

The Leaguer



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AUSTIN, TEXAS

Public education on UIL needed, Johnson claims

Supt. Jack Johnson of Southlake was unanimously elected chairman, and Bill Vardeman of Levelland vice-chairman, during final action of the League Legislative Council, which held its annual gathering November 3-4 at Austin's Marriott Inn.

Johnson, who succeeds Joe B. Scrivner of Irving as leader of the 20-member rule-making body, told the members it was imperative that the public be informed of the League program and the importance of keeping it in the hands of educators.

"In just the past year, we've begun to contact our community leaders and to tell the story of the Interscholastic League, but we must continue to sell our program to the public," Johnson said. "The UIL is the finest organization of its type in the nation, and it'll be our job to educate our public and let them know that the League didn't get where it is today by accident, but rather by the dedicated efforts of educators who developed a purely amateur program based on equal and fair competition."

"In his parting words, outgoing chairman Scrivner echoed Johnson's sentiments.

"We're in a new era, a new day in which all institutions have come under public scrutiny," he said. "We—the public school people—know the benefits of the UIL program, but it's not enough that we alone know. We must spread the word throughout our communities if the League is to remain the amateur and educational organization it has been and is today."

Items brought before the council dealt primarily with athletics. Two academic subjects discussed were:

—Calculator applications contest. The council unanimously approved a motion approving the calculator contest, and allowing director Dr. John Cogdell to make needed adjustments as the contest evolves further.

The calculator contest will replace the slide rule contest beginning with the 1980-81 school year.

—Approved a recommendation that a committee be appointed by the council chairman and the League director to consist of two public school administrators and one debate coach from each conference. The committee will work on tightening the debate rules, updating the debate manual and recommending any administrative changes which would improve the district and regional debate competition.

Appointments to the committee are forthcoming.

Other non-athletic considerations included:

—The unanimous approval of a recommendation banning the acceptance of monetary awards or other valuable considerations as prizes in music contests or participating in a contest offering such considerations.

Persons, teams or music organizations found in violation of the rule would be ineligible for a 12-month period following participation in the contest. The rule does not prevent uniformly pro-rating rebates or other monies to be given to each school or participant in the contest, however.

—The State Marching Band Contest, hosted by the University of Texas Department of Music, was amended so that a region may certify two bands earning a Division I from each high school conference. (See UIL, page 7)



COUNTRY STROLL—Burkburnett's Andrew Daniels (156) and Patsy Norman of El Paso coasted to impressive wins at the state cross country meet, held Saturday, Dec 1 in Georgetown. For full results, see page 7.

Orders reach record high

If you waited until yesterday to order material from the UIL state office that you'll be needing tomorrow, odds are you may not receive it in time.

For a variety of reasons, the League publications order library is running about six weeks behind, said Bailey Marshall, League director.

Publications orders were setting all-time highs, Marshall said, thanks in part to the increased interest in League contests, especially in the

junior high and elementary levels.

Another influence on the order deluge is the new Prescribed Music List, which serves a four-year period.

"Our publications order library people are filling orders as quickly as possible, and we still have not managed to keep up with the demand," Marshall said. "School people can expedite the operation by ordering at least six-weeks ahead of time, double-checking all order and payment figures, and being patient."

Policy committee proposals okayed

Council orders review of spring meet structure

A study of the overall League spring meet structure as well as a review of all League activities which account for loss of student and staff time are in the works, the result of action taken by the Legislative Council, November 3-4 in Austin.

The proposals, offered for consideration by the newly-formed Policy Committee, set in motion plans to appoint a committee and/or consultant to study the feasibility of changing the Spring Meet structure and/or dates, and review all League activities with the idea of minimizing loss of student and staff time from regular school time in the various UIL events.

The Council also redefined a passage in the *Constitution and Contest Rules* regarding membership to state: Exception: (1) A school whose students are enrolled in that school because of physical, sen-

sory or mental disabilities which make it impossible for them to compete effectively with students who do not have such disabilities; (2) A school whose students are enrolled in the school as part of a process of rehabilitation for law violations.

In other action on Policy Committee matters, the council:

—designated the Policy Committee to serve as the Awards Committee, rather than forming a new panel.

—Approved the study of the music program in the standardized awards system and ordered the present awards structure for music be continued for the next two years.

—Authorized the council chairman and League director to appoint a committee comprised of members from various interest groups to study problems related to the UIL transfer rules.

—Ordered the League office to continue selecting regional sites under present stated procedures as well as ordered the reclassification and realignment procedures be continued. Also ordered was the continuing of a study of the reclassification procedures on the off-years.

The council also ordered continued policies for selecting state contest directors and judges, and policies for reporting alleged violations, as well as granting authority to League directors to edit and clarify the *Constitution and Contest Rules* as necessary.

In final action, the council approved the payment from League funds for state representatives to National committees, passed a resolution opposing sponsorship of Southwest Athletic Conference events by the alcohol beverage interests, and ordered a study by the Policy Committee

of problems of competition with regard to the large schools.

The Athletic Committee was ordered to study the feasibility of the inclusion of soccer for Conference AAAAAA schools only, and the council passed a proposal banning live animal mascots present at League contests, and prohibiting such items as cannons, firearms or pyrotechnic devices at UIL events.

Items failing to win council approval included:

—A request to score all eight finalists in the State swim competition.

—A request by the Texas Association of Broadcasters which would allow broadcasters to cover State basketball and baseball tournament games, using their own crews where feasible. At present, state basketball and baseball tourna-

(See Council, page 7)

inside

Frills?

Just how expensive are extracurricular activities in the high school. An interesting point of view, page 2.

Music and \$\$

Music directors need be wary of over-communication. Dr. Nelson Patrick has some comments. Page 4.

The 1980's

Dr. Bailey Marshall continues his discerning look at the 1980's and the problems they'll pose. Page 6.

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Director's corner

Assistance needed in TILF fund-raising drive

By BAILEY MARSHALL
League Director

The Texas Interscholastic League Foundation (TILF) is "one of a kind." There is no similar program among the nation's many extracurricular activities associations.

This past year, TILF awarded more than \$210,000 in scholarship grants to students attending Texas colleges and universities. The students earned eligibility for the scholarship grants by participating or being an alternate to the UIL's state meet literary and academic contests.

Presently a drive is underway to see that the TILF program remains in effect

to serve the public school students of Texas.

Col. Walter Kerbel, TILF board director, heads up a group of individuals who have done much for the public school students. They give of their time and money and are continually looking for ways to increase the scholarship funds.

Currently, school administrators are being mailed letters asking for contributions to the program and urging administrators to be on the lookout for potential contributors.

A number of school officials contribute regularly to this scholarship fund in lieu of sending flowers in remembrance of deceased relatives and friends. Some schol-

arship funds are established in honor of loved ones and relatives.

There are two basic types of scholarships available.

1. Those grants that specify the contest a student must participate in and, in some cases, which college or university the student must attend upon graduation as well as which particular field of study.

2. Those scholarships from the general TILF fund which are open to any student placing first through fourth in regional competition. These students may select to attend the Texas college or university of their choice.

Scholarship recipients are selected on the basis of success in UIL activities, par-

ticipation in other extracurricular activities, leadership and service activities in the school and community, overall grades and college entrance exam test scores, and on financial need.

Since its inception, the TILF program has awarded more than \$2 million to deserving Texas high school graduates. It is a program totally unique to Texas and one which needs our support.

If you know of a person who might like to contribute to this worthy cause, contact Dr. Rhea Williams, TILF secretary, P. O. Box 8028, University Station, Austin, Texas 78712. Dr. Williams or one of the board members will contact the interested party with the specifics of the scholarship program.

Classroom 'frills'

Chopping extracurricular programs could prove disastrous

By CARL T. ROWAN
Kansas City Star

WASHINGTON—Why would a bright 14-year-old youngster walk into a classroom and shoot his teacher to death?

Why would youngsters from well-to-do families in a Virginia suburb of the nation's capital set fire to a school and do \$4.5 million worth of damage?

Why did more than 500,000 public school teachers last year suffer damage to loss of their property—either belongings in classrooms or lockers, or their cars in parking lots?

Why would students launch physical attacks upon 110,000 teachers last year and injure even more of their fellow students?

We hear many answers, some more simplistic than others: Kids go to school bombed on booze, spaced out on drugs, so they are more prone to violence. School children are a mirror of society, and since ours is a violent society the children have turned to violence. We have become too permissive in every aspect of American life, whether it is sex, alcohol, marijuana, beating teachers, defying parents or whatever.

Willard H. McGuire, new president of the National Education Association (1.8 million teachers), who himself has spent 24 years in the classroom, offers no easy explanation or panacea—but he is convinced that one major cause of school-room violence is frustration.

He points out that when you have 85 percent of youngsters in school now instead of the 50 percent of a generation ago you get a wider range of interests and abilities. Yet in recent years many public schools have narrowed the range of curricular and extra-curricular activities.

"One student's 'frill' is another student's vital interest," McGuire says, adding that when a school district wipes out football, theater, basketball or modern dancing, as some districts have done to save money, student frustration can rise to harshly anti-social levels.

