

DeWitt Reddick: Pioneer scholastic journalist dies

Dr. DeWitt C. Reddick, who pioneered scholastic journalism in Texas while teaching generations of journalists at the University of Texas at Austin, died August 22 at his Austin home following a lengthy illness.

Dr. Reddick, 76, founded the Interscholastic League Press Conference (ILPC) in the late 1920s and served as its unpaid director for 22 years. He was instrumental in the development of the UIL journalism contest and an avid UIL supporter. He retired on May 31, 1974 but continued teaching one course during the following academic year. On May 31, 1975, he retired completely from his teaching post at the University, where he had been on the faculty since 1927.

His former students include Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, former First Lady of the U.S.; Liz Carpenter, Assistant Secretary for public affairs in the U.S. Department of Education; Walter Cronkite, veteran CBS newscaster; and Bill Moyers, also a prominent television newsman.

Even in retirement, Dr. Reddick remained active as an author, consultant and speaker. At his death, he had two books ready for publication, a revision of his widely used "The Mass Media and the School Newspaper" and "Journalism Exercise and Resource Book."

In 1979, he published "Wholeness and Renewal in Education" and in 1978 "Books

and Monographs by U.T. Journalism Exes."

His articles also had appeared in such periodicals as Presbyterian Survey, Liberal Education, Community College Journalist, Texas Press Messenger, and School Press Review.

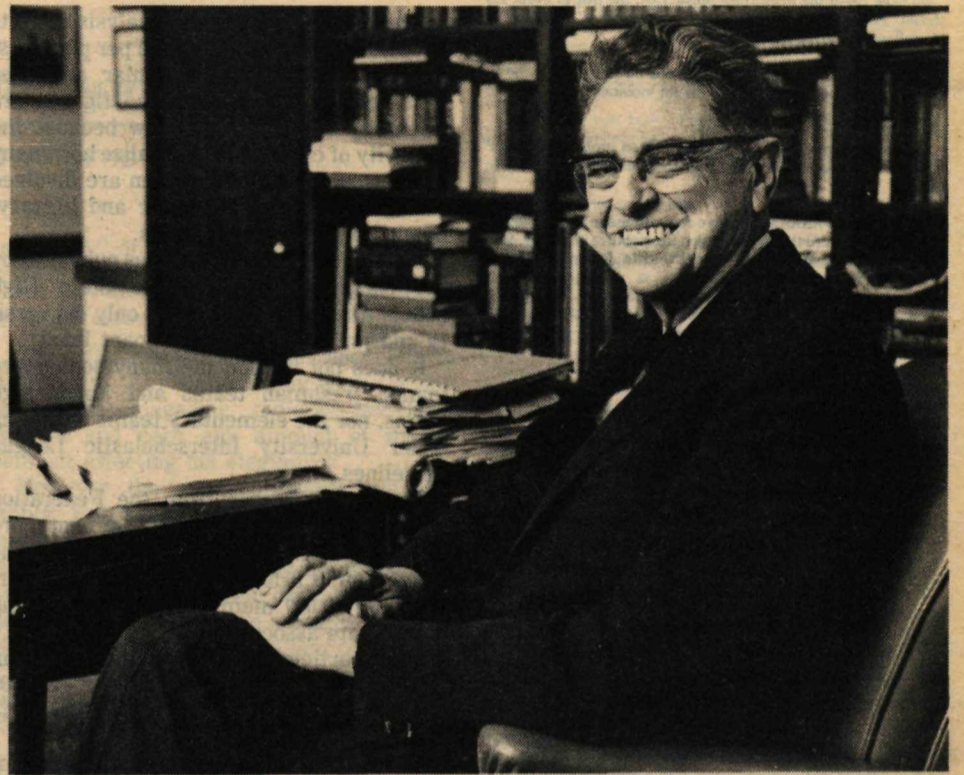
In addition, he had received the top honors from virtually every existing national scholastic journalism association: The Gold Key Award from Columbia Scholastic Press Association; the Carl Towley Award of the Journalism Education Association; the Pioneer Award from the National Scholastic Press Association; and the Hall of Fame Award from Future Journalists of America.

Known as one of the University's most effective teachers, Dr. Reddick also held a number of administrative posts. He was the first dean of the College of Communication, which was formed in 1965, having served as director of the School of Journalism, 1956-59.

While on leave from UT in 1969-70, he served as dean of the University of Tennessee college of communications.

Dr. Reddick was born July 30, 1904 in Savannah, Ga. He completed bachelor's and master's degrees at Texas and earned the Ph.D. degree at the University of Missouri.

He is survived by his wife, Marjorie; two children, Dr. Byran DeWitt Reddick of Olivet, Mich., and Mrs. Alichia Helton of Austin, and three grandchildren.



University of Texas photo

Dr. DeWitt Reddick, ILPC founder, scholastic press pioneer and teacher par excellence, died August 22.

Alternative to transfer rule offered

A committee appointed to review Article VII, Sec. 13 — the controversial one-year transfer rule — voted to recommend to the Legislative Council that its place on the referendum ballot in the April of 1981 a proposal which would extend the senior transfer option to grades nine, 10 and 11.

The committee of school administrators, educational association leaders and state legislators met in Austin, May 18, at the request of Dr. Bailey Marshall, UIL director.

The proposal, if passed by majority vote of the member schools, would require that transfers be approved by the receiving district executive committees, that the parents of the transfer student sign a statement that the move was not made for athletic purposes, and that the sending school concurs that no recruitment or undue pressures were involved.

Th transfer proposal would also pertain to all sports. Currently, students changing school are ineligible for varsity football and basketball for one year, with an exception of students moving with their parents their

(Please turn to page 8, TRANSFER)

Implications puzzling

Camp rule tangled in legal snarl

Legal questions concerning the fate of the summer camp rule remain unanswered.

The rule, which declared ineligible students in grades nine, 10 and 11 who attended specialized basketball, football and volleyball training camps, was declared unconstitutional July 18 by U. S. Dist. Judge George E. Cire of Houston.

"We have asked the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans to hold Judge Cire's ruling in abeyance until our appeal can be heard," Dr. Bailey Marshall, League director, said. "We've not heard whether the request will be granted, though we expect some ruling at any moment."

Cire's ruling in the case of Alex and Larry Harris, sons of Del Harris, coach of the Houston Rockets of the National Basketball Association, does not mean that youngsters attending camps are immune from disciplinary action.

"If the stay is granted, attending a summer camp could jeopardize the student's eligibility," Dr. Bill Farney, athletic director, said. "Otherwise, if the stay is denied, as far as we know, the rule is

lifted until our appeal has been refused or granted."

Meanwhile, UIL officials are concerned with the implications the ruling might have. Every state association have rules governing off-season conduct, as do the NCAA and professional associations.

"We are concerned first with controlling pressure on kids to attend camps," Dr. Marshall said. "Second, we are concerned with the inequities developed as a result of family income. Some of the lower income athletes will be excluded from attending, purely on a monetary basis."

"These camps are not cheap," he said. "You may claim that students can work for the money to attend but the latest youth unemployment figures, notably among minorities, are grim."

To further complicate the situation, some students have access to local camps while others do not, Marshall said. Some camps recruit outstanding players.

"If a camp paid an athlete's tuition and if

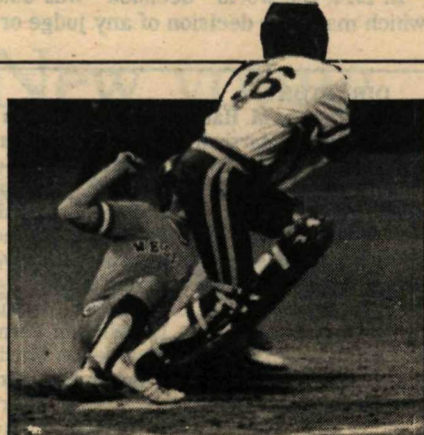
the fact were discovered, it could cost the athlete his eligibility for violating the amateur rules," Marshall said.

"Finally, the ruling has serious implications on our overall athletic, music and academic/literary program," he added. "If, as Judge Cire has ruled, schools cannot enforce this rule, then other rules which are in effect during the summer months are in danger."

Marshall pointed to rules prohibiting League participants from taking college courses in preparation for the academic contests as a prime example.

"If we can't restrict their summer activities, then who's to say they can't conduct organized drills the entire summer," he said.

"The camp rule protected students from undue community and coaching pressures. It has been reviewed each year since its adoption and the majority of the state's superintendents as well as other educational groups have felt it to be in the best interest of the athletes to retain the rule."



For openers

Welcome back!

