

## State Board of Education proposals put on hold

Action on a number of proposals directly affecting the UIL was postponed by the State Board of Education at its January 10 meeting. The board delayed action for 60 days until after the Texas Association of School Administrators had time to respond to the six recommendations presented.

Recommendations put forth by the board's Committee for Special Schools and Athletics are as follows:

**Governance:** The State Executive Committee should govern all UIL operations. It should function as a policymaking body to establish rules, make determinations regarding operations, and delineate the duties and direct the activities of the executive officer.

The Committee should consist of 13 persons appointed by the President of the University (of Texas at Austin) to serve six-year staggered terms. It should consist of seven professors on the University of Texas staff and six citizens from throughout the state who are knowledgeable in public school extracurricular programs.

The President of the University should

secure nominations from the State Board of Education for the citizen positions.

The director of the UIL should be appointed for a specified term by the Executive Committee subject to approval of the President. The Director should serve the Executive Committee as the chief executive officer responsible for carrying out policy. The duties and authority of the director should be delineated in policy adopted by the Committee.

**Constitution and Contest Rules:** The Constitution and Contest Rules should be formally reviewed, rewritten, and codified. The language and style should be clear, concise and sufficiently explicit to ensure consistency of application among district committees.

**Changes and Rules:** The UIL should revise the rules to provide that an official request by three separate district committees from each of the four regions is sufficient to require the proposal to be placed on the statewide ballot.

**Junior High Athletic Programs:** The

□ See Director's corner, page 2

junior high level program should emphasize regular physical education and intramural activities. Emphasis on interschool competitive activities should be reduced. No athletic endeavor, including preparation and travel time, should be scheduled in a manner that would result in a student's loss of instructional time during the regular school day.

Costs for junior high athletic programs should be reduced by limiting the number and scope of athletic events.

**Appeals:** The rules should be revised to provide a formal procedure for appeals of rulings or interpretations. A body, consisting of persons currently affiliated with elementary and secondary education, should be established in each region to review and rule on written appeals. The opportunity for persons filing the appeal to meet with the body to discuss fully the issues should be ensured. Each region body should have broad representation, to be

responsive to the need for timely decisions and have jurisdiction over all appeals within the region.

**Appropriateness of Sanctions:** Policies of the UIL should be revised to ensure that students are not needlessly penalized for the inappropriate behavior or activities of responsible school district employees. Further, administrators and other educators should ensure that in matters where standards of ethical conduct or standard practice are allegedly violated, a complaint is brought before the Teachers' Professional Practices Commission of Texas. This Commission is charged by law to conduct hearings of alleged violations of standards of the Code of Ethics and Standard Practices for Texas Educators. The activities of professional employees acting in the capacity of the school in UIL activities are within the jurisdiction of the Commission.

## TILF announces addition of two scholarship grants

More than a quarter million dollars will be awarded this summer to qualified high school graduates by the Texas Interscholastic League Foundation, Dr. Rhea Williams, TILF secretary, said.

"With the addition of two new scholarships, we expect to surpass \$250,000 in scholarships as well as renew existing grants totaling \$90,000," he said. "At present, it looks as if we'll have around 155 new scholarships to award, and another 105 to renew."

The two scholarships to be awarded for the first time this summer are the Don and Sybil Harrington Foundation and Meadows Foundation grants. The Harrington Foundation of Amarillo will provide funds for five awards of \$1,000 each, payable \$500 each semester. The scholarships are for contestants in journalism, speech, science, number sense, calculator applications or ready writing.

The Meadows Foundation of Dallas has made available funds for three \$1,000 awards, payable \$500 each semester of the first year. The grants are for ready writing contestants.

"As always, we greatly appreciate the interest and financial support these foundations are providing the youth of Texas," Dr. Williams said. "Without the generous assistance of foundations and individuals, many of Texas' best students would be unable to fulfill their potentials."

"Time and again, we have seen that these investments in young Texas reap huge benefits in the years to come," he added.

Foundations providing funds for TILF scholarships include the Clark Foundation, George and Mary Josephine Hamman Foundation, Houston Endowment, Philip R. Jonsson Foundation, Carl B. and Florence E. King Foundation, Moody Foundation, Robert A. Welch Foundation, Don and Sybil Harrington Foundation, Meadows Foundation and the Permian Honor Scholarship Foundation, Inc.

Other scholarships include the Henry Beckman Number Sense scholarship, Henry Beckman Calculator Applications awards, Joe B. Cook scholarship award, Paul Davis, Jr. scholarship, Alice G. K. Kleberg Trust Fund, T. H. Shelby memorial award, John Porter King, Jr. memorial scholarship, Keitha Morris memorial award, J. O. Webb memorial award, Diamond-Shamrock scholarship, Lola Wright scholarship, and the Gus H. Comiskey, Sr. scholarship.

All TILF scholarship winners must be State Meet participants or alternates, have a complete application in the League office no later than May 25, 1981, submit a complete college entrance exam board scores and a high school transcript, attend an accredited college or university in Texas, and complete during the current year. A student who obtains eligibility for a grant as an underclassman retains eligibility his senior year.



Legislative councilman Jack Johnson (far left) presents a plaque of appreciation to University of Texas at Austin President Dr. Peter Flawn (far right). Also on hand for the presentation ceremonies were Legislative Council members Ed Irons of Lubbock and Chuck Boggess of San Antonio.

## Transfer rule back in court

The Texas Supreme Court has agreed to hear arguments February 11 concerning the constitutionality of the UIL's one-year transfer rule.

The hearing will be held approximately one month prior to the release of the referendum ballot results, containing a proposal which would in effect abolish the rule for a two-year trial period starting next year.

The Supreme Court decision stems from a lawsuit, filed in Austin in 1977 by Joe Sullivan on behalf of his son, John, then a junior at Anderson High School. Both a district and a civil appeals court judge ruled

that UIL has the rights as a voluntary member association to make and enforce its own rules.

The Supreme Court intends not only to rule on the constitutionality of the rule but whether the rule violates a family's privacy and right to travel.

"The one-year rule is probably the most controversial of League rules," Dr. Bailey Marshall said. "At the moment, the matter is in the hands of the school people. Whatever they vote, we'll enforce it."

As for the court hearing, Marshall said League attorneys will defend the rule, since it will remain in effect for at least another month.

### Noyce Burleson

One of the state's outstanding drama teachers, Noyce Burleson, died recently. Lynn Murray reflects.

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### Looking ahead

Get a head start on next year. Turn to the League's tentative calendar for 1981-82.

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Official notices

Coaches, please note changes in baseball rules for 1981 and change in shoe requirements in 1984: 1) A throat protector is recommended for the 1981 baseball season and will become required equipment in 1982. 2) Beginning in 1984, metal cleats will be prohibited. The 1981, 82, and 83 seasons allow time to utilize existing stocks of shoes.

Basketball

**BASKETBALL PLAN**  
Add to Basketball Plan, Rule 4, Districts, insert for third graph: District games may not be played prior to December 15 except by unanimous consent of all district members. It is recommended that when feasible, the district schedule be set up on a round-robin basis. Districts may be sub-divided (see Rule 4, Item 3, page 143).

CRYSTAL CITY

Crystal City HS has been suspended by the State Executive Committee for the 1979-81 school year and placed on probation for the 1980-81 school year for violation of the Basketball Plan.

Rule 8 in the Basketball Plan on page 162 of the *Constitution and Contest Rules* should read:

"No high school team shall be eligible for district honors that has violated any portion of this rule. For definition of a 'high school team' see Article VII, Section 19.) The mandatory penalty for a team that violates any part of Rule 8 with a player who participated as a varsity member the current year is disqualification for district honors the current year. If detected after the season is completed, disqualification for district honors the next school year...."

SPRING HILL HIGH

Spring Hill High School in Longview has been placed on probation in girls' basketball for the 1980-81 school year for violation of Rule 3 of the Basketball Plan ("There shall be no organized or formal basketball practice for a contestant or team before or after school prior to October 15.")

JUNCTION

Junction has been placed on probation in boys basketball for 1980-81 for violation of the Athletic Code.

SAN DIEGO

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

LINCOLN (Port Arthur)

Lincoln High of Port Arthur has been placed on probation for violation of Rule 9, Section G of the Basketball Plan; violation for girls' junior varsity.

JEFFERSON (Port Arthur)

Thomas Jefferson of Port Arthur has been placed on probation for violation of Rule 9, Section G of the Basketball Plan; violation for girls' junior varsity.

C&CR CHANGE

Rule 27 of the Basketball Plan on page 166 in the *Constitution and Contest Rules* should read: "No League member school shall play any basketball game, or conduct any formal practice, or teach any plays, formations, or skills in basketball on Sunday." The word "boys" has been eliminated in the third line (preceding basketball), since this rule pertains to both boys' and girls' basketball.

Other sports

CALHOUN

The State Executive Committee placed Calhoun High School of Port Lavaca on probation in baseball for the 1980-81 season for violation of the Athletic Code.

ESTACADO (Lubbock)

Estacado has been placed on probation in baseball for the 1980-81 school year for violation of Art.VIII, Section 10.

JAMES BOWIE

The District 20-A Executive Committee has placed James Bowie HS on probation in baseball and track for the 1980-81 school year and in football for 1981, for violation of Art. VIII, Sec. 13-14. James Bowie HS also forfeited all games in which an ineligible player participated.

TRACK & FIELD

Page 168 of the *Constitution and Contest Rules* under the Boys' Track events — 300-meter intermediate hurdles should be listed as eight hurdles, 36 inches high, 45 meters or 147'-7 1/2" from the starting line to the first hurdle, 35 meters or 114'-10" between hurdles and 10 meters or 32'-9 1/2" from the last hurdle to the finish line.

Miscellaneous

PICTURE MEMORY

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

The artists' name should read "van Eyck."

In both cases, the Picture Memory Bulletin official list is correct.

OAP

These transfer changes apply to one-act play only. Region III-A — Transfer District 24 — Chireno and Woden to District 23 with Kennard, Apple Springs, Latexo and Wells.

