

# The Leaguer



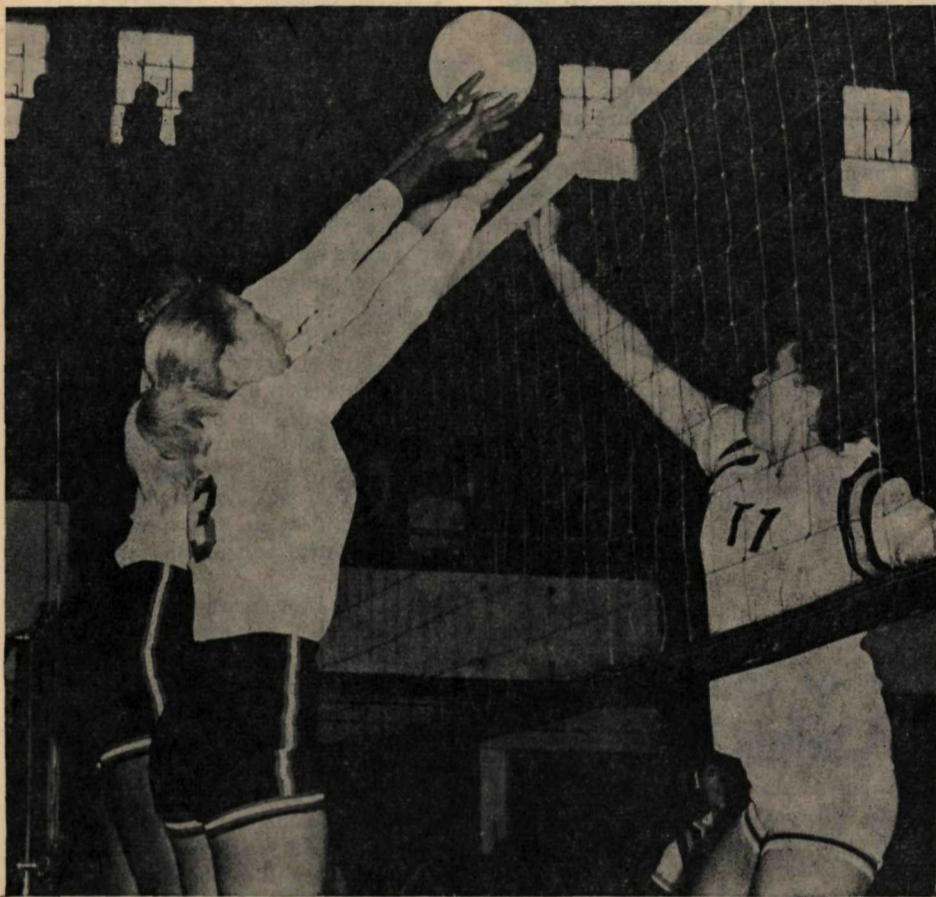
USPS 267-840

The Official Publication of the University Interscholastic League

VOL. LXIV. NO. 4

NOVEMBER, 1979

AUSTIN, TEXAS



## Coming On...

In early December, the state's attention turns from football to cross-country and girls' volleyball. The state's finest runners will assemble December 1 at Southwestern University in Georgetown for the grueling overland meet. The lady spikers converge on Austin the following weekend for the state volleyball tournament, to be held in Gregory Gym on the campus of the University of Texas at Austin, December 7-8.

## Four incumbents back on council

Four incumbents and an equal number of newcomers were in attendance when the League's Legislative Council was called to order, Saturday and Sunday, November 3-4 in Austin.

Reelected in a preferential ballot election conducted earlier this fall were Jack Johnson of Southlake (Carroll), representing Region 11-A; C. N. Boggess of San Antonio Harlandale, representing Region IV-AAAA; Bill Farmer of Barbers Hill (Mont Belvieu), representing Region III-AA; and Bill Vardeman of Levelland, representing Region I-AAA.

Newly elected members of the council include Glen Pearson of Bridge City, elected to fill the Region III-AAA seat vacated by M. J. Leonard of Liberty; and Ralph Poteet of Mesquite, elected to replace W. H. Byrd of Ducanville for the Region II-AAAA seat.

Also, James Worsham of Avalon, who defeated incumbent R. D. Elsom of Trinidad for the Region III-B seat; and Jack Frost of Georgetown, who was elected to fill the unexpired term of Joe B. Scrivner. Scrivner, serving as council chairman, moved during the summer from Taylor to Irving, forcing him to relinquish his Region IV-AAA seat.

Each of the newly elected members except Frost will serve a four-year term, ending in 1983. Frost will serve the remainder of Scrivner's term, which is scheduled to end in 1980.

"The elections to the council posts were unusually close," said Dr. Bailey Marshall, League director. "I think this indicates a growing concern among our school people in the direction the League is moving and the goals we as school people are setting for educational competition."

The nominees (winners in italics) in the respective regions and conferences are as follows:

Region II-A—Bob Johnson, China Spring; Guy Whitaker, El Dorado; Calvin Stone, Hubbard; Larry Tucker, Leonard; and *Jack Johnson*, Southlake.

Region III-B—*James Worsham*, Avalon; G. W. Tillerson, Celeste; A. H. Asby, Mildred; B. C. Essary, Petty; and R. D. Elsom, Trinidad.

Region II-AAAA—B. J. Murray, Trinity HS (Bedford); Linus Wright, Dallas ISD; Thomas Kelly, Thomas Jefferson HS (Dallas); *Ralph Poteet*, Mesquite HS; and Johnny R. Johnston, Nacogdoches.

Full results of the November Legislative Council meeting will be published in the December issue of the Leaguer.

Region IV-AAAA—Forrest Kline, Crockett HS (Austin); Gus Guerra, Pharr-San Juan-Alamo; Edgar O. Wilhelm, Rosenberg; *C. N. Boggess*, Harlandale HS (San Antonio); and Jack Hall, San Benito.

Region I-AAA—Easton Wall, Dumas; *Bill Vardeman*, Levelland; and Harold Beam, Vernon.

Region III-AAA—Edwin H. Casburn, Brenham; *Glen Pearson*, Bridge City; Don Smith, Cleburne; Kenneth Almond, Dayton; and Tom Pickett, Wharton.

Region IV-AAA—C. H. Evans, Bastrop; Clyde Teague, Calallen HS (Corpus Christi); *Jack Frost*, Georgetown; Clyde Greer, Kerrville-Tivy HS (Kerrville); and A. E. Garcia, Rio Grande City.

Region III-AA—Bob Brezina, Fannett; Milton Denham, Manor; *Bill Farmer*, Barbers Hill HS (Mont Belvieu); Thomas E. Golson, Sealy; and Fred Gottlieb, Teague.

## Major changes made in UIL tentative calendar

The UIL's tentative calendar for the 1980-81 school year was recently released. Administrators and contest sponsors should plan events accordingly to avoid confusion and the possibility of disqualification.