That double-take was unnecessary. This is The Leaguer. We've got a new look, one we hope you'll like. This format, we feel, will allow us to give you the best information in the most attractive package. So, without further ado . . . read on. And by the way, welcome back!

Batters and such

Baseball champions were crowned in each of the five conferences last May, concluding on of the most exciting tournaments in UIL history. For full tournament results, including all-tourney selections, turn to page 7.

Also

Opinion	page 2
Journalism	page 3
Music	page 4
Drama	page 5
Sports	page 6-7
Etcetera	page 8

Official notices

YORKTOWN
The District 31-A executive committee has placed Yorktown ISD on probation in football for the 1980-81 school year for violation of Rule 24 of the Football Plan.

ESTACADO (Lubbock)
Estacado High School, Lubbock, has been placed on probation in baseball for 1980-81 for violation of Article VIII, Section 10.

MUSIC
On page 150 of the Prescribed Music List, the title of event 433 should read "Miscellaneous String Ensembles" instead of Miscellaneous String Solos.

JUNCTION
Junction High School has been placed on probation in boys' basketball for the 1980-81 school year for violation of the Athletic Code.

SAN DIEGO
San Diego High School has been placed on probation in boys' basketball for the 1980-81 school year for violation of the Athletic Code.

LINCOLN (Port Arthur)
The District 22-AAAAA executive committee has placed Lincoln High School Port Arthur on probation for violation of Rule 9, Sec. G. of the Basketball Plan; violation by girls' junior varsity.

JEFFERSON (Port Arthur)
The District 22-AAAAA executive committee has placed Thomas Jefferson High School on probation for violation of Rule 9, Section G of the Basketball Plan; violation by girls' junior varsity.

PICTURE MEMORY
The following errors have been noted on the student-size picture purchased from Texas School Pictures, San Antonio: "Annunciation" is misspelled.

The artist's name should read as follows: "van Eyck."
In both cases, the Picture Memory Bulletin Official List is correct.

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.

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.

MUSIC LIST
The following corrections of the Prescribed Music List should be noted: Page 25, English Horn Solos, Class I, Handel, Concerto in g minor, SMC.

JUNCTION
The State Executive Committee has placed Junction High School on probation in boys' basketball for one year for violation of the Athletic Code.

C&CR CHANGE
Item k, page 23 of the Constitution and Contest Rules should read: "Items 'f' and 'h' of Article VIII, Section 14 apply in this rule."

Cost of extracurricular activities much lower than one might think

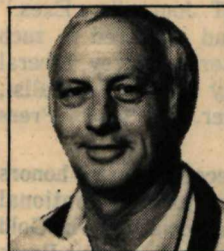
Mathematicians or cost analysis experts have not as yet calculated the per pupil cost for high school extracurricular activities participation. If an when the figures are released, it will be quite low because the majority of citizens do not realize how many of our young men and women are involved the school's many academic and literary, music and athletic programs.

The majority of the statistics published by the National Federation of State High School Associations, includes only the varsity and junior varsity participant level.

It does not include the many sophomore teams, freshman teams and junior high teams, nor the elementary teams operating under University Interscholastic League guidelines.

The latest release from the Federation shows that an impressive 13.2 per cent more participants have been involved in "The Other Half of Education" since the 1979 survey. The 20,000 member schools belonging to the state associations have a total of 6.4 million participants. The major gain is in girls' activities: 2,083,040 girls and 4,367,000 boys are involved in the interscholastic sports programs alone.

In Texas, it almost staggers the imagination to review the participation figures. More than 41,400 boys played football last year. Some 25,200 boy and 22,800 girls are



Director's corner By Bailey Marshall

participating in basketball. More than 31,000 boys and 23,000 girls will run track this spring. And 15,000-plus boys will play spring baseball.

Of course, there are the other sports, such as volleyball, which attracted close to 20,000 girls; swimming (3,000-plus boys, 2,500 girls); tennis (10,000-plus boys and girls); golf (8,000 boys, 4,000 girls); and cross country (500-plus boys and girls).

In the music program, a whopping 215,000 students took part in band and orchestra. Approximately 71,000 participated in choral and 39,000 in the music solo competition.

Participation in academic and literary contests is equally impressive: number sense, 55,000; spelling, 80,000; journalism, 24,000; one-act play, 20,000; picture memory, 25,000; science, 22,500; slide rule, 20,000; shorthand, 15,000; typing, 16,000; and story telling, 12,500.

In the speech activities, 18,000 elementary and junior high students participated in oral reading. On the junior high and high school level, 5,000 took part in debate, 17,500 in informative speaking, 15,000 in persuasive speaking, 17,500 in poetry interpretation, and 15,000 in prose reading.

It all adds up to a lot of young people participating in high school extracurricular programs. Some adults may think these programs cost a lot of money for our schools.

The total cost may well be in the hundreds of thousands of dollars for the state but when divided the total number of participants, the actual cost is diminutive. It is quite a bargain for today's economics. The best adult investment we can make is in our young people today, because it's an investment in the future of our nation.

Quick shots

State executive committee set-up proven effective

In 1910, the public schools, through the Texas State Teachers Association, came to the University of Texas to ask the university to sponsor a forensics league for its students. The University administration studied the proposition and decided this would be an outstanding extension of their services to the students, schools and communities.

In 1913, school people asked UT to sponsor track and field. At that time, no central organization, and no rules or regulations existed. Therefore over-age students, graduates and other ineligible were competing. Again the University agreed.

As other sports and other activities were added, the governance of the League changed. Originally, the rules and regulations

were made by the University staff and executive committee. When the program grew much of the governance was turned over to the schools. In 1915, rules were made by delegates from the schools in a delegate assembly at the state meets in the spring. For the past 40 years, the schools or their representatives on the Legislative Council have made all the rules and regulations.

The majority of the judicial decisions are made by the schools' administrators. There are relatively few cases (less than one percent) that are heard by the State Executive Committee, which is a committee of the University of Texas at Austin faculty and staff members. This committee also issues official interpretations of the rules.

Some occasionally wonder why the State Executive Committee is not composed of school personnel. This is a legitimate question. This committee could be public school personnel, if so desired by the schools. Most people who know and understand the League program will agree that the State Executive Committee is a very effective group, largely due to their objectivity.

Also, they are in Austin and do not have to travel and suffer loss of time which would occur if they were from schools throughout the state. This group works very closely with the Legislative Council members and the schools regarding the intent of the rules when they issue official interpretations. As long as the rule or intent of the rule is not a

violation of state law, they will interpret the rule as proposed by the schools.

So, what we have is a service organization that is sponsored by the University of Texas at Austin with the members of the organization governing their activities. This service by the University has been appreciated by the schools and the program has continued to flourish over the years. It has become the largest program of its type in the world and considered one of the best.

Contest conduct rests on judge's complete control

Since its inception, the UIL would not hear disputes concerning the selection of judges and officials for contests. It was necessary for the competing schools to agree on judges and officials, and, once agreed on, their selection could not be the basis of a protest.

In 1914, the word "decision" was added, which made the decision of any judge or of-

ficial in any contest final and indisputable, the theory being that once competitors agree upon officials each party is 50 percent responsible for his or her decisions.

In 1916, the schools passed a rule to the effect that the act of beginning a contest with an official constitutes agreement. This rule was passed to side-track the endless and futile wrangles of disputants who claimed they had not agreed to a certain official.

Games and contests cannot be conducted in an orderly manner unless the officials are given complete autonomy. If an umpire calls a strike, it is a strike even if the ball hits the plate. If judges rank a debate team first, that is the rank regardless what the audience or coaches have to say.

Officials may make mistakes, but most will correct those mistakes at the time if they are mistakes. They are accused of mistakes many more times than they actually make a mistake, due to the bias of the two teams or individuals competing. Think what would happen if every time someone disagreed with a decision, a committee would have to hear the complaint and make a ruling. Would you do this during the contest? If not, how would reversing a call affect the total outcome of the game? How many other calls would be protested from that game or contest?

You can see the problems would never end.

