Without competition, there could be no organized society, but without cooperation, society would not have continued to exist. Competition, therefore, is a method for cooperating within the society to achieve desired social goals. The entire structure of our kind of democratic thought is based on these two principles. Our concepts of equal opportunities and freedom of choices for all citizens are derived from these principles. Our political, economic, and social structures are grounded in competition and cooperation, and our educational scheme is dedicated to preparing the young to live effectively in this society.

Old Tradition

Music contests, from about 5000 B.C. until the present, have served societies as a means for perpetuating and promulgating its music, to motivate and instruct the young of the society in the skills necessary to participate in the music of the society. For the American way of life, we must add this condition: equal opportunity for all of the young to participate.

To achieve this purpose, the contests must be designed and administered for specific objectives directly related to the society, its culture and its music. Objectives of music contests vary according to social needs and musical goals. For recognition or a position in professional music, one must compete in the open market; he must demonstrate his competencies against all others seeking the same position or recognition.

Contest Objectives

Music schools hold auditions for talented students and offer "scholarship" and other reward. In European countries, state political units sponsor music contests to motivate music within their own boundaries and/or to promulgate their own music at home and abroad. The Tschakowsky Contest in Russia and the International Band Contest of Holland are typical examples; each serving a specific national purpose while at the same time attracting world-wide participation, thereby fulfilling many objectives. Contests, such as the two named, affects industry, transportation, commercial interests, hotels, tourism, touching many other aspects of the total society; but music remains their primary objective.

Educational music contests in Texas also have many objectives depending on their design and administration. They can be limited to serving commercial interests or extended to serve the entire society through comprehensive music objectives motivating the young to participate in the music of the society. The music objectives can be limited to a narrow segment of our music, or encourage participation in a limited medium of music performance.

Designed to Serve

Our music contests can become esoteric excluding the general public as well as a majority of the students they were designed to serve. Some of our contests have become

separated from the community; even the parents do not take the time to attend them. Music contests can, and often do, take place in a social sub-culture vacuum leaving a residue of unpleasant experiences for students and directors.

On the other hand, music contests can be broadened, made musically comprehensive, and become an instructional motivating force to: 1) promulgate a wide variety of the society's music; 2) provide and encourage many media of music performance; 3) broaden the base of the contests to provide activities for a variety of interests; 4) interest the general public in attending music contests and to be concerned about the contest results; 5) encourage school administrators, school boards and music teachers to obtain needed equipment, facilities and personnel to compete on equal terms with schools and communities of equal size; 6) encourage a comprehensive music curriculum and activities that would encourage students to participate in the society's music; and 7) provide a program leading to mature, adult participation in music after the schooling period.

Need New Look

The list could continue almost indefinitely, depending upon what we want to gain from music competition. Some of the items above are impractical and not desirable, while others are urgently needed, if music contests are to survive the social upheavals taking place in our society. It seems to me that we should be more concerned with the quality of living of our young people, and this includes music in all aspects of it, than with the length of their hair or the style of their clothes.

Our present contests tend to stifle initiative and experimentation. There are directors today who have never been required to rely on their own judgment concerning the value of a musical selection. They assume that "... if it is on the list, it is good," while there are many others who wish to reach out to many types of music not on the lists, but cannot do so because the present contest demands pressure them to stick to the traditional.

Proposals will be made to the Music Sub-Committee of the legislative Council that should bring music competition in Texas in line with the demands and pressures of the '70's. If you have suggestions for improving the contest—NOW is the time to let your voice be heard!



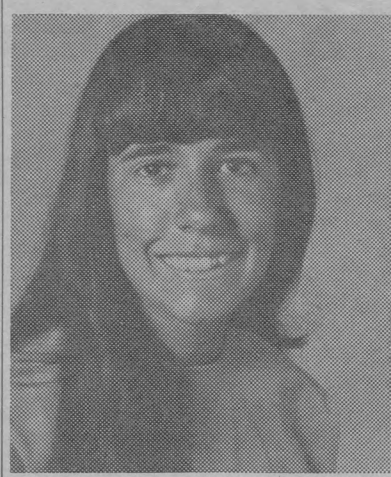
MERTON GILL AND MONTAGUE GIRL—George Berry and Debbie Ates star in the Abilene High School production of "Merton of the Mouses," performed for the 1970 One-Act Play Contests. Directed by Barney Hammond, the play won second place in Conference AAAA competition.