SPELLING

The following corrections in the Spelling List should be observed:

Page 15, Column 2, Group 3, the eight word should read "amphitheater."

Page 27, Column 51, Group 1, the fifth word should read, "Thailand (t)."

Page 28, Column 56, Group 1, the seventh word should read, "virility."

C&CR CHANGE

Item k, page 23 of the *Constitution and Contest Rules* should read: "Items 'f' and 'h' of Art. VIII, Sec. 14 apply in this rule."

PRESCRIBED MUSIC LIST

The Prescribed Music List is not current with the recent reclassification, in which Conference B was eliminated (see page 8, C&CR). Music directors and administrators should make certain that the new classification procedure is followed.

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.

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

POLYTECHNIC

Polytechnic High School (Fort Worth) choir has been placed on probation for the 1980-81 and 1981-82 by the Region V music executive committee for violation of Art. VII, Section 33, d. of the Music Competition Plan.

# UIL working to remedy problems

The State Board of Education has postponed action on several proposals which, if passed, would significantly alter the operations of the League. Several of the proposals presented deal with concepts already handled in recent months by the League itself.

For example, the State Board recommends the State Executive Committee consist of 13 persons: Seven University of Texas professors and six "knowledgeable" citizens. These citizens, by the way, would all be nominated by the Board itself and approved by the UT president.

Recently, however, UT President Peter Flawn acted on recommendations from the Legislative Council, one of which was appointing four non-University employees to the State Executive Committee.

Those appointed are former Seguin school superintendent Jim Barnes, Longview school board member Mike Day, Galena Park school board member Mike Havard, and Chester Ollison, a retired Texas Education Agency legal adviser.

The function of the committee is judicial, as stated in the League's Constitution and Contest Rules. The member schools of the League created the committee to judge disputes and give opinions on rules. The schools could vote to change the function of the committee if they felt it necessary or so desired.

Second, the Legislative Council has authorized the League staff to codify and rewrite rules and regulations which pose continuous concern. The UIL staff does not



## Director's corner

By Bailey Marshall

have the authority to change the intention or penalty of a rule. Its task is to write the rule in the clearest, most concise way possible.

Third, the largest UIL spring referendum ballot in history will be voted on in February. Part of the reason for the increase of proposals on the ballot was the decision of the Legislative Council to place items on the ballot with a statement of "do pass", "do not pass" or "no recommendation" from the council.

In this manner, the council has its collective opinion heard but allows member schools to vote on the issue also.

Fourth, two items on the ballot would, if approved, place tighter restraints on junior high school time lost due to athletic travel.

Fifth, a committee to hear appeals of district assignments and reclassification has been created.

Sixth, coaches, administrators and other school employees already may be subject to hearings before the Teachers' Professional Practices Commission of Texas if they have violated the standards of the Code of Ethics and Standard Practices for Texas Educators.

Some final thoughts.

The junior high athletic program is an integral part of that experience, and it is foolish to believe that junior high schools are going to do away with football, basketball and other programs. Either the League provides this competition or it will be sponsored by someone else. There may be problems with the junior high athletic programs but we should not throw out the baby with the bath water.

In addition, there is a great discrepancy between those districts which utilize school time for junior high athletics and those which do not; those which can conduct a junior high program without using school hours and those which cannot; and, most importantly, those which abuse the present rules and those which do not.

The League's member schools have made great strides in recent years controlling the problems of the junior high program. As Dr. Bill Farney has said, if athletics are cut completely out of junior highs because of some problem areas, it would be like taking all the cars off the road because some exceed the speed limit.

## It's your association

In these times, you're either part of the problem or part of the solution

**Editor's note: The following article, written by Marv Helling, associate executive director of the Minnesota State High School League, is a reprint from the MSHSL Bulletin.**

At no time during the life of the Association has its image undergone greater public scrutiny. We are in a period when critics and highly organized special interest groups are doing everything they can to undermine the ideals and standards of our programs.

In pursuit of their special interests they whittle and attack eligibility rules and rules for activities as well as directing personal affronts to the men and women who coach, direct, manage and administer our entire association program. They disregard proper channels and regular procedures for orderly change. They use courts and pressure legislators to achieve their ends. Such individuals and special interest groups show little concern as to how their actions affect the total education program.

Our image is created by what we think, by what we say, by what we write, and by what

we do. This is how others see us.

The promotion of the ideal image requires from each of us the responsibility to enhance, not hinder, our program. In this total environment each one of us is either a part of the problem or a part of the answer.

You are a part of the problem if:

...you hide behind your Association when invoking a penalty or explaining a rule to a student and his/her parents by inferring that if it was up to you, things would be different.

...you pass the buck by saying that your hands are tied because these are the Association's rules and you cannot do anything about them.

...you provide answers to questions to the public and to members of the news media that are not correct. (You do this because you are naive, uninformed, covering for a personal mistake, seeking some kind of personal gain or supporting an outside interest.

...you coach, manage or direct your program in the gray or fringe area as you search for and attempt to exploit loopholes

in the rules and regulations.

...you exploit students, parents or community programs for your personal gain.

...you do things in front of your students that are against the rules for them.

...you fail to attend Association meetings.

...you fail to study the handbook, the monthly bulletin and the various rule books that pertain to your responsibilities.

...you fail to join and take an active part in the professional associations relating to your responsibilities.

You are a part of the answer if:

...you provide a student and his/her parents with clear explanations of rules and advise them that these are written, agreed upon, and administered for all of the students throughout the state and that you support this procedure.

...you follow a simple two step procedure when you find yourself in disagreement with Association rule or policy. First, you make an honest appraisal of the rule to understand how it relates to the best interest of

See ASSOCIATION, page 7

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 Stoeber, 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

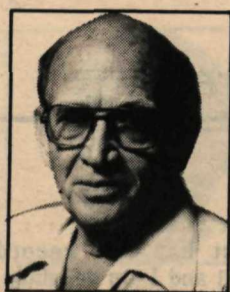
## The Leaguer

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Dr. Bailey Marshall ..... Editor  
 Robert Hawthorne ..... Managing Editor

# Music changes should be approached with care

"He (school music teacher) teaches an awareness and an understanding of the beauty in music; he faithfully interprets the music for the young of the society to provide a continuance of aesthetic gratification and jealously guards his music against those who do not share this concept."



## Music matters

By Nelson Patrick

The above quote was taken from a paper written to young, prospective music teachers, but it is as applicable to experienced teachers as well. Furthermore, all members of a profession are obligated to guard their profession against all encroachments from both within and without.

Many of the encroachments upon music in the schools are seldom direct attacks on music itself, but occur through other curricula changes and more especially politically mandated ones which in effect force changes in music programs in the schools. Some changes involve adding new, required courses or giving additional time to present courses, thereby either squeezing or eliminating the elective courses. Mandated changes in other curricula could well have the same direct effect on music or

other elective courses as forcing changes on them.

Unfortunately, most changes brought about by mandated curricula are done so by people who have deep abiding interest in the education of the young but are not oriented to education in a professional sense.

Also, some of the changes are brought about through the result of political interests fed by popular, cyclical educationese. One only has to recall the results of "permissiveness," "open-schools," "non-graded schools (sometimes referred to as unorganized schools)," to be reminded of the effects of cyclical educationese on the school community and

the results in dollars costs to the taxpayers. All proposed changes should be cooperatively worked out by the interested lay person, the educational specialists who are directly concerned with the subject under question.

One does not doubt the sincerity of those seeking to make changes in the schools curricula offerings but one does and should doubt the professional background of those who wish to make changes. One might ask the following questions: Has proper research been made to determine the need for change? Has identifications of the problem been made through proper research? Is the assumed lack of knowledge on the part of the student a fault of curricula

or the way courses have been taught? Space does not permit an exhaustive list of questions, but at least we can ascertain whether or not the proper research and studies have been made before changes are recommended.

As professional music teachers, we have assumed the social responsibility to not only protect and promulgate the music of the society, but to inform those who have the legal authority to make curricula changes and the effects these changes may have on existing programs. The school community, the legislature, and the state educational agencies should be notified of possible deleterious results, if any, proposed changes will have on the school music programs.

Music teachers are urged to work through their professional organizations in a systematic program to maintain a high standard music program and jealously guard it against those who seek to limit its effectiveness. In all legislation impinging on music, the music teacher should contact his or her legislative representative and/or senator and express a professional attitude toward the proposed change.

## Calling the roll

### Time to submit organization membership roster

By CHARLES SCHWOBEL  
Assistant Music Director

Spring contests are here. A necessary step toward taking a group to a contest is determining the membership roster. For many directors this roster is simply the class enrollment in the school band, orchestra or choir.

The UIL rules do not dictate that a student be enrolled in the competing music organization in order to participate at contest. The UIL rules stipulate only that the organization membership be declared on the Form 1 no later than 30 days prior to the contest. The method of determining membership is left to the discretion of the school district, or in most cases the individual music director.

We received many calls from pianists asking how they may enter a UIL solo when they are not a member of a school music organization. Too often they have been told they must learn to play another instrument or audition to be the choir accompanist and register for the class. All of these students

do not have the time or motivation for the demanding schedule of many performing groups. In fact, the addition of another major activity may be a detriment to their education.

Our advice at the League Office is to get in touch with a school music director and discuss the possibility of fulfilling an organization's "membership requirements" by accompanying several student's solos. Most directors are in need of qualified accompanists and this may be a solution to their accompaniment problems. The basic problem with this solution is that the student is the one initiating the discussion. How many pianists graduate from our high schools without performing with another instrument or voice? It should be the responsibility of the music educator to seek out pianists in their school, discuss the possibility of improving their performance education through accompaniment and/or ensembles, and giving them the opportunity to perform at a UIL piano competition.

A similar problem may arise when a stu-

dent wishes to perform a solo at a UIL contest and there is no school music organization for his/her instrument or voice. If this is the case, and a music acceptance card has been filed with the state office, the superintendent may sign a letter stating there is no parent group in the school. This letter substitutes for the Form 1, and must accompany the Form 9 and Form 6 for the student at the time of entry.

