

Despite Federal ruling, camp ban still uncertain

The United States Supreme Court ended more than four years of confusion by upholding the League's rule prohibiting high school volleyball, football and basketball players from attending specialized summer camps. Without comment, they rejected an appeal by Houston Rocket pro basketball coach Del Harris, and upheld the Nov. 20 decision by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

"We've maintained throughout the proceedings that participation in high school athletics is not a constitutional right but a privilege, and that a volunteer-member association has the right to adopt and administer rules to govern its program," Dr. Bill Farney said.

Despite the ruling, the summer camp issue remains mired in state courts, with the Seventh District Court of Appeals ruling that the UIL is not a state agency, and is therefore required to post a \$500 security bond to properly appeal a district court ruling.

Marshall's statement comes on the heels of a whirlwind of legal activity, climaxed by the Seventh District Court of Appeals' opinion that the UIL is not a state agency and is therefore required to post a \$500 security bond to properly appeal a district court ruling.

That ruling came earlier in the year, when 100th District Judge Robert Montgomery, in a class action suit, granted an injunction forbidding the League to enforce its camp rule.

The League appealed, but the court refused to hear the case, claiming the UIL is neither part of The University of Texas

Related story, page 6

nor a state agency.

The ruling stunned UIL officials.

"Whether or not the UIL is part of The University was not argued in the court, nor discussed in any preliminary injunction appealed to the court, nor included in the body of the appeal itself," Dr. Bill Farney said. "We expected the court to rule on the merits of Judge Montgomery's class action decision, and were shocked when the court refused to hear the case, based on its opinion that the League is not a part of UT."

Added Dr. Marshall: "We did realize one of the criteria they might rule on was whether we are a state agency, but we felt the point had been firmly established in earlier cases."

On May 18, the League returned to the appeals court, asking that it reconsider its decision.

"We feel the court erred in its decision in three major areas," Farney added.

- While the League does not currently receive direct apportionment from the Legislature, the UIL is an integral part of the UT Division of Continuing Education, which received a sizeable appropriation designated for "Extension and Public Service" in the 1982-83 Appropriations Act.

- The League's employees are subject to hiring procedures of The University. League finances are subject to UT accounting and auditing and the UIL is headquartered in UT facilities.

- While contest rules are adopted and changed by the Legislative Council, the fi-

nal judicial authority in rule disputes is the State Executive Committee, which is composed of University professors and administrators, as well as lay persons, all appointed by The University president.

"In addition, records prove as early as 1917, the Texas Legislature appropriated funds for the University Interscholastic League," Farney added. "And today, personnel appointments are made by the dean of the Division of Continuing Education, and administrative appointments must be approved by the University president."

The UIL did not exist until UT conceived the idea of developing debate and other programs for public schools, Farney said. "The idea for the UIL was developed within The University entirely and became an integral part of the Bureau of Public School Services, and more recently, the Division of Continuing Education," he said.

No date for the appeal has been set. If the appeals court refuses to reconsider its decision, the League will appeal to the State Supreme Court. In the meanwhile, Judge Montgomery's class action decision remains in effect.

"We had originally appealed several decision to the Seventh Court of Appeals, but the Montgomery decision is the one we're concerned with," Farney said. "In the other cases, a district court granted an injunction allowing students to participate in violation of League rules. And the players participated, the seasons ended, and we have several moot points, since those injunctions applied only to those students involved."



Songs of Summer

Some 13,000 Texas high school musicians converged on Austin, May 29-31, for the Texas State Solo-Ensemble Contest. Competition ranged from twirling to tuba during the two-day festival. For more information, turn to page 3.

Elsewhere

- How can Texas learn from other's lessons? Bailey Marshall examines national trends, page 2.
- The 'me-generation' has caught up with high school athletics. Bill Farney discusses its effects, page 7.
- By any other name, the verb should be 'said.' Bobby Hawthorne explains on page 5.

Incumbents reelected to Council positions

Two incumbents were reelected to seats on the Legislative Council, the 20-member rulemaking council. Reelected were G. W. Maxfield of Gorman, representing Region II, Conference A, and Roy Dodds of Plains, representing Region I, Conference AA.