- August 6—First day to issue football shoes and socks, Conferences AAAA, AAA, AA, A, and Sixman. (No conditioning drills or organized instruction permitted.)
- August 11—First day for volleyball workouts, all conferences.
- August 11—First day for fall football conditioning, Conferences AAAA, AAA, AA, A, and Sixman (No contact equipment or contact activities permitted.) Contact equipment may be fitted and placed in lockers.
- August 13—First day for issuing football shoes and socks, Conference AAAAA. (No conditioning drills or organized instruction permitted.)
- August 15—First day for issuing football contact equipment and conducting contact activities, Conferences AAAA, AAA, AA, A, and Sixman.
- August 18—First day for volleyball scrimmages or games, all conferences.
- August 18—First day for fall football conditioning, Conference AAAAA. (No contact equipment or contact activities permitted.) Contact equipment may be fitted and placed in lockers.
- August 21—First day for football interschool scrimmages, Conferences AAAA, AAA, AA, A, and Sixman.
- August 22—First day for issuing football contact equipment and conducting contact activities, Conference AAAAA.
- August 28—First day for football interschool scrimmages, Conference AAAAA.
- September 1—Last day for accepting Football Plan.
- September 1—Last day for accepting Girls' Volleyball Plan.
- September 1—Last day for filing Music Acceptance Cards.
- September 4—Last day for submitting final Music Regional Organization Reports.
- September 4—First day for playing football games, all conferences.
- \*October 1—Last day for paying Interscholastic League membership fees.
- October 1—Last day for organizing Boys' and Girls' Basketball districts.
- October 9—First day for Regional Marching Band contests.
- October 15—First day for Girls' Basketball practice, all conferences.
- October 15—First day for Boys' Basketball practice, Conferences AAAAA, AAAA, and A.
- October 15—Last day for accepting Boys' and Girls' Basketball plans.
- October 15—First day for organizing Spring Meet districts, all conferences, and director's planning meeting for One-Act Play.
- October 20—Last day for receipt by judges of yearbooks for ILPC ratings.
- November 1—Entry deadline for State Marching Band Contest.
- November 1—Last day for enrolling in Interscholastic League Press Conference.
- November 1—Last day for accepting Boy's and Girls' Swimming Plans.

- November 1—First day for Boys' and Girls' Basketball interschool scrimmages, all conferences (one per week).
- November 1—First day for Boys' Basketball practice, Conferences AAA and AA.
- November 1—Last day for accepting Boys' Baseball Plan.
- November 1—Last day for filing One-Act Play Enrollment Cards.
- November 1—Last day for district Cross Country Meets.
- November 1-2—Legislative Council meets in Austin.
- November 8—Last day to certify District Volleyball Champions, all conferences.
- November 8—Regional Cross Country Meets.
- November 10—Last day for filing One-Act Play double representation notification to the State Office.
- November 15—First day for Boys' and Girls' interschool basketball games, all conferences.
- November 15—Last day for making corrections of eligible schools list for Music competition.
- November 15—Deadline for submitting issues of school newspapers for ILPC criticism.
- November 15—Last day to certify district football champions, all conferences.
- November 15—Last day for holding Regional Marching Band contests.
- November 15—State Cross Country Meets.
- November 15—Regional Volleyball Tournaments.
- November 21-22—State Volleyball Tournaments.
- November 27—Thanksgiving.
- December 1-2—State Marching Band Contest.
- January 23—Earliest day for holding Regional Solo and Ensemble contests.
- February 1—Last day for organizing Spring Meet districts.
- February 1—Last day for receipt of newspapers for rating by ILPC.
- February 1—Last day for receipt of ILPC individual Achievement Awards entries—both newspapers and yearbooks.
- February 2—First day for baseball practice, all conferences.
- February 2—Last day for requesting additions to basic set and submitting plays NOT on Approved Lists for consideration as One-Act Play contest entries.
- February 5—Last day for submission of proposed amendments to ILPC Constitution and By-Laws.
- February 14—Last day for holding district swimming meets.
- February 16—First day for baseball interschool scrimmages.
- February 21—Last day to certify District Girls' Basketball champions, all conferences.
- February 23—First day for Bi-District and Regional Girls' Basketball playoffs, all conferences.
- February 23—Last day for filing One-Act Play Title Entry Cards.
- February 27-28—Regional Swimming Meets.
- February 28—Last day for Regional Girls' Basketball playoffs, all conferences.
- March 1—Last day for organizing baseball districts, all conferences.
- March 2—First day for playing interschool baseball games, all conferences.

(See CALENDAR, page 7)

### inside

#### Regional

Directors from each region met in Austin to discuss common problems and successes. See page 8 for full story. ....

#### Summer School

Help is available for journalism teachers who don't have a journalism background. For details, turn to page 3.

#### The 1980s

How will the UIL confront the myriad problems the next generation poses. Dr. Bailey Marshall has some suggestions. Page 6.

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## Scholastic journalism

## ILPC membership looking stronger than ever

By BOBBY HAWTHORNE  
ILPC Director

Touching all bases . . .

The November 1 deadline for ILPC membership seems to have had little affect insofar as numbers are concerned. Though slow in arriving, applications poured in the last two weeks of October and ILPC membership appears stronger than ever.

The membership packets will be mailed to advisers prior to the winter holiday break. The packet will contain information pertaining to the ILPC spring convention, the individual achievement awards contests, and the various rating services.

An added attraction will be the first newsletter from ILPC student president Lisa Moore of Newman-Smith High School, Carrollton. Lisa, Cary Hancock of Richland High School, Julie Blalock of Rogers Junior High (Houston) and Liz Oropeza of Austin High School (Houston) met in late October to discuss the March 21-22 convention.

A major concern was the ILPC officer's election procedure. Many voting delegates

last year felt the election process consumed too much time, which might better have been spent attending sessions. A plan to eliminate the problem has been worked out, and Lisa will explain the proposal, as well as other concerns, in the newsletter.

Also to be included in the packet are ILPC journalism pamphlets, most notably an article by Ray Westbrook of Klein Forest High School of Spring dealing with developing editorial coverage. The article was published recently in *Scholastic Editor*, the official publication of the National Scholastic Press Association of Minneapolis, Minn.

#### Yearbook forms

Yearbook judges have been highly pleased with the revised ILPC yearbook rating forms. Gone are the grueling four-page typed criticism, replaced by the form, which allows judges space to pencil in comments concerning the book, and to emphasize omissions and weaknesses on the form.

In years past, ILPC has hired the finest yearbook judges in the nation, i.e., Chuck Savedge, Jim Paschal, Judy Gustafson,

etc. These judges were highly recruited by other press associations and, in order to insure the future availability of the services of the best judges, ILPC was forced to simplify our judging requirements.

This is not to say we've downgraded our yearbook judging program. To the contrary, the revised form will allow judges to complete and return your critique quickly enough that it might be of assistance in preparing the next year's book.

This was not always the case with the four-page typed critique. Judges often could not complete all critiques until late spring, rendering the suggestions/comments useless in the preparation of the coming year's book.

At any rate, we think you'll be pleased with the new forms.

#### Conventions

Congratulations to the Texas Association of Journalism Directors on the success of its first convention, held November 1-2-3 in Dallas. The officers and active membership of TAJD did an excellent job planning and administering the conven-

tion, making it a valuable addition to scholastic journalism education in Texas.

Those who missed Dallas but are looking for a good fall convention might consider the Texas High School Press Association meeting in Denton, December 6-7-8.

THSPA director Lillian Hefner has compiled a super program, featuring such standouts as Chuck Savedge, ex-ILPC teacher of the year Chet Hunt, and former Austin McCallum adviser Randy Stano, now a graduate student in the prestigious Syracuse University school of journalism.

