

The Leaguer

The Official Publication of the University Interscholastic League

VOL. LVIII. NO. 2

OCTOBER, 1978

AUSTIN, TEXAS

League's 5-year rule upheld

A lawsuit filed by a San Augustine youth and his parents challenging the League's five-year eligibility rule (Article VIII, Sec. 18) was dismissed by a Beaumont judge recently.

The judge hearing the suit, filed by Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Wood on behalf of their son, Ricky, ruled that it is the right of a state association to make and enforce its own rules.

In another victory, an Austin state district judge refused to grant a temporary restraining order which would allow all out-of-state transfers to participate on the varsity levels this year.

The suit, originally filed by the American Civil Liberties Foundation of Texas, Inc., on behalf of Austin Anderson student John Sullivan, challenges the rule that prohibits sophomore and junior out-of-state transfers from participating in varsity football and basketball for a year following their move to a new school (Art. VIII, Sec. 14).

The presiding judge denied the restraining order, claiming it would result in chaos at the public school level at this time. Trial date for the case on the merits of the rule has been set for the week of October 9 in Austin.

Other litigation involving the League includes:

—A lawsuit filed by the Texas Civil Liberties Union and the Women's Equity Action League alleges the League discriminated on the basis of sex.

The suit, filed on behalf of Wells High School student Pamela Jacobs, challenges the League's separate boys' and girls' sports programs, claiming it to be in violation of federal sex discrimination guidelines.

Trial date for the case has not been set.

—A case filed in Corpus Christi challenging the League's post-season participation rule has been heard and a decision is forthcoming.

The suit, filed by Cheryl Guckian, a student at Calallen High School, challenges Rule 23 of the basketball plan, which prohibits a player from participating on a nonschool basketball team after the close of the school's regular season schedule.

The court was asked to grant a temporary restraining order to allow Guckian to play on the school's varsity team, although she played on the varsity team last year, quit and joined an AAU city league team and participated in contests after the regular season.

—A suit was filed in Zavalla County by Victor Lopez, superintendent of schools at Crystal City, alleging failure of that school to receive due process during a recent hearing in which the school was disqualified for district honors in basketball for two years and placed on probation for three years thereafter.

The suit claims the action of the State Executive Committee, which

handed down the penalty, was arbitrary and capricious, discriminatory and retaliatory in nature.

After a series of allegations and an investigation, the district executive Committee recommended that the Crystal City ISD basketball team be suspended from participation for one year for violation of eligibility rules. The State Executive Committee elected, instead, to disqualify the team for district honors in 78-79 and 79-80 and place it on probation for 80-81, 81-82 and 82-83.

Several district executive committee members were disturbed in the less severe penalty imposed, said Dr. Bailey Marshall, League director.

In the suit, the school district complains the state panel imposed a more severe penalty.

"It was the feeling of the committee that both penalties were severe and the best remedy was
(Please turn to SUITS, page 8)

Floydada superintendent

Legislative councilman dies

A. E. Baker, Floydada superintendent of schools and member of the League Legislative Council since 1975, died recently of a heart attack. He was 58 years of age.

Baker served on the Legislative Council three years, winning a preferential balloting in October, 1975 to fill the unexpired term of Harold Reynolds of Tahoka, who moved out of Region 1-AA, his representative area.

Born in Prairie Grove, Ark. in 1920, Baker moved with his family to Floydada in 1928, where he

graduated from high school. He attended Hardin-Simmons College on a football scholarship and graduated with a degree in history.

During World War II, he served four years in the Air Force in England.

In 1945, he taught at Holliday before returning to Floydada as high school history teacher and assistant football coach. He was appointed high school principal in 1947 and superintendent in 1962.

Baker was past president of District 17 Texas Association of School

Administrators, was honored as 1972 Outstanding School Administrator by DECA Clubs of America, and was an honored member of several Floydada civic clubs.

He was also a member of the Legislative Council's Reclassification and Realignment Committee and the Athletic Committee.

Survivors include his wife, Alice; two sons, Mike of Las Vegas, Nev. and Dale of Fort Worth; and a daughter, Mrs. Shari Walker of Abilene.

League and its rules created by schools

The University Interscholastic League belongs to member schools and is a product of their making. The constitution, bylaws, rules, and regulations reflect careful thought, experience, and judgment on how activities should be regulated and controlled for interscholastic competition.

Few 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.

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 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 the member schools for vote if it is a major rule change which involves a penalty, the Legislative Council has the power to recommend the change to the State Executive Committee for action.

Some rules approved for a vote are opposed by the Council members, but in these instances the members feel the decision on the rule should be left to the schools.

Ballots are then sent to the superintendents of all 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, 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.

As democratic as this process sounds, why the problem?

The organization, the University Interscholastic League, would be classified as a mutual benefit organization. As Robert 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 doesn't like or a rule becomes obsolete, apathetic members wake up. Alvin W. 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 allow them to go. When this point is reached, the silent become quite vociferous and reverse the tide.

The League administrators would like to see all members active. Thus fewer crises would arise and the majority would be pleased with the proposed legislation.

(Please turn to RULES, page 8)

inside

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Sliding along | 2 |
| Drama critics | 5 |
| No exceptions | 6 |
| Ready writing | 8 |
| Elsewhere | |
| Editorial | 2 |
| Music | 3 |
| Journalism | 4 |
| Drama | 5 |
| Athletics | 6-7 |
| News | 8 |

Director's corner**Skills change as man adopts new tools**

By JOHN COGDELL
Slide Rule Director

One of the many ways in which man is distinguished from the lower animals is that he is a tool maker and a tool user. Out of human imagination and ingenuity have come tools of all kinds to extend the strength, the speed or the mental powers of man.

And not only do we make tools, but we continually improve and change them. Consider for example the way we cook our food. Beginning from the simple campfire, there has been a long line of developments, ending at the present with the microwave oven.

Whenever new tools are introduced and old ones laid aside, the men who use the tools must learn new skills and inevitably lose old ones. For example, prior to the advent of the entertainment industry based upon electronics, nearly everyone played a musical instrument and amateur music in the home was one of the pleasures of life.

Now, most people watch professional entertainment on television or at the movie. In some ways, there has been a gain in quality, but not without a corresponding loss. Other examples abound: Hand woodworking tools versus modern power tools; typewriters versus long handwriting.

The list is endless.

I am particularly interested in a comparison between the slide rule and the electronic calculator.

Both tools are aids to routine calculations such as one might encounter in engineering or scientific problems. There can be no doubt that the electronic calculator has totally replaced the slide rule as a calculation device and, as a former slide ruler who now is an enthusiastic calculator user, let me list some of the reasons I changed.

1. Scope of function. One of the major advantages of the calculator over the slide rule is that more mathematical operations are available.

The slide rule is based upon the addition of logarithms and so can be conveniently used for multiplication, division, powers and simple trigonometric operations. The calculator is based on electronic manipulation of numbers in binary form and can be made in principle to accomplish virtually any mathematical operation.

However, the main advantage of the calculator in routine calculation is in its ability to perform simple addition and subtraction, which cannot be done on a slide rule. The calculator is faster in routine calculations because it does not have to stop, write down intermediate results and perform additive operations by hand.

2. Automatic decimal point. Of course, the calculator keeps up with

the decimal point, whereas with a slide rule, one must keep the decimal point mentally or by some other method. Some feel that this feature leads to a loss of "feeling" for the magnitude of numbers on the part of calculator users, and this may be true.

But the other side is that keeping up with the decimal point often leads to errors and makes calculations laborious. Errors lead to a loss of confidence in a chain of calculations and this loss of confidence is a detriment to the educational process as is the burden of time consuming calculations.

In fact, most people who use a calculator rarely return to the slide rule. It's no fun anymore.

In a future article, I will discuss the beneficial effects of calculator usage on engineering education and practice.

3. Push button mathematics. People have scornfully said of pushing a button to get an answer and, with the calculator, that is exactly what one does. I wish to take up the implications of this fact later, too but for now, suffice it to say that there is a little difference between pushing a button and setting a slide

or cursor on a slide rule. Both are manual tasks which become somewhat automatic with practice.

In this regard, the calculator and slide rule are similar, differing primarily in the nature of the errors which can occur.

4. Battery power versus muscle power. What if the battery runs down, is a common question. The answer to that is simple. You're out of luck and better have a slide rule, abacus or pencil and paper handy. That's why you are careful not to run out of battery power in critical moments.

5. Other factors. There are also the factors of programability, cost, ease of learning, physical enjoyment, etc. We haven't room to discuss all these here, though I may take them up in a later article.

My main point is that the transition from slide rule to calculator has brought considerable benefits but some losses. As we examine how to change the slide rule contest in response to the vanishing slide rule, undoubtedly the calculator will be a part of that change. This will probably involve some loss, but my conviction is that the advances will be many.

official notices**CRYSTAL CITY**

The State Executive Committee has disqualified Crystal City High School for district honors in boys' basketball for the 1978-79 and 1979-80 seasons and placed them on probation in boys' basketball for the 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 for violations of League eligibility rules.