In regard to performance of vocal solo and ensembles, if the title listed in the PML is the original language, it must be sung in that language. If it is not listed in the original language (most of these appear in English) and the music is printed in more than one language, then the performer(s) may choose any of the printed languages. For example, Schubert's *Heidenroslein* must be sung in German because it is listed in the PML in German. Bach's *My Heart Ever Faithful* (treble voice) may be sung in English or German because it appears in English in the PML and English and German appear in the G. Schirmer edition.

## Marching contest excellence unmatched

By NELSON PATRICK  
State Music Director

The second State Marching Band Contest is now history, but the event will glow in the hearts of the participants for many years to come. The devotion and discipline these people demonstrated are not likely to be excelled by any other randomly selected group at any age.

The discipline with which these marching band members performed under most adverse circumstances would bring honor to any military organization. (The word military is not the best analogy because it implies coercion, and these band members performed without being coerced.) They performed through discipline, a result of well developed foundations of marching and playing techniques.

In spite of the inclement weather conditions they were able to concentrate on the job to be done — even if it meant kneeling in the mud, sitting in the icy cold water, or playing the instrument with water rolling down one's back. The quality of the performances they gave was of their best; it was lowered by the unfortunate performance conditions.

Throughout the contest not one complaint or alibi was given because of the weather. It was accepted as a condition to be borne by everyone. No one said that the performance could have been better — if? Each group accepted the conditions as a challenge as to who can do the best under the challenging circumstances — the attitude of champions.

During World War II, we were told that America's second line of defense was the

members of marching bands. It was believed that in a time of national disaster, these young people could assume leadership roles because of the ability to work as teams; to follow leadership when necessary and to supply leadership when called upon. Obviously, these people demonstrated these attributes.

The dedication shown to school, band, each other, or just dedication to an ideal brought misty eyes and feeling of pride to American youth. The bad weather or the muddy turf were not the field of valor (the contest should not have been) but the dedication, discipline and fundamental preparation both in marching and musical performance displayed were symbols of potential greatness, "...of what (stuff) these champions be."



'Excellence unmatched' as typified by twirler Sherri Wilkerson, a junior at Ellison High School in Killeen.

# Quality one-act play demands cooperative effort

There will be no addendum to the *Handbook for One-Act Play*, ninth edition this year. Changes made in the rules were minimal and those changes are reflected in the current Constitution and Contest Rules. The changes were also covered in earlier columns. There are a few new plays that will be added to the approved lists, but the number is not sufficient to warrant the publication of an addendum.

Please correct the addresses of these approved play publishers in your *Handbook*: Anchorage Press, P.O. Box 8067, New Orleans, La. 70182; I.E. Clark, Inc., Saint John's Road, Schulenburg, Texas 78956; David McKay, 2 Park Ave., New York, New York 10016.

February 23 is the deadline for OAP title entry cards. If you have not selected your contest entry, read fast. The deadline will not be extended this year. All schools that fail to meet the title deadline will receive a collect call directed to the principal or superintendent.

The Executive Committee has ruled that schools holding contests to select their official OAP entry may submit up to three titles prior to the Feb. 23 deadline. The state office copy (copy 3) of the triplicate eligibility notice for OAP will identify the final title selected. Directors who desire more than one title entry card should notify this office as soon as possible.

If you believe in early planning, refer to the tentative UIL 1981-82 calendar. It should be of special interest to administrators planning school calendars for next year, or area and regional OAP contest managers who



## Educational theatre

By Lynn Murray

find it necessary to schedule theatres or determine production schedules a year in advance.

There is no week specifically provided for spring break. In years past the week prior to Easter has been completely open. Those who schedule the 1982 spring break after Easter on April 11 will find themselves on break during the UIL regional meets. I urge everyone to look now at the calendar for next year!

Judges added to the 1981 OAP accredited critic judges list at the TETA convention Feb. 2-8 will be listed next month. If you have difficulty getting a judge, contact me and I will send you a list of those added or help you find a capable critic.

Many of you are aware that the American Theatre Association has scheduled the national convention for Dallas, August 7-13. Make plans to attend. The opportunity to attend this convention close to home will not happen again in the near future. UIL state meet OAP winners will be invited to produce their shows in Dallas under the sponsorship of the Secondary School Theatre Association. No other state theatre program has ever been so honored! All schools in Texas will be receiving details of

this major event later this spring.

The OAP contest has had record enrollments since 1971 and I am delighted, but I have been told that continued growth is impossible. There are still 108 eligible schools not enrolled and I will not be satisfied until all are involved. The challenge is not numerical. Continued improvement in quality is essential.

Competition is one key to high-quality performance as we strive to foster appreciation, promote interest, learn to lose or win graciously and increase the number of schools and students involved in academic theatre courses. Directors, judges and contest managers are all involved and must recognize this cooperative need.

We believe the "critic judge" concept promotes quality. I admit that critics do not always provide quality evaluation, but it is certain that promotion of the "panel" concept won't help much. There are too many contests in too short a period with too few qualified people to advocate panel usage. Five members are required to make a panel truly objective. The cost is too great and the numbers are too few. If directors prepare students for a critic judge situation, they will better understand the purposes of OAP.

I occasionally hear from a director that believes a judge made an unfair decision. I urge all to consider why judges are involved in our program. Why do they seek to help us improve quality? They are certainly not involved for money or fame. Most want to help. The function of the critic is to serve as an educator and a majority of judges are more concerned with quality improvement than with who wins the contest. True, they must select winners, but adjudication without a carefully prepared critique which teaches as it criticizes, deprives play competition of a most valuable feature.

We urge directors to evaluate carefully and return critic judge questionnaires this year. This is the year for evaluation of each judge on the List and 100% participation will help us make a fair decision. In past years, we have received only half of the evaluations. This is not fair to judges or directors that return evaluations. Perhaps it is time to require director evaluation in the same fashion that injury reports are required in athletics.

It may be time for judges and contest managers to evaluate director and student behavior in a more specific fashion. Poor student and director behavior is more detrimental to the program than a poor critic. Perhaps it is time that directors were required to read the "Spring Meet Code" to their students and fans prior to the beginning of play competition. Any suggestions?

Those wishing to participate in the Noyce Burleson Memorial Scholarship fund may direct their contributions to: Odell Wilkes, Supt. of Schools, Box 217, Meadow 79345.

# Record-setting adviser dies

Noyce Burleson: 'The artistry—the eternal part, the essence—remains with us'

By LYNN MURRAY  
State Drama Director

Memorial services for Mrs. Joe A. (Noyce) Burleson were held at the First United Methodist Church of Meadow, Tuesday, December 22. Noyce Burleson died at 1 a.m. Monday after a lengthy illness. She had taught at Meadow High School the past 24 years, where a memorial scholarship fund has been established.

Noyce contributed much to the UIL one-act play contest. She directed the one-act entry beginning in 1960 and qualified plays to the state meet 14 times, ranking second in number of appearances in OAP history. She won conference B eight times five consecutively. The consecutive wins in OAP, 1968-72, is a record not likely to be broken in any conference.

Noyce was a strong supporter of all league activities and served several years as a member of the Literary and Academic Committee. She held responsible positions in both the Texas Speech Communication Association and the Texas Educational Theatre Association, but she will be best remembered for her work with students and her friendship with us all.

George Sorensen, friend and colleague, provided the following vision of Noyce during her memorial service celebration:

Oh, the comfort — the inexpressible comfort of feeling safe with a person,  
Having neither to weigh thoughts,  
Nor measure words — but pouring them  
All right out — just as they are —  
Chaff and grain together —  
Certain that a faithful hand will  
Take and sift them —  
Keep what is worth keeping —

And with the breath of kindness  
Blow the rest away.

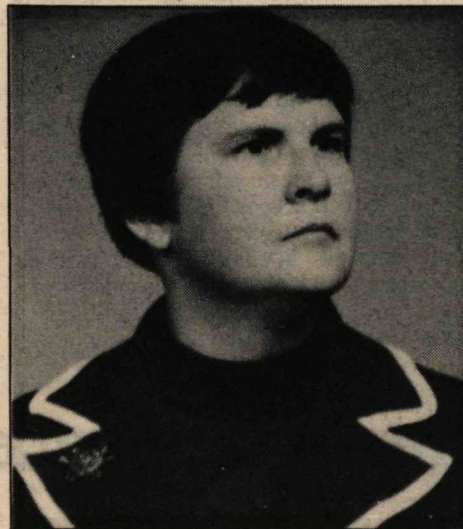
("Friendship," Dinah Maria Mulock Craik)

All who came in contact with Noyce Burleson quickly and certainly recognized that the theatre lay at the epicenter of her life. On that stage that she created for her life she played many roles, embracing and embodying each one with an enthusiasm, a fervor, and a drive seldom seen in one human being. She was wife, mother, sister, daughter, aunt, godmother to several, "first, second, or third grandmother" to a few, supporter, cheerleader, champion, coach, advisor, confidante, benefactor, Democrat, numerous times a class sponsor, high school theatre workshop director, critic, playwright, director, teacher, dreamer, sometime visionary, incurable romantic, artist, and, finally, a friend.

I talked with Noyce several times about her energies, marveling at her assumption that it was possible to fulfill so many callings. Her response invariably was: "The people (meaning "the family, or students, or friends, etc.") are there; I have to do it." And many of us found ourselves affected, challenged, and touched by the unique Noyce Burleson.

Thornton Wilder's Stage Manager in OUR TOWN spoke these lines:

Now there are some things we all know, but we don't take them out and look at them very often. We all know that something is eternal. And it ain't houses and it ain't names, and it ain't earth, and it ain't even the stars. Everybody knows in their bones that something is eternal, — and that something has to do with human beings. All the greatest people who have ever lived



NOYCE BURLESON

have been telling us that for five thousand years, and yet you'd be surprised how people are always letting go of that fact. There's something way down deep that's eternal about every human being.