Also elected in the spring balloting was Supt. Claude Jungman of Premont, who'll represent Region IV, Conference AAA. Jungman replaces Supt. S. T. Brown of George West, who retired recently. Brown was elected in 1981 to fill the unexpired term of Kenneth Flory of Hondo.

Dodds and Maxfield both recently completed their first four-year terms on the council.

Dodds and Jungman are members of the council's music committee. Maxfield is a member of the athletic committee.

Council to debate gymnastics' fate

Schools may have another swing at gymnastics, if the Legislative Council follows the Athletic Committee's recommendation to place the item on the spring referendum ballot.

The committee voted during its June meeting to allow schools another opportunity to accept or deny gymnastics as a UIL activity for conferences AAAA and AAAAA. The proposal was defeated two years ago.

"Gymnastics is growing more popular each year," Dr. Bill Farney said. "We want to make certain it is given every opportunity to join the League when the time is right."

In other major action, the council voted to recommend to the full Legislative Council that National Federation speed up rules for baseball be used, contingent upon mutual agreement of the participating schools, and that time limitation between scrimmages be reduced from a week to five days.

The committee heard argument on a

number of League rules, but voted to keep existing rules in effect. Rule change requests, which the committee either took no action on, or will recommend that the council deny, include:

- That the starting date for off-season basketball be moved to October 15.
- That the 20-game baseball season rule be changed.
- That State Track and Field Meets be alternated.
- That regional qualifiers be allowed to participate in regional qualifier meets, without those meets counting as one of their eight meets for the year.
- That track meets be moved to Monday or Tuesday in the event of inclement weather.
- That the 2:30 p.m. track rule be amended to 12 noon.
- That a grandfather clause in team tennis for AAAA to participate in AAAAA competition be allowed.
- That AAAAA football practice start a

week earlier.

- That city baseball teams be allowed to use school equipment.

Items due for study include:

- Proposal to equalize number of districts in each region.
- Proposal to hold girls track and field regional and state meets on consecutive weekends.
- Proposal to allow regional consolation finals in swimming.
- Proposal to place boys' and girls' district, regional and state competition on the same weekend, as well as survey schools regarding the moving of the State Meet Literary Meet a month earlier in the school year.
- Possible realignment into six UIL conferences.

In other action, the committee voted to recommend that football halftimes be no longer than 28 minutes, unless prior notification is given.

Texas should benefit from others' experiences

Over the past 15 years, definite geographic patterns have been noticed in competitive activities. Usually we find a trend, such as excessive litigation or crowd misbehavior, starts in some of the northern or eastern states. In about four or five years, we see this same social phenomenon occurring in Texas.

A good example of this is the litigation-prone society we now are experiencing in Texas. Approximately eight years ago, a national committee was formed to discuss procedures for handling the cost of litigation and means for working together to combat litigation of interscholastic rules. At the time, Texas activities were relatively litigation free.

Such has not been the case these past three years.

What is the new trend we see?

Reduction in financial support of competitive activities.

This trend is rather widespread and I am sure some of us have seen a budget tightening over the past year or two ourselves. Most of our budget cuts have occurred because of adding programs with little or no additional funds being supplied for the overall program.

This new trend, however, is more complex. This recent trend has to do with a cut in funds supporting schools. When the total financial support of the schools has been cut, one of the first areas that feel the major brunt of the cut is competitive activities.

A recent survey conducted by the Minnesota State High School League depicted this problem very vividly. Fifty-one percent of their schools indicated they planned to reduce expenses in their activity programs during the next year. Also, 31 percent indicated they would drop at least one activity the following years.



Director's corner

By Bailey Marshall

The activities listed most often as being dropped were: Boys' baseball, golf, tennis, wrestling, and cross-country, as well as girls' golf, cross country, and gymnastics.