But how can school districts sustain a broader spectrum of courses and extracurricular activities when public school budgets have jumped 132 percent in just a decade, even though the number of pupils has declined? This is one of the

reasons why taxation by state and local governments has soared to the point that "Proposition 13" has become widely popular.

McGuire and the NEA say that the federal government, which pays only 9 percent of the public school bill, ought to be paying around 33 percent—a level he says would not jeopardize local control of schools.

Mary Berry, assistant secretary for education in HEW, says that our public schools are doing an excellent job in

many respects. However, she says, "The greatest problem facing American education in the 1980s will be declining confidence in our school system. Many parents do not have confidence in the ability of teachers to teach their children. Some teachers do not have confidence in the ability of students to learn and much of the general public does not have confidence in our overall educational system—and as a result taxpayers grow less willing to commit their ever-dwindling

(See Frills, page 8)

League official notices

BAND

The following schools should have been listed as band sweepstakes winners for 1978-79: Conference C—Fockdale Middle School, Jim Perry; La Vega Middle School, H. P. Miles. Conference CCC—Williams Junior High School (Copperas Cove), Bob Nelson.

BROOKELAND

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

SWEEPSTAKES

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

VAN

Van High School has been disqualified from district honors in volleyball for the 1979-80 school year for violation of Rule 11 of the Volleyball Plan.

LUFKIN

Lufkin High School has been placed on probation in volleyball for the 1980-81 school year violation of Rule 13 of the Volleyball Plan.

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 violation of the Spring Meet Plan, Item 8.

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 year 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 season 1979-80 for violation of Art. VIII, Sec. 15.

MANSFIELD

The Region V music executive committee has placed the Mansfield High School choir on probation 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, 2, of the Constitution 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 minutes."

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 Bagatelles . . . BH."

QUAIL

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

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.

LEE (TYLER)

Robert E. Lee High School of Tyler has been placed on probation in volleyball for the 1980-81 school year for violation of Rule 13 of the Volleyball 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.

WILLOWRIDGE HIGH

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

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.

C&CR RULES CHANGES

Page 102 of the Typewriting Contest, the last sentence should read: "Pupils having had regular instruction in typing prior to the beginning of the current school year (other than that instruction allowed under Rule 3, Eligibility, below) and pupils who will be graduated at mid-term are not counted on this enrollment."

Page 67 of the Number Sense Contest, the third paragraph should read: "First place goes to the contestant making the highest net grade, second place to the contestant making the next highest grade, third place to the next highest and so on. No ties are to be broken. Should there be a tie for first place, there is no second place. Should there be a tie for third place, there is no fourth place; and both third place winners advance to the next higher meet."

Page 91 of the Slide Rule Contest, Rule 5p, the following shall be added: "No ties are to be broken. Should there be a tie for first place, there is no second place. Should there be a tie for third place, there is no fourth place; and both third place winners advance to the next higher meet."

Any reference to a tiebreaking contest in either the Number Sense or Slide Rule Contests shall be disregarded. No ties shall be broken at any level.

The following selection should be added to the Class I, Tenor-Bass Voice Solo List for the 1979-82 Prescribed Music List:

- Twenty-four Italian Songs (sing one) GS
- Bononcini—Per La Gloria D'adorarvi (Low: D—High: G)
- Carissimi—Vittoria, Mio Core (Low: A—High: C)
- Durante—Danza, Danza, Fanciulla Gentile (Low: G—High: B-Flat)
- Legrenzi—Che Fiero Costume (Low: F—High: G)
- Marcello—Il Mio Bel Foco (Low: E—High: A)
- Pergolesi—Se Tu M'ami, Se Sospiri (Low: E—High: G)
- Scarlatti—Gia Il Sole Dal Gange (Low: E-Flat—High: A-Flat)
- Scarlatti—Se Florindo e Fedele (Low: F High: A-Flat)

The Leaguer

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Scholastic journalism

Dear Saint Nick, it's you-know-who again

By BOBBY HAWTHORNE
Director of Journalism

Dear Santa:

Guess who? That's right. It's me again, writing my annual Christmas letter. It's been a pretty good year, all things considered, and just between the two of us, I don't think you could go too far with the yuletide trappings cast in my direction.

I mean, you kind of owe it to me. I'll be the first to admit the year-before-last wasn't anything super, but surely I deserved more than four pot-holders and a basket of wax fruit. Anyway, you could make up for it by dropping off something in the way of suede.

Think about it while I'm giving you the rundown on the past year:

First, off, I finished the ILPC membership mailing before Christmas. That may be a record. And you wouldn't believe what we put in it. That thing is fuller than a duck at a june bug convention.

Mainly, there's information about the ILPC convention, March 21-22. We're moving the headquarters and registration site from the lobby of the University of Texas communications building to the Thompson Conference Center. We'll have two rooms on the third floor and this will give us more than enough room for the

various amenities of the convention's opening days.

As you've probably heard, the convention will not be held during the UT spring break so we're going to have trouble finding parking for everyone. What I've come up with is this: Parking will be available at the Thompson Center. We'll also have available shuttle bus service, running to and from either Highland Mall or Municipal Auditorium. Advisers and student delegates can park away from campus and ride the bus to the sessions free.

I'm still working out the bugs but the shuttle will be running. Great idea, huh? This should be worth a leather jacket itself.

We also reworked the ILPC officer elections. You remember how last year, a lot of students complained that they sat in elections all the time? Well, we don't want that. We think these folks come down here to attend sessions and so the ILPC officers and I came up with this idea.

Nominations will be submitted about three weeks before the convention. We'll compile the information and provide a data sheet on each candidate early Friday afternoon of the convention. A short get-acquainted session will be conducted and then we'll have the final voting.

Get it over with right off so voting delegates can attend sessions Friday night and Saturday is what we hope to do. What do ya think?

Let's see, what else did I do? Oh yea, I stuck in all the information on the ILPC individual achievement awards for both yearbook and newspaper contests. The deadline for submitting entries is February 1, but I figure that's plenty of time to get everything in. We'll mail cards to advisers confirming receipt of entries.

I guess my only worry here is advisers who refuse to read the instructions. That gets under my skin quicker than a chigger bite, but I don't lose my temper 'cause I know you wouldn't go for that.

So . . . what else? I finished all the practice contest material and advisers can now order it. We're going to a new journalism contest format and I wanted practice material for students. If they ask you, tell the teachers they can drop me a line and I'll buzz a package right off to them.

I guess I don't need to tell you I've been busy with newspaper and newsmagazine criticisms. We've had a bunch of them arrive and we're working as hard as we can to finish them, but like I said, there's a whole lot of them so advisers and staffs

just need to be patient. I'll return them as soon as possible.

A couple of last notes. I'm planning to meet with officers of the Texas Association of Journalism Directors (TAJD in their abbreviation) and discuss candidates for the Max Haddick Teacher of the Year and Edith Fox King awards. We want to make certain all deserving people are nominated and recognized.

Also, I'm still looking for outstanding articles and publications for proficiency citations. Lorene Denny, adviser at Austin McCallum High School, dropped by the other day with her newsmagazine, *Shield*, and gosh it almost knocked my eyes out. You wouldn't believe the super job those guys are doing.

Well, Santa, that's about the whole of it. Have a nice trip and watch yourself coming through Belton. I got a ticket last time I drove up that way. Tell your wife and all I said hello and again, I sure do favor those leather jackets. Size 40 regular.

Your friend,
Bob

P.S.—One final request: Be especially generous with my secretary, Darlene Reynolds. She deserves it a lot more than I do.

Yearbook comment draws heated responses

By BOBBY HAWTHORNE
ILPC Director

I can't say I wasn't warned. Don't get involved in these controversies, a friend told me. There will be plenty you can't avoid.

Did I listen? Of course not, and sure enough, the critics came tearing at the hinges. *But why?*

School administrators and others irate over the article "Two hailed for press right stance," published in the October *Leaguer*, apparently did not understand the gist of the article, the purpose of the high school yearbook, or both.

Admittedly, the article failed to fully explain the situation and the justification for the stance taken. Hopefully, this article will.

Here's what happened: A high school yearbook staff covered drug and alcohol use on campus during school hours. The subject was handled in a straightforward and level-headed manner, and was by no means glamorized or sensationalized.

Still, the two-page spread triggered outrage by some parents, who felt that such subjects are not the stuff of which high school journalism should be made. These same parents suggested the school principal hereinafter edit the book prior

to publication. The principal refused and in the above-mentioned article, I applauded her for the decision.

All too quick, it was Katie bar the door.

"It is my opinion that a yearbook, is designed to depict the school activities and not out-of-school activities, such as drinking beer and smoking marijuana," wrote one superintendent. "If out-of-school activities are allowed, there can be no end as to what could be published in a yearbook."

"The mere fact that such trash was published in the *Leaguer* is indeed sad," he added.