ALLISON

Allison High School has been suspended by the State Executive Committee from the One-Act Play contest for 1978-79 for failure to participate after making an official entry, Rule 1f.(2).

MUSIC LIST

The following names should be added to the Recommend List of Judges:

J. R. McEntyre
Bill Cormack

HITCHCOCK HIGH

Hitchcock High School has been placed on probation in football by the District Executive Committee for violation of Rule 24 of the football plan for the 1978-79 and 1979-80 school year.

C&CR

Article VIII, Section 18 Item j of the Constitution and Contest Rules should read: "Item g of Article VIII, Section 14 applies in this rule."

WAXAHACHIE HIGH

The District Executive Committee of District 6AAA has placed Waxahachie High School on probation for the 1978 football season for violation of Rule 24 of the football plan.

ARTICLE VIII. SECTION 14

The State Executive Committee has given the interpretation to include in Article VIII, Section 14 of the CONSTITUTION AND CONTEST RULES, to allow a student who did not participate in football or basketball in school A the previous year to be eligible in school B for football and basketball if he meets all other requirements.

ARTICLE XVI. SCHOLARSHIP RULE

The State Executive Committee has given the following interpretation concerning Vocational Adjustment Classes as regards Article XVI, the Scholarship Rule of the CONSTITUTION AND CONTEST RULES of the League:

"Vocational Adjustment Class pupils working full time during their last year of eligibility are in compliance with Article XVI, the Scholarship Rule of the League."

PICTURE MEMORY BULLETIN

The artist El Greco appears in error in the Picture Memory Bulletin on pages 1 and 26 as El Grego. Please make the correction to appear El Greco.

MUSIC ACCEPTANCE CARDS

Beginning with the 1978-79 school year, cards acknowledging the receipt of music acceptance cards will no longer be mailed. The official list of schools eligible for music competition will be sent to the Region Music Executive Committees by October 1. Corrections or additions to this list must be made by November 15.

CLEVELAND HIGH

Cleveland High School has been placed on probation in football for the 1978-79 school year by the District Executive Committee for violations of the Football Plan.

HUTTO

The State Executive Committee placed Hutto High School on probation in basketball, football and track for the 1978-79 and 1979-80 school years for violation of Article VIII, Section 1 of the CONSTITUTION AND CONTEST RULES.

RIVIERA

The District Executive Committee of District 32A has placed Riviera (Kaufer)

High School on probation in Boys' Basketball for the 1978-79 school year for violation of the Awards Rule of the League.

ONE-ACT PLAY

Correct the HANDBOOK FOR ONE-ACT PLAY, eighth Edition "Addendum For 1977-78" Rule 2a.8). "Plays listed in this HANDBOOK as ineligible or plays which are by nature musical, readers theatre, chorale or choral speaking or which are predominantly music or choral speaking may not be selected for use in contests.

PICTURE MEMORY CONTEST

The Official List for Picture Memory Contest, 1977-1978 and 1978-1979 shall be the final authority, for the purpose of this contest, in spelling of artists' names, picture titles and nationalities. To obtain credit competitors must give these facts exactly as printed in this official List will be considered errors.

Picture 5 of the Picture Memory Bulletin is amended to read: "Contestants shall be instructed to write down the name of the artist in the first column, the artist's nationality in the second column and the title of the painting in the third column . . ."

Page 83 of the Picture Memory Contest in the Constitution and Contest Rules is amended to read: "Contestants shall be instructed to write or print the name of the artist in the first column, the nationality of the artist in the second column, and the title of the picture in the third column . . ."

TOMBALL HIGH

The District Executive Committee of District 10AA has placed Tomball High School on probation in football for the 1978-79 school year for a violation of Rule 24 of the Football Plan.

SLIDELL HIGH

Slidell High School has been disqualified by the District Executive Committee for district honors in boys' basketball for the 1978-79 school year for violation of Rule 8 of the Boys' Basketball Plan.

PICTURE MEMORY

On page 4 of the Picture Memory Bulletin under item 2. Representation. . . To the picture memory team of two shall be added one member for each 20 pupils (or fraction thereof) in excess of 10 enrolled in the eligible grades on the basis of total enrollment up to the opening of the spring semester. Thus, if the total enrollment in the eligible grades is 10 or less than 10, the team is composed of two pupils; 11 through 30 pupils, the team is composed of three pupils, etc. . . .

Item 25 in the Schedule of Fees on page 169 of the Constitution and Contest Rules should read: One game \$12.50 Up to \$75.00 instead of \$17.50.

PRESCRIBED MUSIC LIST

Page 66—Should read "Sinfonico Quartette" by Reicha (play one).

Page 178—PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS, first paragraph should read: "All Class I and Class II vocal solos will be sung in any published key."

Page 124, Article III, Section 5., should read:

AAAA—High schools with an average membership of 1220 or more students in grades 9-10-11-12.

AAA—High schools with an average membership of 550-1219 students, inclusive, in grades 9-10-11-12.

AA—High schools with an average membership of 240-549 students, inclusive, in grades 9-10-11-12.

A—High schools with an average membership of 125-239 students, inclusive, in grades 9-10-11-12.

That selections indicated on the contest list as "(with organ)" be changed to read "(optional organ)." (See page 169)

Hold the dike

Remember the old story about the Dutch boy who placed his finger in the dike and thus prevented the entire countryside from being inundated? This parable is applicable to the League rules and regulations.

At no time in the past has the League been so besieged by requests for exceptions, all with excellent (in their estimation) reasons why the rules should not apply in their particular cases. There is no quicker way to destroy the effect of any rule or regulation than by granting numerable exceptions. If one exception is granted, each parent and every child can conjure up "reasons" why he too should be given special consideration.

The League's strength is based upon the fact that its rules are enforced "without fear or favor," and that no exceptions are made. Although we sympathize with parents and the students who have become ineligible for various reasons, granting exceptions would be removing the finger from the dike. The hole would get larger and larger, and the League would be inundated with requests for exceptions and, shortly, would have no rules or regulations.

School administrators, coaches, and interested laymen should all do their part to support the League rules and regulations, because without them we would soon find ourselves back where we were before there were any rules and regulations governing interschool competitions.

directory

State Executive Committee: Dr. Thomas M. Hatfield, chairman; Lynn F. Anderson, William Farney, Dr. Bailey Marshall, Dr. Lynn M. McGraw, Betty Thompson, Clinton Van Dyke, Dr. Jesse J. Villarreal and Jerre S. Williams.

Legislative Council: C. N. Boggess Chairman; Joe B. Scrivner, vice chairman; Ed Irons, W. H. Byrd, Carter Lomax, Bill Vardeman, Gordon Cockerham, M. J. Leonard, A. E. Baker, Don Whitt, Charles Evans, Kenneth Flory, Kenneth Sams, Jack Johnson, Jerry Gideon, Eugene Stoever, James McLeroy, Burton Hurley, R. D. Elson and James Kile.

Director Dr. Bailey Marshall

Director of Athletics William Farney

Director of Music Dr. Nelson Patrick

Director of Journalism Bobby Hawthorne

Director of Drama Lynn Murray

Published eight times per year, each month, from September through April, by the University Interscholastic League, Division of Continuing Education, University of Texas at Austin, P. O. Box 8028, 2622 Wichita, Austin, Texas 78712. Second class postage paid at Austin, Texas. Subscription: \$2 per year.

Editor Dr. Bailey Marshall

Managing Editor Robert Hawthorne

Music Matters**Music program quality, quantity impressive**

By CHARLES SCHWOBEL
Assistant Music Director

Although the new school year is only two months old, music directors should begin making plans for spring contests. In particular, I am referring to a new medium ensemble category of "pop ensemble."

Previously this category was entered as an experimental ensemble. This year, depending on the nature of the group, they may enter swing choir, stage band, rock ensemble, country western ensemble, or barbershop ensemble.

The pop ensemble size may range from three to 48 performers. This allows for a three piece rock ensemble or a vocal swing trio as well as a large stage band or large swing

choir. As with all medium ensembles, these will participate in open class.

Pop ensembles are encouraged to perform more than one selection if possible within the 15 minute time limit of medium ensembles.

Texas schools have many music programs considered outstanding throughout the country. This is largely due to the dedicated efforts of our music directors and the favorable attitude of their administration.

Generally, success is not measured by quantity. However, the number of participating organizations is impressive and indicates a certain degree of success for the music programs in Texas. In the past year, there were 753 marching

bands, 1594 concert bands, 657 mixed choirs, 419 treble choirs, 133 tenor-bass choirs, and 185 orchestras.

The number and percent of these groups receiving a Division I rating for marching, concert and sight-reading are as follows:

| | CONCERT/MARCHING | SIGHTREADING | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Number of Division I's | Percent Division I | Number of Division I's | Percent Division I |
| Marching bands | 301 | 39.9 | | |
| Concert bands | 508 | 31.0 | 601 | 37.7 |
| Mixed choirs | 237 | 36.1 | 137 | 30.8 |
| Treble choirs | 165 | 39.3 | 74 | 17.6 |
| Tenor-Bass choirs | 70 | 52.6 | 38 | 28.6 |
| Orchestras | 79 | 42.7 | 72 | 38.9 |

The number of students participating in solos and ensembles has risen to 50,725 solos and 1,554 ensembles. Using these figures, we can estimate a total state-wide solo and ensemble participation of 126,000 students.