Some of the expense reduction methods mentioned were:

- Repair rather than replace equipment;
- Combining team travel;
- Mileage limitations on each activity;
- Cutting number of scrimmages and number of scheduled events for each activity;
- Reducing coaching staff — higher student/coach ratio;
- Fewer practices — no Saturday practice;
- Cutting out-of-town trips for metropolitan schools;
- Pairing with neighboring schools;
- Across-the-board percentage reductions;
- Combine boys' and girls' activities (track, golf, tennis);
- Reconfereing;
- Equipment fees for participants;
- Volunteers — referees, coaches, workers;
- Better scheduling;
- Reduce junior varsity events;
- Cut meal/lodging costs;
- Boys' and girls' A and B games same night (four games);
- Eliminate activity bus;
- Intramural, rather than interscholastic

programming;

- Cut clinics.

It is a bleak picture, if we accept the hypothesis that these trends follow a pattern. If so, we will suffer through these same stages in the next few years. On the brighter side, we have noticed about this pattern, normally Texas suffers less from these trends than the states where they start. This reduction in the intensity of the trend may be due to:

- Knowledge of what is happening, which gives Texas time to avert some of the mistakes made elsewhere.

• Greater support of school activities from the general public in Texas.

• Greater support from school administrators because of their involvement in the rule-making and enforcement processes.

• More conservative people in Texas who fight major changes.

You can accept any or all of the reasons. What the reason or reasons may be, we do want to prepare for these problems. We should prepare by:

- Doing a better job of selling the programs and their values to the public and school officials;
- Eliminating waste where possible;
- Supporting the academic programs and work closely with the academic teaching staff;
- Showing the teachers that our first and only interest is the education of students.

Whatever we do today will help our programs and the students who participate in the future.

The Leaguer

Editor Dr. Bailey Marshall
Managing Editor Bobby Hawthorne

Legislative Council

B. J. Stamps, Amarillo ISD; Ralph Poteet, Mesquite ISD; Wayne Schaper, Memorial HS, Spring Branch ISD; C. N. Boggess, San Antonio Harlandale ISD; Bill Vardeman, Levelland ISD; Frank Moates, DeSoto ISD; Glenn Pearson, City ISD; Jack Frost, Georgetown ISD; J. C. McClesky, Slaton ISD; Don Whitt, Wylie ISD; Dr. William Farmer, Barbers Hill ISD; Claude Jungman, Premont ISD; Roy Dodds, Plains ISD; Jack Johnson, Southlake Carroll ISD; Jerry Gideon, Frankston ISD; Eldon Edge, Poth ISD; James McLeroy, Borden County (Gail) ISD; G. W. Maxfield, Gorman ISD; James Worsham, Avalon ISD; Jim Payne, Bruceville-Eddy ISD.

Administrative Staff

Dr. Bailey Marshall, director; Dr. William Farney, athletic director; Dr. Nelson Patrick, music director; Lynn Murray, drama director; Bobby Hawthorne, journalism director; Bonnie Northcutt, assistant athletic director; Susan Zinn, assistant athletic director; Charles Schwobel, assistant music director; Ray Westbrook, activities director; Janet Wiman, activities director.

The Leaguer is the official publication of the University Interscholastic League, Box 8028, University Station, Austin, Texas 78712. The UIL office is located at 2622 Wichita, on the campus of The University of Texas at Austin. Phone (512) 471-5883. The newspaper is distributed to Texas school administrators, program directors, coaches and contest sponsors, as well as to other persons interested in extracurricular competition.

The Leaguer is printed eight times yearly by Texas Student Publications. One year's subscription is \$2. Second class postage paid in Austin, Texas.

State Executive Committee

Dr. Thomas Hatfield, Dr. Lynn F. Anderson, Jim Barnes, Mike Day, Dr. William Farney, Dr. Bailey Marshall, James Havard, Dr. Robert L. Marion, Dr. Lynn McCraw, Chester Ollison, Betty Thompson, Dr. Jesse Villarreal, Dr. Millard H. Ruud.

Official notices

FALL CONFERENCES

The Odessa student activity conference was inadvertently omitted from the article in the March/April Leaguer. The Odessa student activity conference will be held October 16 at Odessa College. The Canyon student activity conference will be held October 9 at West Texas State University.

ARANSAS PASS

The District 30-AAA Executive Committee placed Aransas Pass High School on probation for 1982-83 in tennis for violation of Rule 11 of the Athletic Plan.