(OUR TOWN, Act III, Thornton Wilder)

That insight may have been Noyce's incredible gift — to probe "the eternal" about — and in — every human being. (Indeed, she accepted "the eternal" as a fact about herself, having faced an end on several occasions.) I think she wanted to share that sense of eternity with others — not necessarily her own eternal "something" — but ours. She saw human beings as

something special. Yes, truly she saw many of us as better than we are.

In the reality of her stage, we became extraordinary, certainly different from our usual image in the fiction of society, in the slim of the day. She taught some to "speak like angels, feel like saints, and act like heroes." Oh — she was demanding, wasn't she? She cheered the accomplishments and abhorred the failures both in us and in herself, constantly serving as a model in the striving. (After all, the word "teacher" is derived from "to show.") Joan's impatient cry in her play, "Chained to Fire," was Noyce's cry: "Why — why can't you let the outside world see you as I do?"

Perhaps as she helped us to discover that eternal "something," Noyce taught us to remember ourselves — not as ordinary or average — but spilling over with pride, shovelled full of the fuel of love, solidly alive, and crisply human. Yes — she taught us to remember ourselves. And I believe that we do, as we remember her today — remember ourselves at times when we were more than we are, as what we might have been, or catching a glimpse of what we might become. Indeed Noyce and her influence represent what OUR TOWN's Stage Manager meant when he spoke:

Scholars haven't settled the matter yet, but they seem to think there are no living beings up there (on other planets). Just chalk or fire. Only this one (the earth) is straining away, straining away all the time to make something of itself.

(OUR TOWN, Act III, Thornton Wilder)

Some years ago Noyce shared a symbolic anecdote with our family. (The story had

See BURLESON, page 7

# Prepare now for district contests

Odds are, you didn't attend one of the nine student activities conferences. At least, I didn't see you if you did.

Well, anyway, a few of us got together and talked about how we could improve the district and regional journalism contests. My major contribution to the conversation was something along the lines of "Do what you're doing now. Talk to each other."

A bolt of lightning. Manna from heaven.

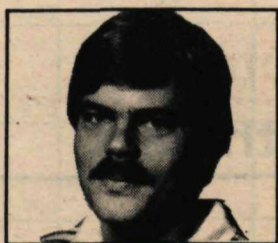
Many seemed genuinely surprised that discussion of the contest among the journalism advisers in the district was allowable, let alone recommended. The League has quite a lot of rules but there are none that state, "Thou shalt not cooperate or communicate or thou shalt be banished to Oklahoma or Siberia, whichever is in-season."

I'm tempted to keep this all to myself and teach you a lesson but my better half (actually about 35 per cent) tells me to share the word. And the word is: If you are truly interested in participating in a quality district or regional journalism contest, contact the meet director now and emphasize your concern.

I know. It's easier to wait until the week after the meet, then call me and complain that the shop teacher and some fella they picked up from the blood donation clinic judged the headline contest. At least, that's what generally happens.

Try this. Find out from your principal where the district meet will be held. Call the contest director at that school and ask them if they need help securing judges. Ask them if they are familiar with the contest administration. Volunteer your help. Don't get mad. Get involved.

At each of the conferences, some poor soul admitted that last year was his or her first year teaching and lo and behold, they were stuck with administering the jour-



## Scholastic journalism

By Bobby Hawthorne

nalism contest. They didn't ask for help from those in the district who've done it off and on for 50 years and no one volunteered assistance. Thus the panel of judges consisted of his/her brother and three kids.

We can avoid this.

Call a meeting of the journalism teachers in your district. Have a copy of the UIL Constitution and Contest Rules and the Spring Meet Handbook (revised edition). Make certain everyone knows how the contest is going to be administered.

More importantly, have a copy of the UIL journalism contest judging criteria. Go over it. Drive home the point that the judges for the contest must know and adhere to these guidelines. This may mean scheduling a 30-minute or hour session with judges before the district contest, just to make certain they understand each judging guideline.

At best, you will be an instrumental part of a highly organized, fair and educational journalism contest. At worst, you'll know the teachers in your district and can cuss them by their first names if they sweep all the awards.

About the regional meets: It would be good to write a letter to the journalism contest director in your region. Again, make certain he understands that you're interested in attending a well-organized event. See that he gets a copy of the judging

criteria and the spring meet handbook. Be polite and cooperative, but the president of each of the regional college sites as determined that it is in the best interest of that institution to sponsor UIL activities. It is the responsibility of the contest director to fulfill the wishes of the college or university president.

If you have a substantial complaint about a regional contest host or site, I want to hear about it and I'll forward it to the proper people. Make it substantial. Failure to provide chocolate cake donuts instead of regular glazed and you're allergic to chocolate is not considered substantial.

At the state meet, you can feel comfortable that we have secured the best judges available, that they will take the time and effort to judge each contest entry fairly, and that they will judge the entries according to the contest judging criteria. Excuse my smugness.

The keys to the journalism contests are cooperation and preparation. It should not be the responsibility of one teacher to organize and administer the district meet. The contest should be a cooperative effort involving all journalism advisers in that respective district and region.

Ma Bell will appreciate the long distance calls and we'll all see a surge in the quality of our contest.

# Learning the ropes

For the adviser, the key is tying loose ends without hanging yourself first

By **BOBBY HAWTHORNE**

The classroom is closer to half-empty than half-full. Near the back, a hand shoots up.

"I want to ask a question," an adviser asks.

Good, I think to myself. For a minute there, I thought you were having spasms. In keeping with my sharp humor, I respond, "Yes, go ahead," doing my darndest to sound authoritative.

That's not all that easy. Like most other times, I'm flanked by two or three advisers who've run off more district journalism contests than Liz Taylor has husbands. These people know their stuff, so I've got to be careful.

"Last year at the district meet, the director said he was in a hurry so he was going to run the headline and the editorial contests at the same time in the same room," she explains. "Well, I had only one student but he was going to do both and they made him choose between the two. Can they do that?" I'm getting used to this line of question. It's like coming in after the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor and asking, "Can they do that?" Right or wrong, it appears they can.

My response to the question is generally a smirk and an incredulous, "They didn't really do that." And I learn that, in fact, they did. The other advisers are giggling but it's one of those nervous giggles, like because it could have happened to me.

I looked through the UIL Constitution and Contest Rules and no where does it say that you can't conduct the editorial writing and headline writing contests at the same time. However, it does say that a student can compete in as many as three contests and he gets to choose the one he wants to compete in. So, in my estimation, that district contest was illegal. But what can you do now...seven months later?

Another adviser pipes in: My student was disqualified because he didn't edit his entry. When did you change that rule?

I didn't. Students don't have to edit their papers. All they've got to do is write and hand them in.

Another adds: It says in the contest rules that the adviser cannot be in the room with the contestant. Last year at our district meet, the adviser from the host school stayed in the room almost the entire contest. I was going to say something to her about it but, well, I didn't want to seem petty.

I later find out the above-slandered adviser was the contest director, merely monitoring the goings on. Let's have a little common sense here, I think to myself. I roll my eyes...in my imagination.

Another question? "Yes. How long should be the judges keep the contests?"

This isn't your question in search of greater universal knowledge. There's a

thorn that needs to be extracted.

"Last year, the judges kept the papers overnight and we didn't find out until the following Monday after the Saturday contest who won. That just seemed like a long time to keep people waiting."

One of the veterans butts in. "Start the thing early in the morning and get it over with. In our district, we have two three-man panels — one to judge the first two contests; another to judge the last two. It works out great."

I nod in agreement, then add: Don't be afraid to ask other journalism teachers to judge your contest. There's nothing wrong with a AAAAA adviser judging a AAA contest, as long as that adviser has already taken his or her students to that contest. I usually have to explain that one two or three times.

There's nothing wrong with using professional journalists, as long as you counsel them on the judging criteria. Too many think they're judging the Pulitzer Prizes and come out with some nasty, arrogant statements like, "Well, I'm not in danger of losing my job to any of these guys."

Real class. All third.

Finally, someone wants to know about critique sessions. I explain that we must protect the confidentiality of the contest, and therefore, hold onto them for 14 days. See **CONTEST**, page 7

## 54th convention open to non-ILPC members

Not every high school is a member of the Interscholastic League Press Conference. Some schools sponsor a student newspaper but provide no journalism class. Others have class but no newspaper. Almost all produce a yearbook, but many refuse to enter it in competition.

"We know we're bad and we don't need a judge to remind us," seems to be the usual response.

Compounding the problems is an approximate 75 per cent journalism teacher turnover ratio. Most vacancies are filled with first-year teachers or teachers with non-journalism backgrounds none of whom have any experience with ILPC.

About four months into the year, these new advisers catch on and, in January, we replay the same scenario: "I'm a new teacher and wasn't aware of ILPC deadlines. Can we still join?"

As much as we'd like to allow this, we can't. In the first place, all yearbooks have been sent away for judging. The deadline for receipt of newspapers for criticism is far past. The deadline for receipt of newspapers for rating and newspaper/yearbook individual achievement awards is just around the corner.

In short, we could say, "Sure. Just send us a check." But that would be unfair because the staff would be paying full price for less than half the services ILPC provides.

However, ILPC membership is not required to attend the convention.

Anyone can attend the ILPC convention, so long as the student delegates are accompanied by an adviser and the registration fees paid.

First year advisers and advisers with non-journalism backgrounds are especially urged to attend. The sessions planned are structured to assist the adviser as well as the student.

Finally, experienced advisers should contact the newer publication sponsors in the district and personally invite them to the convention. Explain the educational benefits of the convention, as well as the much-needed motivation and recruiting factors involved.

The success of the convention depends on the quality of the program, which will be exceptional, and the interest generated in the field by the ILPC members.

## On review

The Craft of Interviewing

By John Brady

In high school reporting, the reporter should answer the "how, why and so what" rather than the "who, what, when and where." In order to answer "why, how and so what", the reporter must interview a wide variety of persons yet high school journalists are hesitant to approach and interview their peers administrators and/or teachers.

This book can help alleviate the problem. A noted writer and interviewer himself, Brady has put together perhaps the best text on the subject. Buy this book and study it.