Director Reviews 45 Years Of One-Act Play Competition

Editor's Note: League State Drama Director Lynn Murray takes a long look at the one-act play contest's 45-year history in Texas. Murray's review of the goals and growth of drama competition will be published in two parts, with Part II appearing in the next edition of *The Leaguer*.

By LYNN MURRAY
State Drama Director

The 60th Anniversary of the UIL marks the beginning of the 45th year for the One-Act Play Contest, the largest of its kind and probably the oldest in existence. It didn't just happen—it was made to happen by the dedication of men like Roy Bedichek, Morton Brown, Loren Winship, others in the tState Office and the efforts of thousands (well over 20,000) of play directors and school officials since its beginning.



DEBBIE HINES

... typing winner.

'Win Creates Leadership'

Placing first in the League 1970 state typewriting competition in Conference AAA, Debbie Hines of Colorado City reports, has created a consciousness of "leadership" and has made her much more self-confident. It increases, she said, the desire for accomplishment and perfection and also insight into human nature and sportsmanship.

Debbie also entered the slide rule competition, was secretary-treasurer of the Student Council, a member of the National Honor Society and the Spanish Club. She likes swimming, sewing and horseback riding. Being a junior last year, she has not decided upon a career but believes she would like math or computer sciences.

In 3rd Year With UIL

Payne Heads NTSU Meets

Dr. Vernon V. Payne directed 131 different events at the Spring University Interscholastic League district and regional competitions at North Texas State University.

For the chairman of the North Texas State business education and secretarial administration division, this will be his third year directing the UIL program at Denton. Dr. Payne began his association with scholastic competition, however, in 1940 when three of his students placed one, two and three in typing at the regional contest in Colorado, where he taught high school business courses.

Helps High Schools

In recent years, Dr. Payne has been working to upgrade business schools and high school business courses—working both as a consultant and a member of the state Board of Governors, which accredits business schools. In addition, he is working to recruit business teachers to correct the current shortage.

As a consultant, Dr. Payne helps high schools select the right kind of desks and other equipment and helps private business schools to upgrade their programs.

"These schools fulfill a unique function, which is to train people at an immediate time," he said. "Schools such as NTSU can't do this with our kind of curriculum."

Youth Work

Dr. Payne is a member of the national board of trustees and state chairman of Future Business Leaders of America, an organization for high school students interested in business careers. He also serves as state director of Phi Beta Lambda, a professional business society at the college level. He is a member

OAP Started in 1926

One-Act Play was not initiated until the 1926-27 school year, but there was interest in theatre noted by the State Office long before that time. As early as 1919 articles about dramatics began to appear in the *Leaguer* and by the early 1920's articles on play production, dramatics in the school, amateur dramatics in the community, and college drama courses appeared in the *Leaguer* with the blessing and support of Roy Bedichek, League Director and Editor of the *Leaguer*.

Play lists were published in the *Leaguer* by 1921. In the Fall of 1923 the Extension Loan Library offered a new play lending service to Texas teachers that was highly publicized and supported by the *Leaguer*. This service was the origin of the Drama Library presently operated by the League.

Bedichek Promoted Drama

Bedichek took no credit for the beginning of the One-Act Play Contest, but his interest and influence on its beginning can be easily documented. His interest in dramatics was continually reflected in editorials and articles that mentioned dramatics and play production as a part of good extra-curricular activities. He took part in the discussions of the Speech Arts Association that were instrumental in the acceptance of One-Act Play as a League contest.

One-Act Play Tournament

A one-act play tournament was first formally proposed at the 1925 meeting of the Texas Speech Arts Association in Dallas at which Bedichek discussed League activities. The 1926 State Meeting of Delegates unanimously adopted a resolution recommending that the State Executive Committee of the League undertake a one-act play tournament.

Drama Purposes

The stated purpose of the One-Act Play Contest was to assist the public school teacher in generating an interest in dramatics that should be used as a social and moral force in each community. Many teachers and administrators, including Bedichek, believed that the theatre had tremendous educational possibilities and that its strength or greatest potential was in "adoption and development in our universities and public schools."

Response to the one-act play tournament was surprising. By the entry deadline in January, 1927, there were over 150 schools entered.

83 Competed

This was a surprise to those who thought no more than 20 schools would enter the first year and it supported the argument of those who believed that competition always engenders interest, interest produces effort, and effort produces improvement in any condition.

There is evidence that some of the schools withdrew before the contest and State Office records indicate 83 participants that first year.