ATHENS

The State Executive Committee placed Athens High School on probation for the 1982-83 school year in football for violation of the Athletic Code (mistreatment of officials by coaches, players, game-related personnel, and fans).

C&CR CORRECTION

Page 172, Rule 11, second paragraph of the Constitution and Contest Rules should read, "A competitor on a relay team who qualifies in a preliminary heat in a relay, then withdraws, is not eligible for any other competition in the meet."

MUSIC LIST

The Prescribed Music List is not current with the recent reclassification, in which Conference B was eliminated. Music directors and administrators should make certain that the new classification procedure is followed.

Also, the following corrections of the PML 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" rather than "Miscellaneous String Solos."

MUSIC CONTEST

The State Executive Committee placed all music organizations attending the Six Flags Contest and the Astroworld Contest on 12-month probation for violation of Article III, Sec. 4, b, of the 1980-81 C&CR.

LINCOLN HIGH

District 6AAAA Executive Committee has placed Lincoln High School of Dallas on probation in football for the 1982-83 school year for improper certification of varsity players for the 1981-82 football season.

DUNBAR HIGH

Dunbar High School of Fort Worth has been placed on probation for the 1981-82 and 1982-83 school years in boys' basketball for violation of Article VIII, Section 13, the Changing Schools Rule and Article VII, Section 25, the Bona Fide Residence Rule of the Constitution and Contest Rules.

SOUTH SAN

The district executive committee has placed South San Antonio High School baseball team on probation for the 1982-83 season for violation of rule 3E of the Baseball Plan.

JERSEY VILLAGE HS

Jersey Village HS (Houston) second band is disqualified from UIL music competition for the 1982-83 school year for violation of the Music Plan, page 126, Art. V, Sec. 15, paragraph b of the Constitution and Contest Rules.

KASHMERE HS

Houston Kashmere HS mixed choir and tenor-bass choir are disqualified from UIL music competition for 1982-83 for violation of Music Plan, pg. 126, Art. V, Sec. 15, paragraph b of the Constitution and Contest Rules.

ONE-ACT PLAY

Remove *Plaza Suite* from the "Ineligible Plays" and also delete "Simon, Neil — all full-length plays including individual acts of *Plaza Suite*."

Delete from "Approved Publishers" David McKay. Note: Most UIL approved plays from McKay's catalogue are now carried by Baker's and French. McKay's plays from the approved list may be produced in the 1982 OAP contest royalty free as public domain until the copyright owners can be located. No further approval is required.

No addendum to the *Handbook for One-Act Play, Ninth Edition* has been or will be published for the 1981-82 school year.

POLYTECHNIC

Fort Worth Polytechnic has been placed on probation in choir for the 1981-82 season by Region V Music Executive Committee for violation of Art. VII, Section 33, d, of the Music Competition Plan.

AUSTIN WESTLAKE

Westlake High School has been placed on probation in all UIL activities for 1981-82 and 1982-83 for violation of Art. 8, Sec. 10.

Bremond High

Bremond High School has been placed on probation for the 1981-82 and 1982-83 school years in football for violation of the Athletic Code of the Constitution and Contest Rules.

ROBINSON HS

Robinson HS (Waco) has been placed on probation for 1982-83 in baseball for violation of the Baseball Plan.

LONGVIEW HS

The Longview High School choir is placed on probation for the 1981-82 school year for violation of Article II, paragraph a, and Article VII, Section 36, paragraph (1), of the Music Plan.

PINE TREE HS (Longview)

The Pine Tree High School choir is placed on probation for the 1981-82 school year for violation of Article II, paragraph a, and Article VII, Section 36, paragraph (1), of the Music Plan.

ALVIN HS

The Alvin High School choir is placed on probation for the 1981-82 school year for violation of Article VII, Section 33, paragraph d.

PALESTINE HS

The Palestine High School band is placed on probation for the 1981-82 school year for violation of Article VII, Section 33, paragraph d.

NECHES HS

The Neches High School band is placed on probation for the 1981-82 school year for violation of Article VII, Section 33, paragraph d.

CENTER HS

The Center High School choir is placed on probation for the 1981-82 school year for violation of Article VII, Section 33, paragraph d.