I'm glad you were there 60 years later, music teacher remembered

By NELSON G. PATRICK
"... to the Prairie"

On returning from the mountain I decided to make the trip at night—a choice that proved to be most interesting and fulfilling.

To begin, the sky was clear the moon full, and a brisk, cool Fall temperature, almost frosty. A beautiful night for driving.

On approaching the Texas plains country, I became mesmerized with the beauty and grandeur of the vast open space. Coming to a high point on the roadside, I could not resist the temptation to stop, turn off the lights of the trusty Scout and became enamored in the beauty of the night.

Parked on a rise in the ground (there are no hills), one could see forever and not be obstructed by

city lights, not even lights in the ranch houses indefinitely outlined in the distance. Here, stars were closer to the earth, the moon clearly floating in dark blue, almost black, sky. Only an insensitive oaf could fail to feel the presence of some sort of supreme being.

The awe inspiring surround first is felt through the usual Texas saying, such as "... the stars at night are big and bright . . .", etc., as the spiritual enticing environment began to force its way into consciousness, one's mind moved to the songs of deeper meaning. It must have been such a night that Beethoven wrote the famous piano sonata, but however aesthetically pleasing, this music failed to equal the spiritual demands.

As one stands transformed with the beauty of the occasion, there

arose to consciousness the great master work, *The Heaven's Are Telling*, with full chorus and orchestra.

Fortunately, the first time I heard this great piece was with full orchestra and I was able to relive the entire performance, or maybe only portions—I don't know.

I do, however, remember the feeling of being near something great—the beauty of the night combined with the greatness of the music—music I first heard as a teenager in school.

Although the spell broke and as the journey continued, I contemplated the teacher who introduced that music—did that teacher realize that nearly 60 years later, one of the students would come to appreciate and to say, "Thanks, I'm glad you were there."

Optional sightreading contest concerns educator

Dear Dr. Patrick:

As I stated on the phone to you the other day, I am deeply concerned with status of music education in our state. If the sight reading contest in UIL is made optional, as far as I am concerned, music education in Texas is in its waning moments.

As vocal chairman of the state for a year I have had a lot of exposure to what is happening in our state. We have been known as a state oriented toward performance and I must agree with this. However, too many directors are seeking to accomplish superior performance

ance while ignoring the teaching of basic sightreading, ear training, chordal progressions, etc.

Some I've heard say, "I just do not have time to teach sightreading and get my choir ready to perform at the same time." This, in my estimation, is an absurd statement. The fact is, artistic performances are dependent upon sightreading, ear training, a knowledge of style and harmonic development, metrical stress and unstress, textual treatment, etc.

The band, choir, or orchestra director who teaches an ensemble of your students to perform ignoring

the above skills has accomplished no more than does a person who teaches a pet to roll over. To put it in the vernacular, ignoring and refusing to teach sightreading and theory is merely a "cop-out." The result is either an apathetic attitude on the part of the director, or the standard question springs forth from our teachers, "What is wrong with these kids today? They just are not the same anymore!"

Let's face it. Our students are not of the same mold of a generation, not less.

With this in mind, I have a few "profound" statements I would like

to share with you. 1. Students that are taught planned and systematic sightreading will accept this training without complaint. 2. Students that learn to sightread find it more rewarding than spending two months trying to learn three pieces of music by rote for performance in contest. 3. Students that know how to sightread do not need two months to perform artistically. Therefore, I conclude, it is not sightreading that needs to be made optional, it's performance.

Sincerely,
Milton Pullen

Texas' 1977-78 choral champions listed

Region I: Mixed: AAAA—Amarillo, George Biffle; Pampa, John Woicikowski; AAA—Canyon, Doug McCause; Perryton, Rick Myler/C. Webb; AA—Spearman, Travis Angel; A—Phillips, Kim Broadstreet;

Second Groups: AAAA—Amarillo, George Biffle; Treble: AAAA—Pampa, John Woicikowski; Amarillo, George Biffle; AAA—Dumas, James Reed; AA—Spearman, Travis Angel; A—Phillips, Kim Broadstreet.

Region II: Mixed: AAA—Cooper (Abilene), Bobbie Sumerlin; Abilene, Danny Hood; AAA—Snyder, Bill Lyon; Vernon, Glenn Schell; Treble: AAAA—Abilene, Danny Hood; Cooper (Abilene), Bobbie Sumerlin; AAA—Snyder, Bill Lyon;

Second Groups: AAAA—Abilene, Danny Hood; Abilene Cooper, Bobbie Sumerlin; Tenor-Bass: AAA—Snyder, Bill Lyon.

Region III: Mixed: AAAA—North Mesquite, Tom Council; Highland Park, Don Waugh; Irving, Tom Jennings; Tenor-Bass: AAAA—Plano, DeWayne McCollough; South Garland, Carroll Barnes.

Region IV: Mixed: AAAA—Longview, Carolyn McClain; Lufkin, James Queen; AAA—Pine Tree (Longview), Dennis Boyter; Second Groups: AAAA—Longview, Carolyn McClain; AAAA—Lufkin, James Queen; AAA—Pine Tree (Longview), Dennis Boyter; Tenor-Bass: AAAA—Lufkin, James Queen; AAA—Pine Tree (Longview), Dennis Boyter.

Region V: Second Groups: AAA—Bell (Hurst), Teddie Brown.

Region VI: Mixed: AAAA—Lee (Midland), Doug Browne; Treble: AAAA—Central (San Angelo), C. T. Aly; AAA—Austin Freshman, Marjorie Dodson; Tenor-Bass: AAAA—Lee (Midland), Doug Browne; Permian (Odessa), Randy Talley; Second Groups: AAAA—Lee (Midland), Doug Browne.

Region VII: none.

Region VIII: Treble: AAAA—Killeen, Nick Boltz; Richfield, John T. Sessing; Tenor-Bass: AAA—Waco High/North Jr., George Uland.

Region IX: Mixed: AAAA—Westchester (Houston), Mary J. Harvey; Jersey Village

(Houston), Karl Hickfang; Spring Woods, (Houston), Lanier Bayliss; Second Groups: AAAA—Westchester (Houston), Mary J. Harvey; Treble: AAAA—Cypress-Fairbanks (Houston); Lee (Houston), Eleanor Grant; Spring Woods (Houston), Lanier Bayless; Tenor-Bass: AAAA—Westchester (Houston), Mary J. Harvey.

Region X: Mixed: AAAA—Vidor, D. Llewellyn; AAA—Liberty, C. Hackett; South Park (Beaumont), B. Simmons;

Region XI: none.

Region XII: Mixed: AAAA—Judson (Converse), Lawrence Burnett; Churchill (San Antonio), Linda Mulder; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; AAA—Canyon (New Braunfels), William Young; New Braunfels, Tom Tickner; AA—Randolph (San Antonio), J. M. Connally;

Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Treble:

AAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann Winden; Second Groups: AAAA—Roosevelt (San Antonio), Mary Ann W

Scholastic Journalism**Hi and hope to see you at fall conferences**

By BOBBY HAWTHORNE
Director of Journalism

To state it mildly, I am a bit abash to be writing this column. It's like treading on sacred ground, having to tip-toe for fear of knocking something over.

When I first came to the League as editorial assistant, I had no way of knowing the cards would fall as they have. All this kind of blew in from left field and I was among the most shocked once the pieces were put back together.

I want to thank Dr. Max Haddick for having enough faith in me to

turn over reins of the association—ILPC—which he has made into the finest anywhere. I promise to see that it remains there.

I also want to thank Dr. Bailey Marshall, my secretary Darlene Reynolds, the remainder of the League staff, and those many advisers out there who provided assistance—moral and otherwise—when it looked as if things were going to collapse from all sides.

Again, thanks all of you.

Now, down to the nitty-gritty.

I hope each journalism adviser will make an effort to attend the

student activity conference in your region.

As usual, the journalism program will consist of sessions in the four contest areas: news, features, editorials and headlines. I will also be conducting an advisers session, whereby you and I will have the opportunity to sit down, meet one another, and discuss the UIL journalism program and the ILPC contests and convention.

I have made several proposals for change at the convention and I would like to get some input as to whether you think they're worth their beans or not.

Already this year, the journalism office has received several calls concerning students working on daily newspapers. There is no amateur rule for the literary and academic program. A student can work part-time, or fulltime for a local daily newspaper or any other publication and still be eligible for the spring meet contests.

So advisers, if your students are making more money than you, don't fret.

Many teachers are mailing their Texas Association of Journalism Advisers membership applications to the ILPC office. Granted, we can use the money but we beg that you send it to Ray Westbrook, TAJD secretary, San Marcos High School,

Sequin Highway South, San Marcos, 78666.