The eight regional meets were probably organized in a manner similar to that of the State Tournament. Preliminaries were held and four plays were selected to be presented in the finals. The eight regional winners were Abilene, Forney, Mexia, Palestine, San Angelo, San Jacinto (Houston) and Sinton. The four finalists, two from each preliminary, were Abilene, Mexia, San Angelo, and Sinton.

Mexia Won State

Mexia, with a production of *Riders to the Sea* by J. M. Synge under the direction of Tillie Naomi Kruger, was the first State Tournament winner and was presented with the winner's trophy made possible by a \$25 donation from the *San Antonio Express*.

Second place went to San Angelo's production of *Suppressed Desires* by Susan Glaspell, directed by Mrs. Gladys de S. Bates.

Rules For Contests

Rules of the One-Act Play Contest were not printed in the *Constitution and Rules* the first two years of contest operation, but were available on request in mimeographed form. Copies of these rules are no longer in existence in the State Office History or Printing Files of the University Interscholastic League, but many rules were discussed in issues of the *Leaguer* those first two years.

The following is an attempt to give some idea of the rules for the first year of operation.

(1) Eligibility of Schools. Any high school that is a regular member of the League. (An announcement of the contest was sent to the principals of high schools enrolling more than 100 students during the 1925-26 school year.)

(2) Eligibility of Contestants. All members of competing casts must satisfy the general eligibility requirements contained in Article VIII of the *Constitution and Rules*. Participation in the One-Act Play Contest will not debar the participants from competing in either debate, declamation, or extemporaneous speech contest.

(3) Eligible plays. Plays entered in this contest must be one-act plays, require not more than ten characters, and consume not more than 30 minutes for performance. Only plays fulfilling these requirements and listed in "A List for High School Production" issued by the Playground and Recreation Association of America, or in "Plays for High Schools and Colleges," compiled by a joint committee of the National Council of Teachers of English and the Drama League of America (1923) are eligible.

One-Act Play Plan

The One-Act Play plan provided for adding plays to a supplemental list by submitting them to the State Office. A supplemental list of 50 plays was published in the November, 1927, *Leaguer* and four additional plays were listed in the "Official Notices" column of the December issue.

Controversial Rules

The most controversial of the rules probably appeared under "Eligible Plays." It provided that judges grade the plays on merit. Bedichek vividly describe the problems created by this rule: "This revealed wide differences of opinion among judges regarding what constitutes merit. The same play was disqualified in one tournament, accepted in another, graded down here and up there. In the case of *Suppressed Desires*, several judging committees threw it out, others permitted it to proceed in the series, and finally it was declared winner in the State Meet."

Number of Judges

There was likely no rule concerning the number of judges for the One-Act Play Contest, but available records indicate more than one judge in almost every case. The difficulties created by the use of a panel or committee of judges were soon recognized and the State Office quickly came to the conclusion that the critic judge plan for judging was most widely accepted as the superior method for evaluating dramatic production.

Critic Judge System

It was granted that all judges did not rate a production in the same way and that experts often disagreed on their final decisions, but a critic who knew dramatics through training and experience could do a better job of giving valuable constructive criticism on eight or nine plays than any number of qualified people on a panel.

Discussion Values

Entrants were seldom unhappy with the final outcome if the judge was able to justify his decision in the discussion period. It was found through experience that one critic would give a more detailed criticism than that of a panel of critics. When there was a panel of experts each member often waited on the other members of the group to give the major criticisms.

The conclusion of the League was that one competent critic, knowing the whole responsibility for evaluation was on him, would make greater efforts to justify his decisions.

(To be continued in the next edition of *The Leaguer*.)

'Free' Drama Library Increases Fees, Fines

The free Drama Loan Library of the University Interscholastic League now costs a little more.

A 25 cent postage and handling fee has been added to the formerly free service. Any adult connected with a League member school system may make use of the library's collection of over 25,000 plays, play collections and theatre books. Plays ordered should be listed alphabetically by titles, and beginning this fall, each order must be accompanied by the new 25 cent fee.

Other individuals and organizations must pay a \$5 fee per year for library usage.

Plays may be borrowed for a period of two weeks. In addition to the five cent per day overdue fine, a 25 cent fine will be due for each reminder necessary. The first reminder of overdue books will be sent to the teacher, the second to the principal and the third to the school superintendent. List prices are charged for lost books and plays.