A. C. JONES HS (Beeville)

The A. C. Jones High School choir is placed on probation for the 1981-82 school year for violation of Article VIII, Sections 6 and 9.

MACARTHUR HS (Aldine)

The MacArthur High School choir is placed on probation for the 1981-82 school year for violation of Article VIII, Sections 6 and 9.

PICTURE MEMORY

The correct spelling of the river is "Maas."

"Mass" on the larger reproduction is a printing error. In order to be fair to contestants, either spelling will be accepted.

CARTER HIGH

Carter High School of Dallas has been placed on probation for the 1981-82 and 1982-83 school years in football for violation of the Athletic Code of the Constitution and Contest Rules.

SAN ELIZARIO

San Elizario High School was placed on probation for one year for violation of Article VIII, Section 18, in Boys' football, Boys' basketball, and Boys' track and field.

ADAMSON HIGH

District 6AAAA Executive Committee has placed Adamson High School of Dallas on probation in football for the 1982-83 school year for improper certification of varsity players for the 1981-82 football season.

KIMBALL HIGH

Kimball High School of Dallas has been placed on probation for the 1981-82 and 1982-83 school years in football for violation of the Athletic Code of the Constitution and Contest Rules.

Lake Travis High

Lake Travis High School has been assigned to District 28-AA for all League activities other than football for the 1982-83 school year.

Roma HS

Roma HS has been placed on probation for the 1982-83 school year for violations of the vocal solo and ensemble contest.

WACO UNIVERSITY HS

University HS (Waco) has been placed on probation for 1982-83 in baseball for violation of the Baseball Plan.

DEBATE WINNERS

First and second place winners in the 1981 Conference AAAAA State Debate Contest were omitted from the constitution and Contest Rules.

First place debate finishers were Arnie Derrickson and Rene Herrera of Waco Richfield. Placing second were Scott Edwards and Kyle Guthrie of Waco Richfield.

LANCASTER

The District 6-AAAA Executive Committee has placed Lancaster High School on probation for football for 1982-83 and 1983-84 for violation of Rule 3h of the Football Plan.

Sixty judges. Thirteen thousand student musicians. TSSEC. For three days, Austin hosted one of the largest musical contests in the world. Here, Robert Shipp of Henderson plays for judge Bryce Taylor of Alice.



Reflections on music contest

By CHARLES SCHWOBEL
Associate Music Director

Although busy, I am always thrilled with the kids and performances of TSSEC. As usual, there were the outstanding performers. Then there are those who make one wonder how they were advanced to TSSEC. There was a French horn quartet that was sheer beauty of tonal color and musical form; on the other hand there was a clarinet trio that, for its members, a Division IV was a gift.

It is good that we can identify the outstanding performers and recognize them publically; it is good that we can also recognize and identify the teachers of these outstanding students. One does not need a high rating to be a winner. From any rating one can learn of his mistakes and employ means to make corrections.

It is good that the students know that a performance was below average when they fail to perform to the desired levels. It is hoped that they learn from the judges' critiques and are able to become better musicians as a result of the experiences at TSSEC.

It was a thrilling experience to hear the "pop" or "swing" choirs. I was unaware of the progress we have made in this direction. It was also enlightening to observe the great number of students who were spontaneously singing pop songs. With a little encouragement, this contest could become one of the largest areas of music participation.

Next year it will be necessary to observe the deadline date and the day selected to perform. We have tried to accommodate those who failed to notify us of performance date at the time of entry. But this year nearly 500 requests were made after the first printing of the schedule. We do not have the staff to make this many corrections. In 1983 you must stay with the date selected at the time the entries are made.

In 1983 we cannot (will not) accept entries after the designated date. The official date is that printed in the C & CR. The printer used an incorrect date this year and it slipped by proof reading; and we tried to live with the mistake. Remember, in the future unless printed in the Official Notices column of the Leaguer, the date in the C & CR will prevail.

I'm off to Europe to play in an American orchestra featuring American music. I surely hope you have as pleasant a vacation as I anticipate for myself.