DIRECTORY

- State Executive Committee: Dr. Thomas M. Hatfield, chairman, Lynn F. Anderson, Dr. William Farney, Dr. Bailey Marshall, Dr. Lynn W. McGraw, Betty Thompson, Dr. Jesse J. Villarreal, Dr. Byron F. Fullerton.
Legislative Council: Jack Johnson, chairman; Bill Vardeman, vice chairman; Ed Irons, Ralph Poteet, Carter Lomax, C. N. Boggess, Gordon Cockerham, Glen Pearson, J. C. McClesky, Don Whitt, Bill Farmer, Kenneth Flory, Roy Dodds, Jack Frost, Jerry Gideon, Eugene Stoever, James McLeroy, Burton Hurley, James Worsham and James Kile.
Director Dr. Bailey Marshall
Director of Athletics Dr. William Farney
Director of Music Dr. Nelson Patrick
Director of Journalism Bobby Hawthorne
Director of Drama Lynn Murray
Director of Activities Barbara Puckett



The Leaguer

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Dr. Bailey Marshall Editor
Robert Hawthorne Managing Editor

Get out of that rut: Redesign today

On review

Stalking The Feature Story

By William H. Ruehlmann

The typical high school feature story is a superficial flossing of an over-weight topic. Rarely does it capture the excitement of its subject and in many cases, it reels off into a mundane prattling of unrelated facts.

Ruehlmann's book could change all that. An award-winning writer himself, Ruehlmann uses example after example to drive home the need for focus and purpose, form and vision. His chapter on style, grammar and diction is excellent. And he provides a wealth of information on collecting information, writing the attention-grabbing lead, and developing the story into a piece that rocks the reader.

Probably the best book on the subject ever. Must reading for yearbook copywriters and editors.

Writer's Digest Books, 9933 Alliance Road, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45242.

Editing in the Electronic Era

By Martin L. Gibson

A longtime ILPC supporter and friend, Dr. Gibson has written "the" book on editing in the '80s. With the growing influence of the electronic gadgetry in the professional newsroom and the classroom, the text is especially relevant. Chapter one introduces the student to the video display terminal, or VDT, as well as other electronic services. He discusses in a light, crisp way the effect of these new systems on the newsroom.

Though written for the professional reporter/editor, or the student aspiring to that level, the text's chapter on copy editing (Trimming the Fat), headline writing and layout are superb. And Dr. Gibson has some interesting comments on the demise of the English language, the ramifications on the journalistic community, the need for improved grammatical skills, and the nuances of attribution.

Recommended reading for advisers and students alike.
Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa 50010.

Photography for Student Publications

By Carl Vandermeulen

Tired of grainy, blurred snapshots that have little if anything to do with photojournalism? Read this book. It'll help.

Vandermeulen has written a textbook specifically for the high school photographer, and outlines the problems inherent in the scholastic newspaper or yearbook situation. He explains the basics of photography — shooting, developing and printing — so that even an inexperienced photographer can improve his work immediately.

The text is packed with photos and illustrations, and written in an easy-to-understand manner. Mandatory reading for every member of your publications staff, whether they've ever held a camera or not.

Middleburg Press, Box 166, Orange City, Iowa, 51041.

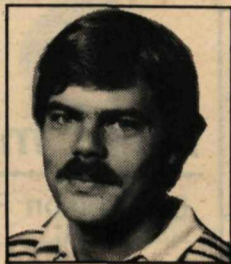
Law and the Student Press

By George E. Stevens and John B. Webster

Making sense out of the tangled world of student publications is a hefty task but Webster and Stevens do just that in this excellent text. Examined are the landmark cases which lay the foundation for the freedoms the student press should, although do not always, enjoy. The text also does a fine job differentiating the freedoms enjoyed by college publications, public high schools and private high schools — as well as the differences between public high schools and junior high schools.

Other chapters look at libel, obscenity, contempt, copyright, access to information, off-campus distribution and selected problems. Special attention is given to the precarious position advisers assume when administrators and students clash over First Amendment rights.

Advisers and students need a basic knowledge of publication freedoms. This text can help and is highly recommended.
Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa 50010.



Scholastic journalism

By Bobby Hawthorne

features but only when the face communicates the mood or emotion of the article. Typefaces should never be used capriciously and it is a mistake to mix three or four faces simply because they're available.

What about your layout? Are you taking advantage of horizontal or modular layout? No doubt a horizontal flow increases readability and enhances the page's appearance. Since one story is never wrapped around another, the reader has no problem following the flow of the story. Modular layout eliminates the confusion stemming from photo/copy placement. The photo, in a modular scheme, is always placed relative to its accompanying headline and copy.

Finally, consider packaging short item articles. Rather than sprinkling those one to six inch stories throughout the publication, package them into one, easy-to-find, horizontal unit. The package may consume up to one full page or as little as a quarter page, but should maintain a rectangular shape.

Also, there must be a standing sig to identify the page or unit as briefs.

Consistency in the headline schedule within the package is essential. All heads should be 14, 18 or 24 points and either two or three lines. With the 14 and 18 point heads, you might want to use the three line head. Use full headlines rather than labels, such

as "FTA" or "Band".

We'll be discussing each of these in detail in future issues.

The UIL amateur rule does not apply to journalism. Any student may work for any newspaper, magazine, radio or television station and earn any amount of money without affecting his eligibility.

However, the League's awards rule does apply. For example, if a student were to participate in a journalism contest sponsored by a professional daily newspaper and were to receive valuable consideration for his participation, then he could be ruled ineligible for the UIL journalism contest.

Article XVI, Section I of the Constitution and Contest Rules states, "This rule shall not be interpreted to prohibit the acceptance of symbolic awards such as medals and cups as tokens of achievement to contestants in meets or tournaments, provided the awards are made by the organization conducting the meet or tournament."

While students cannot accept cash awards or other valuable consideration, it is permissible for a nonschool source to send scholarship funds to a college or university which would be awarded to the student upon his registration at that college or university (Article XVI, Section 2).

The rule of thumb is not to accept prizes unless you check with your superintendent or principal, director, said.

As you can see, the Leaguer has been redesigned. This makes the third time in 65 years, the second in three years.

Oddly enough, there was no great trauma associated with the redesign process. Traditionalists didn't grasp their hearts and feign cardiac arrest when we tossed out the broadsheet in favor of the tabloid two years ago. Nor did they fuss when we completed the recent facelift.

In fact, most readers actually liked the change, which gets around to this point: Why not redesign your publication?

"But we've always done it this way!"

So that's your excuse, is it? Well, it won't fly. With the plethora of attractive typefaces available, there is no excuse for a nameplate set in Old English or Goudy Text. A Zelek, Eras, Szymie or Optima among others are eye-catching faces which blend well in the overall design scheme.

So, if your flag is set in Old English, resting on a smorgasborg of rising runs, setting moons, baying dogs and charging Lions, then it's time to clean house. The nameplate should contain the name of the publication, the date, volume numbers and name of the school. Dump the fancy artwork.

Next, look at your headline schedule. It should be a typeface that blends well with the design face, which will appear in the nameplate, folios, standing headlines and special elements. Most staffs prefer to blend a sans serif design face with a serif headline, or vice versa. In the professional press, there is a slight trend towards using one typeface throughout. The Suffolk County News in New York, redesigned last year with the help of Dr. Mario Garcia of Syracuse University, uses Microstyle Bold in the nameplate and design elements, and Microstyle Medium for the headlines.

The result is an attractive, consistent presentation of material.

Decorative typefaces are used for special

Help wanted: Inexperienced writers need coaches' assistance to produce timely, entertaining sports section

By BOBBY HAWTHORNE

Director of Journalism

Dear Coach:

I have a favor to ask of you. It's for a friend, a sports reporter for the high school newspaper there. He desperately needs your help.

My friend has decided to convert the sports section of the publication from a rehash of the obvious to one that enlightens, informs and entertains its readers. The move was long in coming. For years, journalism associations and scholastic press experts have denounced sports sections as dull and trite mimickings of the games played two weeks earlier.

Few if any of the elements of news found their way into these historical yarns, which served primarily as a pat-on-the-back in victory and apologies or worse in defeat. The major problem stems from the publication's two-week production schedule. By the time a game summary article is published, all interested parties know the score, who punched over paydirt for six and all the glorious details. Not exactly scoop material. At least, not in the journalistic sense of the word, anyway.

Fortunately, all this seems to be changing. Sports reporters are now digging for the story behind the game, emphasizing the human interest angle. This is where you come in. During the season, my friend will

be coming to you with questions, questions and more questions. He'll want to know about the game just played, the game next week, the players and the season as a whole.

And these will be intelligent questions, rather than the insipid "Are you glad you won?" queries.

You — the coach — must keep in mind that these young people are beginners, as prone to mistake as a sophomore quarterback. Odds are, the very thought of interviewing the head coach or athletic director scares the daylight out of them, especially if they perceive that person to be less than

enthusiastic about the interview. In short a snarl or unkind word and they'll faint right out.

Be patient with them. Understand that they're coming to you at our prodding in an effort to make the publication the best it can be.

