# Leaguer

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OCTOBER, 1979

AUSTIN, TEXAS

## 5 states discuss mutual problems

Energy conservation, litigation and calendar coordination between states dominated talks held Sept. 17-18 at the annual National Federation of State High School Associations Section VI meeting in Austin.

The

Attending the meeting were representatives of Colorado, New Mexico, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, which served as the host delegation.

"State associations tend to have similar problems, dealing with a number of general areas, and meetings such as this serve as a forum for the discussion and hopefully, the alleviation of these problems," said Dr. Bailey Marshall, League director.

"Certainly, each state has its own unique set of circumstances with which to work, but we've found these meetings to be helpful in solving problems which

### Paying off

the respective states as well," he said.

#### **Energy conservation**

The worsening energy crunch will have a major impact on high school activities involving travel, said James Odle, director of the New Mexico Activities Association, and each state should begin taking steps to cope with the growing problem.

Odle presented a list of possible alternatives in times of serious energy shortages:

Local level-Schedule boys and girls games together. Eliminate one or more levels of competition. Eliminate scrimmages. Reduce number of games. Play more games per trip rather than sending teams on two or three different dates. Eliminate all school financed scouting.

might arise between states, and within - Stop adding trips/travel in all activities. Schedule nearby schools more often. Reduce length of night practice sessions.

District alignment level—Schools in a given area or district alightment eliminate the same levels of competition.

State level-Prohibit scrimmages. Reduce maximum number of games permitted. Consider advancing only the champion from each district to state (football, volleyball, baseball, which is already done in Texas). Eliminate districts and qualify to state by a point system. Prohibit practice and events during the Christmas holidays. Schedule meetings of schools only every two years (since New Mexico's handbook is effective for two years). Eliminate state events.

"Of course, these are but suggestions and I'm sure the energy situation would have to become much more serious before some of these possibilities are seriously considered," Odle said. "But each state should begin to take a stern look at the problem at hand."

#### **Growing litigation**

Nowhere was the age of litigation felt more strongly than in Texas, said Dr. Bailey Marshall, League director.

"Up until last year, we had very little litigation in Texas," Marshall said. "But last year, the bottom dropped out. We had had 15 cases on our eligibility rules and two concerning penalizing a school.

"We won about 60-70 per cent. Of course, it never gets in the newspaper when we win, only when we lose," he said. Marshall outlined each case, spoke of the inconsistency in rulings and suggested possible defenses state associations (Turn to FEDERATION, page 5)

#### Longtime League supporter serving as council chairman

Serving as chairman of the League's Legislative Council is almost like repaying a debt, or so Joe B. Scrivner seems to think. It's his contention that "The League helped me get started some 40 years ago, and now I'm going to help it keep moving forward."

"I have been involved either directly or indirectly in University Interscholastic League activities since my freshman year in high school," Scrivner, now an assistant superintendent at Irving, said. "As a contestant, I gained valuable experiences that have contributed to my success in life.

"I learned that one is repaid in proportion to the amount of time and dedication one puts into an endeavor," he said. "I experienced the ecstacy of success and the bitter disappointment of defeat, and these experiences helped mold my charac-

His appreciation for the work of the League grew as a high school coach, teacher and administrator.

"As a coach, principal and superintendent in the public schools of Texas, I have seen thousands of boys and girls provided the opportunity to succeed or fail in many different UIL activities," Scrivner said. "The League has made a tremendous contribution to the betterment of our society by providing the laboratory for boys and girls to be prepared for the real world they will live in after graduation from high school."

Scrivner will chair the regular meeting of the League's rule-making panel, Saturday and Sunday, November 3-4 in Austin. It is a hot seat of sorts, considering the appreciable amount of adverse pub-(Turn to COUNCIL, page8)



CONFERENCE—League state speech director Marilyn Swinton (right) discusses changes in the various declamation contests with students attending the UIL Central Texas student activities conference, held Sept. 29 on the campus of the University of Texas at Austin. The meeting was one of nine such conferences, held at host sites throughout the state during the fall.

### Directors urged to follow proposed calendar

In order to avoid possible conflicts in contest scheduling from district to regional and regional to state, League officials and contest directors have devised a proposed schedule for the State Meet. District and regional contest managers are urged to study this schedule before adopting their own contest agendas. "This schedule does not include the oneact play contests, and meet directors should be cognizant of possible conflicts between one-act play and speech, journalism and ready writing contests, where such problems often occur," said Barbara Schwarze, League activities director.

8:15-9:15-Contest

- 9:15-9:40—Tabulation of Results, Oral Critiques in Rooms
- 9:40-10:00-Announcement of Winners to Advance to Finals (Draw, Order)
- 9:00 a.m.-READY WRITING
- 9:00-11:00-Contest
- 4:00-Winners Announced 9:00 a.m.-SLIDE RULE-Group Meeting
- TERPRETATIO POETRY IN

2:00 p.m.—FEATURE WRITING
2:00 p.m.—SCIENCE—Group Meeting, Questions, Tour of Laboratories
3:30 p.m.—INFORMATIVE SPEAKING (Preliminaries)
3:30-3:45—Group Meeting, Announcements
3:45—First Drawing, Five-Minute Intervals
4:15-5:15—Contest

- 4:15-5:15—Contest 5:15-5:40—Tabulation of Results, Oral Critiques
- in Rooms 5:40-6:00—Announcement of Winners to Ad-

9:15-10:15-Contest 10:15-Tabulation of Results, Oral Critiques in Rooms 8:30 a.m.-DEBATE (Finals) 8:30-8:45-General Assembly 8:45-10:00-Round III-AA, A, B 10:00-11:15-Round III-AAAA and AAA 11:15-12:30-Round IV-AA, A and B 12:30-1:45-Round IV-AAA and AAA 9:00 a.m. SPELLING

- 9:00 a.m.—SPELLING 9:00-11:00—Contest
  - Tie Breaker (if

Questions should be forwarded to the state office, she said.

**Proposed Schedule for 1980 State Meet** Friday, May 2, 1980 8:00 a.m.-PROSE INTERPRETATION (Preliminaries) 8:00-8:15-Group Meeting, Draw for Category

#### inside

#### Money talks

National high school championships are receiving a lot of attention, especially by those wanting to make a buck or two. Page 2.

#### (Preliminaries)

10:00-10:15-Group Meeting, Draw for Category 10:15-11:15-Contest 11:15-11:40-Tabulation of Results, Oral Critiques in Rooms 11:40-12:00—Announcement of Winners to Advance to Finals (Draw, Order)

12:00 noon-General Journalism Meeting. Attend-ance urged but not required.

1:00 p.m.-NEWS WRITING 1:00 p.m.—NUMBER SENSE 1:00 p.m.—PERSUASIVE SPEAKING (Preliminaries) 1:00-1:15—Group Meeting, Announcements 1:15—First Drawing, Five-Minute Intervals 1:45-2:45-Contest 2:45-3:10—Tabulation of Results, Oral Critiques in Rooms 3:10-3:30-Announcement of Winners to Ad-

vance to Finals (Draw, Order)

Advisers can get a sneak pre-

view of new Texas Education

Agency journalism course

guidelines now in the mill.

Write-on

See page 3.

# vance to Finals (Draw, Order) 4:00 p.m.—EDITORIAL WRITING 5:00 p.m.—HEADLINE WRITING 5:00 p.m.—DEBATE (Preliminaries) 5:00-5:15—General Assembly 5:15-6:30—Round I—AA, A and B 6:30-7:45—Round II—AAA and AAA 9:00-10:15—Round II—AAAA and AAA 9:00-10:15—Round II—AAAA and AAA 7:00 p.m.—SHORTHAND—Group Meeting 7:00 p.m.—TYPEWRITING—Group Meeting

#### Saturday, May 3, 1980

8:00 a.m.—PROSE INTERPRETATION (Finals) 8:00-8:15-Group Meeting, Draw for Category 8:15-9:15-Contest 9:15-Tabulation of Results, Oral Critiques in Rooms 8:30 a.m.—PERSUASIVE SPEAKING (Finals) 8:30-8:45—Group Meeting 8:45-Draws

2:30-11: Breaker (11 necessary) 5:00-Winners Announced, Awards Given 9:00 a.m.-TYPEWRITING 9:00 a.m.-SCIENCE 9:00-11:00-Contest 2:00-Winners Announced, Awards Given 10:00 a.m.—POETRY INTERPRETATION (Finals) 10:00-10:15-Group Meeting, Draw for Category 10:15-11:15-Contest 11:15-Tabulation of Winners, Oral Critiques in Rooms' 10:30 a.m.—SHORTHAND 10:30 a.m.—INFORMATIVE SPEAKING (Finals) 10:30-10:45—Group Meeting 10:45—Draws 11:15–12:15—Contest 12:15—Tabulation of Winners, Oral Critiques in Rooms 11:30 a.m.—SLIDE RULE 2:00 p.m.—AWARDS—ALL SPEECH CONTESTS

#### A friend

He's been a major force behind the development of the TILF scholarship program. Who is he? Turn to page 8.

#### Elsewhere

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### **Director's corner** Almighty dollar pushing national championships

#### By BAILEY MARSHALL

#### League Director

Page 2

A move to establish national high school championships in athletics, music, speech and drill team competition is gradually gaining momentum.