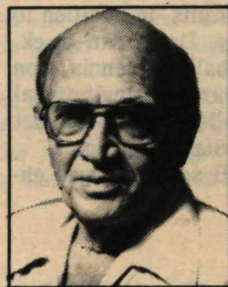
Deadlines still a major headache

This is that great time of year — State Meet. When I say *State Meet*, I mean five state meets within a three week period. There are the boys' and girls' track and field contests, One-Act Play finals, literary contests and there's TSSEC. Just try to get some duplicating done, or a major mail out completed — but really these are not the big problems. The big problems are people problems.

Meeting deadlines: this is the number one problem. Mr. Schwobel has bent far too far backwards to accommodate late entries especially if the director has a good sob story. (By the way, Charles will leave June 2nd for Antwerp, Holland to begin an orchestra tour of Europe.) Somewhere we will be forced to strictly observe deadlines.

The next big problem that ranks along with deadlines is that of date selections. Charles has tried, beyond the call of duty, to give contestants the data requested provided a letter is included with the entries. It is surprising how often this is overlooked, but it is even more surprising how many directors receiving these schedules swear that a day other than the one scheduled was requested. But we find no requests.

This year, to date we have made 451 schedule changes after the original schedule was printed. Through the computer we can make a few changes to relieve awkward problems for the director at home, but there are limits to the changes we can make. If we are to continue this courtesy, we must have better cooperation from the



Music matters

By Nelson Patrick

directors.

The third problem is truly an emotional one. A director states that he wants his student(s) to perform for a specific judge, or sometimes one will write that their students will not perform for a named judge. There is no way that we can let a contestant select his own judge. Every judge at TSSEC has earned national and international recognition for outstanding success in his field.

Furthermore, we maintain a complete record on all our judges. Those not maintaining our standards are eliminated. After each contest each judge is mailed a record of his judging results, and data are discussed at a judge's orientation the following year.

New judges, or those judging for us the first time, are thoroughly investigated. It is not unusual to make several telephone calls inquiring about the judge's background or his experience related to adjudication. It is our belief that Texas music children deserve the best and we procure the best we can find for our money. (We sometimes even find extra money.). Don't be surprised

to find Beverly Sills or Doc Severenson on our list one of these days.

Other important factors in selecting judges are the desire to bring to Texas new concepts of performance: new challenges to exceed our best; a hope that the judge will leave behind new motivations that will in turn help us to become great. We think there is some merit to having our children play for and meet the big names in music.

From time to time I am reminded by those who played for Bill Bell, the great tubist, or those who sang for the great opera stars. I remember the pleasures the students had meeting the big ones. We believe that we broaden our spheres and keep music education on a progressive track.

For any of these ambitions to be most effective, the music director must be receptive to suggestions and challenges presented by the judges. We can learn from any or all of the judges. One can even learn from a negative situation if one is willing to adapt and think progressively. But we must help our students to make the contest experience a positive educational one.

national defense? The spring issue will include the official analysis and interpretation of the problem area. The summer issue contains original articles concerning education, and the fall issue will provide original articles concerning workshop reports, topic analysis, and strategies. Each issue will cost \$3.00 plus a \$.50 handling and postage charge per issue.

Speech committees set

Three UIL Study Committees will meet during the summer to discuss

areas of speech.

The newly appointed Informative and Persuasive Study Committee will meet June 28 and 29 to evaluate the contests, design a handbook for coaches and students, and discuss suggestions made by sponsors attending the 1982 State Meet.

The UIL Debate Study Committee will study the results of the Debate Questionnaire completed by debate coaches this spring relative to standard and cross-examination debate, update the debate handbook, and discuss suggestions for the debate program.

The Prose and Poetry Study Commit-

tee met briefly following the State Meet Awards Ceremony and set a July 10 and 11 summer meeting date. Recommendations coming from suggestion cards at State Meet will be a part of the agenda. The development of a prose and poetry handbook will be the major thrust of the July meeting with special attention being given to the categories in both prose and poetry.

School administrators, teachers, and coaches interested in making suggestions to the committees should send materials to Janet Wiman at the League office.

Order Forensic Quarterly

The Forensic Quarterly, which, in the past, has been a part of the UIL Debate Packet, may be ordered through the National University Continuing Education Association. Order forms for the Quarterly have been mailed to the schools.