In addition, Lillian has lined up a number of excellent Texas advisers for sessions as well as North Texas professional journalists.

Information concerning the convention may be obtained from Lillian Hefner, THSPA, Texas Woman's University, Box 23866 TWU Station, Denton, Texas 76204 or by phone (817) 382-6313.

#### Applause

By now, most staffs have published at least two issues of their newspaper or newsmagazine. I've been fortunate to have seen a good many of these. Many of the publications have been outstanding. Almost all are improved over last year.

So, without further ado, here goes the mid-November, off-the-top-of-my-head best of 1979 Texas high school publications awards. (Sorry, no awards, although my secretary, Darlene Reynolds, and I will toast a diet Dr. Pepper in honor of the occasion.)

Best volume one, issue one—Klein Forest High School, *The Pinnacle*.

Best editorials—*The Lion's Tale*, R. L. Turner HS (Carrollton).

Best newsmagazine design—*The Edition*, Anderson HS (Austin).

Best color photography—*Cypress*, Sabinal HS.

Best original advertising—*Cypress*, Sabinal HS.

Best feature story—"Flea Markets in Dallas," Jenny Pask, *Pony Express*, Pearce HS (Richardson).

Best editorial cartoonist—Philip Chalk, *Bagpipe*, Highland Park HS, (Dallas).

Best sports story—Shelley Starnes, "A Blooming Relationship," *Regit*, Spring Woods HS (Houston).

Best overall news coverage—*Purple Pride*, Humble HS.

## Newspaper Fund fellowship

## Grant pays for adviser's summer workshop training

So, you're teaching journalism this year, but you've never taught journalism. You've never taken a journalism course. You don't even read the daily paper that often.

What to do?

A good idea might be to apply for a Newspaper Fund fellowship for College Journalism Study. The Fund, a Princeton, New Jersey group which encourages young people to consider journalism careers, will select this year 50 fellowships to study journalism at a special workshop during the summer of 1980.

The grant is intended to pay for actual tuition, room, board and transportation costs up to \$300.

Each teacher selected would be directed to schools that offer courses or workshops in journalistic writing, reporting and editing, with an emphasis on train-

ing high school journalism teachers and publications advisers.

#### Who is eligible?

All high school journalism teachers and school newspaper advisers who have had very little or no background in journalism are encouraged to apply, and are given preference in the selection procedure.

The object of the fellowship is to identify inexperienced teachers who have been assigned the journalism teaching/publications advising job without academic or professional preparation, and to offer those teachers some basic journalism course work so they can be more confident and competent in their jobs, said Thomas Engleman, Newspaper Fund executive director.

"Extra effort is made each year to find

applicants who teach in predominantly minority high schools," he said.

"Teachers interested in applying for a grant return a brief application," said Janice Maressa, administrative assistant. "These are then screened and approximately 250 finalists are selected and sent a second application form.

Those who are selected as finalists in the fellowship competition will be asked to provide additional information, including a grade transcript and a written statement outlining why the fellowship is needed.

Application form and complete information for the 1980 program will be made available in January. Persons not receiving information should contact the Newspaper Fund, P. O. Box 300, Princeton, N.J. 08540.

## Administrative support lifeblood of publications

By BOBBY HAWTHORNE  
Director of Journalism

More than a decade ago, Paul Swensson, then executive director of The Newspaper Fund, told high school administrators and journalism teachers in El Paso that one of every four principals and superintendents should be flunked for his handling of the high school journalism program.

Those administrators receiving failing marks openly opposed student journalism, even as a learning laboratory, cared not for student publications, and consistently failed to support the journalism teacher and publications program.

Another 45 per cent of the administrators did slightly better.

They "give journalism average support, comparable to that they give student activities," Swensson said. "As administrators, they are not happy with journalism. It frequently annoys them, but they tolerate it. Mostly, they don't understand it."

Swensson said these administrators had trouble recognizing journalism as a valuable part of the curriculum, treating it as a publications laboratory for students, honoring it as a reading-thinking-writing discipline for all youths, especially the college-bound, encouraging it as an incubator for careers in writing, supporting it at curricular and extracurricular levels, understanding its essential role in student, school and community life, and using it honestly and honorably as a public relations tool for education and for themselves.

The remaining 30 per cent of the administrators did commendably better.

"They put it (journalism) at the top as the best or one of the best programs in the schools," he said. "They demand and get good performances from advisers and student editors. The impact of this third group goes far beyond classroom and community. It spins off to serve the state and nation (1) as young adults of the next generation because better readers and users of news and information, and (2) as strong high school journalism programs serve once again as seedbeds for tomorrow's journalists."

Swensson equated the paucity of equipment and facilities, teacher training, and administrative leadership to the deplorable state of journalism in a good number of Texas high schools. Furthermore, this condition was adversely affecting the Texas college and university programs. Witness the low enrollment in state journalism schools.

That was 12 years ago. Today, Texas produces some of the finest student publications in the nation. Enrollment in journalism schools statewide has grown considerably. In fact, the University of Texas at Austin is the largest and certainly one of the finest journalism programs in the nation.

But one needs only to make one or two trips into the field to learn that backpatting is far from the order of the day. From conversations I've had with advisers and students during the student activities conferences, we've not yet entered a golden age of scholastic journalism.

At each of the student activities conferences, I've presented a discussion on publications editorial leadership. I make an attempt to impress students and advisers alike

with the service/leadership role the student newspaper/magazine may take. Don't dwell on trivialities. Don't moralize or sermonize. Write about your school, its successes and failures. Most importantly, be a voice and not an echo.

This coaxing is all well and good. Makes me seem as if I know what I'm talking about, and gives my audience something to scribble down while I'm pleading on and on. The shame of the matter is, we're not kidding ourselves. I'm standing up there urging a group of young people to do something I know in most cases they are not allowed to do.

Of course, the administration of a great number of schools is solidly in support of the publications programs. Texas would not have the outstanding publications it now boasts without the unfaltering support of these principals and superintendents.

But looking at the overall picture, it would be interesting to see if we surpass the 24-45-30 breakdown of administrative attitudes, compiled by Swensson 12 years ago.

It would be an interesting study. I know the percentage of truly quality newspapers/newsmagazines that pass through this office daily, in comparison to the overall number, and I've seen the frustration of student journalists, who time and again relate instances of wanting to make intelligent comment on school/student problems, only to be thwarted by the powers that be.

Boil it down and what do you have: A question as to the educational value of journalism. If it is to serve an educational purpose—and the fact that it's been a part of school curriculum for quite some time now leads one to assume it should—then the journalism program must have total administrative support. This would include the hiring of a qualified publications adviser, or providing the training opportunities for an adviser without a journalism background.

It necessitates providing the time and budget for the development of a viable journalism laboratory and the refusal to view the program as anything less than a top priority educational endeavor. It further entails providing adequate facilities and equipment, and making the administration available to editors and staff members for consultations and interviews.

As the program evolves into one of consequence, it will attract the quality students.

Finally, the administration must realize that the high school journalism program is an experimental laboratory and *mistakes will be made*. Why should we expect perfection from these beginners, when we do not expect the same from other organizations?

A qualified adviser will stress—and associations such as ILPC will corroborate—the importance of accuracy, fairness, and responsibility. But errors will be made. The mistake-free publications are those publishing nothing more intelligent than spirit editorials, lunch menus and football scores.