Be honest with them. They're young but they know a snow job when it hits them. I was once a spots writer myself and recall having a coach drain himself in an effort to convince me that a 45-7 win was nowhere near the landslide it appeared and that they were fortunate to have won at all. You bet, I

Students attending the ILPC spring convention best spend their time in instructional sessions.

With that in mind, the ILPC student officers voted unanimously to abandon the business meetings, traditionally held the Friday of the convention. Adopted instead was a balloting process which calls for nominations and voting via the mail system.

"The business meetings required time that students should have been spending learning to improve their publications," said Suzanne Huber, ILPC president. "I think most schools agree. Last spring, participation in the business meetings was extremely low."

Huber and other officers, vice president Frank Jannuzi of Austin High, Austin, and

remember thinking as he prattled on and on.

Above all, remember that these are high school students, ranging in age from 15 to 18. They are students and mistakes will be made. Hopefully, they will be technical rather than judgement errors. The advisers will drill into them the concepts of comprehensive, accurate and fair reporting.

Of course, all this has its advantages for you. Your team will receive the type coverage it deserves and you're going to find that my friends can and will be just as much your friends.

secretary Regina Leal of Seguin, met with ILPC director Bobby Hawthorne in June to discuss strategy and goals for the 1980-81 year, and specifically the election process.

"Two advantages of the new voting setup: Greater participation in the voting process and it frees delegates during the convention," said Hawthorne. "I think also it places the emphasis on qualification rather than appearance or personality."

Deadline for submitting nominations is midnight, November 24. Nominees must submit a campaign statement not to exceed 100 words, outlining his goals, suggestions and other comments concerning the ILPC convention and program.

New voting process gets green light

Price of breaking rules high

By Nelson G. Patrick
Director of Music

In this column, I want to discuss some rules that have not been followed by the regional officers. Regional failure to follow League rules could result in costly penalties.

One rule that is constantly questioned and broken is that related to late entries. Entries to any League music contest are due 30 days prior to the first day of the contest. The rule states: "The Regional Executive Committee shall not certify entries which are postmarked later than 30 days prior to the first day of the contest."

This is not a discretionary rule. Reasons or excuses for lateness are not acceptable. Failure to have entry blanks, knowledge of contest dates, or ignorance of the rules and regulations are not acceptable excuses. One must plan ahead to meet the entry dates. The only exception to the postmark that I have heard about is when a director handed the entries (after a late night drive) to the contest chairman and received a written receipt. The State Executive Committee accepted the written receipt in lieu of the postmark.

If your entry is late, remember neither the contest chairman nor the executive committee has the authority to help you.

Another rule often broken by the regional officer is that of the Sweepstakes award. This rule clearly states that only high school bands, mixed choirs, and full orchestras, which are parent groups, may receive a Sweepstakes award. This rule eliminates second groups, treble choirs, tenor-bass choirs, and junior high schools and intermediate schools. Only three organizations within a school may receive Sweepstakes trophies. If your school received more than three Sweepstakes trophies the school and the region are in violation of the rule.

If your school organization name fails to appear on the Sweepstakes list please call this office and we will try to ascertain where the mistake occurs.

Have a good year.

TILF:

Foundation to aid more than 269 students attend college this fall

More than 269 Texas students will be attending some 46 colleges and universities this fall, thanks in part of financial assistance from the Texas Interscholastic League Foundation.

This past year, TILF awarded 154 scholarships and renewed 115 more for a combined expenditure of more than \$225,000. Since its inception in 1961, the foundation has awarded more than \$2 million to deserving high school graduates.

"It goes without saying that we are much in debt to the individuals and foundations who have invested their interest and funds in the young people of Texas," Dr. Rhea Williams, TILF secretary, said. "These persons have shown confidence in the extracurricular program of Texas and we feel their investments have paid high dividends."

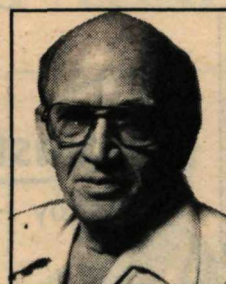
Music is Basic: Those who question this statement should turn the great educational merry-go-round back 35 to 40 years and review the establishment of music as a fully accredited course within the Texas school system. Or they should return to 1838 when music was established first in the schools of Boston and only a few years later throughout the nation.

If this does not convince them, return to Pestalozzi or the early German schools, or the early Jesuit schools, or for that matter, to the schools and universities of the Medieval Europe when several of our great European universities grew out of music schools of cathedrals and monasteries.

The beginning of music in education was even earlier than the Medieval period. Pope Sylvester, 565 A.D. established a Schola Cantorum (singing school), an idea which he borrowed from the Hebrew.

Prior to the Egyptian period and extending well into the Renaissance Period were the Greeks who laid the foundation to education and maintained music as basic curriculum well into the 10th, 11th, and 12th Centuries.

Anthropologists and ethnomusicologists tell us that not yet has a society been discovered without a music. The fact is many



Music matters

By Nelson Patrick

social scientists study the cultures of ancient and primitive societies through their music.

In these early cultures, music was a part of religion, politics, and education — especially astronomy — as well as all phases of culture.

Music is basic to all our social institutions. What would politics (government) be without the unifying reinforcement of patriotic songs: America the Beautiful, God Bless America, We Shall Overcome — state songs — the national Anthem — the list is endless. Is not the emotional reinforcement of all our unity expressing national songs basic?

What would our religion be without its hymns, masses, and operas? In music we

express our most precious and personal feelings toward our religion giving us a feeling of security and freedom to worship our God — this is basic.

Do we teach any subject that is more basic to the well being of the society than music? One needs only to stop and consider or analyze the life around him. Music is interwoven into every fabric of all our social institutions reinforcing the precepts which bind us into a society. There is no way the society could continue on its present level without its music. It is basic, and for music to continue to serve society it must be basic in education where the young of the society are in the processes of becoming members of the social groups.

New music awards rule in effect

By CHARLES SCHWOBEL
Associate Music Director

A new rule limiting participation in contests offering cash or valuables as awards is in effect this year. The rules appearing on Page 8 of the 1980-81 Constitution and Contest Rules reads, "Any person, team, or music organization receiving monetary awards or other valuable consideration as prizes in contests or participating in an interschool contest offering such considerations shall not take part in (music) contests for a 12-month period following participation in such a contest. This rule does not prohibit accepting uniformly prorated rebates or other money given to each school or participant in the contest."

The Interscholastic League constitution provides for educational interschool competition for the amateur. By definition, when cash or valuable consideration is a goal within a contest, that contest is

no longer an amateur event. Therefore, those competing in such events are no longer competing as amateurs, but as professionals. Professional competition is outside the scope of the amateur League contest in the educational setting.

Although the artistic merits of a music contest may allow for placings, the educational merits are diffused when those placings achieve financial importance. It is difficult to assign dollars and cents to place rankings without casting doubt on the educational goals achieved by the non-money winners. In a music event offering valuable consideration for place finishings, those not placing might be considered losers for not "bringing home the bacon."

In any music contest, those that produce the best performance should be recognized for their achievements. But when finances decree their level of success or failure, it is easily construed as educational success or

failure. If we are achieving our educational goals, monetary awards should not be necessary to encourage our students to achieve a higher musical level.

The rule restricting cash awards also includes participation in a contest offering such prizes. A music organization or individual will jeopardize their eligibility by participating in such a contest, regardless of their placing in the event or whether an award was accepted or not. There is no penalty if, after initiating entry in such a contest, the individual or organization does not appear at the event.

The rule does not restrict participation in an event which allows uniform rebates to participants. Rebates can be based on a number of factors, including distance traveled, size of organization, or percentage of travel expenses.

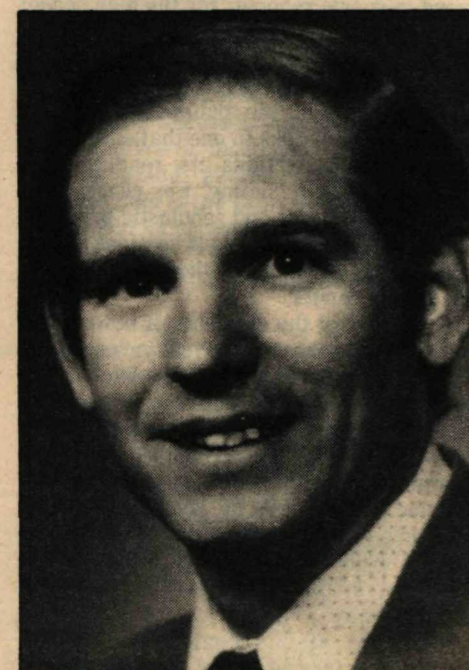
leading Panhandle rancher, is a native of Amarillo and a graduate of Texas Tech University.