All plays in the library are copyrighted and may not be used for production. Production copies must be purchased from the publishing companies. The library will allow a maximum of 10 plays per order and one copy only of each play.

The library staff recommends that teachers secure a catalog of plays from the publishers, read the descriptions and then order the plays for reading from the library. Most publishers furnish free catalogs.

Lynn Murray, Director of the Drama Loan Library, is available for consultation on problems connected with play selection and production. The library also has up-to-date copies of the Accredited List of Critic Judges, which include the names of theatre experts available for judging one-act play contests.

The library mailing address is Box 8028, University Station, Austin 78712.

Educational Theatre



Schools Signing Up For Drama Contest

By LYNN MURRAY
State Drama Director

The September issue of the LEAGUER was a little ahead of our enrollment Card mailing, but they are now in the hands of your administrator. If you have not received your green One-Act Play Enrollment Card by now, check with your principal or superintendent. If they did not get one, please notify me at once and we will send another.

You will receive a letter that acknowledges the receipt of your Enrollment Card which indicates your official enrollment. If you do not receive such an acknowledgment, let us know and we will check the records. Each year some are left out because we fail to get the card.

Meetings Help

The Student Activities Conferences are in full swing. Try to make one if you can. The emphasis this year is on the Critic Judge. This is the best chance you have to evaluate the program and offer constructive criticism. Our aim is to improve the quality of the contest and search for ways of making it an even greater educational experience. This is the best place for discussion of problems in search of the best solutions.

Entry time. Everybody else does and it reduces our ability to serve you best.

Naming Directors

Late October or early November is the time One-Act Play Planning Meeting Directors are appointed. This Office makes a request to the Director General of each district for the name of the person appointed. It is extremely important that the teachers involved in One-Act Play competition meet prior to the district contest. Each Director appointed receives communication from this Office. Look to hear from this person within your district. If you fail to hear, volunteer! Initiative will help solve many of the problems of One-Act Play district operation. We will try to publish the names of the Directors in a later issue of the LEAGUER.

Rules Unchanged

There are no rule revisions in One-Act Play for this year. The HANDBOOK FOR ONE-ACT PLAY DIRECTORS, JUDGES, AND CONTEST MANAGERS 1970-71 is still in force. If you do not have a copy, let me encourage you to order a copy (50 cents) from the State Office. The HANDBOOK and access to a copy of the CONSTITUTION AND CONTEST RULES are absolutely essential for every One-Act Play Director.

Please note the change in Drama Loan Library operation! Help us by sending the 25 cents postage and handling fee with each order. We hope to improve the service to the extent that you will get the 10 plays you order and get them promptly.

It would be of great help to the Library if you told the publishers when you order plays for production purposes, that you used our service. Let us hear from you early this year. Do not wait until Title

Do not forget the Texas Educational Theatre Association and the Texas Secondary Theatre Conference this year. Note it on your calendar note. This is the major source of support for educational theatre in this State. Your support determines its success.

At this moment plans are being finalized for the most exciting Southwest Theatre Conference in 29 years to be held in Lubbock, on Oct. 29-30-31 and Nov. 1.

Congratulations to the first One-Act Play entry of 1970-71, filed by Larry A. Billingsley of La Pryor High School and his administration.

New Plays in Drama Library Now Available to Teachers

The Drama Loan Library has received many new copies of plays since May. These copies may now be

BAKER PUBLISHER:

ONE-ACT PLAYS:
Aria Da Capo
Call Me Mac
Can You Change the Inkeeper's Mind
Christmas Cousin
Cross-Walk
Devil in the Grass, A
Generation Flap, The
If Sherlock Holmes Were a Woman
Land of Promise
Make Mine Vanilla
Marked for Murder
Pack of Rascals, A
Supper That Wasn't, The
Three Faces of Christmas, The
Woodshed, The

FOUR-ACT PLAYS

Hedda Gabler

FRENCH PUBLISHER:

ONE-ACT PLAYS:
Affected Young Ladies, The
Albert's Bridge
American Family, An
Antic Spring
Apollo of Beliae, The
Armory, The
Babble for the Baby, The
Browning Version, The
Budding Lovers
Childhood
Clod, The
Day of Atonement
Day to Day
Drums of Oude
Drunk Sisters, The
Enchanted Journey, The
Everyman
Exit the King
Flattering Word, The
Four Men and a Monster
Funnycuse of a Negro
Grate Hero, The
Gypsy Fortunes
Infancy
Jogging It, Baby!
Married at Sunrise
New Moon for Hattie
No 'Count Boy, The
Not in the Contract
Nothing for Nothing Thanks
Owl
Parade, The
Princess and the Vagabond, The
Protest, Anyone?
Sentimental Scarecrow, The
Sheriff, The
Shiny Red Ball, The
Six Who Pass While the Lentils Boil
Spreading the News
Terror Walks Tonight
Ticket to the City, A
Tiger Lily
Wait for Mornings, Child
Welcoming
Wisp in the Wind
Women's Privilege, A

TWO-ACT PLAYS:

Accidental Angel, The
Bear Witness
But, Seriously
Ceremonies in Dark Old Men
Dames at Sea
Days Between, The
Forty Carats
Goldlocks
Henry . . . Sweet Henry
Innocents, The
Little Murders
Maggie Flynn
My Daughter, Your Son
Ninety-Day Mistress, The
No Place to Be Somebody
People vs. Ranchman, Ex-Miss Copper
Queen on a Set of Pills, The
Surprise!
Victoria's House
We Bombed in New Haven

THREE-ACT PLAYS:

A is For All
After the Fall
America Hurrah
Apple Pie
Armored Dove, The
Bride's Bouquet, The
Bus Stop
Dear Friends
Dr. Cook's Garden
Everybody's Girl
Everything in the Garden
How's the World Treating You?
Inherit the Wind
Judith
Lilies of the Field, The
Me, Corrido
Ned Crocker
Star Spangled Girl, The
Summer Tree
Three Hand Red
Wonderful Adventures of Don Quixote

DAVID McKAY:

Overtones
Pot Boiler, The

STAGE MAGIC:

ONE-ACT PLAYS:
Cain: A Mystery
Christmas Dream, The
Doctor in Spite of Himself, The
Frogs, The
Happy Scarecrow, The
Ralph Roister Doister
Thaëra
Steadfast Tin Soldier
Twelving Dancing Princesses

TWO-ACT PLAYS:

Androcles and the Lion
Waiting for Godot

PLAY COLLECTIONS:

3 Tragedies (Garcia Lorca)

ATHENUM:

PLAY COLLECTIONS:
The Scarlet Thread



LONGHORNS REPEAT VICTORY—The Buena Vista Longhorns from Imperial took the state Conference B volleyball title for the second year in a row. Pictured are, FRONT ROW, l-r, Amanda Armendarez, Estella Garcia, Norma Domenequez, Jana Brown and Debra Hampton. BACK ROW, l-r, Manager Becky Rixie, Eloisa Lascano, Peggy Bowman, Patti Reed, Brenda Borron, Susan Smith and Coach Wayne Dolan.



TRIPLE CROWN—The Plains Cowgirls took the Conference A state volleyball championship in 1970 for the third time in three years. Pictured are, FRONT ROW, l-r, Lynn Fitzgerald, Elaine Felts, Dianne Fitzgerald, Rene Hendricks, and Sue Spencer. BACK ROW, l-r, Manager Sherri Kerrick, Pam McDonnell, Jana Strickland, Phyllis Krieg, Peggie Rushing, Lou Ella Turner, Gail Ancinec, Judy Smith and Coach Wanda Armstrong.



VICTORY FOR PURPLE AND GOLD—The Cranes of Crane returned to the state volleyball tournament for the first time since 1967 to take the 1970 Conference AA title. Pictured are, FRONT ROW, l-r, Sharon Chadic, Susan Elder, Donna Parker, Jamie Stephens and Beverly Elder. BACK ROW, l-r, Penny Weatherby, Rita Seabourn, Daisy Lane, Tinita Earp, Jan Hogan, Sheryl Sawyer, Debra Milam and Coach Ann Mayes.



SECOND TITLE—The Monahans Loboettes won their second state volleyball championship in a row in 1970 Conference AAA competition. Pictured are, FRONT ROW, l-r, Mary Lou Najer, Juanita Oyerbides and Elfy Jaquez. BACK ROW, l-r, Rachel Smith, Scherry Pinner, Shelley Strawn, Debra Hare, Kim Watson and Coach Janice Hudson.