There is nothing to fear from a responsible and intelligent student press. To the contrary, it is those publications which offer nothing more than trite and silly babblings that we should fear most. An administration that would allow one is, in effect, telling its students it's okay not to think.



## Music matters

# Longer halftime activities a growing problem

By CHARLES SCHWOBEL  
Assistant Music Director

Surely no one can dispute the effect of a band's presence at a high school football game. Bands add so much to the color, the school spirit, and the general excitement of the stands.

In many cases the audience response to the bands is as great as their response to the football teams, and, in a number of regions, the marching contest has reached an audience level equal to that found at many regional football championship games.

Some band programs have grown so much that a seven minute contest show just isn't enough to give a fair share of the spotlight to all the students partici-

pating.

Thus, the Legislative Council allowed the maximum time limit for marching contest performances to be raised to 10 minutes. This was not expected to become the standard like the seven minute time limit.

Due to the demands on the performers, it was unlikely that a large proportion of bands could extend their performances into the nine minute range. The rule was designed for organizations capable of sustaining musical interest, enthusiasm, and technical excellence for lengths of time approaching 10 minutes.

However, directors can benefit from the increased flexibility when they are designing a contest show to fit within the

broader time range.

A number of bands are quite capable of handling the stronger demands of 10 minutes and they are showing us they can do it. Unfortunately, it is affecting the halftime of football games. For the first time in many years a major problem is developing between athletic directors and music directors.

This problem stems from halftime activities exceeding the 15 minute allowance. The halftime allotment gives each school 7½ minutes when divided equally. When each band takes 10 minutes per show, a few minutes for setting up, and another minute for announcements, the halftime easily becomes 25 or 30 minutes. This is excessive to the purpose and plan-

ning of a contest involving two football teams.

If individual band directors do not take it upon themselves to voluntarily limit their band's halftime activities, the athletic district committees may determine penalties for the team whose band exceeds the allotted time. This type of penalty causes problems that school districts cannot easily deal with.

Many administrators are becoming concerned that the ten minute limit for marching contest shows has caused the halftime problem. Unless band directors can control the problem themselves, the Legislative Council may reduce the time for marching contest shows back to seven minutes.

## Awards rule

Musicians should be weary of cash prizes

By NELSON G. PATRICK  
State Music Director

Bands, orchestras, and choirs winning cash prizes at music contests might lose eligibility at UIL music contests. The awards rule is not clear on this matter pertaining to music groups, but one should study it carefully before accepting cash awards.

Article XVI, Section 1, limits awards to an individual member to a total of \$32.00 during his entire high school enrollment, and a symbolic award not to exceed an additional award of \$4 for each year of participation.

The rule does not prohibit the acceptance of symbolic awards such as medals and/or cups as tokens of achievement.

Neither is the acceptance of a scholarship to be given after graduation at the time the student enters college a violation of the rule.

Educational trips are not in violation provided they are financed and sponsored by the school.

A cash award for music competition may be accepted provided the money is given to the general fund of the school and is in no way returned to the organization winning the award.

A band entering a marching band contest where cash awards are given must be sponsored and financed by the school. Should the band win a cash prize the money may not be used to help finance the trips. Neither can the band's budget be

increased as a result of the prize money. If the participants benefit financially in any way from the prize money, there is likely an infraction of the awards rule.

To date, no decision has been given by the State Executive Committee on music cash prize contests. But the committee has rendered decisions on athletics and other contests involving cash prizes.

Only recently have contests been offered giving cash prizes to music participants, therefore, it might be well for the music director to check carefully as to the disposition of the money won in a music contest. It would be most unfortunate to have an entire organization declared ineligible because of lack of knowledge pertaining to the rules and regulations.

## Suggestions offered for phone use

Using long distance is the next best thing, as the advertisements claim. But knowing how to use it effectively can make it better.

Some suggestions: In calling the League office, it is best to call between 9:30-11:30 a.m. and 1:30-4:30 p.m. weekdays. These are periods when the staff is most available for telephone calls.

In speaking to the League receptionist, state your name, position and school, and nature of the call, be it to place an order, question an eligibility rule or workout date, etc.

And it is important to know who you need to talk to. Questions on League organization should be directed to Dr. Bailey Marshall or Bill Farney. Eligibility questions to Dr. Marshall, Farney or Bonnie Northcutt; music: Nelson Patrick or Charles Schwobel; journalism: Bobby Hawthorne; drama: Lynn Murray.

Barbara Schwarze is the best source in questions concerning spring meet materials. Other sources include Sandra Graham, memberships; Farney or Northcutt, athletic plans; Dr. Rhea Williams, the Texas Interscholastic League Foundation.

Questions concerning acceptance cards should be directed to the department involved and various orders for forms, rule books and pamphlets to the order clerk.

In some cases, the telephone calls should be made person-to-person. Directors are often away from the office, making station-to-station calls risky and expensive.

## Ready writing procedures recommended

By CHARLES R. KLINE, JR.  
Ready Writing Director

Questions about procedures of conducting the evaluation and ranking of ready writing themes in the district and regional contests have proliferated in the last year. Listed below are questions and answers for sponsors, meet directors, and judges of ready writing contests.

Q: Are critiques really important?

A: Yes. Since ours is ultimately an educational activity, systematic feedback to students is essential.

Q: How might we speed the reading of essays, to allow more time for judges to compose critiques?

A: We recommend that all levels of the contest begin to rank *only* the top papers. Readers may work more quickly by read-

ing through all the essays in the conference being evaluated, then separating the essays into two lists: the good and the not-so-good. After all readers have read all essays in the conference, discuss the lists to determine which papers they can eliminate from consideration; only papers which all judges agree are not-so-good are to be eliminated from consideration at this point. Judges then focus on the remaining papers and work until they can rank *first through fifth* place. Finally, all papers are quickly rescanned to ensure that no outstanding paper has been overlooked and to rank the remaining papers into middle third and bottom third divisions. It is necessary to rank papers through fifth place just in case a contestant is later disqualified or an alternate must go on in the contest.

Q: Must ready writing essays have titles?

A: Formal essays have titles, by definition, so *Yes* ready writing papers must have titles.

Q: What about the length (in number of words) of ready writing papers? Should we count words?

A: We are proposing a change in the rules about length (more on this in subsequent *Leaguers*). For now we urge both sponsors and judges to consider only *unusually* long or *unusually* short papers for word counting. And we urge judges to remember the criteria upon which papers are rated (interest, originality, and style); taking those criteria to heart would include provision for number of words only after all other considerations.

## Games used to enhance educational process

The Puritans did it. The American military has done it for decades. And now a University of Texas faculty member is devising ways for games that people play to be more educational and valuable as teaching tools.

"Use of games for education in the United States dates back to the Puritans," Dr. Ralph Gohring writes in a recent issue of *Discovery*, a journal of research and scholarship at UT Austin. An assistant professor of curriculum and instruction, Dr. Gohring also serves as instructional division coordinator of the Learning Resources Center in the College of Education.

"In spite of their dour reputation, Puritans used a variety of games to teach normal behavior to their children," he reports. Interestingly enough, he

points out, the largest game companies in the U.S. are still centered in and around Salem, Mass.