Speaking of San Marcos, I received an issue of the newspaper there, The Rattler, and it was an outstanding publication.

Fact of the matter is, I've received already quite a number of newspapers and have been most impressed with the quality of the writing and layout.

Of course, we still have our "go-go, get 'em, get 'em" spirit editorials and the "Students attending school this year are:" stories, but as a whole, the papers have been commendable.

I plan to send ILPC Proficiency Citations to staffs and individuals achieving high standards in journalism. The first of the year went to Tulia Junior High School, which made remarkable strides in the improvement of their yearbook, The Dobber.

If you have a recommendation for an ILPC citation, please write or call and let me know. I feel it is very important to recognize outstanding achievement. Nothing feels better than a pat on the back, even though you've just broken it working on a story.

That's all for this month. Take care and I'm looking forward to meeting you at the student activities conferences.

ILPC convention studied

Plans for the 52nd annual Interscholastic League Press Conference state convention moved into full swing as the ILPC director, Bobby Hawthorne, and officers met Saturday, October 7 in Austin to discuss the spring affair.

The ILPC convention is scheduled March 16-17, 1979 on the campus of the University of Texas at Austin.

Among the proposal presented for consideration were:

—Having an opening general assembly, giving directions and advice to attending students;

—Rescheduling the individual achievement awards assembly, giving students and advisers more time to dine and relax that evening;

Officers attending the meeting included Joni McClellan, president, Lee High School, Baytown; Louie Gorena, vice president, Edinburgh High School; Susie Hixon, secretary, Alvarado High School; and Frank Jannuzzi, Junior high vice president, O'Henry Junior High, Austin.

made the point clear: There would be no apologies for the *Leaguer* as it was, but a change was needed.

He had attempted to give the *Leaguer* a facelift before, but other responsibilities and health problems thwarted his efforts. It was now a good time to turn the job over to the younger stock, he figured.

The process began with a brief discussion with Dr. Bailey Marshall, the League director, who told me in so many words, as is his style, to do whatever has to be done and we'll grade you on the results, not promises.

Next, I scanned three critical evaluations of the *Leaguer*, written by University of Texas students for Dr. Martin "Red" Gibson, one of the League journalism department's staunchest supporters. Each analysis recommended the conversion to tabloid format, and picked at the detrimental effects of the moribund eight-column publication being used as the official publication of the UIL.

I then took my ideas to Walter Neal, manager of the UT printing division, and Norman Purcell, composing room foreman. The various problems involved were discussed—making certain the paper would cause no problems with the postal system, setting up a time schedule for change and implementing the new type changes.

All things considered, conversion would be no problem, they concluded. And two weeks later, the basic format had been laid, type set, and layout sheets printed.

Despite moving into the new format, the *Leaguer* remains printed on the "hot type" process, rather than the more modern offset means. As the UT print shop capabilities expand and existing newsprint stock now used dwindles, conversion to offset will be undertaken.

That change may well come this year.

While production of the paper has changed, purpose has not. And it is good to remind ourselves the purpose of printing the *Leaguer*.

It is not a newspaper, at least not in the traditional sense. Instead, it is a yearbook of sorts, listing various contest champions and changes as they've occurred in the League structure.

It is an educational pamphlet, providing tips on almost every aspect of the League academic, music and athletic contest, as well as reminding those participants and directors of the purpose of educa-

tional competition.

It is a bulletin board, listing times, dates, places and names of a myriad of pertinent information.

The *Leaguer* is written for educators, coaches and school administrators, though it is distributed throughout the school system. The paper is one of the few sources available to school people on a regular basis providing a tangible combination of League philosophy, function and administration.

For that reason, every effort will be made to incorporate in the *Leaguer* the best techniques and innovations of modern journalism available to us.

Don't wait, join ILPC

Wait now, pay later.

That's the grim picture being painted by those who delay in getting newspapers for criticism mailed to the ILPC office.

By October 15, each staff will probably have published three issues of their newspaper. The adviser should send those first three copies in an envelope marked "For Criticism" to us, and we will rush them to a critic and return them as soon as possible.

"Last year, we had a number of problems with criticisms in that many were not received until late in the year," said Bobby Hawthorne, ILPC director. "By the time they arrived, we were running short of critics and were swamped with a number of other things. It was a nice mess, all the way around."

Newspapers get only one criticism, on the initial set of three papers sent to the office. The criticisms are for your benefit. They have no bearing on ILPC ratings.

Yearbooks should be sent directly to the respective judge, along with a payment of fees and the criticism

after December 1 and they have been instructed to return all books received without payment.

sheet. The critics are under no obligation to judge books received

Advisers are urged to mail books to the judges immediately.

"There is every reason to rush this and no reason to wait," Hawthorne said. "Last year, judges were swamped with books just before deadline and there is no way they could give each book the kind of attention they wanted."

Now is also the time to begin planning for the Individual Achievement Award contest entries. Advisers will be sent a list of the contests and rules soon, and should post the information in order that students might see the categories available.

Also, students expected to participate in the UIL spring meet journalism contests should begin practicing the various contests. Packets containing past contests are available from the journalism office on request.

UT Stylebooks now available

The UIL journalism department has procured approximately 200 official Daily Texan Stylebooks, used by the Department of Journalism and Texas Student Publications, the University of Texas at Austin.

The stylebook contains a list of editing symbols, a stylebook history and a full range of information concerning policies, copy preparation, writing and editing roles, journalism law, and other pertinent information.

The League journalism office is making available these stylebooks for \$2 each, but the supplies are limited and all books will be issued on a first-come, first-serve basis.

Write Director of Journalism, University Interscholastic League, P. O. Box 8028, University Station, Austin, Texas 78712. Please indicate how many stylebooks you wish to purchase and include a check. Please, orders are limited to no more than five per school.

Educational theatre

Play approvals pose serious problems

By LYNN MURRAY
State Drama Director

The UIL Advisory Committee of the Texas Educational Theatre Association discussed several aspects of OAP in their El Paso meeting last February. No rules changes were recommended. The committee requested that I explain adding new plays to the approved lists in a column this fall.

All approved publishers send plays to the Drama Loan Library. The one-act or short plays are reviewed by the Play Appraisal Committee. All new short plays approved by the committee are added to the list.

Short plays submitted by directors for special approval are also considered for the approved list. It is not unusual for publishers to send scripts to the library only after filling fall orders or when we specifically request titles. It is common for a special request to be submitted prior to the time we receive the title for library usage.

Adding long plays to the approved list is more dependent on my subjectivity. Long plays that are repeatedly approved or those that seem to subject themselves to a cutting are considered for addition to the list.

It is impossible to add to the lists all long or short plays approved by special request. About 40 plays were added last year. If this average holds, the list would become unmanageable. Only eight approved plays are out-of-print. They are not actually removed from the approved lists until the *Handbook* is revised.

The Play Appraisal Committee tries to approve all plays submitted, but adds to the approved lists only those plays considered above average quality. Directors may still receive permission to produce plays that are rejected for the approved

list. Many scripts require extensive revision or editing to comply with OAP rules. Others may be approved by special request with the clear understanding that the committee does not think they are above average quality.

Plays of poor quality or plays that cannot be edited to comply with OAP rules are rejected and such plays frequently requested are added to the ineligible list.

Another problem discussed was publisher cooperation and communication concerning cuttings and royalty due. I am currently working with publishers to create a common production agreement for our contest that would provide for potential performances from zone through State Meet. Such an agreement would be validated upon payment of required royalty for each performance.

This agreement would eliminate publisher correspondence and phone calls. All you would need is the original agreement and some evidence of royalty payment. A letter from your administration stating that royalty had been paid or a copy of the dated check made for royalty payment would serve the purpose without anything further in writing from the publisher.

The Literary and Academic Committee of the Legislative Council reviewed all recommendations concerning drama prior to the November 5 council meeting. Noyce Burleson at Meadow is currently serving as the TETA representative to the committee and will chair the UIL Advisory Committee meeting during the annual convention February 1-3 in San Antonio. Recommendations you may want considered should be sent to me and to Noyce.

The only critic judging workshop scheduled for this school year is planned for February 2, 1979 during the Texas Educational Theatre As-

sociation convention February 1-3, in McAlister Auditorium at San Antonio College. Quality judges are always in demand. College, university, and community theatre professional staff people are encouraged to participate.

Have you been getting *Texas Theatre Notes*? This quarterly newspaper is published by TETA for the Texas Theatre Council. It is worth the \$5.00 membership dues to TETA. If you were not a member last year, send your dues to Ron Lucke, Sec./Tres., TETA, Dept. of Theatre, San Antonio College, 1300 San Pedro, San Antonio 78284. He is our convention host this year. Dues paid now will provide membership until February 1980.

I don't usually promote the sale of anything, but I have found a most useful drama course guide published by the Secondary School Theatre Association of the American Theatre Association. I was so impressed that I requested 100 on consignment at \$7.50 each. If you need help with planning for your drama course, send a check, etc. to me and I will send the help. I have carried a few to student activities conferences and they are going fast.