This year's Quarterly, designed by Dr. Richard Edwards, a member of the debate wording committee, will be devoted to the problem area: What should be the level of United States commitments for

DuBose wins 4 State Meet contests Going for the Gold

2 p.m., May 1. The State Meet typing contest results were posted. David DuBose skimmed down the list, searching for his name, finding it behind four others.

Fifth?, he wondered. Fifty words per minute with no errors and only a fifth place to show for it. He stared blankly at the result sheet for a pregnant moment, wheeled and walked out to join a small group waiting in the small lobby.

Well, you can't win them all, although David DuBose of Skidmore-Tynan came about as close as any participant in UIL history has come. In two days of competition, he placed first in editorial writing, feature writing, informative speaking and ready writing.

Someone should have tossed in a medal for cross-country running as well.

Though the League does not keep records on literary/academic successes, all agree DuBose's achievements are exceptionally rare. But school officials are accustomed to expecting the exceptional from David.

This past year, he was the highest ranking student and a National Merit semifinalist, as well as a participant in the music, sports and drama programs. In addition to National Honor Society, David ran track, played football, basketball and tennis, won a bushel of speech awards at invitational tournaments, and excelled in UIL one-act play, being named 1981 State Best Actor.

"Being from a small school, I was en-



With four gold medals won, DuBose ranks high among all-time State Meet champions.

couraged to do a lot of things," he said, in an article in the University of Texas at Austin alumni magazine, *Alcalde*. By the way, the purpose of the article was to announce his winning a \$10,000 Texas Excellence Award scholarship to UT.

The University compares the award to the "Rhodes Scholarship of Texas," according to Susan Kessler, ESA director of membership and services.

Part of DuBose's decision to attend UT centered around his participation in the UT Summer Theatre Workshop, directed by UIL drama director Lynn Murray. Before the workshop, DuBose said, "I wondered if I could make the transition from my small school environment (185 students) to the gigantic university. Now I am confident that I can."

David plans to major in petroleum engineering.



One second off the mark

Generally the bridesmaid. The Austin High School one-act play troupe placed second at the UIL State Meet Contest this past May, which isn't so unusual. In 20 appearances at the State Meet, the Austin school has placed second 11 times — a State Meet record in all conferences.

Director Larry Preas, in his first year at Austin High and in his first trip to the

State Meet, saw that tradition was upheld.

For the record, the Maroon troupe won first place, oddly enough at its first appearance at the State Meet — in 1930.

Members of the cast, in scenes from 'Tom Jones', are Wendy Morse, Stephen Barhofen, Michael Derrick, Mike Swearingen, Beth Wiederaenders and Jac Cano.

Perhaps we'd better leave well enough alone

This last-of-the-year column usually carries a "defense of the critic judge" dissertation, but I decided to surprise everyone and skip my yearly tirade. If anybody wants to read my usual, let me know and I will send a xerox of May, 1981.

What I would like from all of you this summer is a little reflection. Should the OAP rules be modified to allow, at director and judge discretion, a private critique for a disqualified company?

Reflect carefully before you answer. Can a disqualified company handle a critique? Is the situation going to be educational? What happens if the "angry" director believes the disqualification unjust? When a specific company member is greatly responsible for disqualification, can he handle the critique? How does the judge handle "what might have been"? Can we avoid ranking in a situation that can relate only to rating? What about "all-star" cast selection or inferences about people that might have been selected? Do we really want a rule change?

Would you like to see a change made in the time limit rule that would result in the curtain being closed, rather than disqualification? Some of us can remember this being the rule years ago. The real argument was always whether or not the 40 minutes had actually elapsed. The timer back-stage was under extreme pressure and the result was usually an argument.

It is currently possible for the crew or cast member in charge to give the cue to close the curtain at any time. There is no real reason for going over 40 minutes, yet



Educational theatre

By Lynn Murray

we had three shows at the State Meet OAP this year that exceeded the time.

That is too many! The director should have a student prepared to control the final curtain. It makes little difference that a play ran 36 minutes at the district meet. There are times when they run longer for a variety of reasons. Do we need a rule change or should the responsibility stay where it is at this time?