The American military has been using war games to rehearse strategy and give soldiers practice in lifelike situations. They can range from board games played by campus ROTC officers to the elaborate computer-controlled combat flight simulators. "Serious work by educators has emerged out of this rich context, particularly over the past 20 years, with attempts to create and evaluate games and simulations that would enhance the educational process," Dr. Gohring writes.

Examples of educational games include the simulation-game *End of Line*, designed to give participants a feeling for what it is like to grow old and what

it is like to try to help people who are growing old; *BaFá BaFá*, which gives participants the experience of entering a foreign culture and elements of culture shock, and *The Principal Game*, a leadership training simulation game for elementary principals.

Dr. Gohring is co-author of *The Principal Game*, in which participants are presented with both routine and extraordinary problems that might arise for an elementary principal.

"Up to five alternate solutions to the problem also are presented, and the participants are asked to choose the most preferable one," he explains.

Those choices and the debate about which is "best" can make up a pattern suggestive of the participants' preferred administrative leadership pattern.

A major teaching benefit is seeing alternatives which might not have been explored before, the educator believes.

Dr. Gohring's new area of research is in biomedical ethics.

"The data collected will form the basis for a simulation-game helpful in the training of doctors and nurses concerning ethical issues and ethical behavior," he explains.

However, that work took a backseat to planning for an annual meeting of the National American Simulation and Gaming Association Oct. 9-13 in Austin. Dr. Gohring is national president of the association and was planning chairman for the meeting, which attracted game developers and researchers from throughout the U.S. to the UT Austin campus.

## Postscripts on athletics

## League should move cautiously into 1980's

By BAILEY MARSHALL  
League Director

(Ed. note: In the first of a two-part series, UIL director Bailey Marshall looks at the challenges facing the League as it enters the 1980's. Part two of the series will appear in the December Leaguer.)

It would be dangerously simplistic for the membership of the University Interscholastic League to attempt application of 1960's and 70's methods and procedures to all the problems which will confront us in the 1980's.

The League's primary goal remains the same as it has been since 1910—a comprehensive interscholastic competitive program in music, drama, academics, and athletics on a free and voluntary basis to all public school students in Texas.

But just as times change and society changes, the procedure and methods of the League will necessarily change for this new decade. We must be careful that we do not make changes for change sake. Unfortunately, in our society, many persons equate change with progress. Not necessarily true.

Too often, hasty change creates a larger dilemma than the original condition. History is full of examples showing negative results of quick changes and improvisation without thorough understanding of implications which could result.

Society now dictates rapid change. The UIL can change a rule in less than one year. The democratic process is well known by school people, layman, and members of the Texas public. A loud vocal minority can often sound as if a majority wants change.

However, closer scrutiny of the situation reveals special interest groups, and other individuals who stand to gain immediately from such a change. The majority of students or schools could be adversely affected by a rapid change designed to benefit a few.

#### Educate Public

The chief area of consideration in the 1980's will be a *continual education process of the public* about what the UIL is, stands for, and accomplishes. The public must be informed in an objective and mass communicative way. In an age wherein we have access to computers and the mass media, this technology should be utilized. . . .

Certainly the majority of the public can understand necessity for rules without necessarily agreeing with all rules. The age limitation on participants in any interschool competitive program is a good example. While a number of reasons may result in a youngster being too old under existing age guidelines, the public needs to understand that if special consideration is given to a youngster who is older, then additional exceptions must be given to others.

If any individual is given a benefit, this benefit must also be available to *all* youngsters. The secret of the information program will not be how many people can be reached but how many people can be reached on a periodic basis so that they can be kept abreast of the progress and problems confronting the school in their interscholastic programs.

#### Litigation

Another area that must be addressed in the 1980's is the *continuing concern*

with litigation. While litigation will be a way of life for the schools and for the interscholastic programs in 1980's, we must not adopt the philosophy that every rule needs to be changed simply because one judge or one court in one city at a particular date wants a rule changed for a particular school or for one individual.

We must be able to stand up for the rules which have value and merit to the interscholastic program. We must face with courage and change those issues and rules which no longer contribute to the program. We cannot be negative in our approach to the judiciary. We must not be derogatory in our remarks or defensive in our positions as we relate to litigation.

We will be judged by future generations by product as well as our process of dealing with conflict in a professional and realistic way. If the problem is approached in a positive and active fashion, disseminating information to make sure

everyone understands the basis for the rules, then the attorneys and judges of our state will be better informed. Losing a case in court is no indication the total program will be lost or the UIL is being destroyed.

#### Decision-making

While representing member schools and youngsters in our state, we must continue to enlighten those organizations which are adjacent to the public schools. All teacher organizations, public committees, coaches organizations, administrators groups, and parent groups must be allowed to offer input for changes must be kept informed.

It is through understanding that social progress is made. It is through cooperation that support is obtained. It is through intelligent participation by all persons affected by a decision that a fair decision can be reached.

## Jr. high basketball warning issued

Several schools are beginning junior high basketball games and tournaments in September. These schools are beginning the junior high school season for basketball (teams below the high school level) cannot be longer than the corresponding high school season, said Bill Farney, athletic director.

If a junior high team begins early, it must also end its season early. Split seasons beginning in September then not playing for a month or so, later coming back in January or later to complete tournaments or game schedule would be in violation of the new rule, Farney said.

Schools should take special care in this area because the eligibility of the high school team could be jeopardized if a violation is found.

## Football head, neck injuries down sharply

The number of serious head injuries and catastrophic neck injuries in interscholastic and intercollegiate football has fallen dramatically over the past two years, according to figures compiled at Wayne State University.

These reductions in school-college football injuries were reported by Dr. Voight R. Hodgson of the Neurosurgery Biomechanics Lab at Wayne State. Dr. Hodgson, who is director of research for the National Operating Committee for Standards in Athletic Equipment (NOCSAE), reported these conclusions August 8, 1979, during the annual NOCSAE Open Forum conducted at the headquarters of the National Federation

of State High School Associations in Kansas City, Missouri.

The number of fractured necks annually during the past two years was less than half the annual rate of 35 during 1971 through 1976. The statistics also reveal that for the first time head injuries were fewer than neck injuries. The number of serious head injuries was five in 1977 and seven in 1978, compared with 12 fractured necks in 1977 and 17 in 1978.

Dr. Hodgson presumes that the increasing use of NOCSAE-certified helmets, which becomes mandatory for high school football at the start of the 1980

season, has affected the decrease in head injuries. He also speculates that the prohibition on butt-blocking, face tackling and spearing have caused the even greater reduction in neck injuries.

Further reduction in the rates of head and neck injuries will be more difficult to obtain, according to Hodgson. "Helmet redesign may be of some small help, but certainly we must depend on strict enforcement of the rules for real gains," he told the approximately 40 persons in attendance, who represented helmet manufacturers and reconditioners and athletic organizations.

Axial loading, a severe blow to the top

of the helmet, is the remaining major serious injury hazard, according to Hodgson. "If we could put some further restriction or equipment on defensive backs so that they would not get their heads driven down into their shoulders, we would eliminate half the remaining injuries. And if we could do the same for all players after changes of possessions when bodies are moving at high velocities, like kick-offs, we could cut the injury rate in half again."

Hodgson said it will take some "blue-sky thinking and coordinated effort" to make further reductions in head and neck football injuries.