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

The Reporter As Artist: A Look at the New Journalism Controversy

Edited by Ron Weber

A collection of articles concerning the "new journalism" — which is non-fiction written in the highly literary style generally associated with fiction. Both sides of the controversy are examined.

High school reporting is swinging away from the traditional inverted pyramid. While the true new journalism "saturation reporting" may be an impossibility for the normal high school reporter, exposure to its pros and cons is recommended.

Intriguing reading for advisers and advanced students.

The Great American Grammar Machine

By Lorraine Nichols Pratt

National Textbook Company has, for the past several years, published some of the most innovative texts in the nation. This text is a classic example.

In the loose, attractive style so common to the company, the book explains the uses and misuses of American grammar. And what high school publication couldn't use a refresher now and then on grammar?

Easy to read with gobs of examples and questions. Highly recommended.

National Textbook Company, 8259 Niles Center Rd., Okokie, Ill. 60077.

# Ruling endangers League's right to rule itself

The greatest threat to the UIL athletic program is litigation. In 1979-80, a federal judge in Houston ruled the University Interscholastic League's rule governing summer camp attendance (Article VIII, Section 21) unconstitutional. This section prevented specialization of training athletes during the summer months.

Judge George E. Cire ruled that the League could not prohibit students from attending the camps, citing infringement upon the parent's decision as to how they may best educate the child. The decision is under appeal in the Fifth Circuit Court in New Orleans. A decision is expected soon.

No only did Judge Cire's decision spark a rash of lawsuits against the League, the premise of his decision, if upheld, could rock the foundation of the League, which has a number of rules governing out-of-season and summer activities. If the rule is upheld, parents could circumvent any number of League rules, purely on the intent of attempting to obtain the best education for their children.

As mentioned earlier, Cire's decision sparked a flurry of litigation. In many cases, a judge will grant a temporary restraining order for one student to bypass a rule. This confuses other students in other schools, who are not afforded the same "right". They cannot understand why one student is allowed to participate in a summer camp in obvious violation of a rule while others are not allowed the same advantages. This creates unrest and misunderstanding in member schools.

One of the most negative aspects of local



## Postscripts on athletics

By Bill Farney

judges granting temporary restraining orders is the time element involved. By the time the matter comes to court, the season has ended and the legal point rendered moot. The League cannot establish precedence because the matter becomes moot.

These court decisions have placed an added burden on the League staff and directors who are already extended to the limit with the normal processes that administration of the program engender. The staff workload — both administrative and classified — will increase during the coming year because of litigation. Staff must spend time to research and prepare cases.

In most cases, litigation is instigated by the parents of the student/athlete. The UIL member schools in most cases stand in defense of the rules. Still, uncertainty develops at the local level. These schools know, follow, and support the rules. When a school or individual takes the League to court in an effort to circumvent a rule, it creates confusion and animosity, not towards the rule, but towards the litigants.

The press or media, in most cases, does not report the League's side of the case and

the public is given a picture of the sinister UIL attempting to prohibit a child from "fulfilling his potential." The original litigation defies the spirit of cooperation and the pledge to abide by rules that are made by a majority vote of the member schools. The media coverage given the event, in a good many cases, portrays the League in a negative light. Adding to the confusion in 1981 will be the meeting of the Texas Legislature. In the last session, a number of bills were introduced by special interest groups under the guise of "tearing down some of the unlawful and unfair restrictions which prohibit individual rights and freedoms of children."

Additional legislation is certain to be introduced which would prevent current UIL rules from being enforced without exception. What most of these groups want is the right to "make exceptions to the rules." This endangers the League structure because all rules are enforced without exception. To grant exception in one case would open the door (under law) to grant the same exception to all others. In effect, the rule would be erased if everyone could receive an exception to it.

The rivalry sparked a rivalry.

In the December Leaguer, DeKalb and New Boston were named as having perhaps the oldest rivalry in the state. That's when the mail started coming in.

"Hate to yank the rug out from under you ... but Denison and Sherman have met 64 times since 1929," stated Denison Herald sports editor Steve Waggoner. "The series ran consecutively from 1912-1916, 1920-26, 1928-29 and 1931-present. The first break in the series was due to World War I, and legend has it that the later breaks were because of wars between Denison and Sherman."

For years, Waggoner added, the twin cities of Grayson County met on Thanksgiving Day.

Nacogdoches Sentinel sports editor Bill Griffin put in a plug for the Piney Woods teams, Nacogdoches and Lufkin.

Writes Griffin, "DeKalb and New Boston have one of the longest standing football rivalries in the state but it can't hold a candle to the 58-year rivalry between a couple of Piney Woods schools, Nacogdoches and Lufkin. The two towns — just 25 miles apart — are both members of District 14-AAAAA but played many times when Lufkin was an AAAA school and the Golden Dragons in the AAA district of that period.

"For the record," he adds, "Lufkin holds a 37-17-4 advantage."

Finally, a note from Ballinger, which reports a 53 year rivalry between the Ballinger Bearcats and the Winters Blizzards. The series stretches back to 1926. The two did not play in 1931 and 1943 but played twice in 1936.

# Pittsburg, Permian follow different paths to pinnacle

Huntsville, Valley View, Milford win titles; Pilot Point, Tidehaven share Conference A crown

Some believe and some don't.

Take Odessa Permian's John Wilkins, for example. He dismisses the legendary "Mojo" that his team's fans use to hex opponents as so much poppycock. Hard work, Wilkins says that's the secret to his team's success.

But Pittsburg coach James Rust admits his teams black uniforms are a good luck charm. "We wore black starting three years ago and we've been a winning team since," he said. "We were unscored on wearing black going into the state championship. We were gold in the playoffs last year and lost to Van 7-6."

Whatever the trick, Pittsburg and Permian join Huntsville, Milford and Valley View as state football champions. Tidehaven and Pilot Point tied 0-0 and were named Conference AA co-champs.

Whereas Pittsburg dominated throughout, Permian almost fell down 26-7 early in the third quarter. However, Port Arthur Jefferson, led by record setting quarterback Todd Dodge and receiver Brent Duhon, failed to score deep in Permian territory. That set up a 38-yard touchdown strick from Permian's Jimmy Hix to Jimmy Morris, closing the gap to 19-14.

With 4:13 left, Dale Carr dashed six yards for the go-ahead score. Then, 73 seconds remaining, Kent Sager swept right end for 40 yards and the final nail in Jefferson's state title drive.

Pittsburg strung together 42 scoreless quarters — a state record — going into the championship game against Van Vleck, and were it not for high snap from center, might have registered its 11th shutout of the year. Tailback Gary Hashaway scored two

touchdowns to ice the win for the East Texans.

In the AA title game, Tidehaven and Pilot Point survived scoring opportunities by the opponents and sliced up the state crown after a 0-0 game.

A week earlier, Huntsville's Nick Fontana scored two touchdowns, leading the Hornets to a 19-0 win over Paris for the AAAA title. Oddly enough, head coach Joe Clements was a member of the last Huntsville team to win a state football title, back in 1953.

"That's too far back to remember how it felt," he said. "I'm much happier as a coach to take a group like this one to a state championship."

In Conference A, Alan Kassen hit Danny Windle with a 26-yard scoring pass in the fourth quarter, leading Valley View to a 7-6 win over Rankin. Rankin took the lead in the second quarter with a 14-yard run by Dennis Black.

In six-man, Milford crushed Christoval, 16.

### Conference AAAAA

**District Winners:** 1. El Paso Coronado; 2. El Paso Bel Air; 3. Amarillo; 4. Plainview; 5. Odessa Permian; 6. Sherman; 7. Fort Worth Wyatt; 8. Fort Worth Richland; 9. Euless Trinity; 10. Dallas Highland Park; 11. Dallas South Oak Cliff; 12. Dallas Carter; 13. Plano;

14. Longview; 15. Temple; 16. Conroe; 17. Houston Stratford; 18. Houston Madison; 19. Houston Washington; 20. Houston Yates; 21. Houston Aldine; 22. Port Arthur Jefferson; 23. Pasadena Rayburn;

24. La Marque; 25. Stafford Dulles; 26. Austin Johnson; 27. Alice; 28. McAllen; 29. San Antonio East Central; 30. San Antonio Holmes; 31. San Antonio Houston; 32. San Antonio Churchill.

**Bi District Winners:** El Paso Bel Air 28, El Paso Coronado 0; Amarillo 10, Plainview 9; Odessa Permian 0 (Penet.), Sherman 0; Fort Worth Richland 31, Fort Worth Wyatt 20; Dallas Highland Park 20, Euless Trinity 6; Dallas South Oak Cliff 38, Dallas Carter 0; Plano 23, Longview 7; Temple 35, Conroe 0; Houston Stratford 27, Houston Madison 7; Houston Washington 8, Houston Yates 6; Port Arthur Jefferson 49, Houston Aldine 6; La Marque 40, Pasadena Rayburn 14; Stafford Dulles 15, Austin Johnson 9; Alice 26, McAllen 7; San Antonio Holmes 35, San Antonio East Central 7; San Antonio Churchill 21, San Antonio Houston 7.

**Regional Winners:** Amarillo 10, El Paso Bel Air 7; Odessa Permian 37, Fort Worth Richland 7; Dallas Highland Park 21, Dallas South Oak Cliff 14; Plano 16, Temple 10; Houston Stratford 13, Houston Washington 7; Port Arthur Jefferson 29, La Marque 24; Alice 10, Stafford Dulles 3; San Antonio Holmes 14, San Antonio Churchill 13.

**Quarter-Final Winners:** Odessa Permian 27, Amarillo 0; Dallas Highland Park 23, Plano 21; Port Arthur Jefferson 34, Houston Stratford 0; San Antonio Holmes 23, Alice 14.