Standing firm behind this move are a number of major business companies, who hope to use these activities as a means of advertising. There are a number of national music competitions being sponsored by private enterprises, and several of these are extending their tentacles into Texas now.

We have a few school coaches and contest sponsors who favor this competition and are working to see that national championships become a reality in the not-too-distant future.

At the same time, there are currently some groups which have national championships, such as golf (PGA), speech (National Forensic League) and track (Amateur Athletic Union). These groups have high school students participating but in most instances, the high school does not sponsor the students.

Nearly all of these national championship events are individual sports and activities rather than team or large group activities.

We as educators need to consider the values of the national championships before we decide whether they deserve our support. The educational value of these programs must be examined, and then it must be determined whether the educational value-if it exists-equals the costs.

Also, if we allow the big businesses to sponsor these events, will the experience be worth the time utilized by the students, coaches, parents and fans or can the costs above and beyond those paid by advertisements be justified?

A major question we must ask: Is using advertisement money to pay for school educationally competitive programs sound? You can see what television has dictated in many of our activities for colleges and professional teams. If high school educators lose control of their competitive programs to advertisers, can we expect to keep it educationally sound, especially in light of past occurrences?

The Legislative Council of the UIL has opposed national championships traditionally, and went on record last year, voting unanimously against competing for national championships.

The move toward national championships is growing. It is important that we begin speaking out against this, or else face the possibility of being swept into an uneducational frenzy offered up by those interested only in the almighty dollar.

### Age of crisises UIL sponsors have role to play in improving society

#### By JOHN COGDELL

**Slide Rule Director** 

This is an age of crisis, or rather, crisises. Of course, there is an energy crisis, but we also have an economic crisis (inflation, unemployment), political crisis (Watergate, tax revolt), moral crisis (crime, decline of the family, violence) and an educational crisis (dropping SAT

scores, illiterate high school graduates, dropouts, teacher disenchantment).

What are the roots of these crisises? While we could seek their origins in a number of places-from our public institutions (too many bureaucrats), to the media (the mountain-out-of-a-molehill industry), to the church (We need more Old Time Religion!) -a large part of the problem is selfishness on the part of the individuals like you and me.

In the words of the cartoon character, Pogo, "We have met the enemy and they is us."

Selfishness is one of those antiquated words, like sin, that we have attempted to drop from our active vocabulary. But the practice of selfishness is very much with us.

Doesn't inflation arise from individuals trying to get just a "little more" than the other guy? Don't broken homes come from the refusal of married couples to put the interest of their partner and children above their own? In other words, behaving selfishly.

If the cause of our troubles lies with an individual, so is the remedy. There is no scientific or political breakthrough which is going to save us from this one. Just as in the energy crisis, we as individuals have contributed to the problem by consuming energy needlessly, so we must solve the problem by individually reducing our consumption.

In the same way, we can attack this crisis of crisises by individually restraining our selfishness. In short, by doing more for other people and the society as a whole.

What does all this have to do with the UIL? Just this: For most of us, our work with the League is largely a volunteer effort. An act of unselfishness. As a teacher, you might receive a small increase in pay for your work with a UIL contest, but probably you do not, or if you do, it could hardly be considered fair compensation for the hours spent in this work.

Your efforts with your students in the UIL activities are true labors of love, acts of unselfishness. This is bound to help in at least two ways: Your example influences the student and your investment in your students "beyond the call of duty" greatly enhances their educational and personal growth.

In the latter regard, that of the educational and personal benefits of UIL involvement for our students, I wish to state that I believe in what we are doing. My work as director of the slide rule and the developing calculator applications contest is also a labor of love.

I enjoy watching students challenged in such a way as to develop their potential as scholars, citizens and humans. Won't you join me in that dream?

### League official notices

#### SAN ANGELO CENTRAL

The 5-AAAA district executive committee has placed Central (San Angelo) on probation for the 1979-80 school year in one act play for vio-lation of the Spring Meet Plan, Item 8.

ODESSA PERMIAN

ODESSA PERMIAN The 5-AAAA district executive committee has placed Permian (Odessa) on probation for the 1979-80 school year in one act play for violation of the Spring Meet Plan, Item 8.

ARANSAS PASS

The 30-AA district executive committee has placed Aransas Pass on probation for the 1979-80

WEST RUSK West Rusk High School of New London has been placed on probation for the 1979-80 school year for violation of the One-Act Play Plan.

D'HANIS

D'Hanis High School has been disqualified for district honors in one-act play during the 1979-80 school year for violation of the One-Act Play Plan. SEALY

Sealy High School has been placed on probation in football for the 1979-80 school year for violation of the Awards of Amateur Rule.

### Equity maintained via separate sports teams

#### By BONNIE NORTHCUTT

#### Asst. Athletic Director

The Women's Equity Action League (WEAL) and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) have taken a position that girls should be allowed to play on boys' baseball teams. They have also indicated that girls should file suit against the University Interscholastic League unless the rules are changed permitting them to do so.

It is difficult to understand this position if we are concerned in the true best interest of the girls and boys programs. When this stance is applied by everyone, we have girls wanting to play boys' baseball, and boys trying out for the girls' volleyball team.

Separate can be equal and at this stage of development, it is the only viable way equity can be achieved. When only one team is offered, the vast majority of girls would be delegated to sub-varsity teams.

At present, only one Texas girl has attempted to play on a boys' baseball team. Defended in court by the ACLU, she received legal approval to join the Houston Wheatley boys' team despite UIL rules forbidding girls playing on boys' teams, and vice versa.

The case received considerable national attention, though the girls played in but a few games with little success before quitting. Another girl, supported by WEAL and the ACLU, also filed suit challenging the rules, but later decided to participate in the girls' athletic program, and dropped suit.

The school people of Texas take great pride in and support the girls' athletic programs. A national report indicates Texas girls' programs are far ahead of most other states in both activities and participation.

Texas women in athletic adminstration, coaching and officiating do not support WEAL or ACLU's positions, but rather the realistic endeavor towards outstanding programs for boys and outstanding programs for girls.

The same is true nationally. Anyone with a small amount of common sense can readily observe the difference between the sexes, in reference to athletic ability. The dichotomy is well-documented and the facts are obvious: Men have greater strength, speed and height. These attributes have a great effect on sports performance.

We must educate our public of these realities. Many of the young women in Texas who presently represent their school varsity teams would lose this valuable opportunity if teams are opened to both sexes.

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Dr. Bailey Marshall	 	Editor
Robert Hawthorne .	Managing	Editor

#### Directory

State Executive Committee: Dr. Thomas M. Hatfield, chairman; Lynn F. Anderson, William Farney, Dr. Bailey Marshall, Dr. Lynn M. McCraw, Betty Thompson, Clifton Van Dyke, Dr. Jesse J. Villarreal and Jesse 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, J. C. McClesky, Don Whitt, Bill Farmer, Kenneth Flory, Roy Dodds, Jack Johnson, Jerry Gideon, Eugene Stoever, James McLeroy, Burton Hurley, R. D. Elison 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
Director of Activities	

ear for violation of Section 18 of the Tennis Plan.

#### WELLINGTON

The 2-A district executive committee has placed Wellington on probation for the boys' track season 1979-80 for violation of Article VIII, Sec. 15.

#### WHITE DEER

The 2-A district executive committee has placed White Deer on probation for the boys' track sea-son 1979-80 for violation of Art. VIII, Sec. 15.

#### MANSFIELD

The Region V music executive committee has placed the Mansfield High School choir on pro-bation for the 1979-80 and 1980-81 school years for violation of Article V, Section 14, b, of the Music Plan.

#### FARWELL

Farwell High School has been placed on probation in volleyball for the 1979-80 school year for violation of Rule 28 of the Volleyball Plan.

#### MUSIC

Page 124, Article IV, Section 13, f, of the Con-stitution and Contest Rules should read "... It shall be the duty of the contest chairman to provide an adequate warning signal at the end of nine minntes."

#### SWEEPSTAKES

The following schools should have been listed in the sweepstakes winners published in the August Leaguer: Sundown High School—band—Confer-ence B; Rio Grande City High School—band—Con-ference AAA.

#### WILLOWRIDGE HIGH

Willowridge High School of Stafford has been as-signed to District 10-AAA for the 1979-80 school year.

#### BROOKELAND

Brookeland High School has been placed on pro-bation for the 1979-80 season for failure to provide adequate police protection involving the mistreat-ment of a basketball game official last year. Spe-cifically, a fan from Brookeland struck an official in the face at a bi-district game between Brooke-land and Big Sandy on Feb. 20, 1979.

#### CRYSTAL CITY

The State Executive Committee has suspended Crystal City High School for the 1979-80 school year and placed them on probation for 1980-81 school year for violation of the Basketball Plan.

#### GAINESVILLE

The District 6-AAA executive committee has placed Gainesville High School on probation in football for the 1979-80 school year for violation of Rule 10 of the Football Plan.

#### MUSIC LIST

On page 45 of the 1979-80-81-82 Prescribed Music List, under Cornet-Trumpet Solos, Class I, "Haynie —Three Bagatelles....BH" should read "Tull— Three Bagateiles....BH."

#### QUAIL

Quail High School closed as of the 1979-80 school year. Students will be attending school at Hedley and possibly at Wellington.

#### journalism\_

### Scholastic journalism Talk show host scoops spring contest changes

#### By BOBBY HAWTHORNE

**Director of Journalism** 

Those guys down at 60 Minutes really blew it. I mean, here I sat with all this juicy info, waiting to spill every drop. Yet, the phone ringeth not.