## Abolish transfer rules?

Without League guidelines, athletic recruiting, other abuses inevitable

(Ed. note: This article is one in a series mailed to administrators recently in hopes of better explaining the Interscholastic League program.)

During the past Legislative session, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives which would have abolished transfer rules for Texas high school competitive athletics. The passage of this bill would have been a disaster for extracurricular activities and those school administrators in charge of these programs.

The transfer rules were written in order to curb illegal recruiting, once so prevalent in Texas. There is no reason to believe that recruiting would not ignite were the rules removed today. In fact, all indicators point to the contrary. Athletics is more of a feticism—is given far more importance and thus thrown completely out of perspective today, than in the days the original rules were written.

All state associations governing high school sports in the nation have similar regulations. The NCAA does also. The rule was adopted because recruiting was a reality and if the rule is removed, it shall return. The sad fact is that recruit-

ing remains a problem in Texas, despite the rule. The prospects of attempting to administer a football or basketball program without this rule is staggering.

The alleviation of the rule would pose a dual problem to administrators: How to prove intent of the student's move and how to find time necessary to fully investigate the circumstances surrounding the move. Anyone familiar with educational administration is aware of the problems school officials currently face concerning the proliferation of federal, state and local mandated programs. There is not enough time in the day for the administrators to investigate each case of possible athletic malfeasance.

The only possible solution to this problem would be the hiring of special investigators to probe each case. Even this would pose a serious problem in that the investigations would require months of research, making any finding moot because the respective season would be concluded by the time a decision is rendered. Then, administrators face the prospect of penalizing the entire school, rather than one student.

The rules do not deny the student participation. It denies him participation on the varsity level. He may still refine his talents on the junior varsity level. In the meanwhile, the rules ensures that students participate against other members of his community and school, and not athletes recruited elsewhere. The rule also protects each team's opponents, who enter the game confident they will not compete against recruited specialists.

Furthermore, some litigants have argued that certain rules vitiate their chances for a college scholarship. School administrators have never felt it their duty to train college athletics. Statistics show that 96 to 97 per cent of the college bound seniors will never participate in collegiate athletics. The rules under which high school activities are conducted must encompass the outstanding three or four per cent who might play college sports, as well as the rest who never will.

If the no-exception clause were not in effect, the number of persons adversely affected by recruiting violations is greatly increased. To wit: Each case is heard on its merits. There is no way all transfer

violations—either the parent moving the child in order to play for a "better team" or outright recruiting—will be revealed. Thus, some exceptional athletes will move illegally.

For every one that gets by, then every team they play, all their team members, coaches and fans suffer. Also, the individual the youngster replaces is suddenly shoved off into a secondary role. It would seem that far more stand to suffer if the rules are relaxed, than if they are maintained.

School administrators do not feel that recruiting will become a major problem at first. But as parents start moving their youngsters into "better programs" to play for better teams, or when players abandon one team for another due to a confrontation with a coach, then the other coaches are going to counteract this move to the better programs. As they see the rich getting richer, they're going to react. The result will be outright recruiting of athletes.

While there are some problems with the residency rule in Texas, the alternatives appear far less attractive.

# Slide rule invitational meet dates, sites listed

By JOHN COGDELL  
Slide Rule Director

In the October Leaguer, I stressed the importance of practice and invitational meet competitive experience. A call was made for information concerning dates and locations of upcoming meets for publication.

Response has trickled in and the following is a partial list of tournaments and meets scheduled later this school year:

Nov. 10, Alamo Heights (San Antonio) HS; Nov. 17, John Jay HS (San Antonio); Nov. 30, Texas Women's University (Denton); Dec. 1, Azle HS; Dec. 7, Austin College (Sherman); and December 15, Tatum HS.

Also, Jan. 12, North Lamar HS (Powderly); Jan. 25, Lamar University (Beaumont); Jan. 25, New Braunfels HS; Feb. 2, Pittsburg HS; Feb. 2, Robert E. Lee HS (San Antonio); Feb. 2, Sam Rayburn HS (Pasadena); and Feb. 9, Boswell HS (Saginaw).

Also, Feb. 15, University of Houston (Houston); Feb. 16, Pine Tree HS (Longview); Feb. 23, Thomas Jefferson HS (Port Arthur); Feb. 23, Clark HS (San Antonio); Feb. 29, East Texas State University (Commerce); March 8, Queen City HS; March 15, Roosevelt HS (San Antonio); March 22, Longview HS; and March 29, Denison HS.

If any of this information is incorrect, please contact me immediately. Additional information as per contests, especially in the West and South Texas regions, will be greatly appreciated.

Most of these meets are "invitational" in the sense that they want to know in advance that you plan to attend, have paid the fees and agreed to the rules. Information concerning each respective meet may be obtained by writing the meet director, c/o the high school or university involved.

Most of these meets offer number sense, slide rule, science and calculator contests. The League will be furnishing tests to many of these meets, including calculator applications contests.

The League will also furnish calculator applications contests to your district meet, although this year, the competition is unofficial and ends at the district level.

Next year, calculator applications will be an official UIL event, and competition will advance through the State Meet level. The slide rule contest, by then, will be a thing of the past.



LIVIN' DE LIFE—Brazosport High School (Freeport), directed by Rex Poland, became the alternate winner in the Conference AAA 1979 OAP Contest in its second appearance at State. Pictured above are Eric Eddy, Kevin Lucas, and Chris Cunningham. Eric Eddy was named to the honorable mention all-star cast.

## News bits

### Science contest journal replaced

A journal long used in the preparation of League science contest questions has been replaced and will not be used as a source of question material for the 1980 contests, said Dr. James Holcombe, science contest director.

The journal, *Chemistry*, was replaced by the American Chemical Society by an updated publication, *SciQuest*. Still listed on the science contest recommended reading list is *Chemistry*, though no questions will be taken from it for the contest, Holcombe said.

Nor will questions be taken from *SciQuest* for the 1980 spring meets, he added.

"All specific questions from the journal literature will come from *Scientific American*, with approximately 20 percent of the questions in the regional, district and state science contests dealing with material covered in the January-December, 1979 issues," Holcombe said.

"Next year's UIL *Constitution and Contest Rules* will be amended to include *SciQuest* on the recommended reading list and questions on the 1981 contests will contain material from this journal as well as from *Scientific American*," he said.

*Chemistry* magazine was replaced in April, 1979. A subscription to *SciQuest* may be obtained by writing the American Chemical Society at P. O. Box 337, Columbus, Ohio 43210. A year's subscription costs \$12 (institution rate).

"The format of the journal is radically different from that of its predecessor and involves current topics of interest in all areas of the physical and life sciences," Holcombe said. "It is felt that this journal should be of interest to high school science students as well as interested laymen, and we look forward to its official incorporation into the science contest in the 1981 spring meet."

### Energy conservation ideas presented

While the worsening energy crisis has not precipitated the elimination of interschool competition, it has spurred the need to review energy conservation policies by school districts, said Dr. Bailey Marshall, League director.

Some energy saving ideas school districts have examined, Marshall said, include reducing the number of games played (especially at the lower levels of competition), playing more games per trip, scheduling more games with closer schools, and reducing opponent scouting trips.

Also, scheduling boys and girls games together, reducing or eliminating scrimmages, prohibiting practice and events during the Christmas holidays, and eliminating two out of three series in baseball.