COLTS TAKE TITLE—The Arlington Colts won the state volleyball championship for Conference AAAA in the 1970 tourney. Pictured are, FRONT ROW, l-r, Lisa Poss, Paula Furgerson, Vickie Lankford, Cheryl Watkins and Sheila Dodds. BACK ROW, l-r, Manager Cathy Reznicek, Debbie Bettinger, Pat Pettit, Dorothy Brooks, Debbie Caudle, Janis McAndrew and Coach Mrs. Margie Austin.

Team Teaching Just Routine To Coaches on Football Field

By JULIUS G. TRUELSON

Superintendent
Fort Worth Public Schools
"When will the coaches have to start teaching? They're out there just watching while we're in here explaining factoring or teaching Chaucer or listening to current events." These critical commentators didn't realize it, but they were in the dark ages of teaching.

The coaches were "where the action is"—they were with it—perfectly executing team teaching long before it was fashionable or the latest innovation among educators.

Coaches Lead the Way
The coaching situation is the best method to explain what team teaching involves. Coaching shows how team teaching is vital to the betterment of classroom instruction. Now let's see what a football coach does. First, he sits down and studies each individual boy under his direction. He finds what he can do, what he can do best, what his weaknesses are, and then builds on his strengths and overcomes his weaknesses.

A Boy Is An Individual
The coach thinks about each boy

as an individual and sees where he can fit best into the total picture. Then he gives each boy the special training that he needs. He divides the boys into small groups and works with them—the ends together, the tackles together, the guards together, the centers and the backs together.



JULIUS G. TRUELSON
... coaches "with it."

The boys work as a group on their patterns. Soon they can do them automatically. They do them over and over. After they get through practice, they sit down and discuss—how did John do this; how did Joe do that; how did Bill do that: what can be done to improve John, Joe, Bill. On every play in football, 11 players must all mesh together and do something that comes out with one single answer that has to do with moving the ball forward.

Complicated Study
There are about 250 football plays on any given high school team. Each play is designed to do a certain thing, and this must be done against an opponent who is actively trying to keep the play from being successful. The coach has to anticipate this and, benefiting by team teaching, plan for what can be re-structured to meet the needs at the moment.

The team has to do each play just right. If they make a mistake, they fail the test. The coaches are taking pictures so they can go back and study them. You then have instant evaluation.

The Team Develops

How does a football team develop through this team teaching? The boys are involved. They are given short segments of information—a lot of doing. It is relevant to them and they want to participate. They are emotionally involved; they like what they are doing; they get instant evaluation; they get recognition when they do it right; they get instant correction when they do it wrong. When they get through, they feel like they are better for it. That's why football is a tremendous success. The team is involved. One day we will discover this in all of our courses.

Student Wins In Libel Suit

A New Jersey junior high student was awarded \$38,000 damages in a libel suit stemming from an allegedly offensive statement in the school yearbook.

The faculty advisor, board of education and the company which printed the yearbook were brought to court in the action. The plaintiff claimed damage to his reputation and mental anguish caused by the apparent double meaning of the yearbook language relating to the student.

The student editors were not held responsible for the libel.

Postscripts on Athletics

Rules Suggestions Council Will Study

The University Interscholastic League's Legislative Council will hold its annual meeting Nov. 1 in Austin. Legislation will be considered at this meeting which can or will affect all interschool athletics. The Legislative Council consists of one member from each region in each conference. Presently, there are four regions for each of the five conferences. The present structure constitutes a Legislative Council membership of 20.

Administrators Eligible

Only superintendents, principals and county superintendents are eligible to be elected to the Council. Nominations are made by mail ballot in September of each school term.

The five persons receiving the greatest number of votes in each conference from each region are then listed on the final preferential ballot and submitted to the schools for vote. The superintendent or principal receiving the most votes of those in his conference and region is named as a Council representative.

Opinion Surveys

Each Council representative sends an opinion poll to the schools he represents regarding possible changes. Each councilman asks for other ideas for change to be included on the opinion poll.

The Council representative determines his stand on issues from data received from the opinion polls, letters from various people throughout his region and information presented at the official meeting of the Legislative Council.

Methods for Changes

Every administrator and coach who desires a change in the *Constitution and Contest Rules* should have his superintendent contact the school's Legislative Council representative or urge statewide organizations, e.g., coaches' associations, principals' associations and teachers' associations, to present the idea for change to the Council.

To effect a rule change the Council must be convinced that the schools desire a change or desire to vote on the issue. Consequently, an idea must be well received and supported by a number of school people and not just an isolated few. The Council members represent their total regions and not just a few schools or their own special interests.