A special congratulations to the annual TETA Playwriting Contest winner Jerome McDonough, drama director at Caprock High School in Amarillo. Eden won the \$100.00 first prize and has already been published by Stage Magic, I. E. Clark. The play has been added to the UIL approved list.

OAP enrollment mailings were sent to administrators in September and drama directors of schools not responding in early October. A second mailing to all schools not responding is in the mail. Acknowledgment letters have been mailed to drama directors of schools enrolled to date. If you have not received an acknowledgment, we may not have your card. Check to make sure.

Schools with OAP entries in 1977-78 can save the State Office time we do not have by responding now! A collect phone call will go to all not enrolled Nov. 1 unless we have some record of whether or not you wish to participate. Phone calls seem to be appreciated by most administrators and have served to keep many schools eligible for OAP, but it takes time we can't afford. Mail the green official One-Act Play Enrollment Card now!

Set planning meeting now

Now is the time for holding the district one-act play planning meeting, said Lynn Murray, state drama director. The first day for organizing spring meet districts and director's planning meeting is October 15.

OAP director's recommendations must be in the hands of administrators prior to the time spring meet is planned, Murray said. The State Office has requested the name of planning meeting host from the director general or organizing chairman of each district and the person named is sent an agenda and recommendations.

Information needed for the district OAP planning meeting may be found in the *OAP Handbook*, the *Constitution and Contest Rules* and this Leaguer.

The area meet schedule will be sent to all schools as soon as possible after the November 1, OAP contest enrollment deadline. The responsibility for the planning meet for OAP rests with the directors participating in the district contest as per OAP Rule 3.a., Murray added. Any director may initial this meeting.

List of accredited critic judges released

By LYNN MURRAY
State Drama Director

The 1978-79 Accredited List of Critic Judges is published for the benefit of zone, district, area and regional personnel making choices of critic judges for the one-act play contest. Current telephone numbers have been added for the first time.

Only the judges on this list may be used to adjudicate University Interscholastic League one-act play contests (refer to Rule 3.c.1 in the current *Constitution and Contest Rules*).

This list includes only those responding by October 1 who indicated a willingness to serve as a single critic judge, who have educational or professional theatre training and background, and who have attended a League-sponsored critic judge workshop. These judges are familiar with the League judging standards and are vitally concerned with the promotion and improvement of the one-act play contest and educational theatre. Additions to this list will be published in November and March.

The League believes that the educational function of the one-act play contest is incomplete unless a critic judge is used and delivers an oral evaluation of each play produced. One-act play officials are encouraged to capitalize on the educational benefits of the contest and use a

single expert critic judge, rather than a panel.

The League specifically DOES NOT recommend the use of a panel. (Refer to Rule 3.c.2.b.)

Darrel Baergen, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos 78666 IV, 512/245-2166
John P. Banvard, Frank Phillips College, Borger 79007 I, 806/274-5311
†J. G. Barefield, Box 2143, South Padre Island 78597 IV, 512/943-2020
David C. Barnes, 4822 W. 57th, Amarillo 79109 I, 806/353-5017
Maurice Berger, Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70813 III, 504/771-3190
E. Robert Black, Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, Louisiana 71457 III, 318/357-6196
Georgia Anne Bomar, East Texas State University, Commerce 75428 II, 214/886-5344
G. Rick Boucher, Texas Tech University, Lubbock 79409 I, 807/742-3601
†Alice Katharine Boyd, Box 1226, Alpine 79830 I, 915/837-2604
Robert Boyd, West Texas State University, Canyon 79016 I, 806/656-3248
†John W. Brokaw, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin 78712 IV, 512/471-5341
†Roy M. Brown, P.O. Box 1169, Gladewater 75647 III, 214/845-4231
James E. Bruce, Jr., North Texas State University, Denton 76203 II, 817/788-2211
Randall J. Buchanan, Texas A&M University at Kingsville, Kingsville 78363 IV, 512/595-3401
Anthony J. Buckley, East Texas State University, Commerce 75428 II, 214/886-5346
Raymond H. Caldwell, Kilgore College, Kilgore 75662 III, 214/984-8581
John M. Callahan, Texas Eastern University, Tyler 75701 III, 214/566-1471
Don Calvert, Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene 79601 I, 915/677-7281
Vera Campbell, Lamar University, Beaumont 77710 III, 713/838-7123
James W. Carlsen, Corpus Christi State University, Corpus Christi 78412 IV, 512/991-6810
Alan Clay, 925 De Vargas, Hobbs, New Mexico 88240 I, 505/392-6255
John E. Clifford, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos 78666 IV, 512/245-2147
†Art Cole, Midland Community Theatre, Inc., Midland 79701 I, 915/682-2544
†Gaylan Collier, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth 76129 II, 817/921-7625
Bill G. Cook, Baylor University, Waco 76703 II, 817/755-1861

Clayton Cook, Box 57, Vega 79092 I, 806/426-3362

Kay Cook, Vernon Regional Junior College, Vernon 76384 II, 817/552-6291

Clyde C. Coombs, 616 Young Street, Longview 75602 III, 214/758-4004

Mary Ann Coombs, 616 Young Street, Longview 75602 III, 214/758-4004

J. Peter Coulson, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos 78666 IV, 512/245-2147

Jan Courtney, Pan American University, Edinburg 78589 IV, 512/381-3586

Josh Crane, Texas A&M University, College Station 77843 III, 713/845-3451

David Wright Crawford, Tyler Junior College, Tyler 75701 III, 214/597-1884

Jane Ann Crum, Odessa College, Odessa 79760 I, 915/337-5381

Doug Cummins, Lubbock Theatre Centre, Lubbock 79405 I, 806/744-3681

David Deacon, Texas A&M University at Kingsville, Kingsville 78363 IV, 512/595-3403

Ruth Denney, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin 414 IV, 512/471-7544

Brenda DeVore, North Texas State University, Denton 76203 II, 817/788-2211

Bobbie Dietrich, Blinn College, Brenham 77833 III, 713/836-9933

Dorothy Dodd, Odessa College, Odessa 79760 I, 915/337-5381

Linda Giss Donahue, 6507-B Avenue S, Lubbock 79412 I, 806/745-4295

Richard A. Dotterer, 1508 Marie Terrace, Arlington 76010 II, 214/337-5749

Millard F. Eiland, Prairie View A&M University, Prairie View 77445 III, 713/857-2712

Phyllis Lynn Elms, 5708 15th Street, Lubbock 79416 I, 806/792-9093

C. K. Esten, 1200 Dominik Drive, College Station 77840 III, 713/693-8102

C. L. Etheridge, University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso 79963 I, 915/747-5146

David L. Evans, Dallas Baptist College, Dallas 75211 II, 214/331-8311

Robert G. Everding, University of Houston at Clear Lake City, Houston 77059 III, 713/488-9264

Michael R. Firth, 104 North St. Mary, Dallas 75214 II, 214/827-7734

†Rex R. Fleming, Houston Baptist University, Houston 77036 III, 713/774-7661

Michael C. Gerlach, Midwestern State University, Wichita Falls 76308 II, 817/692-6611

Jim Goodhue, 1512 South Bryan Street, Amarillo 79102 I, 806/373-7701

Robin McKenzie Goodhue, 1512 South Bryan Street, Amarillo 79102 I, 806/373-7701

Fred R. Goodson, Southwestern University, Georgetown 78626 IV, 512/863-6511

John S. Gordon, Howard College, Big Spring 79720 I, 915/267-7311

Nik Hagler, Houston Baptist University, Houston 77036 III, 713/774-7661

†Stanley K. Hamilton, North Texas State University, Denton 76203 II, 817/788-2211

†Henry E. Hammack, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth 76129 II, 817/921-7000

Jim R. Hancock, Southern Methodist University, Dallas 75275 II, 214/692-2572

Sheila Hargett, Southern Methodist University, Dallas 75275 II, 214/692-2685

W. Patrick Harrigan, Lamar University, Beaumont 77110 III, 713/838-7123

Aurand Harris, The University of Texas, Austin 78712 IV, 713/471-5341

Sam Havens, University of St. Thomas, Houston 77006 III, 713/522-7915

James Henderson, 2222 Morrow, Waco 76707 II, 817/756-0304

Thom Hendrix, 2106 Fawn Glen, San Antonio 78205 IV, 512/223-6181

Jennie Louise Hindman, 4207 University Avenue, Wichita Falls 76308 II, 817/692-2552

Jo Lynn Hoffman, 507 East Annie, Austin 78704 IV, 512/442-8618

Richard Holcomb, Southwest Texas Junior College, Uvalde 78801 IV, 512/278-4401

C. L. Holloway, 420 Forest, Shreveport, Louisiana 71104 III, 318/868-7214

Forrest Holloway, Angelo State University, San Angelo 76901 I, 915/942-2031

Douglas L. Hoppock, Kilgore College, Kilgore 75662 III, 214/984-8531

John H. Houchin, City of Houston, Miller Theatre, Houston 77001 III, 713/222-3577

Paul A. Hutchins, Cooke County College, Gainesville 76240 II, 817/665-7731

†S. Walker James, Lamar University, Beaumont 7710 III, 713/838-7122

Coleman A. Jennings, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin 78712 IV, 512/471-3354

Nancy J. Jones, Texas Tech University, Lubbock 79409 I, 806/742-3911

Chet Jordan, Sul Ross State University, Alpine 79830 I, 915/837-3461

F. C. Jordan, 2815 W. 27th Street, Apt. #32, Amarillo 79109 I, 806/355-1240

Joseph B. Kaough, III, North Harris Co. College, Houston 77073 III, 713/443-6640

Ray Karrer, Paris Junior College, Paris 75460 II, 214/785-7661

Jill Taft Kaufman, The University of Texas—Permian Basin, Odessa 79762 I, 915/367-2318

Suzanne L. Keeler, East Texas State University, Commerce 75428 II, 214/886-5343

Stanley A. Keilson, Laredo Junior College, Laredo 78040 IV, 512/722-0521

James D. Kemmerling, West Texas State University, Canyon 79016 I, 806/656-3248

Is winning everything?