More drastic measures which could be taken are eliminating state playoffs, eliminating scrimmages and scheduling so that schools play nearby teams two, three or four times per year rather than once or twice.

"Many of the schools have worked out arrangements with other schools to fill their gas tanks on long trips when fuel cannot be found," Marshall said. "Also, some schools have arranged for stations to open after the game for fans and school buses.

"I am sure there are other ways of conserving energy and arranging for fuel on road trips," he said. "Please pass along your ideas and we'll try to forward the information to the schools as it becomes available."

### Debate kits available from League

More than 1,500 debate kits have been prepared for this year's debate contest. These kits can be ordered from the UIL office for \$8.00.

Each kit contains the following material relating to this year's topic on U.S. foreign policy:

"What Should Be the Future Direction of the Foreign Policy of the United States?" compiled by the Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress (709 pages);

"The Forensic Quarterly," Summer, 1979;

"The Forensic Quarterly," Fall, 1979;

"An Analysis of U.S. Foreign Trade Policy," a handbook for the 1979-80 interscholastic debate topic, put out by the Young America's Foundation;

"Debating the Direction of U.S. Foreign Policy," American Enterprise Institute High School Debate Series;

"U.S. Trade Policies: Labor's Position," American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (pamphlet);

"What Should Be the Foreign Policy of the United States?" Current History (pamphlet).

### New ready writing manuals in-the-mill

Junior high and elementary school ready writers may soon have a contest manual of their own.

"I am undertaking to create and publish a manual for the elementary and junior high levels," said Dr. Charles R. Kline, reading writing director.

The new manual will be modeled on the existing and revised Ready Writing Handbook, Kline said.

"Elementary Ready Writing will involve students in writing short pieces of exposition," Kline said. "Guidelines will emphasize lenient yet straightforward procedures in an attempt to avoid creating pressure.

"Creative, focused, well-written prose does not result from too much pressure, rather it springs from practice in writing," he added. "Thus, the new procedures

will highlight practice in writing fluent prose."

The junior high manual will be a bridge from elementary reading writing activities to the current contest," Kline said. The contest will differ from the existing senior high school contest in intensity (it is not designed for use beyond the district level) and level of topics, but not procedures.

"This new contest will differ from the proposed elementary contest in intensity, level of topics and procedures," he said. "Procedural differences are necessary to effectively bridge to the upper grade level contest."

Suggestions or questions concerning the manuals should be forwarded to Dr. C. R. Kline, EDB, 406/C&I, UT-Austin, Texas 78712.

## Calendar

From page 1

- March 5-6-7—State Girls' Basketball Tournaments, all conferences.
- March 7—Last day to certify District Boys' Basketball champions, all conferences.
- March 9—First day for Bi-District and Regional Boys' Basketball playoffs, all conferences.
- March 13-14—State Swimming Meets.
- March 13-14—State Convention, Interscholastic League Press Conference.
- March 14—Last day for Regional Boys' Basketball playoffs, all conferences.
- March 19-20-21—State Boys' Basketball Tournaments, all conferences.
- March 23-28—Zone One-Act Play meets allowed in districts with eight or more entries.
- March 30—April 5—First week for holding District Academic, Literary, and One-Act Play Spring Meets.
- Also Girls' Golf, Tennis, and Track and Field District Spring Meets. (High school music contests are permitted only when there are no District Meets in other Spring Meet Contests.)
- March 30—April 5—Week for District One-Act Play contests for districts affected by Area Meets.
- March 31—Last day for holding Regional Solo and Ensemble contests.
- April 3-4—Annual meeting of Music Rules Advisory Committee in Austin.
- April 6-11—Last week for holding District Academic, Literary, One-Act Play, Girls' Golf, Tennis, and Track and Field Spring Meets. (High school music contests are permitted only when there are no District Meets in other Spring Meet Contests.)
- April 6-11—Area One-Act Play contests for districts affected.
- April 6-11—First week for holding Boys' Golf, Tennis, and Track and Field District Meets.
- April 15—Entry deadline for State Solo-Ensemble Contest.
- April 19—Easter.
- April 20—Last day for filing entries in Regional Academic, Literary, Drama, Girls' Golf, Tennis, and Track and Field.
- April 20-25—Regional Spring meets for Academic, Literary, Drama, Girls' Golf, Tennis, and Track and Field.
- April 20-25—Last week for holding District Boys' Golf, Tennis, and Track and Field Spring Meets.
- April 27—May 2—Boys' Regional Golf, Tennis, and Track and Field Meets.
- May 5-9—State Meet—Literary, Academic, Drama, Girls' Golf, Tennis, and Track and Field.
- May 14-15-16—Boys' State Golf, Tennis, and Track and Field Meets.
- May 16—Last day to certify district baseball champions, Conference AAAAA.
- May 16—Wind Ensemble Contest.
- May 23—Last day to determine district baseball champions, Conferences AAAA, AAA, AA, and A.
- May 23—Last day to determine bi-district baseball champions, Conference AAAAA.
- May 28—Last day to determine bi-district baseball champions, Conferences AAA, AA, and A.
- May 30—Last day to determine bi-district baseball champions, Conference AAAAA.
- May 30—Last day to determine second-round baseball champions, Conference AAAAA.
- May 30, June 1—Texas State Solo and Ensemble Contest.
- June 2—Last day to determine second-round baseball champions, Conferences AAA, AA, and A.
- June 6—Last day to determine regional baseball champions, Conferences AAAAA, AAAA, AAA, AA, and A.
- June 11-12—State Baseball Tournament, all conferences.

\* Deadline authorized by the Legislative Council.

# Spring meet improving

## Regional contest directors applauded during annual Austin meeting

Despite occasional problems, the 1979 spring meet regional contests were better than ever, and further improvement can be expected this year, Dr. Bailey Marshall told regional site directors, meeting in Austin Oct. 2-3.

"Last year, we had fewer problems and complaints concerning regional sites than ever," Marshall said. "There were scattered problems but by and large, the quality of regional contests has improved greatly and the public schools appreciate

the dedicated efforts of the college administrators in charge of these contests."

Among the more well-received regional innovations of a year ago were the standardized regional medal/trophy system, and League-provided suggestions concerning meet administration and scheduling.

"Several of the problems insofar as the medals and trophies were concerned were the result of inexperience," Marshall said. "I'm sure most of the bugs have been

worked out, and we expect the program to run quite a bit more smoothly this spring."

Weldon Walker, representing Herff-Jones at the meeting, told directors his company has been experiencing labor problems, but added management was hopeful a settlement would soon be reached. Walker also said problems concerning packaging and shipment would be worked out.

Other points of consideration included: —Discussion of payment of judges: Some sites pay debate, one-act play, and track meet judges, referees and head field judges. Other locations award items such as caps or t-shirts, while other sites solicit volunteer help during regional meets.

—Scheduling of contests: The state office supplied a proposed state meet calendar, which would serve as a guideline for regional sites. It was suggested that regional literary and athletic meets be held on separate weekends, but was agreed that the problems with housing and travel would far outweigh the advantages.

—Fee collection. Regional fees would be increased as necessary, due to rising operating costs. Collected fees varied from site to site, though most all charged admittance for the one-act play, the track meets, and green fees, as well as a student and/or school entry fee.