Another superintendent wrote, "The annual staff, like any other department of the school staff, should be under the control of the Board of School Trustees. The annual, unlike a newspaper, is a vehicle that should provide students a lasting picture of their school. Another very important point . . . (is) that the owner controls the 'Free Press' by retaining loyal employees and firing disloyal ones. The annual is owned by the taxpayers of a district and governed by the Board of Trustees."

"If the people in Austin do not want an annual which contains 'A Time To

Party,'" then the principal has not only the right but the duty to see that future sections of this nature are omitted from the yearbook. This is not censorship nor a violation of anyone's rights. It is simply instruction, given by an educational leader, about a privilege given by the school."

To set the record straight, and then comment on some of the above statements:

1. The article in no way condoned the use of drugs or alcohol.

2. The high school yearbook depicted activities of students on campus and during school hours—not off campus or during out-of-school hours.

3. High school yearbook staffs are being taught that the yearbook should chronicle activities of students at one school during one calendar year. In this particular instance, drinking and drug use on campus during school hours was a reality. There is no great shame in admitting it. The problem exists in a good many large, urban schools.

The yearbook staff felt that overlooking the reality would be negligent. The staff handled the coverage intelligently and in no way suggested that drug or alcohol use was the student body norm.

The point I hoped to make in the article was that the yearbook staff did not err in covering the controversy, and the administration likewise made the correct decision in supporting the staff.

Yearbooks today are not—or should not—be the trite scrapbooks of years past. The book should be a complete account of the year, and articles such as the one in question are necessary if full coverage is to be achieved. This does not advocate the creation of controversy where there is none, but to report it when it does exist.

(See Yearbook, page 4)

Films via UT library available

Need to brush up on your Bill of Rights? Time to polish up those old press principles?

If so, the University of Texas' film library can help. Available from the library are films, ranging in subject from American political campaigns to free press vs. fair trial, to colonial printing. High school journalism advisers may rent the films for one to five days, except where otherwise indicated, and borrowers pay transportation charges both from and to Austin.

Minimum rental fee is \$9, although charges for most films are \$18.

New additions to the journalism sequence include Bill of Rights in Action: Freedom of the Press, Campaign American Style, Free Press vs. Fair Trial by Jury—The Shepard Case, How to Read Newspapers, Television and Politics and TV News: Measure of the Medium.

Other films cover a wide range of communications problems, the history of printing in America, gathering information for the print and broadcast medias, and challenges of a career in journalism.

Film library order forms may be obtained by writing the University of Texas at Austin, Film Library, Drawer W, University Station, Austin, Texas 78712.

Fall conferences

Nine statewide student activities meeting 'valuable'

By BOBBY HAWTHORNE
Director of Journalism

I love football. I especially love Texas Longhorn football when they're winning. At the moment, the Horns are 9-2.

I love to go to football games, particularly Texas Longhorn football games. I live in Austin. The Texas Longhorns play about five games a year in Austin. But I didn't see any games this past fall. Oh, I take that back. It saw the last half of the Arkansas loss and rushed into the airport upon the return flight from Odessa in time to see Fred Akers shake Barry Switzer's hand to conclude the win over Oklahoma.

Why didn't I see my favorite team play? It was attending eight out-of-town student activities conferences. Oddly enough, I wouldn't change things if I could. I enjoyed these conferences and I feel like persons attending them found them interesting and valuable in their understanding of the spring meet journalism contests.

If you were not fortunate enough to attend, this is what generally happened.

Sessions were given in each of the four contest areas: Editorials, features, news and headline writing. At the Arlington conference, a session was also provided in photography, and a session strictly for advisers was held at each conference.

Students were drilled in the proper techniques of test taking and handed sample contests. This is where they'll get a jump on their counterparts in the spring contests.

Students attending the contest are now familiar with the format. They were told how to take the contest: (Read the instructions and contest material cover to cover. Think before you start writing: What is the lead? What are the unnecessary details? How will I structure and organize the material?)

In a 45-minute contest, the contestant should spend the first 10 minutes reading and thinking before starting to write. Those students who put on paper that

which they haven't cleared in their minds are in for trouble.

Students were also informed of contest changes, such as the headline writing contest, in which we've made it clear that they can use either upstyle or downstyle headlines. Students were told to be consistent and those who vacillate between upstyle and downstyle may be penalized, although the entry could not be disqualified altogether.

We also told students they need not complete all six headlines to win. It is possible that five good headlines win over six mediocre ones, and four excellent over six poor, they learned. The final decision rests with the judge but no contestant shall be disqualified solely on the basis of not completing all six headlines.

Students familiar with the contest format and judging criteria will hold a great advantage over those without this background knowledge. Also discussed during the student activities conferences

(See Conferences, page 8)

Music matters

Contest commercialism deserves close look

By NELSON G. PATRICK
State Music Director

Let's face facts. Music contests are big business. I doubt if anyone has taken the time to estimate the costs of preparing a musical group for performance, such as uniforms, instruments, music, judges, travel costs, chaperone time, faculty cost, and a myriad of other costs, direct and hidden.

For the United States this figure runs into billions. In most schools and contests these sums are well spent and dollar for dollar educational advantages result for the school, community, and children.

Here, we are talking about the legitimate expenditures of music education, those budgetary items and costs that are necessary to the development of the music program and this includes most of our contests. There are, however, other costs usually borne by the individual that reflects on total costs but not necessary. Also we are concerned with the influences that a large budget might buy through a salesman or music merchant.

In the late 1950's and early 60's, we were alarmed about the influence that instrument and music merchants tried to wield over the contests. On occasion, merchants were evicted from the contest be-

cause of attempts to influence judges toward his clients.

Music companies held hospitality rooms for judges at the contest site. Young directors first entering teaching were given credit for new cars by music dealers based on further commissions. All of these niceties were extended to selling or binds the director to a specific music salesman.

Fortunately with time and exposure most of the practices noted above have disappeared. Only now and then do we hear about commissions or a salesman trying to fix a contest for his clients. The few indiscretions that are brought to light are usually handled discretely and the problem disappears.

No longer does the salesman carry around the sight reading music for his

preferred customers. In the direct face to face salesmanship, integrity has been established and maintained by both the salesman and music director.

There are, however, other forms of commercialisms impinging upon the music dealers. In some contests, a carnival atmosphere prevails. (In some contests a carnival actually sets up in towns to capitalize on the gathering of youngsters.)

There are stalls for belts, buckles, T-shirts, pictures, sundries, recordings and whatever other items that might attract today's youth. These businesses are usually legitimate and scrupulously follow the law, but nonetheless being costly to the total contest costs as well as distracting from the contest.

Contest directors should use every means available to them to insure that

students are not conned into excessive expenditure of money. The school can be given the franchise to provide any of the above mentioned items, thereby keeping the money with the educational structure. Those services that cannot be provided by the schools should be contracted for by the region executive committees giving a percentage of the money back to the contest.

In the past, there have been many unpleasant problems resulting from ambitious salesmen and commercial interests. Let's all do whatever is necessary to keep undesirable type commercialism out of our contests, but support that part of commerce that compliments our needs in order to carry on a cooperative healthy program.

Council again OK's state band stance

By NELSON G. PATRICK
State Music Director

The Legislative Council reaffirmed its position on the State Final Marching Band Contest for voluntary participation on the part of League member schools.

In 1978 the Legislative Council approved a State Final Marching Band Contest to be sponsored by the Department of Music, University of Texas at Austin. The contest was approved for voluntary participation.

The first contest, 1979, was open to all marching bands earning a Division I in regional competition. On a recommendation from the Music Sub-committee of the Legislative Council, the 1980 contest rules will limit participation to two (2) bands, earning a Division I, from each conference in each region.

The entire recommendation reads as follows: "A region may certify to the State Marching Band Contest two bands earning a Division I from each high school conference competing in regional marching band contests provided there are at least five competing bands in each conference.

If, in a region, there are less than five bands competing in any conference, that conference (of less than five bands) shall be combined with the next higher or lower conference, whichever has fewer competing members, and three (3) representatives may be certified from the combined conferences."

At the close of the three year trial period the Legislative Council will review the State Marching Band Contest, and prior to making it an official part of the music contest plan, a referendum will be conducted.

The Legislative Council also reviewed the number and kind of contests impinging on Texas schools. It was noted that of the eighteen non-University Interscholastic League music contests only three were sponsored by schools for schools. The remainder are sponsored by commercial interests primarily for monetary gain.

Additional information concerning the non-school contests will be provided in a later issue of the Leaguer.

League rulemakers review music awards system, cash inducements

By CHARLES SCHWOBEL
Associate Music Director

The Legislative Council met in Austin on November 3 and 4 and discussed a number of items relating to music competition. The proposed change to include music medals in the standardized awards system has resulted in much discussion and study.

The primary consideration has been the higher cost for the individual awards. Music regions expressed great concern over the effect this cost would have on the operation of the regional solo and ensemble contests. The council moved to continue the study of the problem of including music in the standardized awards system and that the present awards structure for music will be continued for the next two years.

The Legislative Council reviewed con-

tests that use cash awards to attract a larger number of participants.