Okay, Mike and Morley, Dan and Harry, that's the way you want it. That's the way it'll be. I've waited for you long enough. I'm selling this scoop to NBC. Here goes with the first annual do-ityourself Tom Snyder-type interview:

Tom: Sir. It says here that you've made the arbitrary and capricious decision to change the format of the UIL journalism contest. My question to you is this: What the heck have ya done to it?

Bob: Well, it was hardly arbitrary. I discussed the change with TAJD officials long before implementing the change. But in the past, the contest information was provided in a narrative form. Granted, the lead of the story might have been hidden somewhere near the middle of the contest, and there was quite a lot of irrelevant information tossed in. But what often happened, especially on the district level, was that contest entries would greatly resemble the contest sheet handed out.

What we've attempted to do is provide full quotes and information in a precise point-by-point manner, so that the contestant is forced to find the lead and develop the story from the situational points and available quotes.

Tom: Okay. Fair enough. But I just wonder if—well, imagine for a second that I was the contestant, and having been in the news business a few years, I can easily imagine that (ha, ha, ha, ha,) —would I be forced to use all the quotes or just some of them or what?

Bob: Tom, have you ever worked for a

newspaper? If so, you know that in developing a news or feature, you speak quite often to a number of persons. More often than not, they give you far too much information to use. The reporter picks and chooses the quotes effectively in developing the article.

This is what we're expecting the contestant to do. He or she must decide which quoted information is relevant, which is unnecessary, and then use it effectively in weaving his contest entry.

Tom: Okay. I can buy that. My next question to you is this: What the heck have ya done to the editorial contest? That's a question I just fielded from our technical director, Jerry Lucini, a really beautiful person. I love ya Jerry. What about it?

Bob: Glad you asked, Tom. We've done basically the same thing as we've done with the news and feature contests. That is, we've provided information on a situational, point-by-point basis.

Another major change is making the contest subject matter timely and relevant, so that the contestant will probably have an opinion on the subject himself. Also on the contest sheet will be arguments for and against the subject.

The contestant will read the material. Decide on a stance, then write his editorial, structuring it around an introduction to the problem and stated position of the writer, development of the argument for the stance taken, a look at the arguments against the stance taken, and a conclusion reiterating the writer's point of view.

Tom: Speaking for the crew here latenight, I can say with no fear of future contradiction that it sounds like an okay idea, right guys? Now, let's move on to another topic that's been weighing heavy on my mind since I learned you were going to be doing this show about 30 minutes ago. Why the heck can't a kid compete in four journalism contests and maybe ready writing and prose interpretation and spelling too if he wants to? There, I said it. I meant it. NBC has lawyers. Sue me if you like. What the heck.

Bob: It is rare that a student can successfully compete in more than two contests. Occasionally, you'll find a particularly outstanding young man or woman who'll win three or four contests, but this is the exception.

We suggest students find a specific area of interest—journalism or whatever and work to develop that talent because his chances of winning in one or two contests are far greater than if he attempts to compete in three or four.

Thus, his chances for winning at regional and qualifying for a Texas Interscholastic League Foundation scholarship are greatly enhanced.

We also urge advisers and students to consult the UIL's suggested state meet calendar, so that conflicts will not arise. Due to the number of contests, it is impossible to avoid certain time conflicts, but the proposed schedule goes a long way toward eliminating conflicts between contests where overlap is traditional, such as journalism and ready writing; slide rule and number sense.

I can assure you we are going to follow that schedule at the state meet to the letter, so it is paramount that students and advisers consult it before making final decisions on which contests to enter.

Tom: Well, ya've certainly done an formitable job explaining the program. I'm impressed with your command of information and wealth of knowledge and I hope you can come back and talk to us again sometime real soon. Bob: For sure.

Tom: We're going to break right here to sell some facial tissue, but we'll be right back with our next guest, a guy who claims he carved the original plans for the Taj Mahal from a bar of Ivory soap. Stay with us. (ha ha ha ha ...)

## Books & magazines

TELEVISION AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR — George Comstock, Steven Chaffee, Natan Katzman, Maxwell McCombs and Donald Roberts. Columbia University Press, New York, N.Y. 1978

A discerning look at the nation's television programming, its audiences and its affects on the American way of life the past 25 years. Exhaustive in its research, the text puts forth in a provocative manner the social and behavioral effects of television viewing—the predominant leisure time activity in America.

Detailed and comprehensive, the book would make a valuable addition to a communications or journalism library.

ON PHOTOGRAPHY — Susan Sontag, Farrar, Straus and Giroux. New York, N.Y., 1977.

Susan Sontag examines a wide range of problems, both aesthetic and moral, raised by the presence and authority of the photographed image in the lives of everyone today. The work considers the relation of photography to art, to conscience and to knowledge.

Too difficult for most high school readers, but recommenled for advisers interested in photography theory.

INVESTIGATIVE AND IN-DEPTH REPORT-ING-Judith Bolch and Kay Miller. Hastings House, New York, N.Y. 1978.

Instead of news writing, the text realistically comes to terms with the problems and thrills of news gathering. Using the case history method, the book examines each step of the news gathering process and shows through numerous examples drawn from the experiences of professional reporters, the procedures to use in tracking down and developing a story.

Written for the student or novice reporter who has mastered the fundamentals of journalism and wishes to pursue stories requiring more advanced reporting skills.

MAGAZINE WRITING: THE INSIDE ANGLE —Art Spikol. Writer's Digest Books, Cincinnati, Ohio. 1979.

Written by an award-winning magazine writer. Candid, outspoken and honest. Filled with more than just information about why articles do or don't sell. Spikol teaches not only how to write a better article but how to write a better anything. Easy to read and highly enjoyable, as well as informative.

ON REPORTING THE NEWS-William E. Burrows. New York University Press. 1977.

A fresh approach to the age old problem of learning basic reporting. Burrows uses a light and humorous touch to help illustrate the basics of news reporting and the problems reporters face. More importantly, he teaches the reporter to go beyond the surface level facts to the plane where the real news exists.

Excellent reading for the advanced student reporter or adviser.

#### Kudos to Tom Prentice and Jackie Mc-Gee, publications adviser and principal respectively at Stephen F. Austin High School in Austin, for their stances in a recent controversy surrounding coverage of review th

student alcohol and drug use at the school. A two-page spread in the yearbook depicts students drinking beer and smoking marijuana, within the section "A Time to Party". Though the subject was han-

dled realistically and intelligently, it

invoked the anger of the local PTA presi-

dent, who claimed such behavior to be "dirty laundry" not fit to be "aired in public."

Two hailed for press rights stance

Many parents suggested that McGee review the book before it is printed, lest such atrocities occur again. She declined the offer.

"This is why we have faculty sponsors ... It would not be appropriate in my opinion for a sponsor to run down to my office each time he had a page finished," she said. "I certainly don't see myself as a censor." Prentice said parents often are unaware of the changes in yearbooks the past few decades.

"I think its a First Amendment issue and what it boils down to is should a high school yearbook report only the good things . . ." he said. "As a journalism teacher, one of my principal duties is to teach the value of a free press and critical thinking and its role in a free society and to teach student responsibility. I believe we've done that."

Bravo!

### TEA journalism course framework in-the-mill

In passing a law mandating the return by public schools to the semester system no later than the 1980-81 school year, the Texas Legislature threw a sizeable that's always a possibility, we expect to have them approved in the November meeting and, allowing six weeks for printing, to have them distributed in January or Fabruary "

now available for grades nine through 12 while the old system allowed just for Journalism I and II."

semesters," she said. "Also, journalism is

responsibility of the individual schools to establish prerequisites, if they desire to do so, and to set sequences. "And again we urge that they set up a

"And again, we urge that they set up a sequence plan," she added. "If I were setting up the program, I think I'd make beginning reporting a prerequisite for any of the more advanced courses, but the final decision to do so is strictly in the hands of the local administrator, acting upon the advice of the journalism adviser." Districts are not forced to offer all the journalism courses available and all journalism courses are offered for elective credit only. Nor can journalism be offered in lieu of English, as was done on an experimental basis in El Paso and Austin, Gray said.

wrench into the journalism workings.

Hardly fresh off the presses were Texas Education Agency course descriptions for journalism, set up for the quarter system and hailed as a great improvement over the previous Journalism I and Journalism II structure.

But then, enter the Legislature and make way for the return of the semester. What was TEA to do?

"We took the quarter system, which had been approved by the State Board of Education, but never distributed, and expanded it into the semester system," said Betty Gray, TEA journalism consultant and former high school publications adviser.

"Everything found in the (quarter) other document can be found in the new framework, with some additions," she said. "The new guidelines must survive three readings before the State Board of Education.

"They were submitted and given first reading at the September reading," she said. "So, unless complications arise, and

auf of f coracij.

Advisers wishing a sneak preview may order a draft by writing Betty Gray at TEA, Division of Curriculum Development, 201 East 11th Street, Austin, Texas 78701.

"At the moment, we're operating under journalism guidelines approved January 13 of this year," Gray said. "At present, each school district has an option of staying with the quarter system or going to the semester system. However, state law mandates that they return to the semester format by the 1980-81 school year.

"If all goes according to plan, we'll have the guidelines out far in advance so that districts will have time to make preparations for the implementation of the program," she said.