Swift and his wife, Georgia, have three daughters, Anne, a sophomore at the University of Texas at Austin; Andrea, a senior at Tascosa High; and Francie, a sixth grader.

TILF scholarships are available to all state meet participants and regional runners-up. Entrants must submit a complete high school transcript and other data no later than May 19 and graduate from high school during the current year.

Students earning eligibility as an underclassman retain eligibility for the grants, even though they do not return to the state meet their senior year.

The scholarships apply only to attendance at an accredited college or university in Texas.



LEON SWIFT
Appointed to TILF Board

Drama

Spring cleaning: Rewriting script sometimes needed to present quality production

The theatre darkens. A shaft of light creates a dust-speckled cone as it travels to the stage. The one-act play contest creates the potential for more than 1,100 such scenes at 200 plus contest sites before the State Meet OAP in May.

Each year, the scene is repeated. Last year more than 1000 schools began. At each re-creation, drama directors anxiously wait for their plays to begin after weeks of planning and rehearsal. Their minds are filled with nervous anticipation. Will the actors remember? Will they keep their cues straight? Will the lights run properly? Will the judge like the play?

What about the audience—which is filled, no doubt, with patrons, partisan proud parents and relatives? Will the moms and dads object to a debatable slang word here and there? Will the contest manager find the material objectionable?

Old popular standbys like *Antic Spring*, *Happy Journey and Riders to the Sea* return year after year and never cause problems. The tried and true have good experiences and many think there are not a lot of things coming off Broadway these days that can be done in OAP.

Contest jitters can be compounded for the director of along (39 minute) or complex play or — oh, yes — one with a little promiscuity and vulgarity that should have been deleted. The times they are a changin'



Educational theatre

By Lynn Murray

'tis true, but not as rapidly on school stages as in real life.

Directors realize that OAP entries don't have to be completely purified, but most are prudent. They know what they can and cannot do in their community. In suburbia, the limitations are different. I get letters each year about contest entries that "make people blush."

Dark of the Moon probably causes more objection from audience members because of the so-called stylized rape scene, but the play has won many times at all levels of competition without the "rape scene" being carried too far. Objectors of one production last year organized to petition a metropolitan school board, yet I received a letter from an audience member that was reportedly objective because he was not a parent, teacher, student or relative to any student in the state of Texas.

His position was strongly stated. "*Dark of the Moon* should have gone to State. The

judge rejected this play because he is a Baptist and thought it made fun of his religion or he was completely irresponsible."

There is always the possibility that someone is going to object to a UIL entry even though all plays are carefully screened. I get letters about plays like *I Never Saw Another Butterfly* or *The Private Life of the Master Race* because some object to Nazi's being portrayed on a high school stage or opening old wounds. It doesn't matter that such plays do things for students educationally.

There are times when a new drama director (Get ready, because we are going to change the term to "theatre director" in keeping with TEA changes.), eager to impress and unknowledgeable about the community, can get into trouble with play selection. The community can blow things out of proportion, but it can be the theatre director's fault for not thinking of the effect.

There are many good plays that are not

suitable to high school students or workable in UIL, but a capable director can clean up anything. Take *Pippin* for example. This story of the son of Charlemagne can be done on a high school stage and in UIL. It is true that Pippin's sexual experiences in the original must be eliminated, but it has been successfully adapted several times in the past few years.

A great many plays have significant meanings for high school students, but they need "cleaning up." In the past few years OAP directors have become excellent playwrights, experienced at the task of adaptation. Production of *Equus*, *Shadow Box*, *The Oldest Living Graduate*, *The Rope Dancers*, *Indians*, *The Basic Training of Pavlo Hummel* and *The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie* are excellent examples.

Tired of adaptation and frustrated at the lack of what they consider suitable material, directors sometimes branch out with their own original creation. Jerome McDonough at Amarillo — Caprock is probably the best known of this group, but original scripts are produced annually in OAP. Some of these custom-created plays make it possible for more minorities than usual to participate in the OAP entry. Try it, you may like the experience. The original approach is unique, but you must start now. The "play" is really the "thing." Quality begins with the script.

Rechannel sorrow into determination to improve

By Carolyn Boone
Stratford High, Houston

Most educators have always stood by the old adage that competition in contests is basically healthy for all involved. From competition emerges leaders and thinkers, lessons of responsibility and self discipline, individualism, the importance of team work, and initiative and creativity. The list goes on.

This learning takes place whether the competitor wins or loses. The winners feel momentary elation that all of the hard work and planning, combined with the environment of the actual moment, paid off. The losing side analyzes the situation and vows to make it all work for them next time. And so it goes, even in UIL theatrical competition.

Having been a member of both sides, winner and loser, I can speak with personal authority. It is a fact that my cast and I work just as hard on a show that wins at succeeding levels as we do with those that lose (or should I say, are not chosen to go on.) The elation of winning would always be my personal choice against the disappointment of losing, of knowing the show will not, in fact, go on. As a human being tied emotionally to a script and a particular cast

of kids, the pain of not winning is very real.

As most of my director friends will concede, we all have particular devices of rationalizing why we were not chosen. It is part of the healing process. This process weaves directly into the making of a vow between this contest and the one next year that we will review all our directing books and make it "better" next year.

Before I make myself out to be some cherub who enjoys turning the other cheek, let me make it plain that I have devilish devices that I practice while attending to my healing: I lament, I get depressed, I scream "we was had," I threaten to resign, I dream of revoking the judge's credentials, I cry, I stamp my feet, and then miraculously it is over, and I learn to live with it and life goes on!

Now while I'm not proud of my private behavior, I do have to admit it exists. Why? Because like every director, I have pride in my work and in my kids and it shocks my sensibilities when someone doesn't agree with me and my emotional commitment. Sound familiar? But then, not everybody can win. Right? That's what makes it a contest and not an exercise. That's what makes the one-act play event competition.

In the vein of revealing truths, I will

plunge into the main reason for my letter. It has come to my attention recently that there are some UIL casts carrying their "healing process" of losing too far. I've heard reports of judges being telephoned at their homes by irate cast members and being told that their decision was not only wrong, but (bleep) wrong. I've heard of judges being harassed by numerous anonymous calls in the middle of the night and of judges being called at their place of employment and being questioned by contest members for their credentials. I've heard of destructive acts taking place at contest sites, of judges being chased in their cars by contest members, of contact being made to judges' employers lambasting them for the judge's decision.

What is this? I cannot believe this could or would come from kids like the talented and sensitive ones I have seen during my six years as a UIL competitor. But I realize after some investigation that this behavior does indeed exist.

I'm ashamed, embarrassed and angry. I can't find any contest situation in my own mind that would justify such actions, but above all, to hear of it being initiated by theatre students overwhelms me. I refuse to believe that any UIL director would sanc-

tion such activity if they knew about it, but obviously some of that good old basic talk about winning and losing needs to be done by us if our kids are even entertaining such malicious thoughts as personally harassing a judge because of disagreement with a decision.

The system of writing a critique of the judge is sufficient if a director feels a need to debate/complain/question a judge's decision. The other choices mentioned previously are totally contemptible. It can do nothing but drive judges away from accepting a position to participate in a UIL happening. If a judge has to weigh the possibility of losing peace of mind and control of his/her private life by entering into a judging position, there is no choice. I wouldn't accept this unappealing challenge either. The list of available judges could eventually deplete until the entire program disintegrated.

I hope all high school directors will join together to squelch overzealous students and channel their energies into a more private and less destructive means of expression. Their disappointment should be directed into a determination to improve next year, rather than misdirecting that unhappiness to the contest judge.

Curtain calls

Murray named to ATA post

Lynn Murray, state drama director, has been chosen president-elect of the American Theatre Association's Secondary School Theatre Association.

He will take office at the ATA's national convention in San Diego in August and become SSTA president in 1981.

Murray, in addition to his work with the League, is associate director for student

teaching in drama at the University of Texas at Austin and was formerly on the UT drama faculty. Since 1970, he has directed the department's Summer Theatre Workshop for high school students.

OAP winners not listed

You will note another break with tradition in this publication. State OAP winners are not listed in this edition. They were published in the May issue of TETA's *Texas Theatre Notes* and can be found in the "Appendices" of the current UIL Constitu-

tion and Contest Rules. I see no reason to duplicate.

Student activities conferences are under way. All theatre directors will be sent a schedule. I hope all of you take advantage of the workshops being offered.

Plan to attend SWTC

I also hope to see many of you at the annual convention of the Southwest Theatre Conference, October 30, 31 and November 1 in Austin. Exciting workshops and programs applicable to public school teachers are being scheduled by program

chair, Kathleen Conlin. Performance of *Charlotte*, starring Uta Hagen and directed by Herbert Berghor are scheduled to highlight the convention.