The following paragraph was adopted to the Constitution and Contest Rules: "Any person, team or music organization receiving monetary awards or other valuable considerations as prizes in contests or participating in a contest offering such considerations, shall not take part in any League music event for a 12-month period following participation in such a contest. This rule does not prevent uniformly pro-rating rebates or other monies to be given to each school or participant in the contest."

This rule does not prohibit scholarships which are awarded at the time of college enrollment. The rule is designed to encourage music competition on an amateur basis rather than competition in professional contests. In a professional contest it is often easy to overlook or

overshadow the educational values of the contest for possible financial gains.

The council also recommended that the following guidelines be followed by the State Marching Band Contest: "A region may certify to the State Marching Band Contest two bands earning a Division I from each high school conference competing in regional marching band contests provided there are at least five competing bands in each conference.

"If, in a region, there are less than five bands competing in any conference, that conference (of less than five bands) shall be combined with the next higher or lower conference, whichever has fewer competing members, and three (3) representatives may be certified from the combined conferences. Second bands may not be certified to the State Marching Band Contest.

Beethoven to Bee Gees

Mass appeal music used in classroom

By JERRY M. DEAN
Music Theory Director

*A teacher of music got hives
Bad breath, and got drunk in the dives.
His students said, "See!
It's all because he
Can't relate to our everyday lives!"*

Maybe you don't see the relationship between aforesaid teacher's trivials and his ignoring students' everyday lives, but you'll just have to take my word for it.

It's just one of those mysterious pedagogical phenomena. At any rate, I'm sure you want to avoid hives, bad breath, and strong drink so I want to help by helping to find ways that high school music teach-

ers can use music that students can relate to.

What I mean is, for years I've been using music of various mass-appeal styles—rock, jazz, bluegrass—in my UT theory courses to illustrate aspects of rhythm, meter, harmony, and structure.

I've collected many good examples, and I think that a good time to share them with those who might benefit from them is at the TMEA Convention in San Antonio, February 16, from 8:00-9:00 a.m. (aw, c'mon, Earlybirds!), in the Fiesta Room of the Convention Center. I'll have extensive lists of examples that are currently available on record, and I'll play tapes of quite a few of them and offer suggestions about how to use them.

These should be especially useful to theory teachers and to any ensemble conductor who is trying to teach students to perform complicated rhythms.

Teachers with talented theory students, it's about time to start getting these students hyped up for the TSSEC Music Theory Contest! In my columns between now and June I'll make suggestions about how to help students prepare for this. If you'd like a copy of last year's theory exam, write to University Interscholastic League, Box 8028, University Station, Austin, Texas 78712.

And, finally, remember this basic guideline for performance: "If some of your notes rest, it's a bad example for the rest of your notes."

Yearbooks

From page 3

And rather than stifling comment, administrators should be pleased to find students taking an intelligent look at the educational process. It is silly to boast that high school prepares young people for the adult world, and then to throttle their attempts as young adults to comment on that world.

In this case, it seems likely that the reporting of such a problem can only serve to increase awareness and better supervision by the school in handling the problem.

Instead of worry about *what* high school journalists are covering, we should be concerned *how* they're covering it. Trained advisers should teach fairness, responsibility and objectivity. If in the

process of news reporting, the student journalist fails to exercise these qualities, then there is cause for concern.

At the same time, the staff should take into consideration whether the students want a particular subject covered in the book. If they do not, it shouldn't be there. The yearbook is for the students and not one group or class. This is where news judgment and common sense come into play. But in the case here, protests came from parents not students.

Somewhere along the line, the persons in charge of the school must take a stand, rather than using "the desire of the people" as a scapegoat for their refusing student comment on issues they'd rather not see brought before the public eye.

Those persons must decide if they want to do the right thing or the popular thing. High school journalists giving fair and complete coverage to the more controversial aspects of school life may not win a community popularity contest. A good many people would prefer the many family skeletons not be mentioned at all—to go the route of the ostrich. They would have the high school yearbook and newspaper include nothing more than sports scores, song dedications and snapshots of beaming beauty queens.

But it is this trite, rote approach that is uneducational. It places no emphasis on the intellectual process. There is no work involved, except that expended in the duplication of past efforts.

Educational theatre

Curtain continues to rise on OAP participation

By LYNN MURRAY
State Drama Director

The curtain went up 10 years ago and has yet to go down on the growth of participation in the One-Act Play Contest. I estimated enrollment on Nov. 1 and came up with a 987 figure. The mail finally arrived and the count was completed. The total is a super 1003 play entries or 89 per cent of the total UIL high school membership.

February 23 is the deadline for your OAP title. Some of you are having difficulty because the new *Handbook for One-Act Play*, Ninth Edition is not available. Because of the delay, we have listed in this *Leaguer* the plays added to the approved lists since the Eighth Edition was printed.

The Eighth Edition of the *Handbook* is still valid. Use it, but read the rules in the current *Constitution and Contest Rules!* Unfortunately, I have given all of the old OAP Handbooks to new directors and the only version still available is about 10 years old, or the 1970 model.

One-Act Play Contest Rules restrict the use of scenery, but the League's Play Appraisal Committee considers carefully all properly submitted requests for additions to the basic set. Requests not in compliance with Rule 2.b.5). are returned for additional information or corrections. We must know the title of the play in order to evaluate the request.

More drama, page 8

Planning meetings set
UIL session at TETA

The play script must be submitted with a request for additions to the basic set if the play is an original one-act, cutting of a long play or a new script not available in the Drama Loan Library. It is best to submit additions to the basic set with the play request. Such requests require only one \$5.00 evaluation fee. A set addition submitted at a later date requires an additional \$5.00 fee and the return of the script previously approved.

Directors should read carefully Rule 2.b.5). and the definitions concerning scenery and properties prior to requesting additions to the basic set. The best chance of getting scenic elements approved is requesting those elements without which an "approved play" cannot be produced. Justification is essential. Two backdrops that will roll or fold for storage, not to exceed 8 feet by 10 feet and used with approved Unit Set elements, are approved with minimal justification.

Platforms and step units are seldom approved. They are never approved when elements of the Approved Unit Set can be substituted. Scenic elements that exceed 8 feet by 8 feet are seldom approved and most elements must be designed to fold to 4 feet by 8 feet or less in order to obtain approval. Shifting and storage is a major consideration.

Properties do not normally require approval as additions to the basic set. Items used by actors as hand properties in the action of the play never require approval, but stage or trim properties used so extensively as to create a scenic background and not utilized as properties in the action of the play require approval because they become scenic by usage. The difference is sometimes difficult to determine.

Drapery used between two unit set elements to create an entrance or window does not require approval as an addition to the basic set. Drapery or other decorative trim used between or to cover multiple elements of the unit set requires approval since a scenic background is created by such elements.

A flag, picture, coat-of-arms, tapestry, etc., hanging from unit set elements to cover Approved Unit Set pieces in order to create a local or scenic background requires approval. One pot plant does not require approval, but multiple pot plants used to create a bank of flowers or a garden scene requires approval.

Trim properties, lamps, books, clocks, etc., used to decorate furniture type items do not require approval. Standard stage properties or unusual stage properties which serve as substitutes for interior or exterior furniture do not require approval as additions to the basic set.

A popular device is to build small boxes that match the Unit Set and are used as abstract properties or substitutes for furniture. This device is within the limits of Rule 2.b.5). so long as these items are actually used as properties and not step units, platforms or scenic background.

A book shelf or counter used as furniture in the action of the play is considered a property. A series of shelves used to create the walls of an interior setting requires approval. All trees or bushes used to create an exterior setting requires approval.

Bulky scenic items—trees, fences, ground rows, long backdrops, etc., are disapproved by the Play Appraisal Committee unless they are essential to the understanding of the play. All scenic items must be easy to shift and compact to store in order to receive approval. Clearly documented need and justification is essential.

I repeat, scenic items are approved when they are essential or necessary for the action or physical understanding of the play. Directorial desire is not sufficient justification for approval. Those scenic elements used in conjunction with the Unit Set receive approval with minimum justification.

Items used to cover or disguise Unit Set platforms, steps or ramps require approval, but a carpet used as a trim property in an interior setting is permissible without approval.

All stage rigging from above requires approval. Lights and chandeliers from above are seldom approved. Any approval of stage rigging is further limited by what is possible at the contest site. Light sources; lamps, lanterns, flashlights, etc.; used on the stage level as properties do not require approval.

There are size restrictions on some property items included in the definitions. Any step ladder in excess of 6 feet, rock

in excess of 3 feet and stump in excess of 1 foot 6 inches requires approval. Small property items such as these may be used in any desirable fashion by the actor in the performance of a role.

Standard stage door and window units are not a part of the Approved Unit Set, but are permissible under the provisions of Rule 2.b.5). Standard door and window units, french doors and windows, do not require approval. All other special door or window units; including arch openings, swinging doors, period doors, barred doors or windows, cut-out house facades, etc., require approval as additions to the basic set. Such items will not be approved when elements of the Approved Unit Set will serve the same purpose and provide the same basic effect.