The proposed draft before the state panel is an expansion of the journalism program rather than a condensation, Gray said.

"Whereas the old system consisted of 18 quarters, we now have 15 and a half Courses outlined in the proposed framework are: Reporting; specialized writing; advertising; graphics design layout; editing; photojournalism; magazine journalism production; newspaper production; broadcast journalism; and independent study.

All are available to students grades 9-12, except independent study, which is open only to seniors having one full year of journalism credit.

Reporting, magazine journalism production, newspaper production and broadcast journalism each have a possible onehalf to one unit credit. Specialized writing, advertising, editing, independent study, and graphics/design/layout are half-unit courses.

Photojournalism has been expanded so that a student may take up to three semesters for credit.

While TEA mandates no prerequisites, it is advisable that the individual districts do so in order to properly adjust the students in the journalism program.

"What we're setting forth are broad general guidelines," said Gray. "It is the "Of course, these set of guidelines are not meant to be exhaustive," she said. "Additions to the framework may be made, but, if passed, every school district must use the course title and follow the general guidelines."

This insures, Gray added, that a student taking a course in reporting in Dallas may transfer to Houston, resume the course without suffiering major disorientation in that course due to the locale change.

### **Educational theatre** Only above average plays listed in handbook

#### By LYNN MURRAY

Page 4

#### **State Drama Director**

When you write copy for The Leaguer a month in advance, there is necessarily considerable guessing about where we are in the OAP process.

If you read the August issue (in September), you know I promised the new HANDBOOK FOR ONE-ACT PLAY, Ninth Edition would be available by early October. I lied. My best intentions were not realized and the new OAP HAND-BOOK is just now in-the-mill. If you haven't ordered the new ninth edition, now is the time!

There have been numerous additions to the long and short play list in the new HANDBOOK. The OAP appraisal committee tries to approve as many plays as possible, but adds to the approved lists only those considered above average.

Directors may still receive permission to produce plays that are not added to the lists, but they should be aware of questionable quality or other problems. Many scripts require extensive editing to comply with OAP rules. Plays of poor quality repeatedly rejected by the committee are added to the ineligible list. Remember to arrange with the publisher of your OAP entry for potential performances from zone in March through the State Meet in May. This agreement should be validated upon payment of agreed royalty.

All you should need for each performance level is the original agreement and evidence of royalty payment. A xerox of the check or letter from your administration should be sufficient.

The single critic judging workshop this year is set for February 2, during the January 31-February 1-2 convention of the Texas Educational Theatre Association in Dallas at the North Park Inn. Details of this workshop and the convention will be published next month.

Quality judges are always needed. College, university and community theatre professional staff people receive notification. If you know any trained theatre people that would make quality critics, let me know. We will be happy to send information.

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 enrolled last year can save the State Office time by responding now! A collect phone call will go to all 1978-79 entries not enrolled by November 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 a great deal of time and the cost is unnecessary. Mail the green One-Act Play Enrollment Card now!

A list of the 967 actual participants in the 1978-79 OAP Contest is available. Copies are distributed free at each Student Activities Conference site. If you would like a list and are unable to attend a SAC, send fifty cents for postage and we will send a copy.

Library business is booming as usual for this time of year. Directors should send play orders on school stationary. This is especially important for new directors or teachers. We cannot send plays to your home address. Your school is responsible for plays lost or late fines. Do not include money or letters in a library rate play package. The U.S. Postal Service frowns on this violation of postal regulations.

We are having the usual amount of trouble with mail service. Plays may be kept for a period of two weeks from the date mailed from the library to the date received back in the library. Most play packages take three or four days in transit each way. This allows about a week for reading.

Notify us if your play order is in the mail too long (Check the postmark.) and return plays three days before the date noted as the due date on the packing slip. If it is necessary to keep plays past the due date, send the fine due in a first class letter the same day you mail the plays.

When plays are delayed in the mail we will allow you one week for reading, provided you notify us upon receipt of the plays that they were delayed.

### Accredited drama critic judges list released

#### By LYNN MURRAY

#### **State Drama Director**

The 1979-80 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.

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 following the workshop to be held during the Texas Educational Theatre Association, February 2.

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

### OAP planning meeting urged

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 specically 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 F. 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, 7713 Vernon, Lubbock 79423 I, 806/745-6926

S00/140-5926
 John Benjamin, Brookhaven College, Farmers
 Branch 75234 II, 214/746-5130
 Maurice Berger, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La. 70813 III, 504/71-8190
 Sidney L. Berger, The University of Houston, Houston 77005 III, 713/749-1420
 E. Rohert Black Northwastern State University

. Robert Black, Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, La., 71457 III, 318/357-6196 E

Georgia Anne Bomar, East Texas State University, Commerce 75428 II, 214/886-5344 \*Alice Katharine Boyd, Box 1226, Alpine 79830 I,

915/837-2604 Robert Boyd, West Texas State University, Canyon 79016 I, 806/656-3248

Nobert Boyd, west Texas State University, Canyon 79016 I, 806/656-3248
\*John W. Brokaw, The University of Texas at Aus-tin, Austin 78712 IV, 512/471-5841
James E. Bruce, Jr., North Texas State University, Denton 76203 II, 817/788-2211
Randall J. Buchanan, Texas A&I University at Kingsville, Kingsville 78363 IV, 512/595-3041
Anthony J. Buckley, East Texas State University, Commerce 75428 II, 214/886-5346
Richard F. Butler, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville 77341 III, 718/295-6211
Raymond H. Caldwell, Kilgore College, Kilgore 75662 III, 214/984-8531
John M. Callahan, University of Texas at Tyler, Tyler 75701 III, 214/566-1471
Vera Campbell, Lamar University, Beaumont

era Campbell, Lamar University, Beaumont 77710 III, 713/838-7123

Margaret E. Card, 150 Clairemont, El Paso 79912
 I, 915/584-4030
 James W. Carlsen, Corpus Christi State University, Corpus Christi 78412 IV, 512/991-6810
 Marion Castleberry, Cisco College, Cisco 76487 II, 917/4/2, 9567

817/442-2567

Susan Gail Christoffel, Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches 75962 III, 713/569-4004 Alan G. Clay, Box 8958, N.T. Station, Denton 76203 II, 817/788-4274

Linda Giss Donahue, 5524 17th St., Lubbock 79416 I. 806/793-4631

Kichard A. Dotterer, 1508 Marie Terrace, Arling-ton 76010 II, 214/337-5749 Mavourneen Dwyer, Baylor University, Waco 76703 II, 817/755-1861

Millard F. Eiland, Prairie View A&M University, Prairie View 77445 III, 713/857-2856 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

77840 III, 713/603-8102 C. L. Etheridge, The University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, 79968 I, 915/747-5146 David L. Evans, Dallas Baptist College, Dallas 75211 II, 214/381-8811 Robert Everding, The University of Houston at Clear Lake City, Houston 77058 III, 713/488-9264 Mark C. Feltch, 5911 Old Lodge Dr., Houston 77066 III, 713/444.4519 III, 713/444-4519

Mike Firth, 104 N. St. Mary, Dallas 75214 II, 214/ 827-7784

\*Rex R. Fleming, Houston Baptist University, Houston 77074 III, 713/774-7661

Houston 7/0/4 111, 713/7/4-7661 Beverly J. Floto, The University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso 79968 I, 915/747-5184 Tricia B. Gallaher, Southwest Texas State Univer-sity, San Marcos 78666 IV, 512/245-2147 Michael G. Gerlach, Midwestern State University, Wichita Falls 76308 II, 817/692-6611

Elyn M. Gersh, North Texas State University, Den-ton 76203 II, 817/788-2211

ton 76203 II, 817/788-2211
 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 9023 Southwestern 27089 III

John S.

ohn S. Gordon, 9928 Southport, Houston 77089 III, 713/946-4252 Mac Groves, East Texas Baptist College, Marshall 75670 III, 214/988-8911

Nik Hagler, Houston Baptist University, Houston 77074 III, 713/774-7661

Totta III, 713/742-7661
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

Barney Hammond, Lon Morris College, Jackson-ville 75766 III, 214/586-2471
 Sheila Hargett, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos 78666 IV, 512/245-2147
 W. Patrick Harrigan, III, Lamar University, Beau-mont 77710 III, 713/838-7123

Aurand Harris, The University of Texas at Austin,

Austin 78712 IV, 512/471-5341 Elizabeth A. Hedges, Panola Junior College, Car-thage 75633 III, 214/693-3836

James Henderson, McLennan College, Waco 76708 II, 817/756-6551

Thom Hendrix, 2106 Fawn Glen, San Antonio 78232 IV, 512/494-2846
 Jennie Louise Hindman, 4207 University Avenue, Wichita Falls 76308 II, 817/692-2552

Barry C. Hoff, Bee County College, Beeville 78102 IV, 512/858-7081

IV, 512/858-7081
Jo Lynn Hoffman, Laguna Gloria Art Museum, P. O. Box 5568, Austin 78763 IV, 512/458-8191
Richard Holcomb, Southwest Texas Junior College, Uvalde 78801 IV, 512/278-4401
C. L. Holloway, Shreveport Regional Arts Council, 700 Clyde E. Fant Memorial Parkway, Shreve-port 1, 271101 U 318/2011.1776

port, La. 71101 II, 318/221-1776 Forrest Holloway, Angelo State University, San Angelo 76901 I, 915/944-2344