Purpose of high school athletics in need of thorough reexamination

By Ken Tilley of North Carolina High School Athletic Association

One cannot help but feel that the public these days is developing a growing sense of disillusionment with the current state of athletics. Instead of being a source of pleasure, today's sports more often reflect egotism, greed, cutthroat competitiveness, rampant emotion and excessive violence.

Heightened by the win-at-all-costs attitude, a general climate has emerged in which cheating and beating the system are not merely tolerated but actually encouraged if they produce successful results on the scoreboard.

Coaches who fail to spawn championships with regularity fear for their jobs. Rules are being broken, or at the very least bent far out of line, in order to gain whatever advantage possible.

When caught in violation of prescribed guidelines, an offender's likely response is, "Well, everyone

else is doing it," or "That rule is stupid in the first place; it ought to be changed."

Increasing exploitation of athletes should be of concern to us. We have heard of one talented high school basketball player who recently played in so many all-star games following his senior season that he missed enough classes his final semester to flunk out of school and lose his college scholarship.

Special interest groups, corporations and untold sponsors appear much more interested in selling their product and reaping the benefits of extensive public exposure than in providing for the welfare of athletes.

No longer is the courtroom the exclusive domain of the criminally accused. Instead the legal system is swollen with disputes involving breach of contract, conflicts over what is in the best interests of the sport, appeals of eligibility standards, and cases involving product

liability or damage suits.

It would be easy to say that our state associations do not suffer from the same disease which is infecting the rest of the country or to regard the problems of high school sports as being less severe than those which exist at the collegiate and professional levels.

Yes, we have enjoyed a relatively untroubled athletic life and can be justifiably proud of the state interscholastic sports programs; but that program must not be taken for granted, and a proper perspective toward sports must never be lost.

Above all, we must accept the fact that winning is not everything. Valuable lessons can be gained from athletics based on participation alone regardless of the contest's outcome. Sure it is fun to win, and victory should be the goal of each team and player in the game; but losing isn't an issue of life or death importance.

When you give your best in com-

petition, you're a winner no matter what the score. A person has to learn to accept defeat in sports as well as in life. Disappointments and setbacks will confront all of us in business, society and our personal affairs. We must learn to grow and benefit from adverse experiences as well as favorable ones.

Participants in high school athletics—far more so than their collegiate and professional counterparts—are being educated on the playing field as well as in the classroom. They can experience the good that results from teamwork, sacrifice, loyalty, poise and self-discipline.

As skills and physical ability develop, a sense of confidence and self-assurance is also born. And at the very basic level, participation in interscholastic sports is wholesome from the standpoint of providing exercise, entertainment and unadulterated fun.

Volleyball questions answered

1. **Question:** Are volleyball players required to tape their hair to keep it out of their eyes during competition?

Answer: No, a non-abrasive unadorned single colored head band no wider than two inches made of cloth, elastic fiber or soft leather, pliable plastic or rubber may be worn.

2. **Question:** Can a volleyball team that has already played two matches in a week play an additional match to break a tie for the district championship?

Answer: No. Rule 11 of the Volleyball Plan limits a team or contestant to two scheduled contests per week. A district tournament may be held in addition to the two matches per week, provided that at least three teams are assembled at one site at one time on

successive days for an elimination contest.

3. **Question:** What is the penalty for violation of this rule?

Answer: No high school team shall be eligible for district honors that has violated any portion of Rule 11 of the Volleyball Plan. A team which did not win district honors this current year shall be ineligible for district honors for the next volleyball season if they violate any section of this rule.

4. **Question:** Can a basketball player attend a clinic outside the regular UIL basketball season?

Answer: Student attendance at basketball clinics prior to October 15 or after February 24, could be a violation of Rule 28 of the Basketball Plan. The following could be ruled as a formal or organized practice: wearing or using basket-

ball equipment used during formal workouts, e.g., shoes, shorts, jerseys, or basketballs, outside the athletic period of the school day; players working on drills or playing against each other with no non-players involved; players or prospective players signed a check list or registering for a clinic; receiving instruction, either directly or indirectly, outside the athletic period; playing in the gym outside the school day in the off-season when the rest of the student body has not been informed that the gym is open for free play.

5. **Question:** Can basketball players attend clinics during the regular U.I.L. season?

Answer: Yes, but students should pay their own clinic fees and transportation costs.

All-state

Coaches asked to nominate deserving players

Got a fullback who rushed for 600 yards last week?

How about a linebacker who answers to the name of "Kong" and has a temperament to match?

If so, you might—if only for your own well being—want to nominate him for a spot on the respective Texas Sports Writers Association all-state team.

Deadline for nomination of players is December 2 and all nominations

should be sent to the TSWA all-state chairman for each respective conference.

Chairmen are: Conference AAAA—Jesse Miller, Brazosport Facts P. O. Box 547, Clute, Texas 77531;

Conference AAA—John Inman, Longview News-Journal, 316 Methvin St., Longview, Texas 75601;

Conference AA—Mike Lyons, Waco Tribune-Herald, 900 Franklin St., Waco, Texas 76703;

Conference A—Van Thomas, Nacogdoches Sentinel, P. O. Drawer 311, Nacogdoches, Texas 75961;

Conference B—Garet von Netzer, Amarillo Globe-News, Ninth and Harrison Sts., Amarillo, Texas 79166.

Along with nominations, coaches should include all vital statistics such as size, weight, class, position and past honors.

Nomination of backs should include number of carries, yards gained, touchdowns scored, number of passes completed and attempted, interceptions, yards gained per carries, punt returns, kickoff returns and any other statistics available.

Nomination of linemen should include speed, quickness, number of tackles, quarterback sacks, blocked passes, etc.

"It is a great thrill for a youngster to be named to an all-state team," said Bill Farney, athletic director. "Coaches should not deprive the deserving player from an opportunity of being selected to one of these teams merely because he failed to send in his nomination."

Reich wins Texas AD of year honor

Howland Reich, coordinator of athletics for the Port Arthur Independent School District, has been selected Athletic Director of the Year in Texas for 1978-79 by the Texas High School Athletic Directors Association (THSADA).

Reich is also a nominee for National Athletic Director of the Year, an award given by the National Council of Secondary School Athletic Directors.

"Mr. Reich's many fine accomplishments in his community and his dedication to excellent in the leadership of youth have played an important role in his selection," said Steve Barnett, program administrator for the NCSSAD. "The National Council is honored to have Mr. Reich as a state award recipient."

Reich is past president of THSADA.

Guidelines on replacing ousted coach listed

The rules in many sports are now providing explicit instructions as to the removal of a coach from the game and the designated area to which a coach is assigned. These circumstances have necessitated establishing specific guidelines for officials to follow in the event a coach's conduct is flagrant or persistently unsportsmanlike.

Whenever it becomes necessary to disqualify a coach from the game, the official should ascertain the availability of another coach or qualified faculty member who can assume responsibility for the team,

and then employ the following procedure:

(1) If the administrator or his representative is able to designate such a person, the disqualified coach should be removed from the immediate area;

(2) If the administrator or his representative is not able to make this designation, the disqualified coach should be assigned to an area where he can visually observe the game so that he will be available to protect the safety and welfare of the team. If the disqualified coach

uses this privilege to communicate with the team, or if he is again guilty of an unsportsmanlike act, the game shall be forfeited.

Officials must use discretion in exercising their prerogative as most often these situations call for a high degree of tact. The unruly coach should be dealt with in a stern but courteous manner the very first time his actions prompt any cautioning by an official. This will usually forestall any punitive measures having to be taken at a later and more critical time of the game.

Postscripts on athletics

No exception clause nixes discrimination

By BILL FARNEY
Director of Athletics

There has been much debate recently over the status of interscholastic athletics in Texas. Traditionally, athletics and all interschool activities have been considered a privilege.

Lawsuits against coaches and school officials have resulted in this consensus: Activity coaches and sponsors have the right to make rules and regulations concerning their activity.