Mark Medoff, author of *When You Comin Back Red Ryder?* and *Children of a Lesser God*, now on Broadway, will be a featured speaker. *Gin Game*, with Phyllis Thaxter and Larry Gates, will be available to SWTC participants and UT-Austin will produce two plays designed for children.

Make plans to attend SWTC this year. While you're planning, schedule the American Theatre Association convention the second week of August 1980 in Dallas!

Publicity needed for the other half of education

The first annual celebration of National High School Activities Week sponsored by the National Federation of State High School Associations will be September 28-October 4, 1980. During that week, high schools across the nation will promote student involvement and community pride in interscholastic activities. Local communities will be urged to support music, drama, academic, and athletic programs.

Today's economic problems cause local communities to be shocked and concerned over the cost of facilities, equipment, and operations. Perhaps it is time in Texas to inform the public of the sound investment communities make by supporting school activities.

We must educate our public on the merits of UIL participation in 52 different activities. Current studies indicate that in many school districts less than 2.5 per cent of the general fund budget is spent on the school activities program. Local patrons might be more supportive and understanding if we included school activities in the total budget picture on a regular basis instead of waiting until claims are made that these expenditures are financially unsound.

We are constantly bombarded with rhetoric about declining test scores and inadequate secondary educations. Let's combat those charges with some healthy facts relative to the other half of education — competitive school activities.

In a survey of high school graduates who had taken its college admissions test, the American College Testing Service (ACT) compared the value of four factors in predicting the students "success" as adults. Success was measured by self-satisfaction in participation in a variety of community activities two years after graduation from college.

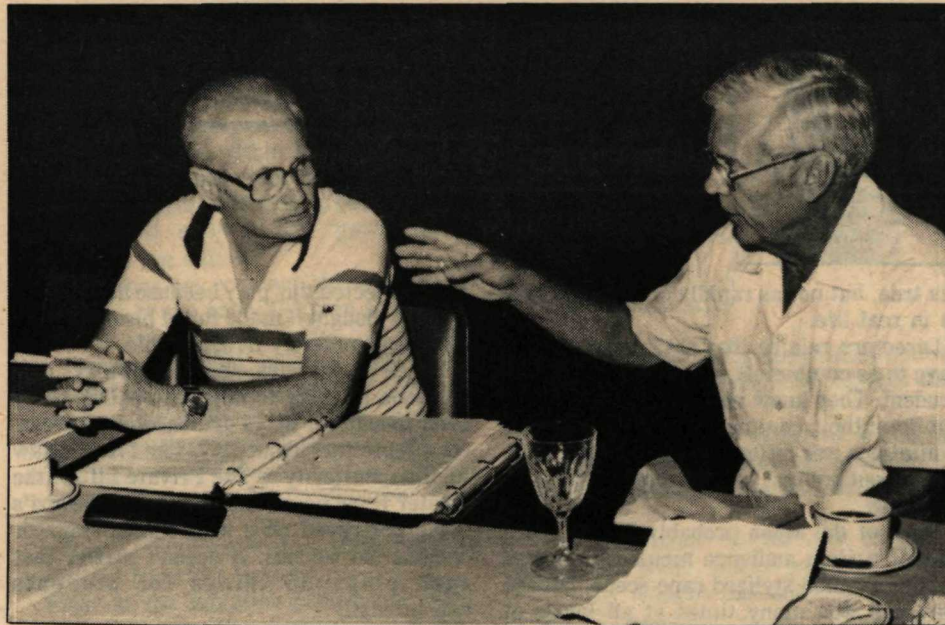


Photo by Bobby Hawthorne

Football officials association director Dotson Lewis (left) and Larry Covin of Van discuss improving relations between schools and officials. The meeting was held during the officials' state convention, held Aug. 13-15 in Houston.

Three of the four factors — high grades in college, high grades in high school and high scores on the ACT test — were found to have no significant predictive value. The only factor which could be used to predict success in community participation in adult life was achievement in "extracurricular" activities.

The College Entrance Examination Board's Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) was also examined for its accuracy in predicting how successful a person might be at a chosen career upon graduation from college. Results indicated that "the SAT's offered virtually no clue to capacity for

significant intellectual or creative contributions in mature life."

The study found that the best predictor for creativity in mature life was a person's performance during youth, in independent, self-sustained ventures. Those youngsters who had many hobbies, interests and jobs, or were active in extracurricular activities, were most likely to be successful in later life. Participation in activities does make better citizens.

Another important factor that is vital to public awareness is that school participation helps keep students in school. A Chicago

study reveals that less than one-tenth of one percent of all dropouts had been involved in school athletics or other activities.

How do we educate the public? By providing good information flavored with local statistics and interest to civic groups, by speech making, school music performances, radio interviews, metro television talk shows, feature newspaper articles, school assemblies, half time shows, and most of all, by displaying our participants.

State champion athletes and coaches share the experience of olympic style medal presentations before large crowds. A state champion speller, debater, or clarinet player fails to receive this kind of recognition.

By highlighting their performances during High School Activities Week, we can give these students and sponsors recognition and involve their parents and friends in the community in school activities. These activities also demonstrate to the entire community that school activities contribute significantly to academic excellence.

Occasionally, the "Me Generation" syndrome afflicts those of us who are involved with school activities, and we become concerned exclusively with "My Activity." Unfortunately, the student athlete, musician, actor, or feature writer suffers the consequences.

As administrators, coaches, and sponsors, we can do more for all of our students when we support and actively promote all school activities — not just the one or two we are involved with. Let's begin by recognizing all school activities and participants as essential. During this special week, make sure that your local community is well informed and aware that the other half of education, school activities, is important and a real asset to your community.

Summer camps: Pressure to attend is the major concern of school people

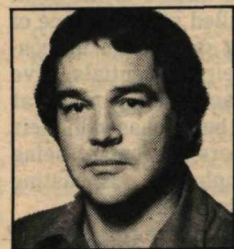
In the past decade, society has paid more attention to the rights and privileges of the individual as one person rather than to the rights of an individual as one group of persons. Increasing pressure by courts have permitted many individuals to do as they please without regard to the group they represent.

Forgotten in this race to insure individual rights are the implications of one person's actions in regards to the overall group. All school officials have a responsibility to act in the best interests of the majority of students. The League is founded on this philosophy.

The summer camp rule, Art. VIII, Sec. 21 states "A student attending a summer camp in football, basketball, or volleyball is ineligible for a period of one year in varsity competition." This rule, as enforced, does not affect junior varsity or junior high programs.

In fact, in most schools throughout Texas, freshmen and sophomores have difficulty making the varsity. We realize there are exceptions to this rule and some exceptional athletes can play varsity ball their sophomore year. In essence, the years affected by the rule have been the junior and senior years in high school. At this age, there is ever increasing pressure for a youngster to excel and even to specialize in a particular athletic activity.

What has been proven by other states and also in Texas is if a youngster is allowed to attend camp, then several things begin to happen: Pressure increases from the peer



Postscripts on athletics

By Bill Farney

group for an athlete to attend summer camp in a particular sport. In some cases, if an athlete participates in more than just one sport, there is pressure for him/her to attend summer camps in more than one sport.

Coaches feel the pressure, especially if the team who defeated them has a large number of students attending summer specialized training camps. Whether or not the camps make any difference is a moot point. The reality is these coaches feel they have a greater chance for success if a number of their youngsters attend summer camps.

The economic factor enters into the picture in that all youngsters cannot afford the tuition for summer camps. Experiences in other states prove that low income and underprivileged youngsters often show up at expensive camps. There is no visible means by which they could afford the tuition. Yet, they end up attending with their tuition and expenses paid by either a college or an individual from within the community. This is a direct violation of the Amateur Code and the spirit of athletics which all states try to enforce.

Traditional summer activities are curtailed because of the pressure of youngsters to attend summer camp.

Youngsters who need to work in the summer to help provide for school expenses are restricted from doing so because of the need they feel to attend camp. Traditional summer activities, which offer a break from the rigid discipline of most school subjects and activities, suffer — hiking, swimming, relaxation, activities with one's family, and other life time recreational sports.

Amateur athletes face tremendous pressures, especially from commercial interests. It is always beneficial to have the name of such a corporation tied in with an outstanding athlete. Often times, advertising is done which brings great benefit to the company and yet places additional burdens and pressure on the young developing athlete.