**Semi-Final Winners:** Odessa Permian 21, Dallas Highland Park 3; Port Arthur Jefferson 34, San Antonio Holmes 7.

**Final Winner:** Odessa Permian 28, Port Arthur Jefferson 19.

### Conference AAAA

**District Winners:** 1. Lubbock Estacado; 2. Andrews; 3. Wichita Falls Hirschi; 4. Brownwood; 5. Gainesville; 6. Waxahachie; 7. Paris; 8. Mt. Pleasant; 9. Beaumont Hebert; 10. Huntsville; 11. Waco Connally; 12. Georgetown; 13. Kerrville Tivy; 14. Bay City; 15. Gregory Gregory-Portland; 16. Brownsville Pace.

**Bi District Winners:** Lubbock Estacado 14, Andrews 7; Brownwood 27, Wichita Falls Hirschi 7; Gainesville 20, Waxahachie 0; Paris 28, Mt. Pleasant 14; Huntsville 16, Beaumont Hebert 8; Georgetown 27, Waco Connally 12; Bay City 43, Kerrville Tivy 8; Brownsville Pace 7, Gregory Gregory-Portland 6.

**Quarter-Final Winners:** Lubbock Estacado 14, Brownwood 0; Paris 13, Gainesville 12; Huntsville 26, Georgetown 6; Bay City 42, Brownsville Pace 14.

**Semi-Final Winners:** Paris 14, Lubbock Estacado 0; Huntsville 13, Bay City 10.

**Final Winner:** Huntsville 19, Paris 0.

### Conference AAA

**District Winners:** 1. Perryton; 2. Littlefield; 3. Childress; 4. Slaton; 5. Canutillo; 6. Denver City; 7. Stamford; 8. Sonora; 9. Jacksboro; 10. Decatur; 11. Allen; 12. Cedar Hill; 13. Pittsburg; 14. DeKalb; 15. Van; 16. Gilmer; 17. West; 18. Rusk; 19. Woodville; 20. Hamshire Hamshire-Fannett; 21. Mont Belvieu Barber's Hill; 22. Waller; 23. Caldwell; 24. Marble Falls; 25. Elgin; 26. Van Vleck;

27. Universal City Randolph; 28. Hondo; 29. Edna; 30. Refugio; 31. Hebronville; 32. Port Isabel.

**Bi District Winners:** Littlefield 35, Perryton 6; Childress 22, Slaton 15; Canutillo 30, Denver City 0; Stamford 37, Sonora 15; Decatur 28, Jacksboro 6; Allen 48, Cedar Hill 20; Pittsburg 21, DeKalb 0; Van 7 (Penet.), Gilmer 7; West 49, Rusk 7; Hamshire Hamshire-Fannett 16, Woodville 7; Waller 7, Mont Belvieu Barber's Hill 3; Caldwell 20, Marble Falls 6; Van Vleck 20, Elgin 7; Universal City Randolph 14, Hondo 9; Edna 13, Refugio 12; Port Isabel 7, Hebronville 2.

**Regional Winners:** Littlefield 17, Childress 0; Stamford 36, Canutillo 13; Decatur 19, Allen 10; Pittsburg 24, Van 0; West 35, Hamshire Hamshire-Fannett 12; Waller 9, Caldwell 7; Van Vleck 28, Universal City Randolph 6; Port Isabel 17, Edna 9.

**Quarter-Final Winners:** Stamford 26, Littlefield 18; Pittsburg 28, Decatur 0; West 76, Waller 6, Van Vleck 0 (Penet.), Port Isabel 0.

**Semi-Final Winners:** Pittsburg 35, Stamford 0; Van Vleck 31, West 0.

**Final Winner:** Pittsburg 13, Van Vleck 2.

### Conference AA

**District Winners:** 1. Panhandle; 2. Clarendon; 3. Earth Springlake-Earth; 4. Shallowater; 5. Plains; 6. McCamey; 7. Quanah; 8. Rotan; 9. Mason; 10. Eastland; 11. Clifton; 12. Moody; 13. Boyd; 14. Whitewright;

15. Pilot Point; 16. Cooper; 17. Forney; 18. Troup; 19. Big Sandy; 20. Diana New Diana; 21. Waskom; 22. Garrison; 23. Groveton; 24. Mart; 25. Deweyville; 26. El Maton Tidehaven; 27. Shiner; 28. Rogers; 29. Sabinal; 30. Charlotte; 31. Poth; 32. Woodsboro.

**Bi District Winners:** Panhandle 48, Clarendon 0; Shallowater 9, Earth Springlake-Earth 6; Plains 21, McCamey 0; Rotan 14 (Penet.), Quanah 14; Mason 29, Eastland 12; Moody 17, Clifton 6; Boyd 34, Whitewright 27; Pilot Point 14, Cooper 3; Forney 27 (Penet.), Troup 27; Big Sandy 28, Diana New Diana 6; Garrison 28, Waskom 0; Mart 10, Groveton 7; El Maton Tidehaven 14, Deweyville 6; Shiner 29, Rogers 20; Charlotte 22, Sabinal 10; Woodsboro 13, Poth 12.

**Regional Winners:** Panhandle 18 (Penet.), Shallowater 18; Rotan 18, Plains 13; Moody 14, Mason 10; Pilot Point 51, Boyd 7; Forney 38, Big Sandy 0; Garrison 21, Mart 7; El Maton Tidehaven 14, Shiner 13; Woodsboro 14, Charlotte 0.

**Quarter-Final Winners:** Rotan 31, Panhandle 6; Pilot Point 40, Moody 19; Forney 28, Garrison 7; El Maton Tidehaven 14, Woodsboro 0.

**Semi-Final Winners:** Pilot Point 14, Rotan 0; El Maton Tidehaven 10, Forney 0.

**Final Winners:** Co-champions: Pilot Point 0, El Maton Tidehaven 0.

### Conference A

**District Winners:** 1. Booker; 2. Turkey-Quitaque Valley 3; Lamesa Klondike; 4. Knox City; 5. Fort David; 6. Rankin; 7. Santa Anna; 8. Meridian; 9. Valley View; 10. Tenaha; 11. Italy; 12. Colmesneil; 13. Eddy Bruceville-Eddy; 14. Falls City; 15. La Pryor; 16. Ben Bolt.

**Bi District Winners:** Turkey-Quitaque Valley 34, Booker 7; Lamesa Klondike 20, Knox City 12; Rankin 48, Fort Davis 0; Meridian 22, Santa Anna 21; Valley View 59, Tenaha 26; Colmesneil 21, Italy 0; Falls City 48, Eddy Bruceville-Eddy 7; La Pryor 61, Ben Bolt 8.

**Quarter-Final Winners:** Turkey-Quitaque Valley 6, Lamesa Klondike 0; Rankin 34, Meridian 0; Valley View 29, Colmesneil 14; Falls City 41, La Pryor 0.

**Semi-Final Winners:** Rankin 19, Turkey-Quitaque Valley 8; Valley View 7 (First Downs), Falls City 7.

**Final Winner:** Valley View 7, Rankin 6.

### Six-Man Conference

**District Winners:** 1. Cotton Center; 2. Roscoe Highland; 3. Goree; 4. Woodson; 5. Christoval; 6. Mullin; 7. Milford; 8. Buckholts.

**Bi District Winners:** Roscoe Highland 46, Cotton Center 19; Woodson 24, Goree 19; Christoval 40, Mullin 34; Milford 62, Buckholts 22.

**Regional Winners:** Roscoe Highland 52, Woodson 47; Milford 54, Christoval 22.

**Final Winner:** Milford 38, Christoval 16.

# OAP growth record set

Total one-act play participation has topped 90% for the first time in UIL history and the record 1033 entries marks the eleventh consecutive year of record growth. All conferences are at record participation levels.

Conference 5A tops all conferences with 241 of the 246 eligible schools entered. Conference 4A has reached 97% for the second time in OAP history with 147 of 152 schools enrolled.

Conference 3A follows closely with 194 of 207 schools or 94% and conference 2A moved over 90% for the first time, with 197 of 216 schools. Conference A jumped 23 schools to 254 out of a potential 32 for a record 79%.

Lynn Murray, drama director, attributes the record 91% to the continued growth of secondary school theatre programs, the availability of certified theatre arts teachers, and the support of school administrators there will be over 14,000 high school students participating in 230 UIL play contests from late March through early May.

# Voting begins on national debate topics

Will it be immigration, education or political reform?

One of these topics will be debated by millions of high school forensic students next year, thanks in part to representatives from 42 states who attended the National

# Contests

after the contest. Still, I think the judges should give some general criticism, outlining common strengths of the winners and weaknesses of the losers.

I mean, this is an educational endeavor, and without feedback, there's not much more to it than the sheer value of experience. Hopefully, we'll someday have a standard critique sheet which each contestant will receive. And that may not be as far off as we think.

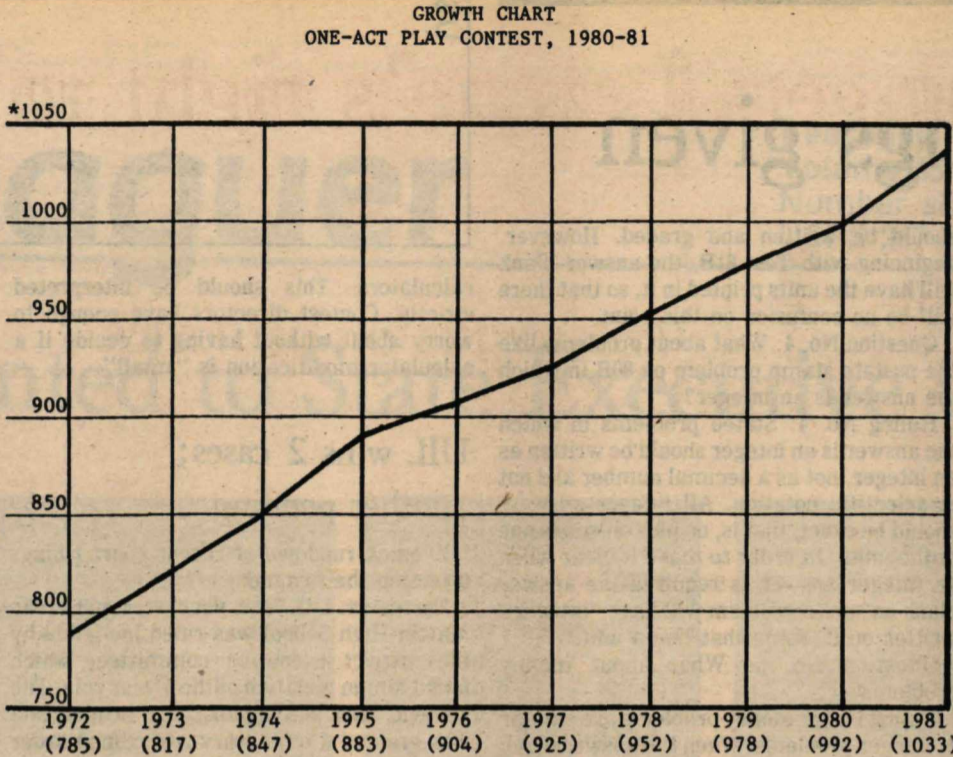
The last question comes from the veteran. I listen carefully because this question starts with a compliment. What is that about Greeks bearing gifts?