Time To Speak Up

It is the wish of all League administrators and Council members that every interested person speak up now and not after the Council meeting and the vote has been concluded. A slightly rephrased billboard slogan best expresses the sentiments of Council members and administrators—"Don't participate in formulating possible legislation, don't vote, don't gripe."

UIL Director Debate Group New Member

Dr. Rhea Williams has just been appointed a member of the National University Extension Association's Committee on Discussion and Debate Materials, for the next three years.

This committee reviews suggested debate areas, evaluates material available in each area, decides whether the area will provide good, debatable propositions for both affirmative and negative, formulates the debate propositions and, finally, submits them to the leagues of the nation.

Finally, when the proposition has been selected, the committee accumulates materials related to the topic and distributes it, through the state offices, to the debaters at various schools.

"If any administrator or coach has suggestions on topic areas which would furnish a good, debatable current topic, generally well documented, we would be pleased to have these suggestions sent to the League office for consideration by this committee," Dr. Williams said.

League Defends Rule

Coaches Question Time Limit On Game Practice Sessions

By DR. RHEA H. WILLIAMS

League Director

Some Texas coaches and administrators strongly oppose placing

5 VB Clinics Set For Study Of Rules

Each year universities and colleges throughout the state host girls' basketball clinics. Game rules, fundamentals and various offenses and defenses are discussed at these meets. This year's schedule of clinics is as follows:

Oct. 31—North Texas State University, Denton, Texas. Director: Miss Sheila Rice

Nov. 7—East Texas State University, Commerce, Texas. Director: Mrs. Elizabeth Huggins

Nov. 7—Texas A&I University, Kingsville, Texas. Director: Mrs. Betty Brewer

Nov. 7—Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, Texas. Director: Miss Carolyn Miller

Nov. 14—Incarnate Word College, San Antonio, Texas. Director: Mrs. Margaret Stapper

Sour Grapes

(Continued from Page 1)
beyond the vision of the young writer.

Emotions in Question

An understanding of the intense emotions involved in good, solid competition will bring an understanding of the necessity for prior preparation of fans and players to react with true good manners and good sportsmanship.

Welcoming visiting teams with good stories and fair editorials, intense promotion of sportsmanship, and education of all concerned will result in the highest and finest educational benefits of competition.

Promote Fair Play

I would like to see every school paper purposefully campaign to promote sportsmanship and fair play. Fans and players alike will come to know the great joy of being good sports.

With this campaign for sportsmanship would come a renewed enjoyment of competition. The reporters and editors would find their work a source of pride. The reputations of schools would be enhanced.

Cheering a good play by an opponent may prevent an injury by infusing sports with true good manners and avoid the animosity that may lead to unnecessary roughness or intentional foul play. Treating opposing fans and players as guests will make the game worthwhile.

That All May Gain

The school paper can play a tremendous role in promoting fair play, sportsmanship, and enjoyment of competition. Then all will benefit from interschool competition.

Books & Magazines

JUNIOR HIGH JOURNALISM by Homer L. Hall. Richards Rosen Press, Inc., New York. 1968. \$4.68.
Little written information is available on junior high school journalism. Hall has taken a great step in preparing this textbook. The simple approach is excellent for the junior high school age group. The inclusion of a teachers' workbook is of value. This text will be welcomed by junior high school newspaper advisers. It is very well done. MRH.

limits on the amount of practice and the number of games which can be played.

They ask: "What is wrong with having a boy learn that he must work long hours to be successful in any activity? What is wrong with his taking the time and making the sacrifices necessary to perfect his skills in football, basketball, or other sports?"

Not the Place

Probably the best answer is that high school is not the place for specialization. The boy should not be forced, directly or indirectly, to choose one sport and to pass up the chance to play and enjoy others. Some schools have already reached a situation where the boy must choose between football and spring sports. In others, the boy has no choice, because basketball is the only sport offered for the entire school year.

Too often, the basketball coach or the football coach will make it clear to the boy that he will have no time to spend with other sports if he makes the basketball or football team, as the case may be. This type of competition may produce a notable lack of harmony between the coaches who are competing for the best athletes.

League Rules

The League has adopted starting dates for practice and for first

games in both football and basketball. Some schools complain that the starting date hampers their physical education program. Others report the regulation is being ignored by some members schools while declining to name the offending schools. Still others say the rule leaves the small school at a disadvantage in competing with the large schools and that they need to practice basketball while the big schools play football.