Students are given a false sense of their own ability. Many of them are told by individuals conducting camps that they have tremendous potential and will be vastly improved once they return to the regular school programs. While summer camps can

provide for improvement in individual athletic skills, there is no concrete evidence that such camps can change an average athlete into a great athlete.

There is often a direct conflict in the coaching philosophy of coaches in the camps and coaches in the local school program. While there is more than one way to accomplish an objective, conflicts have been caused by a youngster not wanting to do things the way the coach at the school teaches his team.

Marginal athletes, or those with marginal ability, are exploited. They are given the impression and the hope they can compete at the college level. This, in many cases, is not true. While we live and hope and want to encourage our youngsters to utilize all of their abilities, it is important not to deliberately mislead a youngster simply because he/she may provide additional income for camps.

Probably the greatest difficulty involved in summer camps is that, as long as we have out-of-season competition rules and out-of-season workout rules limiting the coaches from public schools from working with their own youngsters in camps, the college and professional players and coaches are the ones who benefit financially from the camps.

Camps are not evil. People are not inherently evil. What becomes evil is when undue pressure is placed on youngsters at the expense of a well-rounded education and overall development they obtain from a varied activity background.

A tournament to remember

Pearland's Smajstrla, Waskom shine in boys' baseball championships

In a tournament that featured almost everything, one player and one team stood out.

Junior shortstop Craig Smajstrla collected six hits in eight trips to the plate, which included a double, triple and home run, and drove in three runs in leading the Pearland Oilers to the Conference AAAA state baseball championship, June 5-6 in Austin.

But Pearland was not the team of the day. That honor went to tiny Waskom, located just across the Texas/Louisiana line east of Marshall. In two days, the Wildcats pounded in 24 runs and didn't give up a one to capture the Conference A title. In an awesome display of hitting and pitching, the 'Cats collected 21 hits while giving up only four. Against Falls City in the championship game, they rolled up 13 runs in the first three innings.

Elsewhere, Colmesneil tore off a chunk of revenge, whipping Palmer 8-0 in the Conference B championship. A year earlier, Palmer edged the Bulldogs 6-3 for the first B title ever.

Linden-Kildare scored two runs in the top of the seventh inning to nip La Grange, 8-7, for the Conference AA crown. The Tigers were forced to rally from a 3-0 deficit in the fourth, and a 7-6 deficit in the seventh.

Similarly, Austin Westlake scored two runs in the top of the eighth, then survived a late rally, to edge defending AAA champion DeSoto, 11-10. DeSoto jumped to a first inning 6-2 lead, but the Chaparrals chipped in three runs in the second to move back within striking distance.

Pearland rolled up a 9-0 lead going into the bottom of the sixth, when Roosevelt took advantage of several Oiler miscues to push across its only runs of the evening. The Oilers snuffed the rally in the seventh to win their first baseball championship ever.

In the semifinal rounds (Conference B), Palmer beat Johnson City, 5-2, Colmesneil nipped Windthorst, 2-1; (Conference A), Falls City blanked New Diana, 6-0, Waskom booted Pottsboro, 11-0; (Conference AA), La Grange defeated Aledo, 6-1, Linden-Kildare shut out Crockett, 6-0; (Conference

AAA), Westlake blasted Snyder, 10-3, DeSoto nudged Wharton, 5-2; (Conference AAAA), Pearland slapped Carrollton Turner, 8-4, San Antonio Roosevelt clipped Houston Cypress Creek, 4-3.

Conference AAAA

District Winners: 1. El Paso Austin; 2. El Paso Eastwood; 3. Amarillo Caprock; 4. Lubbock Coronado; 5. Abilene Cooper; 6. Carrollton Turner; 7. Fort Worth Arlington Heights; 8. Arlington Houston; 9. Irving; 10. Garland North Garland; 11. Dallas Jefferson; 12. Dallas Kimball; 13. Richardson Lake Highlands; 14. Texas Arkansas Texas; 15. Round Rock; 16. Houston Cypress Creek; 17. Houston Spring Branch; 18. Houston Sharpstown; 19. Houston Scarborough; 20. Houston Milby; 21. Houston Aldine; 22. Nederland; 23. Pasadena Dobie; 24. Pearland; 25. Victoria; 26. Austin Crockett; 27. Corpus Christi Moody; 28. McAllen; 29. San Antonio Harlandale; 30. San Antonio Marshall; 31. San Antonio Burbank; 32. San Antonio Roosevelt.

Regional Winners: Pearland, Carrollton Turner, San Antonio Roosevelt, Houston Cypress Creek.

State Winner: Pearland.

Conference AAA

District Winners: 1. Lubbock Estacado; 2. Monahans; 3. Snyder; 4. Weatherford; 5. Azle; 6. DeSoto; 7. Mount Pleasant; 8. Jacksonville; 9. Bridge City; 10. Brenham; 11. Waco; 12. Austin Westlake; 13. San Antonio Madison; 14. Wharton; 15. Gregory Gregory-Portland; 16. Falfurrias.

Regional Winners: Wharton, DeSoto, Austin Westlake, Snyder.

State Winner: Austin Westlake.

Conference AA

District Winners: 1. Fabens; 2. Bye; 3. Kermit; 4. Bye; 5. Justin Northwest; 6. Aledo; 7. Bye; 8. Frisco; 9. Canton; 10. Bye;

11. Whitehouse; 12. Bye; 13. Powderly North Lamar; 14. Linden Linden-Kildare; 15. Woodville; 16. Bye;

17. Bye; 18. Port Arthur Austin; 19. Willis; 20. Sealy; 21. Crockett; 22. Waco LaVega; 23. Cameron; 24. Pflugerville; 25. La Grange; 26. Bye; 27. Bandera; 28. Castroville Medina Valley; 29. Yoakum; 30. George West; 31. Zapata; 32. Port Isabel.

Regional Winners: Linden Linden-Kildare, Crockett, La Grange, Aledo.

State Winner: Linden Linden-Kildare.

Conference A

District Winners: 1. Bye; 2. Bye; 3. Junction; 4. Bye; 5. Clifton; 6. Hubbard; 7. Boyd; 8. Pottsboro; 9. Nevada Community; 10. Bye; 11. Leonard; 12. Bye; 13. Frankston; 14. Alto; 15. Diana New Diana; 16. Bye;

17. Ore City; 18. Bye; 19. Waskom; 20. Bye; 21. Huntington; 22. Shepherd; 23. Bye; 24. Bremond; 25. Evadale; 26. Bye; 27. Shiner; 28. Temple Academy; 29. La Vernia; 30. Bye; 31. Falls City; 32. Riviera.

Regional Winners: Pottsboro, Waskom, Falls City, Diana New Diana.

State Winner: Waskom.

Conference B

District Winners: 1. Bye; 2. Bye; 3. Follett; 4. Mobeetie; 5. Windthorst; 6. Paradise; 7. Eola; 8. Peaster; 9. Collinsville; 10. Bye; 11. Prosper; 12. Trenton; 13. Bye; 14. Petty West Lamar; 15. Gilmer Harmony; 16. Palmer;

17. Bye; 18. Covington; 19. Corsicana Mildred; 20. Jewett Leon; 21. Woden; 22. Groveton Centerville; 23. Colmesneil; 24. Livingston Big Sandy; 25. Iola; 26. Fayetteville; 27. Salado; 28. Johnson City; 29. Seguin Navarro; 30. D'Hanis; 31. Bye; 32. San Isidro.

Regional Winners: Colmesneil, Windthorst, Palmer, Johnson City.

State Winner: Colmesneil.

Champions dominate all-tourney selections

Pearland's Craig Smajstrla, whose six hits in eight trips to the plate lead the Oilers to the 1980 Conference AAAA boys baseball championships, joined teammate John Dempsey as the only unanimous selections on the AAAA all-tournament team.

Smajstrla, who hit above a .700 per cent clip throughout the playoffs, slammed in one home run, a double and a triple while Dempsey, the Oiler's outstanding junior pitcher, worked the full seven innings against San Antonio Roosevelt in the finals, giving up three hits, three balls and four runs.

Other members of the all-tournament team included catcher Tret Jewett, Carrollton Turner; first base (tie) David Evans, Carrollton Turner and Guy Mikeska, Pearland; second base Carl Mikeska, Pearland; shortstop Smajstrla; third base Larry Riddle, Pearland; outfielders Chris Christoph and Mickey Owens, both of Pearland, Mike Wood of Carrollton Turner, and Ned Plum of San Antonio Roosevelt; and designated hitter John Dempsey of Pearland.