"You mentioned that the contest is geared to recreating as actual a news gathering experience as possible and I think you've done

# Association

students, member schools and their personnel throughout the state within the overall objectives of secondary education. Second, if you believe that a change is needed, you utilize the appropriate avenue available for proposing amendments or seeking revisions.

...you have an understanding of the rules, regulations and policies of the Association so that you are able to provide knowledgeable answers to questions as



\*Number of Schools  
( ) Total participating schools for each year

Debate Committee meeting, held recently in San Antonio.

Representatives selected three problem areas from 10 submitted, and will forward the problem area along with three propositions to schools nationwide for balloting. Results will be announced later in the spring.

"All votes count toward national totals," Dr. Bailey Marshall said. "And Texas will go along with the national decision as if Texas favors immigration but the rest of the nation favors political reform, then we'll debate political reform."

The debate propositions are as follows: Immigration: That the U.S. government should significantly change its policies of providing assistance to foreign refugees; that the U.S. should significantly alter its

policies toward the employment of illegal immigrants in the U.S.

Education: That the federal government should establish minimum educational standards from elementary and secondary schools in the U.S.; that a uniform system of financing elementary and secondary education in the U.S. should be adopted; that the federal government should establish national standards for the certification of elementary and secondary teachers.

Political reform: That the method of selecting and/or electing the President of the U.S. should be significantly changed; that the U.S. should change its method of nominating presidential and/or vice presidential candidates; that the tenure of office of elected federal officials should be significantly changed.

a good job with it. But a news reporter has access to a dictionary, a thesaurus and a typewriter. Why aren't they allowed in the UIL contest?"

This sets off a chain reaction. I want to lift my arm and orchestrate a chorus of "Yes, yes. Why not?"

For one reason: This is a speed contest. You have only 45 minutes to write the news and editorial contests. An hour for the feature. Half an hour for headlines. In the long run, lugging around and flipping through thesauruses and dictionaries would be detrimental to the production of an entry that is going to be judged first and foremost on its journalistic merit.

This is not a spelling contest. It is not a

vocabulary contest. Structure and clarity are the two prime considerations. Spelling is a secondary point.

Typewriters are banned because most students can't type and no one wants to run two contests in two rooms — one for those typing; the other for those writing longhand. At least no one I've talked to, anyway.

The meeting is over. I chat with a friend as the crowd disperses. She leaves and while I'm packing, another sneaks in.

"I'm really glad I came to this meeting. This is my first year to teach English and I'm in charge of the journalism contest too. I had no idea what I was going to do but now, well at least I have a fighting chance."

What more could you ask for?

# Burleson

From page four

come from her sister, Aretta.) You're asked to think of the pounding hoof beats of galloping animals, moving about wild and free. For most of us, the mind's eye will see horses thundering across the plains. But someone says, "No. It's a zebra that I see!" A zebra — a graceful but unusual animal, different from the commonalities, set apart from the everyday. The symbol of this remarkable animal became a kind of token of our friendship with Noyce. In her sense of who she was as a human being and the goals that she had set for herself and those she loved, her spirit appeared as indomitable and uncommon as that of the wild, free, beautiful animal—the zebra. That spirit was found in both her character and in her work. For the latter Noyce won many local, state, and regional honors and awards, among them "Speech Teacher of the Year" from the Texas Speech Communication Association, "Winningest One-Act Play Director" from the University Interscholastic League, and countless others. Emerson once said: "To the wise, life is a festival." Noyce celebrated her life and her work, often in extravagant, exaggerated fashion. A few participated with her; a few chose not to. And she allowed both.

There were many private facets to Noyce's personality — moments apart from some of the public, displayed celebrations. Her family and spiritual life were personal, totally individual experiences, yet her whole being rejoiced in the teaching that it is more blessed to give than to receive. Some of the very last conscious decisions that she made were plans for remembrances and gifts to people she loved — both new friends and loved ones of long standing.

Noyce's direct or material gifts will come to us no more. However, the blessedness of her gifts to us, large and small, will always be a part of our lives. The artistry — the eternal part — the essence — remains with us.

There is great value in certain pieces of beautiful statuary. That value is recognized because, when the work is completed, the artist breaks the mold. No more pieces are produced that are exactly like the irreplaceable original. Once my wife asked Noyce why she was not called "Mrs. Burleson," when Joe is affectionately referred to so many as "Mr. B." Noyce replied, speaking of her mother-in-law: "There could be only one Mrs. Burleson." All who celebrated life with Noyce — and who today pause with her in that celebration — must attest: There will never be another Noyce.

In her last contest play, "Chained to Fire," Noyce wrote — perhaps to each of us:

I think that we must say goodbye to these private moments of ours. These few times we've had together will always be alive in my heart, and so will you...The time is here. I have tried to be so much to so many, but no one can say for my own glory — never for that...Perhaps in another time or in another place, these moments would never end, but end they must. You can be strong. Listen only to your heart singing...I treasure our friendship, for, in my own way, I am as much alone as you...I will never desert you...because we have become friends who share secret thoughts and dreams. ("Chained to Fire," Noyce Burleson)

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# Contest rulings given

By JOHN COGDELL  
Calculation Contest Director

This is the first year for the Calculator Applications contest, and I have been asked to clarify the rules published in the UIL Constitution on several occasions. Both at the Student Activity Conferences and in connection with invitational meet materials, I have given rulings which need to be public knowledge. The purpose of this article is to disclose these rulings to that practice contests can be conducted in conformity with official practices at UIL contests this spring.

**Question No. 1: The contest rules state, "Stated problems answered correctly both with the incorrect number of significant digits are awarded plus three points provided at least two significant digits are awarded plus three points provided at least two significant digits are indicated." Does this rule apply to all stated problems or only to those involving the method of least significant digits?**

**Ruling No. 1:** This rule applies only to those problems involving the method of least significant digits. Answers to all other stated problems should be written with three significant digits and should be counted totally wrong if written with more or less digits. This ruling should clarify the scoring of the contest.

**Question No. 2: The contest rules state that "Answers may be written in decimal or in powers of ten notation." What is meant by "powers of ten notation?"**

**Ruling No. 2:** This means what is usually called "scientific notation," namely, numbers written in the form  $n.n \times 10^x$ ,  $1.23 (10^{-2})$ ,  $1.23 \cdot 10^{-2}$ , etc., should be counted incorrect. My thinking is that we should limit and standardize the acceptable form here at the beginning and thus simplify the grading.

**Question No. 3: Do the contestants have to write the units on the stated problems?**

**Ruling No. 3:** No, the students do not have to write the units. Only a numerical answer

should be written and graded. However, beginning with Test 81B, the answer blank will have the units printed in it, so that there will be no confusion on this point.

**Question No. 4: What about problems like the postate stamp problem on 80B in which the answer is an integer?**

**Ruling No. 4:** Stated problems in which the answer is an integer should be written as an integer, not as a decimal number and not in scientific notation. All integer answers should be exact, that is, no plus or minus one in the units. In order to make it clear when an integer answer is required the answer blank on such a problem will have "integer" written on it, somewhat like a unit.

**Question No. 5: What about money problems?**

**Ruling No. 5:** Money problems are similar to integer problems. When the answer blank has a \$ in it, this calls for an answer rounded to the nearest penny, eg., \$3.12, and plus or minus one penny is not allowed. On the other hand, if fractions of a penny are wanted, "cents" would be written as the unit, and plus or minus one unit in the third place is allowed. For example, on problem 81A-14 the answer in cents was required, and the answer was 1.40 cents. If on the other hand the answer was required in dollars, the correct answer would have been \$0.01.

**Question No. 6: What geometric figures can we expect on the tests?**

**Ruling No. 6:** At the current time, I am limiting the geometric figures to: triangles, quadrilaterals and circles in two dimensions; spheres, right circular and rectangular cylinders in these dimensions. Specifically, there are no elliptical figures and no conical figures. Of course, sectors and sectors of the allowed figures are allowed also.

**Question No. 7: Will small modifications of calculators be permitted? For example, can we put tape on certain keys?**

**Ruling No. 7:** The contest rules call for unmodified, commercially available

calculators. This should be interpreted strictly. Contest directors have enough to worry about without having to decide if a calculator modification is "small".

## UIL wins 2 cases; another pending

A quick rundown of recent court rulings affecting the League:

**Torres vs. UIL** — A youngster at Laredo Martin High School was ruled ineligible by the district executive committee, which found him in violation of the 5-year rule. The student filed suit against the League and was granted a temporary restraining order by a local judge.

A hearing on the merits of the case is pending but, according to Bill Farney, "chances are that the hearing won't be granted until after the season ends, thereby creating the only exception to the 5-year rule in the history of the UIL.

"By the time the hearing is held, the judge can say, 'Since the boy is a senior and has no eligibility remaining, the point is moot and we won't have to hear the case on its merits.'"

Farney said the injustice of this arrangement is that in order to grant a temporary restraining order, there must be reason to believe the plaintiff could succeed in a trial on its merits.

"In this case, there is no reason to make that assumption," Farney said.