Douglas Lewis Hoppock, Kilgore College, Kilgore 75662 III, 214/984-8581

75662 III, 214/984-8531
John H. Houchin, Victoria Arts Council, P. O. Box 1758, Victoria 77901 III, 512/576-1317
Paul A. Hutchins, Cooke County College, Gaines-ville 76240 II, 817/668-7731
Ronald Ibbs, Incarnate Word College, San Antonio 78209 IV, 512/828-1261
\*Philip H. Jackman, Brookhaven College, Farmers Branch 75234 II, 214/746-5183
Jay Jennings, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos 78666 IV, 512/245-2166
Emmalie J. John, Sul Ross State University, Al-pine 79830 I, 915/837-8908
F. C. (Bill) Jordan, P. O. Box 2483, Amarillo 79105

F. C. (Bill) Jordan, P. O. Box 2488, Amarillo 79105 I, 806/355-1240

Joseph B. Kaough III, North Harris County Col-lege, Houston 77073 III, 713/443-6640 Clayton Karkosh, University of New Mexico, Albu-

querque, New Mexico 87181 I, 505/277-2417 Ray E. Karrer, Paris Junior College, Paris 75460 II, 214/785-7661

Suzanne L. Keeler, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin 78712 IV, 512/471-5341

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

James D. Kemmerling, West Texas State Univer-sity, Canyon 79016 I, 806/656-4511

Nancy Keyton, Texarkana Community College, Texarkana 75501 II, 214/838-4541

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Now is the time for holding the district OAP Planning Meeting. October 15 was the first day for organizing Spring Meet districts and the time for director's planning meetings. OAP director's recommendations must be in the hands of administrators prior to the time Spring Meet is planned.

The State Office has requested the name of a 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 current Constitution and Contest Rules and this Leaguer. The area meet schedule will be sent to all schools as soon as posisble after the November 1, One-Act Play 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. Any director may initiate this meeting.

- John E. Clifford, Southwest Texas State Univer-sity, San Marcos 78666 IV, 512/245-2147 Terry Cochran, 9898 Club Creek Dr., #207, Hous-ton 77086 III, 713/772-6172
- \*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, 806/267-2240 Kay Cook, Vernon Regional Junior College, Ver-non 76384 II, 817/552-6291
- Clyde C. Coombs, 616 Young Street, Longview III, 214/758-4004
- Kay L. Coughenour, East Texas State University, Commerce 75428 II, 214/886-5840 J. Peter Coulson, Southwest Texas State Univer-
- sity, San Marcos 78666 IV, 512/245-2147 Jan Courtney, Pan American University, Edinburg 78539 IV, 512/381-3586
- Josh Crane, Texas A&M University, College Sta-tion 77843 III, 713/845-8451
- David Wright Crawford, Tyler Junior College, Tyler 75701 III, 214/597-1884 Jane Ann Crum, Odessa College, Odessa 79760 I,
- 915/237-5381
- Doug Cummins, Pan American University, Edin-burg 78539 I, 512/381-3586
- burg 78039 1, 012/381-3086 \*David Deacon, Texas A&I University at Kings-ville, Kingsville 78363 IV, 512/595-3403 Ruth Denney, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin 78712 IV, 512/471-7544 Bobbie Dietrich, Blinn College, Brenham 77833 III, 713/836-9933 Dearcher, Dodd 5506 Deatward, Austin 76725 IV
- Dorothy Dodd, 5806 Parkwood, Austin 78735 IV, 512/892-2995

### On-site evaluation possible via TETA special program

The Texas Education Theatre Association secondary school "Institutional" membership application forms are now available from Bill Cook, theatre director, Baylor University in Waco. This minimum criteria program and on-site evaluation should be greatly beneficial to all developing secondary school theatre programs. Advisers are urged to obtain a copy of the application and complete it as soon as possible.

Your application is first reviewed by the TETA Committee on Academic and Production Standards. A trip to the campus by members of a Visitation Committee will be arranged if your school qualifies on the basis of the application. They will examine your entire program, but will concentrate on such areas as the library and theatre facilities since these

are difficult to evaluate from an application.

The completed application, the Visitation Committee report, and recommendation of the Committee on Academic and Production Standards will be presented to the full membership of TETA. Institutional Membership will be valid for a period of four years. Before membership expires, a renewal application will be sent to Institutional Members. Renewal applications do not necessarily require another Visitation Committee trip.

Your signature and the signature of your Superintendent or Principal will serve as a request for a Visitation Committee to come to your campus. Further details about the visit will be determined at the earliest date convenient to all concerned.

#### music-

### **Music matters** List panel aims for quality music, performance

#### By NELSON G. PATRICK

**State Music Director** 

If we could reduce the purpose of music contests to minimal terms, we probably would have two elements left: Music and performance. All other parts of the contest procedures lead to these two.

In music, we try to screen through myriad of selections available to choose that which we think most contributing to the musical growth of our students.

In performance, we bring music alive to assist our students in developing musical tastes and to become musically knowledgeable citizens. Both factors are necessary to a successful contest program. They are interwoven and locked into each other, mutually supporting.

To a great extent, the music lists express a philosophy of music in education much better than most of us can say it in words. But again this statement cannot stand alone, because what one does with the performance of the music either supports or negates one's own philosophy.

In the new lists, 1979-1982, we have tried to bring together both music and its performance in a viable manner while also trying to achieve the goals set for those who served on the committees.

These goals were: (1) Identify that music which the music educators believe should be studied and performed by our students; (2) provide for the development of musical tastes and technical skills which will aid the young of the society to become musically responsible as they become mature citizens.

In addition to the above, each committee was given freedom to include their

### Federation

can take in court.

"Our best defense is pointing out that participation in extracurricular activities is not a right but a privilege, and that there is no due proceess in the administration of these programs," he said.

"We've come to find that despite the preponderance of law, it all goes back to what the judge feels. He can find a law to support the decision he wants to take," Marshall said.

A successful tactic employed is stacking the courtroom with local school people supportive of the rules, as well as utilizing local lay people who will stand up for the rules.

own thinking concerning what music should contribute to the contest.

Although the band committee was the only group to express its objectives in the book, the vocal and orchestra committees made every attempt to achieve similar goals. The first objective the band committee layed out for itself was not an easy one: (1) To provide music, both new and old, that would enable any band in a particular classification to present an acceptable and educational music performance. To achieve this goal, the difficulty level in each classification has been broadened. For the mature group there will still be challenging selections. In addition, there will be technically less demanding music for the less mature organization; (2) The creation of Grade VI provides a repertoire encompassing major compositions, both transcriptions and original wind and percussion works, which are representative of the first and most challenging literature for band.

The above quote was the objective of two earlier committees, but in retrospect, it is difficult to say how successful this policy was. There is no way of accessing the values. It was the opinion of some educators that the easier selections on the lists gave some directors an easy out whereas other directors were able to adjust the difficulty of music to suit the varied degrees of performance skills that occur from year to year.

There is still a third viewpoint, however, that might be considered and that is the quality of performance. If the music is technically easy for the group, one should expect a superbly musical rendition-which is certainly more desirable than a selection technically difficult played less musically.

After reviewing these lists I believe that the present committees have achieved their objectives in that the easier music placed on the list is just as musically demanding as the more technically difficult selections. The lists also provide for a variety of styles and textures offering a broad base from which the director may choose his music.

The inclusion of Class VI is a giant step forward, an innovation long overdue. This additional element offers a challenge to directors and music groups to enlarge their musical perspectives.

I want to congratulate the committees who have achieved a long sought goal in music selection. We all owe a debt of gratitude to the following for their many hours, days (2 years) of work to bring us this revision:

Band: James Vanlandingham, Chairman-Portland; Howard Dunn-Rich-ardson; Bill Woods-Seagraves; Lee Boyd Montgomery-Austin; Barbara Prentice-Arlington; and Don Hanna-Fort Stockton.

Choir: Milton Pullen, Chairman-Abilene; Ken Mills-Monahans; Dan Corbin-Austin; Lu Anne Fugler-Longview; and John Woicikowfski-Pampa.

Orchestra: Karrell Johnson-Dallas; Jane Barton-Richardson; and Dean Fishburn-Beaumont. ExOfficio: Charles Schwobel-Austin and Clyde Roller-Austin.

### **Music participation figures increase**

#### **By CHARLES SCHWOBEL Assistant Music Director**

We began this school year with 1,594 schools returning music acceptance cards, which is seven more schools registering than in the previous year.

Last year we had 783 marching bands, 1,633 concert bands, 1,249 choirs, and 194

From page 1 \_\_\_\_

"Our school people stood behind us real well this past year, but I'm certain that the best defense is not to get in court at all," the UIL director added, "If you get the local school people in the community behind you, most potential cases will never go to court."

#### **Federation programs**

National Federation executive director Brice Durbin said progress was being made in the area of football helmet inspections, expansion of the NFSHSA speech/debate clinic, and with the development and distribution of educational video-cassettes.

orchestras. There were 32,859 solos entered at regional contests, and 9,473 ensembles, representing 79,667 students.

There were about 11,000 students entering the State Solo-Ensemble Contest of whom 38 soloists were named outstanding performers.