For example: A coach has the right to determine who makes the varsity and who doesn't. A coach has the right to run his offense and his defense as he chooses and he has the right to determine who will play quarterback.

Rules which do not infringe on Constitutional issues, such as race, sex discrimination or flagrant violation of school board policies have been upheld in courts throughout the nation.

Occasionally, a judge will rule otherwise at a preliminary hearing or in a lower court, but in almost all cases, the higher court will reverse the decision of the lower court.

The privilege status of athletics has extended to the state association who make the rules governing athletics within that state. Most judges realize the need for a standard code. They realize chaos could and most probably would result if states did not have such rule structures.

The UIL is composed of 1,038 high schools. Each school has one vote in the rule making or rule changing process. Every rule in the Constitution and Contest Rules has been placed there by a majority vote of the member schools.

There is a viable reason for each rule. In many cases, there are no exceptions to these rules. For example, a student who has reached his 19th birthday on or before the

first day of September is ineligible for interschool varsity athletics.

A student who does not pass the required number of credits the previous quarter is ineligible also.

There are a number of rules which fall into this category. Schools have adopted this set of standards and operate their activity programs by this code.

It is interesting to see the ramifications of having the codes overruled. In the Greg Kite case this past summer, one youngster was allowed to attend a summer basketball clinic. The rule was not changed for all students, just this single case.

The decision of the judge is now under appeal. Educators throughout the state are concerned with the decision, especially the reasons for the judge's ruling: That athletics is a constitutional right and a student has the right to develop skills which could enhance his chances for a college scholarship or professional career.

This is a dangerous philosophy.

Limitations are placed on every sport sponsored by the UIL. These limitations are deemed necessary by the school and the administrators who represent the local school

boards and the communities.

Without such restrictions, one sport could conceivably be emphasized to the extent a student-athlete would be forced to specialize, causing him to curtail participation in other extracurricular programs.

Pressure either directly or indirectly could be applied to youngsters by coaches and community leaders to spend virtually all their free time developing one skill in one sport.

Conceivably, such intensification in one area would deprive the student of a high-quality, well-rounded academic education. And that is the purpose of educational competition.

Can anyone seriously involved with athletics ever forget the real reason we have sports? If educational values are lost through overemphasis of one sport or several sports, we have missed the boat and have run counter to the philosophy which drives our athletic programs.

Generally, when a particular rule is questioned, the person doing the asking has something at stake. Their philosophy is "we should make exceptions to these rules."

In reality, they are seeking exceptions for themselves only, not for those involved in the overall program.

They don't realize that if one exception is made, myriad exception requests will follow. And coaches and school administrators already have more than they can do. The obligations of operating an athletic program and administering the school is legion.

With every case an exception, these people would spend most of their time debating eligibility requests. Then, everyone would suffer.

Judicial interference—temporary restraining orders, for example—which lift the rules for those students financially capable of seeking redress through the courts, damages the extracurricular system.

In addition, these injunctions in effect make every rule subject to change on a moments notice. When one student has the right to go beyond a rule, then others should have that same right. And under our socio-judicial system, that is impossible.

When exceptions are allowed, someone is always discriminated against. And by having a no-exception clause to League rules, the League program is administered as equitably as possible.

Next month: The role of the school.

Survey gauges administrator's views

A survey seeking input from school administrators on topics ranging from summer camps to out-of-state competition was mailed to member schools in late September.

Results of the survey will be examined by the Legislative Council during its November meeting and those items deemed worthy will be placed on the April referendum ballot.

Topics included on the survey included increasing cross-country distance from two to three miles, sum-

mer camps, revising the boys' and girls' track and field event structure, rescheduling the State Meet program, baseball practice dates, college recruiting visitation guidelines and modification of out-of-state regulations.

Administrators were also asked to comment on proposed changes in the holiday basketball workout schedules and changes in the varsity basketball scheduling procedures.

"There has been quite a lot of discussion on changing various sections of the League rules and this survey is one way to find out just what the administrators of the state desire," said Bonnie Northcutt, assistant athletic director.

"The information in these surveys will be studied and if it becomes apparent that certain changes are necessary, we'll begin taking steps in the direction of that change."

League sports shorts

Texas spikers star

For the first time ever, a Texas high school sports team will be featured in a National Federation training film, said Bonnie Northcutt, assistant athletic director.

The film, *Volleyball Today*, will feature the San Antonio Thomas Jefferson team and coach Delores Dyer, Northcutt said, adding "approximately 300 copies of the color film will be made and distributed throughout the nation, Canada and several other foreign nations."

Tentative dates for filming are November 13-15.

"We are looking forward to the filming and the opportunity to display the talent and good playing skills of the young women of Texas and to demonstrate the support and enthusiasm of our schools, parents and fans for our Texas high school volleyball program," said Northcutt.

Contributing to the production of the film are Julyne Cabiness, assistant athletic director of the Spring Branch ISD; Linda Fletcher, SWVB Officials' Association president; Pam Erwin, volleyball rule book editor; Brice B. Durbin, Federation executive director; Fritz McGinness, sports film director; and Delores Billhart, Ohio High School Athletic Association assistant commissioner.

No false-start rule adopted

Track and field contestants will be competing under the no-false start rule, effective for the 1978-79 track season, said Bill Farney, League athletic director.

Previous rules allowed two false starts before the runner was disqualified. Under new National Federation track and field regulations, the runner will be disqualified on his or her first false start.

"We recommend all member schools to adopt this rule at all levels of high school competition," Farney said. "Contestants need to make this adjustment at the beginning of the season in order to avoid greater difficulty during district, regional and state meet competition."

All-star games discouraged

The National Federation of State High School Associations (NFSHSA) has joined the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the National Junior College Athletic Association and the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics in issuing a joint statement directed primarily to high school administrators to urge their assistance in discouraging participation in high school all-star games scheduled during the academic year.

The Interscholastic League has long been opposed to the recent proliferation of high school all-star games scheduled during the academic year.

According to the statement released jointly by the NFSHSA, the NCAA, NJCAA and NAIA, "Participation in these all-star contests has resulted in significant loss of class time for the student-athletes involved, creating situations in which the student-athlete may not meet reasonable attendance standards during his senior year in high school."

"As a result, these all-star games may interfere with the academic pursuit of the student-athletes, and could affect their academic eligibility to participate as college freshmen in intercollegiate athletics. Further, in some instances, these all-star games serve primarily to benefit (only) the promoters of the contests."

Record book published

The first ever official National Interscholastic Record Book was published by the National Federation of State High School Associations this past summer, and is available at selected sporting goods stores, libraries and bookstores.

More than 40,000 names of high school students are included in the book, and contents include team and individual records for both boys and girls, plus state high school association championship results and records. Also contained in the book are stories and photographs highlighting the outstanding and unusual performances in high school athletics.

Fourteen sports are covered: Baseball, basketball, cross-country, field hockey, football, boys' gymnastics, girls' gymnastics, ice hockey, soccer, softball, swimming, track and field, volleyball and wrestling.

Slide rule success factors examined

In his brief tenure as League slide rule director, John Cogdell has come to one realization: There's not much arguing about success.

"I have gained a lot of respect for the strength of the slide rule contest since I became involved with it last spring," he said. "I didn't know at the time that students in this contest often turn out to achieve high success in other activities."

"In one high school, almost half of the schools' National Merit Scholars were typically slide rule contest participants."

At present, he said he is working to redesign the contest in response to the diminishing availability of the slide rule but added, "whether it be a gadget, process or whatever, one doesn't redesign anything without knowing the specifications. An important component of that work is coming to understand what it is that has made the slide rule contest

such a great contest."

Factors contributing to the contest's success, Cogdell said, include:

The slide rule contest involved a combination of manual and mental skills which required deep mental concentration.

"This means that slide rulers learn to discipline themselves to the hard work of intense concentration," he said. "Undoubtedly, this discipline carries over to other studies and accounts in part for the high achievements of slide rule participants."

Success in the slide rule contest comes only after extensive, consistent practice.

"Given that a student has the physical and mental skill, that talent must be brought to a competitive edge through hard work over a long period of time," Cogdell said. "Many speak of the tricks it takes to win. So far as I see it, the main trick is hard work."

The slide rule contest gives the beginner the opportunity to do well, perhaps win the state title.

"Since the slide rule contest involves primarily dexterity and mental skill, as opposed to advanced mathematical knowledge, younger students can get involved, advance in consistency in their scores, and even win contests in competition with seniors," Cogdell said.

"This is an important feature of the contest in recruiting young students," he added.

Cogdell said he was attending each of the student activity conferences this fall in order to collect input from coaches and students as to why the slide rule contest has been beneficial to the education process.

"Certainly, we wish to retain as many of these features in any new contest, in addition to adding some new ones," he said. "My goal is to work with the active people in the

high school community and improve an already great contest."

OAP library rules given

Drama Loan Library usage information is in the white *Handbook for One-Act Play*, eighth edition. This publication is current for the 1978-79 school year when used with the Addendum for this year. An adjustment has been made in library operations that may help with communication over mail delays.