If confusion exists as to what requires approval as an addition to the basic set, contact the State Office for an opinion or clarification.

Changes for district drama contests given

District one-act play changes are necessary when there are fewer than four schools entered. Changes have been made to provide competition and reduce the number of schools at area contests. These district changes apply only to the one-act play contest and have no effect on other League activities.

The combined district play directors should have a planning meeting. It is imperative that the contest be fully organized so that participating students receive the maximum educational benefits.

A centrally located college or high school facility should be selected for the combined districts. The host district is responsible for all organization, but all schools should be consulted in planning.

Questions concerning dates and sites of your district one-act play contests or the planning meetings should be directed to the director general of the host district.

1979-80 OAP District Changes

These transfers apply to One-Act Play only and do not affect other Spring Meet contests.

Region II-B

Transfer District 15, Bellevue to District 14 with Bryson; Newcastle; and Windthorst.

Region III-B

Transfer District 23, Blue Ridge; Dodd City; Trenton; Westminster to District 24 with Lone Oak; Merit: Bland; and Quinlan: Boles Home.

Region III-B

Transfer District 24, Avery and District 30, Overton: Leverett's Chapel to District 27 with Avinger; Gilmer: Harmony, Union Hill.

Region III-B

Transfer District 31, Jewett: Leon; Kennard to District 32 with Apple Springs; Chireno; Mount Enterprise; Wells; and Woden.

OAP handbook late

Directors urged to clip additions to the approved lists

The *Handbook for One-Act Play*, Ninth Edition is late and directors needing information concerning plays added to the Approved Lists will find the additions below. Directors should clip this listing and attach it to the old Eighth Edition *Handbook*.

The new OAP handbooks will be mailed as soon as they are available in January. Add to "An Approved List of Short Plays for Contest":

Admirable Bashville, The, George Bernard Shaw, Various, Comedy, 9M-2W; *American Dream*, The, Edward Albee, Dram. Play Serv., Comedy, 2M-3W; *And On The Third Day*, Sam Bate, Baker, Drama, 6W; *April Fresh*, Ted Pezzulo, Dram. Play Serv., Comedy, 6M-5W; *Betrayal*, The, Norman J. Feder, Baker, Drama, 5M-5W; *Breaking Up Is Hard To Do*, Dennis Snee, Baker, Comedy, 4M-3W; *Bridal Night*, The, Paul A. Mayer, Dram. Play Serv., Drama, 4M-2W;

Bronz Bomber, The, Mark Felch, Dram. Pub. Co., Comedy, 4M-x; *Butterfly*, The, Bijan Mofid, Anchorage Press, Inc., Drama, 5M-3W; *Candida*, Aurand Harris, Baker, Comedy, 3M-2W; *Champagne Sec*, Carol Easton, French, Comedy, 2M-2W;

Cherry Orchard, The, Albert and Bertha Johnson, Baker, Comedy/Drama, 6M-5W; *Cleft For Me*, Maurice Berger, Pioneer Drama Service, Comedy, 8M-5W-x; *Counting People*, The, James Lee Bray, Pioneer Drama Serv., Drama, 7M-4W;

Cyrano de Bergerac, Aurand Harris, Baker, Drama 8M-4W-x; *Diary of Adam and Eve*, The, Samuel Birnkran, Pioneer Drama Serv., Comedy, 1M-1W; *Donatus and the Devil*, Margaret Wood, French, Comedy, 6M-1W-x; *Eden*, Jerome McDonough, Clark, Drama, 12M-W flex.; *Except for John Leland*, Albert Johnson, Pioneer Drama Service, Drama, 12M-W flex.; *Farewell to Galatea*, Ford Ainsworth, Clark, Comedy, 2M-4W;

Foiled By An Innocent Maid, Fred Carmichael, French, Comedy, 2M-4W; *Gazebo For My Lady*, A, Bill Majeski, Dram. Pub. Co., Comedy, 3M-2W; *Hide-and-Seek Odyssey of Madeline Gimple*, The, Frank Gagliano, Dram. Play Serv., Comedy, 4M-1W; *Jar*, The, Luigi Pirandello, French, Comedy, 8M-3W; *Joeko*, Tim Kelly Clark, Drama 5M-6W-x; *Listen to the Wind*, Leonard Price, Baker, Drama, 3M-3W; *Long Road Home*, The, Earl Reimer, Baker, Drama, 4M-4W;

Look Who's Playing God, Albert Johnson, Baker, Comedy, 2M-2W; *Madam De*, Jean Anouilh, French, Comedy, 6M-2W; *My Hands Is Full O' Gifts*, Edward Finnegan, Dram. Pub. Co., Drama, 2M-5W; *Near-Sighted Knight and the Far-Sighted Dragon*, The, Eleanor and Ray Har- der, Anchorage Press, Inc., Comedy, 5M-2W-x;

Not Far from the Gioconda Tree, Tim Kelly, Pioneer Drama Serv., Drama, 7W;

Passions of Amoroso, The, Mark Shaw, Baker, Comedy 3M-2W-x; *Persephone*, Ford Ainsworth, Clark, Drama, 9M-6W; *Potman Spoke Sooth*, The, David Fulk, Dram. Pub. Co., Comedy, 6M-2W; *Prodigal Seeker*, The, Leonard Price, Baker, Drama, 3M-3W; *Ralph Roister Doister*, Aurand Harris, Baker, Comedy, 8M-4W-x; *Requiem*, Jerome McDonough, Clark, Drama, 4M-3W-x; *Revenge of the Space Pandas*, The, David Mamet, Dram. Pub. Co., Comedy, 4M-2W; *Rikki-Tikki-Tavi*, Susan Carle, Dram. Pub. Co., Comedy, 4M-4W-2 flex.; *Robin Goodfellow*, Aurand Harris, Baker, Comedy, 6M-6W; *Romancers*, The, Aurand Harris, Drama, 3M-1W-x; *Second Trojan*, The, Maurice Berger, Pioneer Drama Serv. Comedy, 3M-2W;

Secret of Freedom, The, Archibald MacLeish, Dram. Play Serv., Drama, 9M-1W-x; *Separate Peace*, A, Tom Stoppard, French, Comedy, 2M-4W; *Shall We Join the Ladies?*, J. M. Barrie, French, Drama, 8M-8W; *Sheep Thief*, The, Ford Ainsworth, Clark, Comedy, 4M-3W; *Shining Mountains*, The, Dale Wasserman, French, Comedy, 9M-1W; *Stages*, Jerome McDonough, Clark, Drama, 6M-5W;

Sunday's Child, Elizabeth Welch, Baker Comedy, 3M-3W; *Trial of Tom Sawyer*, The, Virginia Glasgow Koste, Anchorage Press, Inc., Comedy, 18M-9W; *Victoria* at 18, Tim Kelly, Dram. Pub. Co.,

Drama, 2M-7W; *Wiley and the Hairy Man*, Suzan Zeder, Anchorage Press, Inc., Drama, 3M-1W-x; *Wooing of Lady Sunday*, The, Ted Pezzulo Dram. Play Serv., Comedy, 5M-7W.

Add to "An Approved List of Long Plays for Contest":

Adding Machine, The, Elmer L. Rice, French; *Ant and the Grasshopper*, The, Rob Dearborn, French; *Black Elk Speaks*, Christopher Sergel Dram. Pub. Co.; *Bury the Dead*, Irwin Shaw, Dram. Play Serv.; *Charley's Aunt*, Brandon Thomas, French;

Chinese Wall, The, Max Frisch, French; *Enter a Free Man*, Tom Stoppard, French; *Flowering Peach*, The, Clifford Odets, Dram. Play Serv.; *Golden Boy*, Clifford Odets, Dram. Play Serv.; *Haunted House*, The, Erich Segal, French; *House at Pooh Corner*, The, A. A. Milne, Dram. Pub. Co.; *How the Chicken Hawk Won the West*, Gifford W. Wingate, French; *Ice Wolf*, The, Joanna Kraus, New Plays; *Juno and the Paycock*, Sean O'Casey, French; *Medea: A Noh Cycle Based on the Greek Myth*, Carol Sorgenfrei, French; *Once Upon a Clothesline*, Aurand Harris, Baker; *Punch and Judy*, Aurand Harris, Anchorage Press;

Step on a Crack, Suzan Zeder, Anchorage Press; *Thwarting of Baron Bolligrew*, The, Robert Bolt, French; *Tingalary Bird*, The, Mary Melwood, New Plays; *Toby Show*, A, Aurand Harris, Anchorage; *Up the Down Stair Case*, Christopher Sergel,

Postscripts on athletics

1980's to pose challenges to League program

By BAILEY MARSHALL
League Director

(Ed. Note: In the second of a two-part series, Dr. Bailey Marshall looks at the challenges facing the League as it enters the 1980's. Part one of the series appeared in the November Leaguer.)

As mentioned in the first installment of this series, it would be dangerously simplistic to deal with the problems of the 1980's by using methods and procedures of the 1960's and 1970's.