**William vs. UIL et. al.** — The District 18-AAAAA Executive Committee ruled that a Houston Lamar athlete had not established bonafide residence in that district. Apparently, the father of the athlete had rented or leased some type of housing in the Lamar attendance zone. The district committee ruled dual residence and declared

the youngster ineligible.

A suit against the League was filed and a temporary restraining order issued allowing the athlete to play football. In early January, the judge ruled in favor of the League and dissolved the retaining order.

**Koonce vs. UIL** — The District 17-AAAAA Executive Committee declared two athletes ineligible, having determined they moved to Spring Branch High School for athletic purposes only. A suit was filed but a local judge upheld the executive committee's decision.

An appeal was expected but later dropped.

## National coaches group a possibility

A national coaches association, organized by the National Federation of State High School Associations, may be reality soon.

At its mid-winter meeting, January 5-6 in New Orleans, the National Federation authorized its executive committee to look into the possibility of a national coaches association as part of the Federation. If the committee finds the prospects possible and desirable, it has the power to establish the organization.

"From what I could tell, most of the delegates expect the coaches association to be formed and implemented," Dr. Bailey Marshall said.

In other action, the delegates urged the National Collegiate Athletic Association to stand firm on its current recruiting of high school athlete rules, and discussed common problems, such as NCAA rules and the sudden proliferation of all-star athletic contests.

The delegates also voted to eliminate all blocking below the waist outside of the free-blocking zone.

The ruling does not affect Texas, which uses NCAA football rules.

# 1981-82 school year tentative calendar released

- Aug. 5—First day to issue football shoes and socks, Conferences AAAA, AAA, AA, A, and Sixman. (No conditioning drills or organized instruction permitted.)
- Aug. 10—First day for volleyball workouts, all conferences.
- Aug. 10—First day for fall football conditioning, Conferences AAAA, AAA, AA, A, and Sixman. (No contact equipment or contact activities permitted.) Contact equipment may be fitted and placed in lockers.
- Aug. 12—First day for issuing football shoes and socks, Conference AAAAA. (No conditioning drills or organized instruction permitted.)
- Aug. 14—First day for issuing football contact equipment and conducting contact activities, Conferences AAAA, AAA, AA, A, and Sixman.
- Aug. 17—First day for volleyball scrimmages or games, all conferences.
- Aug. 17—First day for fall football conditioning, Conference AAAAA. (No contact equipment or contact activities permitted.) Contact equipment may be fitted and placed in lockers.
- Aug. 20—First day for football interschool scrimmages, Conferences AAAA, AAA, AA, A, and Sixman.
- Aug. 21—First day for issuing football contact equipment and conducting contact activities, Conference AAAAA.
- Aug. 27—First day for football interschool scrimmages, Conference AAAAA.
- Sept. 1—Last day for accepting Football Plan.
- Sept. 1—Last day for accepting Girls' Volleyball Plan.
- Sept. 1—Last day for filing Music Acceptance Cards.
- Sept. 3—First day for playing football games, all conferences.
- Sept. 4—Last day for submitting final Music Regional Organization Reports.
- Oct. 1—Last day for paying UIL membership fees.
- Oct. 1—Last day for organizing Boys' and Girls' Basketball districts.
- Oct. 8—First day for holding Regional Marching Band contests.
- Oct. 15—First day for Girls' Basketball practice, all conferences.
- Oct. 15—First day for Boys' Basketball practice, Conferences AAAAA, AAAA, and A.
- Oct. 15—Last day for accepting Boys' and Girls' Basketball Plans.
- Oct. 15—First day for director's planning meeting for One-Act Play.
- Oct. 20—Last day for receipt by judges of yearbooks for ILPC ratings.
- Oct. 31—Last day for District Cross Country Meets.
- Oct. 31—Nov. 1—Legislative Council meets in Austin.
- Nov. 1—Last day for enrolling in Interscholastic League Press Conference.
- Nov. 1—Last day for accepting Boys' and Girls' Swimming Plans.
- Nov. 1—Last day for accepting Boys' Baseball Plan.
- Nov. 1—Last day for filing One-Act Play Enrollment Cards.
- \*Nov. 1—Entry deadline for State Marching Band Contest.
- Nov. 2—First day for Boys' and Girls' Basketball interschool scrimmages, all conferences (one per week).
- Nov. 2—First day for Boys' Basketball practice, Conferences AAA and AA.
- Nov. 7—Regional Cross Country Meets.
- Nov. 7—Last day to certify District Volleyball Champions, all conferences.

- Nov. 10—Last day for filing One-Act Play double representation notification to the State Office.
- Nov. 14—Last day for holding District Marching Band contests.
- Nov. 14—Last day to certify District Football Champions, all conferences.
- Nov. 14—State Cross Country Meet, all conferences.
- Nov. 14—Regional Volleyball Tournaments.
- Nov. 15—Last day for making corrections to eligible schools list for Music competition.
- Nov. 15—Deadline for submitting issues of school newspapers for ILPC criticism.
- Nov. 16—First day for Boys' and Girls' interschool basketball games, all conferences.
- Nov. 20-21—State Volleyball Tournament, all conferences.
- Nov. 23-24—State Final Marching Band Contest.
- Nov. 26—Thanksgiving.
- Jan. 22—Earliest day for holding Regional Solo and Ensemble contests.
- Feb. 1—Last day for organizing Spring Meet Districts.
- Feb. 1—Last day for receipt of newspapers for rating by ILPC.
- Feb. 1—Last day for receipt of ILPC Individual Achievement Awards entries—both newspapers and yearbooks.
- Feb. 1—First day for baseball practice, all conferences.
- Feb. 2—Last day for requesting additions to basic set and submitting plays NOT on Approved Lists for consideration as One-Act Play contest entries.
- Feb. 5—Last day for submission of proposed amendments to ILPC Constitution and By-Laws.
- Feb. 15—First day for baseball interschool scrimmages.
- Feb. 20—Last day for holding District Swimming Meets.
- Feb. 20—Last day to certify District Girls' Basketball Champions, all conferences.
- Feb. 22—First day for Bi-District and Regional Girls' Basketball playoffs, all conferences.
- Feb. 23—Last day for filing One-Act Play Title Entry Cards.
- Feb. 27—Last day for Regional Girls' Basketball playoffs, all conferences.
- Feb. 27—Last day to certify District Boys' Basketball Champions, all conferences.
- March 1—Last day for organizing Baseball Districts, all conferences.
- March 1—First day for playing interschool baseball games, all conferences.
- March 1—First day for Bi-District and Regional Boys' Basketball playoffs, all conferences.
- March 4-5-6—State Girls' Basketball Tournament, all conferences.
- March 5-6—Regional Swimming Meets.
- March 6—Last day for Regional Boys' Basketball playoffs, all conferences.
- March 11-12-13—State Boys' Basketball Tournament, all conferences.
- March 19-20—State Swimming Meet.
- March 19-20—State Convention, Interscholastic League Press Conference.
- March 15-20—Zone One-Act Play Meets allowed in districts with eight or more entries.
- March 22-27—First week for holding District Academic, Literary, and One-Act Play Spring Meets. (High school music contests are permitted only when there are no District Meets in other Spring Meet Contests.)

- March 22-27—Week for District One-Act Play contests for districts affected by area meets.
- March 29-April 3—Last week for holding District Academic, Literary, and One-Act Play Spring Meets. (High School music contests are permitted only when there are no District Meets in other Spring Meet Contests.)
- March 29-April 3—Area One-Act Play contests for districts affected.
- March 29-April 3—First week for holding District Girls' Golf, Tennis, and Track and Field Spring Meets.
- March 31—Last day for holding Regional Solo and Ensemble Contests.
- April 2-3—Annual meeting of Music Rules Advisory Committee in Austin.
- April 5-7—First week for holding District Boys' Golf, Tennis, and Track and Field Spring Meets.
- April 5-7—District Girls' Golf, Tennis, and Track and Field Spring Meets.
- April 11—Easter.
- April 12—Last day for filing entries in Regional Academic, Literary, and One-Act Play.
- April 12-13—Last week for holding District Girls' Golf, Tennis, and Track and Field Spring Meets.
- April 12-13—District Boys' Golf, Tennis, and Track and Field Spring Meets.
- April 12-17—Regional Spring Meets for Academic, Literary, and One-Act Play.
- April 15—Entry deadline for State Solo and Ensemble Contest.
- April 19—Last day for filing entries in Regional Girls' Golf, Tennis, and Track and Field.
- April 19-24—Regional Spring Meets for Girls' Golf, Tennis, and Track and Field.
- April 19-24—District Boys' Golf, Tennis, and Track and Field Spring Meets.
- April 26-27—Last week for holding District Boys' Golf, Tennis, and Track and Field Spring Meets.
- April 27-May 1—State Meet—Literary, Academic, and One-Act Play.
- May 3—Last day for filing entries in Regional Boys' Golf, Tennis, and Track and Field.
- May 3-8—Regional Spring Meets for Boys' Golf, Tennis, and Track and Field.
- May 6-7-8—State Meet—Girls' Golf, Tennis, and Track and Field.
- May 13, 14, 15—State Meet—Boys' Golf, Tennis, and Track and Field.
- May 15—Last day to certify District Baseball Champions, Conference AAAAA.
- May 15—Wind Ensemble Contest.
- May 22—Last day to determine District Baseball Champions, Conferences AAAA, AAA, AA, and A.
- May 22—Last day to determine Bi-District Baseball Champions, Conference AAAAA.
- May 27—Last day to determine Bi-District Baseball Champions, Conferences AAA, AA, and A.
- May 29—Last day to determine Bi-District Baseball Champions, Conference AAAA.
- May 29—Last day to determine Second-Round Baseball Champions, Conference AAAAA.
- May 29, 31—Texas State Solo and Ensemble Contest.
- June 1—Last day to determine Second-Round Baseball Champions, Conferences AAA, AA, and A.
- June 5—Last day to determine Regional Baseball Champions, all conferences.
- June 10-11—State Baseball Tournament, all conferences.