Ten plays may be borrowed for a period of two weeks and the days are counted from the shipping postmark to the return postmark. Three days are assigned to shipping the library rate package, leaving ten days for actual reading.

Advisers should notify me if mail delay does not leave sufficient time to read. The new fine for plays not postmarked by the deadline date is 10c per day, per package of plays. Send 50c for postage and handling with each ten-play request.

Drama director Lynn Murray is currently working with publishers to create a common production agreement for our contest that would provide for potential performances from zone through State Meet. Such an agreement would be validated upon payment of required royalty for each performance. This agreement would eliminate publisher correspondence and phone calls. All you would need is the original agreement and some evidence of royalty payment. A letter from your administration stating that royalty had been paid or a copy of the dated check made for royalty payment would serve the purpose without anything further in writing from the publisher.

Readywriting manual still bestseller

Three years after its introduction, the Ready Writing Handbook remains on the UIL's list of best sellers.

Why? Dr. Robert Kline, League ready writing director, believes it a matter of practicality.

"There are certainly problems with the handbook and we are trying to solve these with each new press run, but basically the book provides ready writing coaches with three specific ideas: Basic ideas about what a ready writing theme should be, fundamental instruction designed for the students' reading, and sample topics and papers for ready writers to study, practice with and critique."

Kline said the handbook is a rare example of consumers dictating to the ready writing directors what

they needed and wanted, and the authors producing a manuscript fulfilling those requests.

A revised version will be compiled shortly and Kline is seeking input from ready writing coaches statewide.

"If there are specific criticisms of the handbook or if you have suggestions on how to improve its content, we would certainly like to hear them," he said.

He added the new version will include newer topics since 1975 as well as winning papers from the State Meets. Some revision of the lessons in the second section of the handbook is also planned.

Kline said the format will remain unchanged, as will emphasis of the lessons, which teachers have found useful because of their concise,

direct and illustrated exercises.

Planned alterations include changing the section written for judges and contest officials. "In this area, we have found most of the complaints about our program," Kline said. "We intend to make more specific the guidelines for judges. We are not free to dictate too narrowly specific procedures since the meets vary in size from district to district and judges often have very little time to read each paper presented."

Still, he said he thinks some helpful suggestions can be made.

"Writing is alive and well in Texas schools and the vitality we see in students' writing in the ready writing contest on the State Meet level is proof of this vitality," Kline said.

One-act play critic judging list released

(Continued from page 5)

[†]Lawrence Leach, Texas A&M University, College Station 77843 III, 713/845-2621
Milton Leech, University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso 79968 I, 915/747-5146
Ruth Lemming, 6023 Dashwood, Apt. 16, Houston 77081 III, 713/667-0220
Jerry L. Long, Wharton County Junior College, Wharton 77488 III, 713/532-4560
Ron Lucke, San Antonio College, San Antonio 78284 IV, 512/734-7311
[†]Martha C. McDaniel, 2502 W. Kings Highway, San Antonio 78228 IV, 512/733-7974
Pam McDaniel, Tarrant County Junior College-NW Campus, Ft. Worth 76179 II, 817/232-2900
Joe Manry, Angelina College, Lufkin 75901 III, 713/634-7744
Frederick March, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos 78666 IV, 512/245-2147

Beverly Ann Maynard, 658 Harter Rd., Dallas 75218 II, 214/321-3415
Dan Mendoza, Lee College, Baytown 77520 III, 713/427-5611
Larry Menefee, West Texas State University, Canyon 79015 I, 806/656-3248
Jean H. Miculka, University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso 79968 I, 915/747-5146
Mary Jane Mingus, Tarleton State University, Stephenville 76402 II, 817/968-2611
[†]Marian Monta, Pan American University, Edinburg 78539 IV, 512/381-3581
William A. Moore, 2508 12th Avenue, Canyon 79015 I, 806/655-3795
[†]Josephine B. Moran, University of Houston, Houston 77004 III, 713/749-1596
Roland W. Myers, Wayland Baptist College, Plainview 79072 I, 806/296-5521
Charles Myler, St. Mary's University, San Antonio 78284 IV, 512/436-3105
George N. Oliver, Henderson County Junior College, Athens 75751 III, 214/675-6242
Ramona Peebles, San Antonio College, San Antonio 78284 IV, 512/734-7811
R. Boyce Pennington, Mountain View College, Dallas 75211 II, 214/746-4132
Jerry S. Phillips, Henderson County Junior College, Athens 75751 III, 214/675-6242
Cecil J. Pickett, University of Houston, Houston 77004 III, 713/479-1420
Neita Pittman, Texas Southern University, Houston 77004 III, 713/527-7076
Marilyn M. Pool, 2410 Teckla, Amarillo 79106 I, 806/352-7129
Curtis L. Pope, East Texas State University, Commerce 75428 II, 214/886-5336
Jerry R. Powell, San Jacinto College, Pasadena 77504 III, 713/479-1501
Beulah Pruitt, 1950 Winrock, Apt. #115, Houston 77057 III, 713/789-6153
James R. Rambo, Weatherford College, Weatherford 76086 I, 817/594-5471
Alex Reeve, 2509 Elizabeth Drive, Brownwood 76801 II, 915/646-3032
Bob Rigby, Baylor University, Waco 76703 II, 817/755-3718 or 3719
Helen S. Roberts, South Plains College, Levelland 79336 I, 806/894-9611
Joe Rosenberg, Texas A&I University at Kingsville, Kingsville 78363 IV, 512/595-3408
Allan S. Ross, San Antonio College, San Antonio 78284 IV, 512/734-7311
Judi Rucker, Eastern New Mexico University, Portales, New Mexico 88130 I, 505/562-2731
Pat Rucker, Eastern New Mexico University, Portales, New Mexico 88130 I, 505/562-2711
Rose-Mary Rumbley, 1833 Dolores Way, Dallas 75232 II, 214/224-2486
Virginia W. Russell, Eastland Civic Theatre, Eastland 76448 II, 817/629-1141
Lester L. Schilling, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos 78666 IV, 512/245-2166
Charles A. Schmidt, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville 77341 III, 713/295-6211
Gregory F. Schneider, Wharton County Junior College, Wharton 77488 III, 713/

532-4560
Ronald Schulz, Texas Tech University, Lubbock 79409 I, 806/742-3601

John R. Schwander, College of the Mainland, Texas City 77590 III, 713/988-1211
Robert L. Shaw, 13362 Preston Rd., Dallas 75240 II, 214/241-9699

Sandra Skinner, 8209 Meadow Rd., Apt. #1140, Dallas 75231 II, 214/692-6495

Victor L. Siller, San Antonio College, San Antonio 78284 IV, 512/734-7811

Charles Simpson, 405 W. St. Mary, Carthage 75633 III, 214/933-9148

Gary O. Smith, San Antonio College, San Antonio 78284 IV, 512/734-7311

Lawrence Ray Smith, Texas A&I University at Kingsville, Kingsville 78363 IV, 512/595-2677

V. A. Smith, Texas A&I University at Kingsville, Kingsville 78363 IV, 512/595-3401

Thomas F. Soare, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville 77341 III, 713/295-6211

Richard Sodders, 7605 Eastern Ave., Apt. A, Dallas 75209 II, 214/351-5938

George W. Sorenson, Texas Tech University, Lubbock 79409 I, 806/742-3601

Sharon Spalding, 7230 Leameadow Drive, Dallas 75248 II, 214/661-5325

Gary Stephenson, McMurry College, Abilene 79605 I, 915/692-4130

Bob Straus, 1504 North 3rd, Abilene 79603 I, 915/672-1319

Clarence L. Strickland, Tyler Junior College, Tyler 75701 III, 214/597-1884

Charles G. Taylor, Mary Hardin-Baylor College, Belton 76513 IV, 817/939-5811

Dennis Wayne Thurman, 6001 Rampart, Apt. #183-C, Houston 77081 III, 713/668-9365

Jimmy L. Tinkle, Angelina College, Lufkin 75901 II, 713/634-7744

Wayne I. Toone, Temple Junior College, Temple 76501 IV, 817/773-9962

J. Henry Tucker, University of Texas at Austin 78712 IV, 512/991-6810

[†]Nathan R. Wilson, East Texas State University, Commerce 75428 II, 214/886-5339

[†]Gifford W. Wingate, University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso 79968 I, 915/747-5146

John Presley Wright, RTF, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin 78712 IV, 512/471-4071

Stephen J. Wyman, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin 78712 IV, 512/471-1655

*Denotes approximate region.

[†]Has not attended a Critic Judging Workshop in the past five years.

Rules

(Continued from page 1)

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 before they speak up.

All schools are encouraged to discuss any proposed changes with their Legislative Council representative. In this manner the representative may vote as a representative and not as an individual in the Nov. 5 meeting.

Suits

(Continued from page 1)

disqualification," said Marshall. "Under suspension, the school would not be allowed to field a team at all. With the penalty assessed, the students can participate in all non-conference and conference games, but will not be allowed to advance to the playoffs should they win their district championship."

This is the first time a member school has ever filed on the League, Marshall added.