As times change, the League must also change. But we must be careful that we do not change for change's sake alone. Change should precipitate progress. Unfortunately, many people equate change with progress and this is not always the case.

As the 1980's open, it will be our responsibility to take a long, hard look at the League program and decide if its taking the course we have intended for it to, and if not, to make changes necessary for it to move in that direction.

Finances

The financial impact of interscholastic programs will continue to be an item of consideration. As we move into the 80's, the public will focus on the cost of any activity as well as the benefits.

Athletics and interschool competition continue to be one of the best bargains for the public taxpayer. While transportation costs have continued to rise for interscholastic programs, this cost is only a small fraction of the total overall increase for all school transportation expenses—not only those in interscholastic competition.

School administrators will be asked to account for tax dollars and athletic receipt dollars in a businesslike manner. General, fiscally unsound methods will no longer be tolerated. The public, when it understands the total picture, will recognize the value of the interscholastic competition program.

Meet students' needs

In the area of activities, the public schools must continually look for better ways to accommodate the needs of the students. This may not mean competition sponsored to a state level in all activities. It could mean a more comprehensive intramural program within large school systems that, heretofore, allow only a small percentage of its students to participate in interschool activities. It could mean overlapping seasons for activities.

Thousands of youngsters now participating in youth soccer programs will be reaching high school age with no soccer program at school. Many female athletes in youth athletic programs have no place

to continue that athletic participation at a high school level. Intervention of HW (formally HEW) and Title IX implications will have to be answered and accommodated.

Fortunately, we cannot, as the cowboy of the old west, gun down all our problems and ride off into the sunset to live happily ever after. We must live with problems and learn to choose wisely to better serve the needs of all.

Explain basic values

Coaches and sponsors of interschool activities will need to be better trained, especially in the area of how their activity benefits the youngsters. No longer will platitudes such as "football makes great citizens" be effective in explaining the football program. Basic values and benefits must be explained to the public and pointed out to participants in order to maintain a viable program.

Any activity which requires students to train all year round, in fact, all specialization programs must be examined to see if this is the direction public schools want to go. Trustees and the administrators must ever be aware of the benefits derived from a coach or a sponsor who doesn't necessarily win but implants needed and essential values to the young people with whom he works. While winning will always be important and should be a top priority, it should not be the only criteria for which or by which we judge an individual.

If this were true, over 80 percent of the coaches and sponsors would have to be replaced each year because their teams did not win at their district level.

Teachers and interested members of the public must join together in a firm reasonable voice to demand better working conditions and salary conditions for its public school employees. If the public expects a quality product from schools involving the lives and livelihood of children, quality must be placed into the programs.

Unfortunately, some coaches and sponsors will not be better if they are paid twice as much. But the assurance of having quality people is greatly enhanced if better wages are available. Too often, we hear how poor a job our school teachers are doing. Too little is said about the tremendous dedication, loyalty, and effectiveness present in our public school staff.

We are educating students that would not even have been in school 20 years ago—even 10 years ago. Quality education programs are being implemented to

keep these youngsters in school and provide them with saleable skills, life appreciation, and make them a contributing member of society. When test scores are compared with national norms from years ago, these facts must be considered in order to obtain a fair comparison.

Uplift neglected areas

Knowledgeable public school administrators must continue to push for minority programs and an end to sex discrimination. We do not advocate the payment of the same salary to men and women coaches or want the same activities for male and female athletes. We urge you to take an objective and comprehensive look into the needs of students, a direct and frank response to areas and groups which have been neglected.

The programs of interscholastic competition are not for everyone. They have been, are now, and will continue to be for those students who are willing to make

the sacrifices to meet eligibility requirements.

If these basic guidelines are ignored, we have lost educational value, and would be better off with activities out of the schools and in some type of community sponsored programs. Pity the day this happens. Above all, everyone must realize that there is a place for order instead of chaos—a place for regulation instead of a profusion of exceptions which have no resemblance to order. Nothing is perfect. Nor can we expect our programs to be perfect.

On the other hand, unless considerable, intelligent thought and action are applied, we cannot even begin to approach "adequate" much less perfect.

Your part is to be active. Your goal is our goal. The motivation for the 80's is the joy of knowing future generations will have their lives enhanced and enriched through interscholastic competition. Yours is the opportunity and also the challenge. Tomorrow depends on you.

Sports shorts

Federation to record track metric distances

The National Federation of State High School Association's Track and Field Rules Committee, which oversees the rules of high school track and field, has authorized the listing of all running events at metric distances beginning with the 1980 season.

"While this is not a mandate that all schools following National Federation track and field rules run metric distances starting in 1980, it is a move to accommodate the majority of state high school associations that presently conduct, or will be conducting competition at metric distances in 1980," said Tom Frederick, NFSHSA liaison to the committee.

In compliance with the action of the track and field committee, the National Federation Records Committee will recognize the national track and field records at metric distances beginning with the 1980 track season.

The National Federation consists of a high school association in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia, representing more than 10 billion students in 20,400 high school across the country. More than 705,000 boys and 465,000 girls compete in high school track and field annually.

Cheerleading tournament not given approval

Several state associations have received notification of a National High School Cheerleading Championship. There apparently will be a series of regional tournaments, and then a national tournament, said Brice B. Durbin, National Federation executive director.

"This is to advise you that the event has no connection to any reputable organization," Durbin said. "We have conferred with knowledgeable people who concur in our decision not to give National Federation approval to the event."

Council changes cross country, volleyball rules

Male contestants in cross-country will be running an additional mile next year, and girls will begin and end their volleyball season a week or so earlier in 1980, both being the result of action taken Nov. 3-4 by the UIL Legislative Council.

The rulemaking body voted to increase the distance in boys cross country from two to three miles as well as revamping the volleyball schedule so that practice may begin August 11. The first day for inter-school scrimmages or games will be August 18 and November 8 will be the final day for certifying district champions. Regional volleyball tournaments will be held November 15 and the state tournament will be played November 21-22.

Other items passed by the council include:

—Proposal changing Rule 24 of the Football Plan to allow non-contact activities involving no more than five players, rather than three.

—Addition to the Swimming Plan a degree of difficulty requirement on the

six optional dives, being 12.6 for girls and 13.4 for boys.

—Additions to Rule 17 of the Football Plan that in district and non-district football games, the visiting team shall be entitled to 50 per cent of the net gate receipts after payment of game officials unless mutually agreed upon by both schools; and in playoff games, the visiting team shall have a sufficient guarantee to cover expenses and also 50 per cent of the net gate receipts unless mutually agreed upon by both schools.

—A proposal creating in cross country an AAAAA conference for AAAAA, an AAAA conference for AAAA and an AAA conference for conferences AAA, AA and A.

—A proposal moving the first day for boys and girls interschool basketball games in Conference B (A in 1980-81) to November 15.

—An addition to the Volleyball Plan stating that dual matches played at the same site (with the second match played

immediately following the first match) be considered as one contest. However, each "dual match" will count as two of the total 24 matches a team may play in a regular season.

The council also granted the League staff and Attorney General authority to write a rule for the recently-passed Senate Bill 1218 regarding orphans to be placed in the *Constitution and Contest Rules*, and ordered a study by the Athletic Committee regarding certification of fulltime employes serving as high school coaches.

In other action, the council passed a proposal adjusting the Basketball Plan to compensate for conflicts with Christmas tournaments and ordered the League staff to write this into the rules. Also, rulemakers requested a State Executive Committee clarification regarding the one-year rule relative to interschool competition outside the continental United States.

Council members expressed disfavor to

newspapers releasing the recently completed district realignments prior to the specified release date, voted unanimously to uphold the Five-Year Rule as stated in the rules, and ordered a feasibility study of a 32-district alignment for Conference B (A in 1980-81) in basketball and spring meet competition.

The council also approved a proposal allowing one basketball scrimmage per week between November 1 and November 15, with a maximum of two.

Items placed on the spring referendum ballot include:

—A proposal amending Rule 9 of the Basketball Plan so that junior high teams may play a maximum of 20 games including tournaments; or junior high teams may play one game per week, plus three invitational tournaments; or keeping the rules relative to junior high basketball as stated.

—A proposal adding the 3200-meter (two-mile) run to the 1981 spring track meet schedule for boys and girls.

Overland express

El Paso dominates annual UIL state cross country meet

El Paso dominated the Conference A ranks, while Austin Westlake and Clyde shared honors in Conference B to highlight the annual UIL state cross country meet, held Saturday, December 1 at Southwest University in Georgetown.

Bowie High easily took the Conference A boys division over crosstown rival Bel Air and Clear Lake while El Paso High, led by Patsy Norman, swept the A girls division.

Austin Westlake edged defending champ A&M Consolidated for the boys Conference B title and surprising Clyde jumped from a ninth place finish at the 1978 meet to the girls championship, surpassing the likes of defending champion Abernathy and 1978 runner-up Brownsville Pace.