Other all-tournament teams included: Conference AAA — pitcher, Calvin

Schiraldi, Austin Westlake, unanimous; catcher Chris Spear, DeSoto; first base Ben Coggins, DeSoto; second base Jim Arrington, Austin Westlake, unanimous; shortstop Kelly Gruber, Austin Westlake; third base Marc Varner, Austin Westlake; outfielder Brent Bradshaw, Austin Westlake, unanimous, Craig Longridge, Austin Westlake, and (tie) Kevin Smith, DeSoto and Jay Lefevers, Austin Westlake; and designated hitter Damon White, DeSoto.

Conference AA — pitcher Ronnie Conley, Linden-Kildare, unanimous; catcher Todd Keese, Linden-Kildare, unanimous; first base Ed Everett, Aledo; second base John Lindemann, LaGrange, unanimous; shortstop (tie) Greg Trliceck, LaGrange, and Jim Grubbs, Linden-Kildare; third base Dennis Jones, Linden-Kildare; outfield, Jeff Cook, LaGrange and Ray Abraham, Linden-Kildare, both unanimous, and Brent Winkler, LaGrange; and designated hitter (tie) David Green, Linden-Kildare, Brian Caver, Linden-Kildare, and Craig Oltmann, LaGrange.

Conference A — pitcher Kenneth Jackson, Waskom, unanimous; catcher Herbert Johnson, Waskom, unanimous; first



Photo by Larry Puckett

Austin Westlake's Jeff Arrington drives in the Chap's first run of their 11-10 state title win over DeSoto.

baseman Felix Moy, Falls City; second base Tommy Bowen, Waskom, unanimous; third base (tie) David Phillips, New Diana, and Kyle Fleisher, Pottsboro; outfield, Paul Pawelek, Falls City and (tie) Jeff Dziuk, Falls City, Carl Oliver, New Diana, and Jamie Johnson, Pottsboro; and designated hitter John Smith, Waskom.

Conference B — pitcher Darren Bean, Colmesneil, unanimous; catcher, Tommy

Winters, Colmesneil, unanimous; first base Tracy Collins, Colmesneil, unanimous; second base Kevin Davis, Colmesneil, unanimous; shortstop Jimmy Spurgeon, Palmer; third base Charles Steinberger, Windthorst; outfield Zeanon Corpus, Johnson City, Dennis Robinson, Palmer, and (tie) Paul James, Palmer, and Charles Hanks, Colmesneil; and designated hitter Randy Sultermier, Johnson City.

Briefly

2-mile run meshed into track schedule

The road between the 400-meter relay and the 110-meter hurdles at the district, regional and state track meets this year will be approximately two miles farther, the result of action taken by the League's Athletic Committee of the Legislative Council.

The committee voted to place the newly-adopted 3200-meter run between the 400-meter relay and the 110-meter hurdles for both the boys' and girls' meets this spring.

The running orders for the boys' meets are as follows:

400-meter relay, 3200-meter run, 110-

meter high hurdles, 800-meter run, 100-meter dash, 400-meter dash, 300-meter intermediate hurdles, 200-meter dash, 1600-meter run and 1600-meter relay.

Girls' meets: 400-meter relay, 3200-meter run, 100-meter low hurdles, 800-meter run, 100-meter dash, 800-meter relay, 400-meter dash, 200-meter dash, 1600-meter run and 1600-meter relay.

Third strike called on baseball cleats

The National Federation Baseball Rules Committee, at its meeting July 30-31, adopted a rule to prohibit the wearing of metal cleated baseball shoes effective Jan. 1, 1984.

The three-year courtesy period is extended to manufacturers, which will allow them

to make appropriate adjustments in production, while sports goods dealers can reduce inventory.

This has been the policy of the National Federation for rule changes which would place restrictions on equipment.

Thumbs down for national titles

Proponents of national high school championships took one on the chin, July 1-5, during the annual National Federation of State High School Associations convention on the island of Kauai, Hawaii.

Delegates attending the meeting overwhelmingly voted not to sanction national championships.

"Without exception, the most prevalent topic of debate concerned the cost of travel

for school activities and possible solutions to the costs of spiraling transportation and housing," said Bill Farney, League athletic director. "With the costs of travel rising, it is no surprise the national championship proposal was defeated."

Farney, one of 900 representatives attending the convention, also moderated the group's annual panel discussion, which fielded questions from state executive officers and from members of each state association's board of control.

"Most of the questions dealt with travel expenses and possible cutbacks," he said. "The experience provided me with full perspective of the problems and concerns of other states."

In other action, the delegates voted to include on the NFSHSA board of directors one member of each state governing board and approved Dearborn, Michigan for its 1981 meeting.

Etcetera

Williams ends 24-year stint on committee

Prof. Jerre S. Williams, a member of the University Interscholastic League's State Executive Committee since 1956, resigned his position recently in order to accept a seat on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

He was nominated for the judgeship by President Carter and was confirmed by the U.S. Senate June 18.

Williams, 63, first joined the University of Texas Law School in 1946 and was appointed to the League's rule interpreting body 10 years later. He served on the panel for three tumultuous decades, which witnessed the integration of the UIL program, the growth of women's athletics, and the transition of a program rooted in the rural sector to one based on an urban society.

"During his 24 years on the executive committee, Jerre Williams was a mainstay of jurisprudence," said Dr. Bailey Marshall, League director. "The public school people of Texas appreciate his dedicated efforts and wish him the best in his new endeavor."

Added Dr. Rhea Williams, League direc-



tor from 1968-1977, "Jerre is one of the most outstanding individuals in the nation in regards to legal interpretations. On the State Executive Committee, he was always there, fair and would interpret the rules as written.

"His leadership and dedication will be greatly missed."

Williams, 63, first came to UT in 1946. He is a specialist in constitutional law, labor relations, administrative law and the legal profession. He plans to maintain his judicial chambers in Austin, although the Fifth Circuit normally sits in New Orleans.

The Fifth Circuit is the largest court in the nation. It has authorized 26 judgeships.

All systems go for calculator applications contest

Slide out. Punch in.

So it is as the calculator applications contest replaces the slide rule event in the League's repertoire of literary and academic activities.

Packets of practice materials for the calculator contest are available now.

"After two years of gathering information and opinion, sketching preliminary designs, and writing and rewriting materials, everything is finally ready for the contest," said Dr. John R. Cogdell, contest director.

Offered is a packet of materials to introduce the contest and aid students in preparation for the spring meets. The packet includes a contest manual explaining the contest aims and format, and two drill manuals for practice purposes.

The contest manual also provides techniques for solving stated problems. The packet is available from the League for \$3 each.

"At present, I'm producing eight tests for 1980-81," Cogdell said. "One will be offered for practice at the student activities conferences, three will be available for invitational meets, and four for the official contests this spring."

He added that each of these contests contain 60 calculation problems, six geometric problems and 14 stated problems.

In addition, a number of partial tests will



David Provost and Larry Westby of Port Arthur Jefferson warm up for final state slide rule contest.

be made available to schools hosting invitational meets. The tests will not have the geometric or stated problems but contain only the 60 calculation problems with answers. The schedules for releasing these partial and full tests for invitational meets will be announced later, Cogdell said.

"I plan to attend each of the student activities conferences in order to introduce students and faculty to the new contest," he added. "Students should bring their calculators as a practice test will be given.

For the first time ever, the League will take its traveling literary and academic shows to El Paso and Denton, as well as to seven other host sites across the state, this fall.

"The new student activities conference schedule is consistent with our regional spring meet calendar and allows our contest directors to more fully canvass the state," Dr. Bailey Marshall, said.

"The tentative conference schedule includes rotating one site between El Paso, Wichita Falls and Edinburg so that each site hosts one conference every three years," Marshall said.

The conference at the University of Texas at Arlington has been cancelled.

"We find these conferences especially im-

portant to the student and contest sponsor alike," Marshall said. "Preparation for the spring contest is one of the most important factors in determining the various champions and these conferences are an excellent means of preparing for the spring meets.

"I urge students and sponsors to attend the conference nearest them."

Instructional sessions in journalism, drama, ready writing, calculator applications, number sense, science and all speech events will be offered. Some conferences will also offer sessions in spelling.

Information regarding the conference will be mailed to League schools in September. A special invitation will be mailed to all schools in the conference area approximately three weeks prior to each conference.

He added that teachers may receive in-service credits for attending one or more of the conferences.

The conference schedule is as follows:

September 27 — University of Texas, Austin.

October 11 — Odessa College, Odessa.

October 18 — University of Houston, Houston.

October 25 — University of Texas, El Paso.

November 8 — Sam Houston State University, Huntsville.

November 15 — Kilgore College, Kilgore.

November 22 — North Texas State University, Denton.

December 6 — Texas A&I University, Kingsville.

League taking traveling show to new sites