Over the years, it has been noted that these small schools often win early season games over schools which start practice later; also, it may be observed how few of them reach the state tournaments. Could it be that many smaller schools are playing too much basketball and that their teams reach the "peak" early in January, long before tournament time? While this assumption may be detectable, it would be well to check it out. Steak and ice cream are fine, but if this is the only food served the time will come when something else will taste better.

Boards Seek Limit

School administrators and coaches know that their boards of education feel that some limit should be set on the amount of time spent in playing and practicing high school sports. They have made it clear that they would prefer that administra-

tors, through the League, adopt uniform rules limiting the time devoted to each sport and that, if the League does nothing, they intend to make their own regulations, or have another state agency do so.

If we let this happen, we shall eventually have a hodgepodge of regulations, with no uniformity. Further, member schools will have lost the privilege of running their own program. May I suggest that those who feel this is a far-fetched idea talk to a few city or county superintendents and to the chairman or other members of their boards of education?

Reasons for Rule

The amount of practice and playing time for high school sports should be limited because it will:

1. Allow high school students time enough to engage in many activities, both athletic and non-athletic.
2. Reduce competition and ill will between coaches in the same school who may wish their athletes to devote full time to one sport.
3. Keep athletes from being burned out, physically and emotionally, by over-long practice and playing sessions.
4. Retain for member schools the privilege of making uniform regulations governing the sports program, rather than passing this responsibility by default to local boards of education.

Coaches, Physicians Warn 'Spear' Tackle Dangerous

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 technique 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. Slocum, 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 'coaches techniques,'" said O. B. Murphy, M.D., Lexington, Ky., University of Kentucky team physician.

sician and representative of the AMA committee to the NCAA Rules Committee.

"In any case," he said, "the fact remains that since the advent of the hard helmet and face pieces, coaches have felt that the head and face are adequately protected. This, however, affords no protection at all for the neck which is subjected to injury through this repeated 'butting' technique."

Said Muray Warmath, football coach at the University of Minnesota: "spearing will never disappear from the game until we quit coaching it and until we absolutely disallow its use on the part of our men."

"It isn't the first man who makes the tackle," Warmath said. "It's that second tackler. He puts his head down, closes his eyes, and piles into the man who's down, with one intent, and that's to maim and cripple."

Since 1960, most of the football deaths resulting directly from football participation have been caused by head and neck injuries, said Carl Blythe, Ph.D., of Chapel Hill, N.C., chairman of the NCAA committee on football safety and president of the American College of Sports Medicine.

AMA Asks for Action

The AMA Committee on the Medical Aspects of Sports called on all team physicians to discourage spearing, urged coaches to teach against the tactic, and warned players of the dangers of the practice. Concerted action to rid the game of spearing can make football a better game for all concerned, he committee said.

UIL Rules on Contest Use Of Accuraspeed Slide Rule

In the November 1969 Leaguer an article on the Slide Rule Contests discussed a new slide rule that was about to be put on the market. This instrument, called *Accuraspeed* and sold by Mr. E. G. Saenz of Corpus Christi, was accepted for use in contests in 1970 and 1971. This was done reluctantly and with an indication that approval as an accept-

able slide rule may then be withdrawn.

There has been much discussion about the Accuraspeed in the year since, especially at the SR Conference during the 1970 State Meet. A large majority was actively against the use of such a special slide rule.

Many sponsors feel that it is not consistent with the purpose of the Contest to require expensive equipment which is designed for and generally used only in these competitions. It was felt that while the problems can be worked in less time the procedures used are special for this instrument and do not develop a general skill usable on all types of slide rules.

Considerable talk centered on the problem of changing the Official Rules so as to exclude this type of special equipment. It was finally decided that the rules do not need to be changed for the Accuraspeed could be declared nonstandard because of the points brought out in the discussion above.

On the basis of these conclusions the League has decided that the Accuraspeed slide rule in its present form is not acceptable for use in the slide rule contest after June 1, 1971.

Cut in Length Of Shoe Cleat Due in 1972

Beginning with the 1972 football season, the maximum length of shoe cleats permitted will be one-half inch. While the longer cleats are legal for the 1970 and 1971 seasons, it is recommended the shorter cleat be used as soon as possible. Specification for legal shoe cleats may be found on page 16 of the 1970 N.C.A.A. Official Football Rules.

It should also be noted that all players shall be numbered 1 through 99 during the 1970 season. This means that 0 and 00 are illegal numbers.