Participation in region solo and ensemble contests was less than in previous years. This decline can be attributed to fewer Class III entries in most cases. One comparison that throws a wrench into the logical interpretation of statistics is that although Class I vocal solo entries were down 80 students at the region level, vocal solo entries at TSSEC rose by 206, or 24 percent.

The largest increase in region entries occurred in medium and experimental ensembles. Entries in these large ensembles more than doubled this past year. Evidently more directors are learning to utilize this category as a teaching aid.

For some reason, the size of medium ensembles is extremely efficient and makes maximum use of the director's time. A greater number of students are learning at one time what would take much more time to teach if they were in several small ensembles. A director usually must repeat a lesson for each small ensemble, whereas if the same number of students are combined in a medium ensemble his teaching time is reduced considerably at no loss to the student's education.

At the same time, many of the problems encountered with the large organization are eliminated, thus it seems the student and the director are making maximum use of their available time and efforts.

#### **Executive Secretaries Meeting**

On September 14, regional executive secretaries met in Austin to review their responsibilities and discuss general policy guidelines. It appears contests are being conducted in a uniform manner across the state. It is no easy task to provide a uniform administration for so many contests across a state this size. Please take time to commend your region secretary for the fine work he/she is doing!

#### **Legislative Council**

The first Sunday in November is the meeting date for the Legislative Council. Recommendations from the Music Advisory Committee have been forwarded to the chairman. Our recommendations will be given to the Music Subcommittee for review and recommendations.

In the general meeting, each item will be discussed and voted upon and the results will be published in the December issue of the Leaguer.

### One-act play critic judges -

Susan Dianne King, 4304 48th, Lubbock 79413 I, 806/799-5359 Cherald Ellis Kocurek, St. Mary's University, San

Houston 77004 III, 713/749-1596

- Ann Hudson Muñoz, 4306 Renault, San Antonio 78218 IV, 512/655-6192
- Charles Myler, St. Mary's University, San Antonio 78284 IV, 512/436-3545
- W. D. (Dub) Narramore, Austin College, Sherman

Pat Rucker, Eastern New Mexico University, Por-tales, New Mexico 88130 I, 505/562-2711 Rose-Mary Rumbley, 1833 Dolores Way, Dallas 75232 II, 214/224-2436

\_ From page 4 \_

 75232 11, 214/224-2436
 Virginia W. Russell, Eastland Civic Theatre, Eastland 76448 II, 817/629-1141 s State Unive

 Charles G. Taylor, University of Mary Hardin-Baylor, Belton 76513 IV, 817/939-5811
 Eddie Thomas, El Centro College, Dallas 75214 II, 214/746-2854 n 17050 Imperial Valley #195

Glynis Holm Strause, Bee County College, Beeville

- Antonio 78284 IV, 512/436-3545 Susan J. Krider, 1130 M. D. Anderson, Houston 77030 III, 713/795-0047 El Paso 79968 I, 915/747-5117 Ruth Lemming, 2202 Hayes Rd., No. 3913, Houston 77077 III, 718/789-1325 Jerry L. Long, Texarkana Community College, Texarkana 75503 II, 214/838-4541 on Lucke, San Antonio College, San Antonio 78216 IV, 512/734-7311 Ron Lucke, Martha C. McDaniel, 2505 W. Kings Highway, San Antonio 78228 IV, 512/783-7974 Pam McDaniel, Tarrant County Junior College-NW, Fort Worth 76179 II, 817/232-2900 Joe Ed Manry, Angelina College, Lufkin 75901 III, 713/639-1301 Frederick J. March, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos 78666 IV, 512/245-2147 Sherri Marrs, 2317 8th St., Lubbock 79401 I, 806/ 747-1361 Terry Marrs, 2317 8th St., Lubbock 79401 I, 806/ 747-1361 Brenda DeVore Marshall, North Texas State University, Denton 76203 II, 817/788-2211 Beverly Ann Maynard, 658 Harter Road, Dallas 75218 II, 214/321-3415 Dan Mendoza, Lee College, Baytown 77521 III, 713/ 427-5611 Larry Menefee, West Texas State University, Can-yon 79016 I, 806/656-3248
- Jean H. Miculka. The University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso 79968 I, 915/747-5146
- Mary Jane Mingus, Tarleton State University Ste-phenville 76402 II, 817/968-9181
- \*Marian Monta, Pan American University, Edin-burg, Texas 78539 IV, 512/383-6387
- \*Josephine B. Moran, University of Houston,

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### Punish coach? It sounds better than it works

Editor's note: These short articles were mailed to administrators in September as one in a series aimed at better explaining the Texas Interscholastic program.

Why punish the kids? Why not put the coach on probation?

This is a common question posed to Texas high school administrators and athletic directors. The answer is simply, "When a coach affiliates with a team and then breaks a rule, the team is then punished. No one has found a better, more efficient way of arresting the tide of various athletic illegalities."

Only in the professional ranks are the coaches penalized, and this comes in the form of financial losses. No amateur athletic association in the world—National Collegiate Athletic Association, Amateur Athletic Union or Olympics—punishes the coach directly.

Indirectly, the coach whose team is on probation loses the esteem of his peers and disqualification could cost him his specific job. In light of today's "win at all costs" mania, many school administrators and other sports experts feel that penalizing the coach would not be a suitable deterrant to athletic abuses.

#### Qualifying for state

The weather in Texas between February and May generally ranges from sub-freezing in the Panhandle, to hot and humid in portions of the South and far West Texas. Of course, there is a generous and unpredictable portion of rain, hail, thunderstorms and other natural catastrophes tossed in for good measure.

All this occurs during the track and field season. Consequently, different athletes are forced to participate under varied conditions, and the respective times and distance reflect these weather vacillations. There has been talk of bringing the best "10 or so" times and distances to the State Meet, whether they qualify for it at regional or not. This is not a good idea.

For one, you'd be penalizing those kids participating without good weather. Secondly, there would be a question of what qualifying times to use. If times and distances from invitational meets were used, the result would be some of the fastest individual times ever, week after week.

Finally, if you had an open State Meet, which is what some are apparently advocating, would athletes participate against others solely on the basis of qualifying times. In that case, a Conference B sprinter with a 9.3 timing could compete against a Conference AAAA sprinter, also timed at 9.3. What would this do to the team championship concept? Would this not cause the coach to abandon the team concept in favor of developing fully one particularly outstanding athlete?

One sportswriter pointed out that six or seven of the state's best times in the mile run were posted in the Houston area, although only two qualified for the State Meet. It must be pointed ou that those Houston area milers—who posted times record times during the year, competing in relatively pleasant weather—finished second and fifth at the State Meet.

Besides, if this logic is without flaw, why is it not used at the Olympics? Were it the case, the United States would certainly have more representation than Paraguay or Costa Rica.

The fact is that the current State Meet structure is consistent with the overall League program of equal competition—athlete against athlete, team agains team. The winners at district advance to the regional and the winners there advance on to state.

This is the system used in the literary and academic program and in the other UIL sponsored sports. Track and field should not be set apart from the program as something special.

#### Unsafe avocation?

Abusing sports officials has become a favorite pastime of some fans. It is more important than the game itself. This unhealthy trend must be reversed.

The official is a specialist in his field. Officiating contests is not a vocation but an avocation, a hobby. He does not benefit financially but enjoys the hobby for what it offers: A chance to assist young people in a program of educational athletic competition.

Most officials are former athletes themselves, and update themselves on trends and changes by attending clinics and conventions. Most allocate four to six hours weekly preparing themselves to officiate one game. Very often neglected is the fact that the referee knows more about the game than the average fan, and is in a much better position to make judgment calls.

Officiating to these dedicated men and women is a serious business. They are an integral part of our sports structure and we owe them all a debt of gratitude.

#### Dallas serving as host

### Famed speaker to keynote tenth AD convention

Featured speakers have been selected for the tenth National Conference of High School Directors of Athletics, December 9-12, 1979, at the Anatole Hotel in Dallas, Texas.

Heartsill Wilson, often referred to as "America's Number One Speaker," will stake his reputation when he keynotes the opening general session on December 9. Dr. Wilson will talk about "The World of the Uncommon Leader" as he addresses the leaders of high school athletics who are helping to prepare the future leaders of the United States the high school students.

Wilson is a superb motivator, combining humor, good taste and a keen sense of the art of communication. The annual has several times rated Wilson "Best Speaker in America," and the leadership of the Colorado Athletic Directors Association reports that he was the best speaker ever to address its annual meeting.

The conference luncheon speaker for December 10 will be Don Newbury, vicepresident of Tarrant County Junior College in Fort Worth, Texas. Dr. Newbury has been an educational public relations director for more than 15 years. During college, he worked regularly reporting sports and news for the college radio station and newspaper, officiating high school basketball games, and editing a weekly newspaper. Later, he served a six-year stint as public relations director for the Lone Star Athletic Conference. 11 will feature Charlie Plumb. Plumb flew 75 combat missions in Southeast Asia before being shot down in 1967 and serving nearly six years in North Vietnamese prisons. On March 4, 1973, he was awarded the Purple Heart and Silver Star. His banquet presentation will be entitled "Your Hidden Strength."

The four-day conference will also focus on practical aspects of athletic administration. There will be a dozen workshops on specific topics or for particular school situations, such as private schools, junior highs or large city districts. There will also be sessions on legal liability and sports medicine.

Local hospitality will include attendance at the Southern Methodist-Colorado basketball game on Saturday, December tours of various Dallas-area attractions and a Texas-style barbecue on December 10.