Several schools reported problems collecting fees. Suggestions included calling schools collect if fees were not received

by a given time; opening channels of communication between regional and district directors, in order to avoid confusion; and standardizing a fee collection form to be included in the regional meet handbook.

Marshall urged contest directors to fully orient their staffs as to the purpose and administration of the regional meets, and to be as accommodating to participants and coaches as possible.

"I would suggest that you all have a preliminary meet with your individual contest directors," Marshall said. "Remind them that this is a public school program and the public school people have decided that this is how they want their program run—and not the way a particular contest director wants it.

"We also ask that you show a genuine concern for the coaches and participants," he added. "This is the most important service you can provide and the concern you show will positively reflect back on your college or university."

In closing, Marshall made a plea for following League rules.

"We must insist that you go by the rules," he said. "Last year, we made exceptions in one regional meet and lo and behold, the person we made exceptions for won second or third and qualified for state,

"As you can imagine, this angered all the other schools, who felt that if an exception were made in this case, it should be made in every case," he added. "This year, either you tell them or we'll tell them, but we're going by the rules."

## 48 administrators chosen to key regional committees

Despite popular opinion to the contrary, League regional spring meets don't just happen. They are the result of meticulous planning, often by a dedicated director.

Fortunately, they have some help.

This year, 48 Texas school administrators will serve on the League's 14 regional executive committees, assisting the regional director and other regional representatives of the host institution.

They will assist in the organization and scheduling of events in hopes of providing the least possible confusion, minimum of expense, and least loss of school time by contestants.

Each regional meet is jointly sponsored by the college or university serving as host and the League, represented by the committee's principals and superintendents.

"The League competitive program rests upon the efforts of these administrators and the faculty members who devote considerable time, effort and planning," said Dr. Bailey Marshall. "We're grateful to them."

### Odessa

Supt. Bill J. Hood, Snyder 79549  
Supt. Jon M. Ryan, Fort Stockton 79735  
Supt. Kermit L. Sorrells, Iraan 79744  
Supt. Charles Hohertz, Shallowater 79863

### Lubbock

Supt. Gordon Harmon, Abilene 79604  
Supt. Ed Irons, Lubbock 79401  
Supt. James A. Cunningham, Spearman 79081  
Supt. Stanley Whisenhunt, Wylie Schools, Abilene 79605

### Levelland

Supt. Odell Wilkes, Meadow 79345  
Supt. Lamar B. Kelley, Amherst 79312  
Supt. Bert Grimes, Three Way Schools, Maple 79344

### Denton

Supt. Robert McGee, Denton 76201  
Asst. Supt. George W. Reid, Dallas 75204  
Supt. Harlin J. Dauphin, Ennis 75119  
Supt. Wendal E. Hoover, Azle 76020

### Commerce

Supt. Walter R. Sears, Mount Vernon 75457  
Supt. Ben Brandenburg, Midlothian 76065  
Supt. Roy Chadwick, North Lamar Schools, Powderly 75473

### Stephenville

Supt. Harold Pinkerton, Grandview 76050  
Supt. Jack D. Johnson, Carroll Schools, Southlake 76051  
Supt. James Perkins, DeLeon 76444

### Abilene

Supt. Rommie C. Smith, Santa Anna 76878  
Supt. M. H. Buchanan, May 76857  
Supt. Jimmy Bickley, Robert Lee 76945

### Pasadena

Supt. Jack Simmons, Angleton 77515  
Supt. O. C. Taylor, South Park Schools, Beaumont 77705  
Asst. Supt. Joe C. Tusa, Houston 77027

### Huntsville

Supt. Glenn Pearson, Bridge City 77611  
Supt. Jon R. Tate, Sweeny 77480  
Supt. John C. Webb, Navasota 77868

### Brenham

Supt. Eugene Bigby, Bellville 77418  
Supt. Gerald McClure, Tarkington Schools, Cleveland 77327  
Supt. Billy Galbreath, Smiley 78159  
Supt. Charles M. Whatley, La Pryor 78872

### Kilgore

Supt. Jerry Whitaker, Cushing 75760  
Supt. Chapel Dowell, Spring Hill Schools, Longview 75601  
Supt. James Barnett, Leverett's Chapel Schools, Overton 75684  
Supt. J. C. Lock, Harmony Schools, Gilmer 75664

### Corpus Christi

Supt. C. N. Boggess, Harlandale Schools, San Antonio 78285  
Supt. Roger Gee, Victoria 77901  
Supt. Wayne Blewins, Sinton 78387  
Supt. Jerry Jacobs, Raymondville 78580

### Kingsville

Supt. Paul E. Barr, Luling 78648  
Supt. C. L. West, Odem 78370  
Supt. C. J. Jungman, Premont 78375

### Victoria

Supt. B. C. Sims, Thorndale 76577  
Supt. John N. Stradel, Louise 77455  
Supt. A. F. Cobb, Three Rivers 78071



THE MADWOMAN OF CHAILLOT—Newman Smith High School (Carrollton) produced scenes from *The Madwoman of Chaillot*, the alternate winner in Conference AAAA, at the 1979 State OAP Contest. Pictured above are Dee Dee Green, Kyndal May, and Connie Brewer. Dee Dee Green received the Samuel French Award for Outstanding Performer and Kyndal May was named best actress. Connie Brewer received the all-star cast award for her performance. The production was directed by Mildred Peveto.

## Volleyball popularity on upswing

It is no coincidence that basketball and volleyball both came from western Massachusetts. James Naismith and William G. Morgan were physical directors of the Springfield and Holyoke YMCAs respectively.

In 1895, Morgan wanted a game which would help businessmen relax, but would still give them exercise. He had heard of basketball but thought it too strenuous. However, he took a tennis net and the bladder from a basketball and invented a game he called Mintonette.

About a year later, two teams from the Holyoke Y demonstrated the game for a group of YMCA directors in Springfield. They were enthusiastic about everything but the name, which Dr. Alfred T. Halstead changed to volleyball.

After this conference, volleyball spread throughout the United States and the world, until now it is more popular abroad than it is here.

John O'Donnell, a national official and director of the United States Volleyball Association, hopes that the efforts of a Holyoke civic group called "The Chargers" to establish a volleyball Hall of Fame in their city will be valuable promotion both for the game and the city, and will help increase the visibility of volleyball in this country.

## Possible critical reading contest studied

In response to requests from teachers, administrators and contest sponsors, ready writing directors Dr. James Kinneavy and Dr. Charles R. Kline are reviewing the feasibility of a critical reading contest.

"While we would not be the directors of this contest were there enough interest to merit such a contest, we are trying to work out the details since the most vocal group requesting such a contest is English teachers," Kline said.

He added that the contest would not be a reading contest, a speed reading test or a comprehension quiz.

"Indeed, each of those types of test already exists," Kline said. "We are thinking of a contest in which contestants read short pieces of literature, form questions which will guide a reader into the significance of the passage by focusing attention on the meaning and meaningful interrelationships of parts of the passage, and justify the relationship of the questions to the passage."

The proposal being studied will involve only high school students for the first several years, Kline said, adding that the feasibility of a junior high contest and possibly an elementary contest will be studied at a later date.

Interested sponsors and teachers of reading and English/language arts should feel free to submit ideas and procedures to Professor C. R. Kline, EDB 406/C&I; UT-Austin, Austin, Texas 78712.