The full results are as follows:

Conference B—Girls

Team totals—1. Clyde, 59; 2. Pace (Brownsville), 93; 3. Tulia, 95; 4. Georgetown, 118; 5. Gregory-Portland,

126; 6. New Caney, 144. 7. Abernathy, 149; 8. Benham, 166; 9. Gatesville, 217; 10. Waco Midway, 224.

Individuals—1. Hope Fullwood, Highland (Roscoe), 11:34; 2. Margaret Hillary, Bridgeport, 11:39; 3. Susan Gilliam, Brownsville Pace, 11:42; 4. Diane McCarty, Gregory-Portland, 11:45; 5. Gerri Lopez, DeSoto, 12:03; 6. Sherri Painter, Tulia, 12:07; 7. Bernice Mavariz, Lubbock Dunbar, 12:12; 8. Rea Huddleston, Clyde, 12:13; 9. Terri Turner, New Caney, 12:14; 10. Tina Kutcher, Grapevine, 12:19.

Conference B—Boys

Team totals—1. Austin Westlake, 58; 2. A&M Consolidated (College Station), 75; 3. Friendswood, 80; 4. Mansfield, 99; 5. Hondo, 131; 6. Waco Midway, 155; 7. Beeville Jones, 160; 8. Tomball, 163; 9. Grapevine, 221; 10. Dumas, 261.

Individuals—1. Andrew Daniels, Burkburnett, 9:44; 2. Greg Adair, Sulphur

Springs, 9:49; 3. Jerry Weaver, Lancaster, 9:49; 4. Ron Wakefield, Austin Westlake, 9:50; 5. J. DeLaGarza, Beeville Jones, 9:51; 6. Bobby Schneider, Friendswood, 9:54; 7. Jimmy Sterling, A&M Consolidated, 9:55; 8. Todd Kerr, Keller, 9:57; 9. Tony Martinez, Falfurrias, 9:57; 10. Lennie Carlton, A&M Consolidated, 9:59.

Conference A—Girls

Team totals—1. El Paso, 72; 2. McAllen, 94; 3. Clear Lake, 103; 4. Houston Memorial, 107; 5. Dallas Highland Park, 132; 6. El Paso Bel Air, 153; 7. El Paso Coronado, 155; 8. Edinburg, 175; 9. Houston Spring Branch, 189; 10. San Antonio Churchill, 241.

Individuals—1. Patsy Norman, El Paso, 11:34; 2. Margarita Salinas, Pharr-San Juan-Alamo, 11:37; 3. Lisa Ellis, San Antonio Churchill, 11:40; 4. Mary Clements, Highland Park, 11:43; 5. Chris Meeks, Alief-Elsik, 11:46; 6. Maricela

Leal, McAllen, 11:47; 7. Lucy Bockman, El Paso, 11:53; 8. Dee Dee Rylance, Clear Lake, 11:53; 9. Marilyn Flynn, Baytown Lee, 11:53; 10. Gloria Mejia, El Paso, 11:54.

Conference A—Boys

Team totals—1. El Paso Bowie, 49; 2. El Paso Bel Air, 92; 3. Clear Lake, 104; 4. Edinburg, 107; 5. Pasadena Dobie, 135; 6. Conroe McCullough, 148; 7. King (Kingsville), 203; 8. Arlington, 208; 9. Dallas Highland Park, 210; 10. San Angelo Central, 219.

Individuals—1. Kyle Wright, McCullough (Conroe), 9:25; 2. John Robinson, Pasadena Dobie, 9:27; 3. John Sauerhage, Arlington, 9:29; 4. Ricardo Diaz, El Paso Bowie, 9:31; 5. Scott Jones, Clear Lake, 9:33; 6. Sergio Oaxaca, El Paso Bel Air; 7. Carlos Guerrero, El Paso Austin, 9:41; 8. Gacilio Garcia, Weslaco, 9:42; 9. Alfredo Trejo, El Paso Bowie, 9:45; 10. Rolando Perez, Edinburg, 9:46.

UIL — From page 1 —

ference competing in the regional band contests provided there are at least five competing bands in each conference.

If, in a region, there are less than five bands competing in any conference, that conference (of less than five bands) shall be combined with the next higher or lower conference, whichever has fewer competing members, and three representatives may be certified from the combined conferences.

—The council requested for further study by the Music Committee the seventh and eighth grade solo-ensemble contests, which were eliminated for the 1978-79 and subsequent school years.

The state music director was also instructed to identify junior high and intermediate schools in AA, A, and B high school districts for music competition as an insertion in the League Contest and Contest Rules.



AND THEY'RE OFF—Ninety-eight runners charged up the first hill of the two-mile course, lending a somewhat hectic visage to the normally quiet countryside outside Georgetown, site of the state cross-country meet. Weather conditions were perfect for the grueling overland jaunts—a pleasant departure from the cold and bitter experiences of the recent past.

Inconsistency in local committees a problem

By BILL FARNEY
Athletic Director

One of the greatest strengths of the University Interscholastic League is the local legislative, judicial, and administrative control through the district executive committee. The power of the district executive committee gives each district a considerable amount of autonomy in numerous matters.

Even though the district executive committee does an outstanding job, it does have a few problems. Probably the greatest problem is the lack of consistency within judicial functions of the district executive committee.

This article is not intended in any way to criticize the individuals on the district executive committee or the group. Instead, the article is an attempt to explain what happens or predict what will happen; in other words, an attempt at theorizing why there is inconsistency.

School officials who compose the district executive committee are usually hesitant about penalizing schools in their district even when there has been a definite violation of rules. There are probably a number of reasons this is true, but the main ones that come to mind are:

1. Administrators are hesitant about penalizing other schools because they feel in a way they are penalizing a peer (the superintendent or principal of the other school). This is especially true in cases where the district executive committee feels the superintendent did all he could to avoid the problem, or he was completely unaware there was a problem.

2. Administrators are hesitant about penalizing other schools because they will have to receive "flak" from the pa-

trons of the community being penalized. In many instances, committee members are on the same telephone exchange and receive ominous telephone calls after a decision to penalize someone.

3. Administrators are hesitant about penalizing other schools when there was no intent to beat the rules by the schools. This usually happens when there is an ineligible student on a technicality.

Another problem with the judicial function of the district executive committee is the converse of the no penalty concept. The district executive committee usually either wants to exonerate the schools or "hang" them. The "hanging" occurs when the district executive committee finally gets "fed up" with the action of a school within the district. This usually happens in cases of misbehavior.

The first few times the district executive committee closes its eyes to the misbehavior, partially for reasons stated above, the school in question indicates they will straighten up their fans or students. When these problems continue to occur, the district executive committee becomes "fed up" and a rather severe penalty is assessed.

The ideal way to handle the violations at the local level would be to rule all violations as violations and assess an appropriate penalty for such violations (even though the violations may seem minor, unintended, or beyond the control of the school).

The theoretical implication above explains why violations are not always ruled violations. This article is an attempt at looking at ourselves within our organization so we can improve the system for all our activities.

Council — From page 1 —

ment games are the exclusive property of the League broadcast network.

The council discussed the problems experienced prior to the network and ordered a study by League staff members and representatives of the broadcast industry of the situation.

—A request by the Texas Tennis Coaches Association that an academic incentive program be initiated and that the TTCA State Team Championships not be counted as one of the eight tourna-

ments. The council ordered studies of both requests.

—A proposal allowing first and second place district finishers to advance into the state playoffs. The Athletic Committee was assigned to review the request.

—A request by Christ the King School of Lubbock to allow private schools to join the League. Council members, having heard conflicting opinions on the subject from within the private school structure, voted to take no action on the request.

Conferences — From page 3 —

were specific recommendations for improving each school's publication. Through the use of audio-visual equipment and printed handouts, conference site hosts provided students and advisers alike tips on making their publication a more viable part of the educational program.

Finally, the conferences allowed students the opportunity to visit college

campuses, inspect their facilities and discuss journalism with their instructors. It goes without saying that the conferences' success depends on the dedicated efforts of the host colleges. This past fall, the various journalism contest coordinators did excellent jobs organizing and administering the Saturday morning conferences.

Volleyball

Port Neches-Groves, Monahans, Kountze, Brazos and Abbott won state volleyball championships, Dec. 7-8 in Austin. Full results and team pictures will be published in the January Leaguer.

Sample speech topics, contest tips released

Topics for speech contestants were completed recently by Marilyn Swinton, UIL speech activities director.

The following sample topics cover a wide range of current events. Research material on these topics may include daily newspapers, current new periodicals, news broadcasts, and other publications relevant to the distribution of current event news.

Informative Speaking

1. What is Paul Volcker's battle against inflation?
2. The Kemeny Commission's report on Three Mile Island: An analysis.
3. What have been the effects of de-regulating the U.S. airlines?
4. Ten years of the Burger Court: An analysis.
5. Who are the Republican candidates for president?

Frills — From page 2

resources to the funding of public education."

Obviously, there is no immediate panacea in the form of federal dollars.

It is clear that not with any amount of money can we buy our way out of the public schools crisis. Bigger school budgets will not make parents impose discipline at home to the extent that their children will respect authority at school.