The National Federation of State High School Associations sponsors and conducts the national conference, which will be attended by approximately 1,000 athletic directors from across the United States. The National Intercollegiate Athletic Administrators Association holds its annual meetings in conjunction with the conference.

The registration fee is \$40, with a five dollar discount for athletic directors holding a 1979-80 NIAAA membership card. Room rates at the Anatole will be \$30 (single) and \$39 (double). Registration materials will be sent directly to athletic directors who are members of the NIAAA or who have attended past conferences. Other directors can obtain materials by contacting the National Federation at 11724 Plaza Circle, P. O. Box 20626, Kansas City, Misouri 64195 (Telephone 816/464-5400).

8, a hospitality party on December 9, and

### All-state recognition

#### Coaches asked to nominate deserving football players

Got a fullback who rushed for 600 yards last week?

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

If so, you might like 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—Bill Hart, Abilene Reporter-News, Box 30, Abilene, Texas 79604.

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

Conference A—Robert Cessna, Bryan Eagle, Box 1073, Bryan, Texas 77801.

Conference B—Les Giles, 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 yards gained, number of carries, touchdowns scored, number of passes completed and attempted, interceptions, yards gained per carry, punt returns, kickoff returns and any other statistics available.

Nomination of linemen should include speed, quickness, number of tackles, quarterback sacks, blocked punts or 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 the teams merely because he failed to submit a nomination."

### District swim deadline set

There will be no district swimming meets after February 16, said Bill Farney, athletic director.

"It was omitted from the calendar in the Constitution and Contest Rules, but the last day for holding district swim meets is February 16," he said.

The regional swim meets are scheduled February 29 and March 1, and the state swim meet will be held at the Texas Swim Center in Austin, March 14-15.

#### athletics -

### Postscripts on athletics Educational excellence goal of athletics

#### By BILL FARNEY Athletic Director

The primary goal of athletics is academic achievement.

Though this may sound confusing, many times school administrators, teachers, coaches, and sponsors tend to overlook a very important aspect of the interscholastic competition program. The state office gets a number of calls each year that proceed as follows:

"We have a student who only passed two courses last year, for a total of two credits. Is he eligible the first semester this year for football?"

No one shall take part in any contest in this League who did not attend a major portion (51 percent) of the preceding quarter and who did not pass at least three one-credit courses, or the equivalent, including at least two separate courses, during the quarter.

Special education students who meet the standards of the Texas Education Agency for assignment to special education classes and who have been enrolled in special education classes for a major portion of the preceding quarter and who passed three one-credit courses or the equivalent in the preceding quarter are considered eligible under this rule.

In any school operating on a trimester or quarter program, with class periods of 80 minutes or more, a student must pass two courses to be eligible under this rule. If class periods are only 50 or 60 minutes, the student must pass three courses, or the equivalent, to be eligible under this rule.

"Isn't there something you can do to make him eligible? I'm afraid he will drop out of school if he doesn't get to play football. It seems like a harsh penalty since this is his last year in school, and now he can't play."

Yes, it is harsh. But we, in our sympathy, tend to forget a very important fact. We, as teachers, coaches, sponsors, and administrators cannot *make* a youngster study. If students were allowed to participate without some academic standard, then the total program would not be grounded in educationally-based values.

Young people could move in and out of schools at will, participating as they wished without any thought of passing or failing. What lessons would they be learning? Would there be any purpose in the program? The time for a youngster and school officials to worry about grades is during the time a student is taking a course, not after he has failed.

Schools would find it advisable to run grade checks weekly on all students who plan to participate the following year in any League activity. This method could prevent some of the sad dramas that confront many of our students in September.

Students should be reminded constantly of the requirements of "passing" their courses. This should be done, not for athletic purposes alone, but also for the primary goal of attaining a high school education with a diploma as evidence of such attainment.

Students should be reminded that it is their obligation to pass. If they do not, they are letting down themselves, their family, and their classmates who depend on their contributions on all competitive teams and activities. Study now, pass the number of courses needed to graduate, not the number which compose minimum standards for eligibility. Everyone needs to "get on the ball" and place education and academics first in the school program, where it belongs.

#### 18-year-olds

Often, this office receives a call regarding an 18-year-old student changing schools without his parents making the corresponding move with him into the new district.

School officials sometimes feel that he is eligible for varsity under the senior transfer rule. All schools are to be reminded that the 18-year-old does not obtain exemption from *any* UIL rule.

One could easily visualize a veritable plethora of programs if any 18-year-old who changed schools without his parents were to be eligible for varsity competition.

The state would soon have a problem of students changing schools without their parents making the corresponding move. This would result in a large number of students not living nor going to school in the school districts they reside, and thus not receiving the benefit of parental guidance.

Recruiting could become an acute problem because of the easy mobility of these students.

Please remind all your school personnel of this particular area of concern. It would be well to remind them also that all rules and regulations governing UIL activities are made and changed by a majority vote of the member schools.

#### New conference designations

Beginning in 1980-81, there will be no Conference B. In its place will be Conference A, AA, AAA, AAAA and AAAAA.

Schools are reminded of this change so that confusion will not result when notification is received in November of this year.

### Respect of intent of rule necessary to minimize risk of athletic injury

Participation in sport requires an acceptance of risk of injury. Athletes rightfully assume that those who are responsible for the conduct of sport have taken reasonable precautions to minimize the risk of significant injury. Periodic analysis of injury patterns continuously lead to refinements in the rules and/or other safety guidelines.

However, to legislate safety via the rule book and equipment standards, while often necessary, is seldom effective in and by itself. To rely on officials to enforce compliance with safety guidelines. By compliance is meant respect on everyone's part for the intent and purpose of a rule or guideline, not merely technical satisfaction by some of its phrasing.

Some sport safety problems lend themselves readily to identification and solution (e.g., heat stroke and the administration of liquid freely during early football practice). Some safety problems may be less clearly identified (e.g., head injuries), and solutions may be developed on selected assumptions and the premises that measurable standards are better understood than qualitative rhetoric (e.g., purchase a helmet manufactured in accordance with NOCSAE standards instead of purchase the "best helmet possible"). Some safety problems remain problems because of questionable compliance with the legislated solutions (e.g., dental mouthguards).

Using football head/neck injury prevention as an illustration with current significance, it is impossible and should be unnecessary to expect the game officials to examine each helmet of the squad before the game to ensure that each helmet has met the NOCSAE standard.

Respect for the approved safety standard alone would insure that nothing but NOCSAE helmets are available to be worn. Optimal effectiveness, moreover, will come only from the athletes' informed compliance with all basic principles of head/neck injury prevention.

The committee therefore encourages football coaches to discuss safety information with their squad at the onset of the season, put it on each player's locker for emphasis, and then remind them of the essentials periodically during the season:

1. Serious head and neck injuries, leading to death, permanent brain damage, or quadriplegia (extensive paralysis from injury to the spinal cord at the neck level), occur each year in football. The toll is relatively small (less than one fatality for every 100,000 players, and an estimated two to three non-fatal severe brain and spinal cord injuries for every 100,000 players), but persistent. They cannot be completely prevented due to the tremendous forces occasionally encountered in football collisions, but they can be minimized by manufacturer, coach and player compliance with accepted safety standards.

2. The NOCSAE seal on a helmet indicates that a manufacturer has compiled with the best available engineering standards for head protection. By keeping a proper fit, by not modifying its design, and by reporting to the coach or equipment manager any need for its maintenance, the athlete is also complying with the purpose of the NOCSAE standard.

### Realignment process assures equal competition

The League Office has been receiving calls concerning reclassification for the 1980-81 and 1981-82 school years. Most of the inquiries are concerned with the enrollment cutoff figures for each conference. The policies involved in reclassification described below should explain why these figures cannot be obtained at this time.

Enrollment cutoff figures are derived by using the average daily membership of each school for the previous two years (in this case, 1978-79 and 1979-80). This information is keypunched and our computer programmer obtains a rank order print-out by enrollment, starting with the largest school in the state. in the state per conference to allow for an organized and progressive playoff system without prohibitive travel;

(3) The minimum number of schools which can be placed in a conference to justify state playoffs.

It is impossible to completely equalize competition within a conference, since there are hundreds of variables that afAfter schools are assigned to conferences, the athletic office of the League assigns each school to a district within their conference. We try to have between six and nine schools in a district. (There are some exceptions to this because of travel problems.)

This allows schools to play approximately the same number of district

#### Good news, bad news

Bad news: Your school will be moved into a higher conference next year.

Good news: So will everyone else's.

The League's realignment will be released to schools and be available for release to the public via the press the week of November 5.

Due to action by the Legislative Council last fall, the Conference B status will be eliminated, being replaced by Conference A. Each of the traditional A conferences will make the corresponding move upward, giving the League a conference structure of AAAAA, AAAA, AAA, AA, and A. For Conference AAAAA, we go down the list to the 240th school and make this the cutoff point. The same procedure is followed for Conference AAAA, AAA, and AA. All remaining schools are assigned to Conference A.

Many schools in Conference A do not compete in football, volleyball, or baseball. Consequently, it is important that there be enough total schools in Conference A to allow adequate scheduling for these activities. All schools participate in basketball.

What information is considered when determining upper and lower enrollment cutoff figures for each conference? First, we have to determine the number of schools to be placed in each conference. To determine this, the following things must be considered:

(1) The minimum number of schools that can be assigned to a conference without creating an extreme travel problem;

(2) The minimum number of districts

fect how well schools compete in an activity. This is true in Texas as well as any other state. Most variables affecting a school's athletic teams are subjective and almost impossible to gauge for assignment purposes; e.g., school spirit, ability of players, and community pride.

The number of students in a school is the only objective and logical variable that can be used effectively for assignment purposes. Consequently, the number of students enrolled in the top four grades (9-12) is the factor used when arranging schools into conferences.

An appeal to the State Executive Committee may be made regarding conference assignment, but it is doubtful that the committee would approve a change at the request of a school if the enrollment figures submitted by the school were correct. If other factors, such as previous win-loss records, were considered as a reason for changing conferences, the committee would constantly be hearing appeals on conference assignments. games while scheduling schools not in their district or conference for non-district games.

The procedure for assigning schools to districts is as follows: Map pins are placed on a Texas map at the site of each school in a conference. Rubber bands are used to encircle the proper number of schools in the required number of districts (16, 32 or 64) within each conference.

It is inevitable that some schools will feel they should be put in a district other than the one to which they are assigned. The League office and the State Executive Committee must be concerned with the entire state and a composite picture which will facilitate an orderly sequence of competition.

In arriving at the total picture, some individual schools are forced to travel more than others; however, regardless of occasional problems, the system has proven over the years to be the most effective method of perpetuating interscholastic competition.

### Competition key to TILF success UIL participants represent a superior brand of student, Col. Kerbel says

\_ From page 1 \_\_\_\_

In 1967, Col. Walter Kerbel was named executive secretary and trustee of the Dallas-based Clark Foundation. One of his first tasks was to inquire into scholarship opportunities for particularly outstanding high school students.

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He then approached a Dallas Independent School District administrator, who steered him to Rodney Kidd, director of the University Interscholastic League.

The rest, as they say, is history. The Clark Foundation became one of the primary donors to the scholarship program sponsored by the UIL, known as the Texas Interscholastic League Foundation, and Kerbel became one of TILF's staunchest supporters.

"I was fortunate to get involved in the program and it's been my pleasure to watch it grow these past 12 years," said Kerbel, who now sits as TILF board director.

The key to the success of the endeavor, he insists, is the competitive nature of the League program as a qualifying factor for financial aid.

"You hear a lot of negative talk about education and today's youth, and I suppose some of it has merit," Kerbel said. "But I can say this without fear of contradiction that the kids we're involved with through the UIL contests represent a superior brand of student.

"We've experienced less than one-tenth of one per cent failure rate among our scholarship recipients, and I attribute this to the competitive aspect of the program," he said.

"First, it allows these young people to compete against their peers in the process of qualifying for the State Meet in Austin, and secondly, through this competitive process, it gives them a superior insight on what is required of them to be successful, and what this country is all about."

With the TILF program firmly established, it would be easy to sit back and watch it run its course. But with the economic sphere being what it is today, that would be a risky act. Consequently, Kerbel and others are drawing up plans to insure the future availability of funds for talented high school graduates.

"At the moment, TILF is embarking on a fund drive to set up a permanent endowment which will insure the continuation of the program which has proved so valuable and vital to Texas," he said.

"We'll be soliciting contributions into this permanent endowment in the near future," he added. "It is highly important that this program be perpetuated. I know of no other program of its kind in the nation and Texans should be proud of it and willing to work to see that it is continued."

Kerbel's work with TILF is just the latest in a long line of national and local service.

He retired from the Air Force in 1962, having completed 32 years accredited service. He is a member of the Rocky Mountain football, basketball and baseball officials associations, and holds membership in the American Legion, Kiwanis, Air Force Association, Masonic Lodge and Air Force Historical Association.

He graduated from the University of Denver and studied for masters degree in management at Texas Tech University and George Washington University.

"The public school people and students of Texas appreciate greatly the outstanding services Col. Kerbel has provided this past year as TILF director," said Dr. Rhea Williams, TILF secretary.

"He's been a firm supporter of the UIL goal of equal and fair educational competition and has worked diligently to secure scholarship funds for the many successful high school participants in UIL activities," Williams said.



BECK—Genelle Beck discusses the number sense contest at the Austin student activities conference.

### **Council chairman**



JOE B. SCRIVNER Legislative Council Chairman

licity a few League rules have received during the past year. But it is a position he is comfortable in, having faced the public eye since 1948, when he first began coaching at Mertzon High School.

Since, he has been a coach and administrator at Rankin, Goliad, Dumas, Taylor and now Irving.

A graduate of Plano High School, Scrivner received degrees from McMurray College and Hardin-Simmons University, and has finished post graduate work at Sul Ross University, West Texas State University, the University of Colorado and Southwest Texas State University.

Speaking of critics, he has few kind words for those who attack the League's rules. "There are critics of the UIL who say that we are an undemocratic organization," Scrivner said. "Unusually the persons who make such statements are totally unfamiliar with the operations of the League.

"The League has always provided all people involved in educational extracurricular activities an opportunity to express an opinion," he said. "Some opinions are adopted and become a part of the League rules while others fail for lack of support from the League membership."

"This is how a democratic organization works. I urge all school people who value the League and its work to make special efforts to inform the people we serve of the goals, objectives and the functions of this great organization."

### June meet results in speech rule changes

#### By MARILYN SWINTON

**Speech Activities Director** 

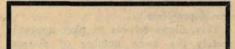
Coaches of speech events should check the 1979-80 League Constitution and Contest Rules for changes made in their respective contests as a result of the June meeting of the Prose and Poetry Interpretation revision committee.

Major changes include:

USPS 267-84

**Prose—Additions and deletions of authors, category C change (legends, myths,** fables and tales), requirement of an introduction, and suggestions concerning bodily action.

*Poetry*—Additions and deletions of poets, category C changes ("program" of selected poems and published authors not on A and B lists), requirements of intro-



ductions, and suggestions concerning bodily action.

Also resulting from the June meeting are revised critique sheets for prose and poetry interpretation, as well as persuasive and informative speaking. These sheets will be reviewed at the student activities conferences and implemented at the spring preliminary meets and the State Meet.

Attendance by coaches and students at these conferences will help clarify these revisions.

#### Thanks!

Members of the Revisions Committee for Prose and Poetry Interpretation should be congratulated for their competent and cooperative input into the 1979-80 revisions.

Members of the committee, which met June 30th at the League office in Austin, points of coaches and students across Texas.

#### Attend a conference

Confused about the changes in poetry and prose interpretation? Attend the student activities conference in your area and read the most recent *Constitution* for information and suggestions.

# Slide rule contest 'tricks' involve practice, dedication

#### By JOHN COGDELL Slide Rule Director

When I first became involved with the slide rule contest, I heard about the "tricks" which certain coaches used to

you can manage. It will pay off. During this period when we are developing the new calculator applications contest, invitational meets will assume an important role. This year we have only UIL sponsored calculator tions contest and this is unofficial, at the district level, and optional. The only way you can get practice is to get it at the invitational meets. Many of these meets will offer calculator contests modeled after the UIL format. Now a word to those who will be sponsoring an invitational meet. First, please let me know the date and place of your meet so that I can make this known to people who inquire. I would like to put a list in the Leaguer so that everyone knows about your meet. Secondly, I would like to encourage you to have a calculator contest in your meet. After the fall activity conferences, you will know what the format of the UIL contest is going to be. You can make your own contest along the same lines. In fact, UIL may be in a position to offer you masters of a contest form, minus the stated problems. If we offer this service, all you have to do to have a one-of-a-kind contest is to make up your own stated problems. Watch for future Leaguer articles about this service.

were Pat Jurek, Calhoun HS, Port Lavaca; Lanny Naeglin, Jefferson HS, San Antonio; Rita Harlein, Eastland HS, El Paso; Rex Poland, Brazosport HS; Mary Aikman, Kilgore HS; Ray von Rosenberg, Taft HS; Kay Calaway, Smithville HS; and Larry Preas, Luling HS.

Also, Jack Meares, Jr., Roscoe HS; Art Miles, Lago Vista HS; Virginia Haralson, Colmesneil HS; Guy Bizzell, McCallum HS, Austin (retired, special adviser); Luann Preston, University of Texas at Austin (student, special adviser); Eloise Weisinger, McCollough HS, Conroe (special adviser); Dr. Lee Hudson, UT-Austin Speech Communication Dept. (special adviser); and Dr. Betty Sue Flowers and Dr. Karl Ames, both from the UT-Austin English Dept.

In addition to recommending changes in categories, poets and authors, the committee also discussed revisions in the *Constitution and Contest Rules*, and the judging critique sheets. The committee represented well the wide range of viewproduce winners year after year. When I met some of these famous coaches, I asked them what their tricks were, and their candid answers were forthcoming the trick is mainly hard work.

They spend enormous amounts of time with their students encouraging them, teaching them, giving them practice, practice, and more practice.

Another "trick" is going to invitational meets. These are unofficial practice contests sponsored by individual schools or groups of schools. These are held on weekends throughout the year and at many locations. Often several invitational meets are being conducted simultaneously in different parts of this vast state.

The benefits of taking your students to these meets are obvious, as are the costs. The practice competition with peers under realistic conditions is invaluable preparation for the official UIL competition in the spring. So I urge you to try to take a group to every invitational meet