Bigger school budgets will not wipe out the effects of racism that politicians, parents and school officials often impose upon students.

Bigger budgets can only go so far in wiping out the boredom, the insecurities, the other psychological problems that cause 14-year-olds to turn to beer, booze, marijuana and sometimes harder drugs.

But by providing adequate financial support for public schools we can say one important thing as a society: We realize that we have no alternative means of educating 47 million children, so we are not going to destroy the public schools in our confusion and frustration. Were we to do so, we would be worse criminals than the wild teen-agers who break windows, set fires and otherwise defile our places of learning.

6. Who are the Democratic candidates for president?

7. What has been Rosalynn Carter's role as First Lady?

8. What were the events leading to the Iranian crisis?

9. How did President Carter react to the presence of Russian troops in Cuba?

10. Why is Gov. Bill Clements planning to call a special session of the Texas Legislature?

Persuasive Speaking

1. Should Congress enact a value-added tax?

2. Should the United States protect the Shah of Iran?

3. What should the U. S. do to assist Thailand and Cambodia?

4. Does the United States need a Department of Education?

5. What will be the future of American business in the 1980's?

6. Are major U. S. oil companies profiting too much from the energy crunch?

7. Who will win the Republican party nomination in 1980?

8. Who will win the Democratic party nomination in 1980?

9. How will HEW change under Patricia Roberts Harris?

10. What is the significance of Israel's Moshe Dayan's recent resignation?

Contest Tips

There are a number of ways a student may prepare for the contest and most evolve around monitoring current events.

Read leading news sources, such as daily newspapers and news magazines, i.e. Time, Newsweek, U.S. News and World Report, Christian Science Monitor, Texas Monthly, Texas Business. Concentrate on articles related to major current events and significant national, state and international problems.

Listen and watch television and radio news broadcasts.

Develop a file of materials—a card index—to aid in the preparation of your speeches. A card index file will prove vastly helpful, as will a bibliography of pertinent articles and a collection of the most useful articles covering the general areas of political, social, economic, educational and cultural interests.

Practice at least twice a week. Draw five topics, select one, prepare a seven-minute talk during a 30-minute period in which you organize a speech into an introduction (present the topic and methodology), body of three-four main points with appropriate support, and a conclusion which summarizes the theme and main points. Remember to answer the question!

Be aware of the techniques of effective communication delivery. Eye contact, poised posture, clarity of articulation, skillful use of pauses, rate of speaking, vocal inflections, and effective use of gestures and bodily movement are critical considerations in the speech contest areas.

Remember: The true purpose of a speech contest is to help the student become a better, more confident public speaker. It should be and can be a valuable part of each student's comprehensive education.

Practice number sense release dates given

By GeNELLE BECK
Number Sense Director

As we conclude the student activity conferences, many of you are preparing for the spring meets with new ideas and renewed enthusiasm. This is great. For those of you who were unable to attend a conference in your area, I will try to inform you of what's happening.

In the past, the elementary number sense tests were designed for junior high students (sixth, seventh and eighth grades). This year's tests, series E115 through E118, include material for the fourth and fifth grades as well.

The first 35 problems on each test contain the concepts which are taught at the fourth and fifth grade levels. The last 35 problems on the tests will be of the same nature as those found on the elementary tests of preceding years.

I feel this will be beneficial to both groups of students. It will give the ele-

mentary schools a chance to participate and the junior high students will welcome an easy start on the tests.

There have also been some revisions in the 1979-80 high school number sense tests. In this series, MM-A through MM-4, you will find the first 35 problems on each test much less difficult. These problems contain more arithmetic and less stated problems. In general, they are much easier.

This should allow your freshmen students to make a good score and not become discouraged. The final 45 problems on the test will be of the same nature as those problems found on the tests of the preceding five or six years.

I would advise you to become acquainted with the types of problems on these tests and to obtain all the practice tests that were written for this year.

The release dates for these tests are as follows:

January 4, 1980—MM-A, invitational meets.

January 22, 1980—MM-B for invitational meets and MM-A for individuals.

February 12, 1980—MM-C for invitational meets and MM-B for individuals.

March 4, 1980—All practice tests are available.

I urge you to attend as many invitational meets as possible. They will help your students learn to take the tests under conditions similar to those at the spring meets.

If by March 4, 1980, you do not have copies of all the practice tests, you may order them from the League office. The practice tests, MM-A, MM-B and MM-C, are similar to the tests that will be given at the district, regional and state meets this spring.

I hope to see many of you at the state meet in May. As I've said before, "We can't all win at state, but all of you are winners."

List of planning meeting directors released

The following One-Act Play Contest planning meeting directors have been named by district directors general. This list is in addition to the one in the November *Leaguer*. If you have not heard from your OAP planning meeting director, contact him at once. Feb. 1 is the last day for organizing spring meet districts.

Districts not listed here or in last month's edition have not been received by the State Office. Contact your district director general for the name of the responsible individual. Your administration has a copy of the 1979-80 Spring Meet List.

No Area Meets will be required in Conference AAA this year.

Conference AAAA

- 4—Christine Roberson, 4409 49th, Lubbock 79414
- 9—Don Blankenship, Sam Houston High School, Arlington 76014
- 13—Joe Honore, Pinkston High School, Dallas 75212
- 17—Gerald Clanton, Memorial High School, Houston 77024
- 22—Kim Smith, West Orange-Stark High School, Orange 77630
- 31—Nicki A. Roberson, Sam Houston High School, San Antonio 78220
- 32—Cynthia Shade, Lee High School, San Antonio 78213

Conference AAA

- 3—Jerry Worsham, Snyder High School, Snyder 79549

- 4—Doyle R. Wood, Hirschi High School, Wichita Falls 76305
- 6—Ray E. Die, Gainesville High School, Gainesville 76240
- 7—Sue Tomberlaine, Atlanta High School, Atlanta 75551
- 8—Agatha Warren, Athens High School, Athens 75751
- 13—Pat Huber, Madison High School, San Antonio 78217
- 15—Bill Schuetz, Gregory-Portland High School, Gregory 78359

Conference AA

- 10—Joyce Caddell, Jacksboro High School, Jacksboro 76056
- 17—Bennett Hanna, Woodville High School, Woodville 75979
- 20—Tom Golson, Sealy I.S.D., Sealy 77474
- 24—Carolyn Johnson, Burnet High School, Burnet 78611
- 27—Ted Dockery, Bandera High School, Bandera 78003
- 28—Frank Harmier, Hondo High School, Hondo 78861

Conference A

- 2—Ethelyn Grady, Clarendon High School, Clarendon 79226
- 3—Dee Williams, Vega High School, Vega 79092

- 5—Kenneth Crouch, O'Donnell High School, O'Donnell 79351
- 9—Richard McReavy, Reagan High School, Big Lake 76932
- 19—Gene King, Spring Hill I.S.D., Longview 75605
- 21—Georg Anna Gray, Tatum High School, Tatum 75691
- 25—Raymond Young, Evadale High School, Evadale 77615
- 29—Melvin Martin, Lackland High School, San Antonio 78236
- 30—Mary Harper, Dilley High School, Dilley 78017

Conference B

- 9—Max Dickerson, Greenwood High School, Midland 79701
- 12—Higinia Pena, San Elizario High School, San Elizario 79549
- 13—Troy Gauntt, Rochester I.S.D., Rochester 79544
- 14—Howard L. Neeb, Windthorst I.S.D., Windthorst 76389
- 24—Jerry Leinart, Region X Educational Service Center, Greenville 75401
- 31—Edwin G. McAdams, Leon I.S.D., Jewett 75846
- 33—Virginia Brack, Colmesneil I.S.D., Colmesneil 75938
- 36—Marjorie Allen, Texas School for the Blind, Austin 78756
- 37—Thomas Richey, Utopia I.S.D., Utopia 78884

UIL session set during TETA convention

The single UIL critic judge workshop scheduled this year is during the annual convention of the Texas Educational Theatre Association, January 21, February 1 and 2 at the North Park Inn and Southern Methodist University in Dallas.

All sections of TETA (College/University, Community Junior College, Secondary School, Child Drama and Community Theatre) will convene along with the Texas section of USITT.

The critic judging workshop is set for 9 a.m. Saturday, February 2, in the North

Park Inn ballroom. The workshop will serve to certify new OAP judges and allow those previously listed to renew certification. Only eleven judges listed have not attended a workshop in the past five years. They must renew for continued listing in 1980-81. A listing of new judges will be published in February.

Prospective accredited critic judges for the one-act contest must have a minimum of 36 college semester hours of drama/theatre courses or the equivalent in professional training and experience in educational theatre. Public school ad-

ministrators and/or teachers are not eligible and the executive committee must pass individually on the qualifications of each applicant.

Prospective judges and Drama Directors interested in the judging workshop and demonstration provided by two Dallas area high schools and one of the top judges in Texas should plan to attend. Contact Dr. Charley Helfert, Theatre Division, Southern Methodist University, Dallas 75275 or Lynn Murray, state drama director, UIL for convention program details.