My most controversial question concerns a critique for contests that choose to use a panel. Some have suggested drawing lots. Some have suggested a critic that is not a member of the judging panel. Since most districts that use panels have directors that are more interested in winning than learning, it is difficult to determine what is best. A critic that does not understand the limitations of UIL rules will only confuse the issue.

The only knowledgeable critics we have are already on the accredited list. We don't really have enough highly qualified critics to allow them to judge on a panel. What do we do? There is no evil in having a panel, but all panel members trying to critique with the current logistical limitations

would cause only arguments and surface critiques.

If many districts have panels, the number of people contracted would make it difficult for small schools and some isolated districts to find accredited judges. Do we go back to allowing anybody to judge? Do we form an adjudicators association that would certify its own membership and charge a fee? Can we afford more than current judging costs?

My final question for the day concerns the so-called "morals rule" or really the profanity portion. Where should the authority be? Under ideal circumstances, such control should be at the local level.

"This play has been carefully examined and is approved for the students of our school." When the principal or superintendent signs the OAP Eligibility Notice, this should satisfy Rule 2.a.5). Unfortunately, many administrators do not read this statement and I wonder if many are even aware of the subject of the play they are certifying. It was the failure of directors and administrators to follow this rather simple criteria that caused the responsibility shift to the contest manager and district executive committee.

What can be done to best handle the hottest issue in town — censorship? There must be a middle ground between academic freedom and restrictions imposed by ethics and morality. Such choices are a part of our system and rightly so. My great concern is how to solve the problem prior to contest, rather than the alternate school filing a protest against one of the winners in order to advance.

It should be recognized that there is no right of absolute academic freedom in the public schools. The UIL has the right to determine what plays can or cannot be produced, TEA and the State Board of Education have a textbook adoption process, and local school boards and administrators establish programs.

Parents most often accept the teacher's judgment in mathematics, home economics or driver training, but the situation changes when literature, drama or even sometimes science is concerned. If you take high school performers and place them on a high school stage in front of parents, my advice is not to allow them to use language they use at home in front of their parents, in the school halls or classrooms, and certainly not language used with peer groups.

Parents will not tolerate such behavior in front of their peers! The question is how to create a review system of local morals and language that will not offend the state community. Don't expect to make everybody happy — just one over the majority. Can we find a better horse to ride? Anyway, I'm tired of saying that "#!X=+&%-*@!" is or is not a violation of OAP rules.

Design seminar tentatively set

A year ago, ILPC hosted the American Student Press Institute redesign seminar, directed by Dr. Mario Garcia, one of the nation's leading newspaper design experts. The two-day, intensive workshop was a tremendous success, and ILPC plans to conduct another this fall.

"We're not sure of the dates, but we have a tentative commitment from Dr. Garcia," said James F. Paschal, ASPI executive director. "ILPC has agreed to host the workshop and we're looking into the possibility of conducting it in the Dallas area — possibly at one of the area colleges."

Paschal said a specific date will be named within the next month, and invitations will be extended soon thereafter.

The first workshop was held in Austin. In addition, Paschal said copies of Garcia's book, *The Student Newspaper Designer*, are available through the Office of Scholastic Journalism Programs, H. H. Herbert School of Journalism & Mass Communication, The University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019. Single copies are \$4.50 each.

UT's Gibson wins Fulbright grant

Dr. Martin L. "Red" Gibson, professor of journalism at The University of Texas and a longtime supporter of the UIL journalism program, has been named the recipient of a Fulbright Senior Scholar Abroad award for work in New Zealand.

Dr. Gibson plans to teach for three months at the University of Canterbury in Christchurch, and then spend another three months traveling throughout the county, critiquing New Zealand's 31 newspapers. He will counsel primarily with the copy editors of the publications.

A member of the UT faculty since 1969, Dr. Gibson is author of "Editing in the Electronic Era," published in 1979 by Iowa State Press, and is a past president of the Texas Society of Professional Journalists/Sigma Delta Chi, as well as past president of the professional chapters in both Houston and Austin.

Ex-adviser selected TSP general manager

Nancy L. Green from the University of Kentucky has been appointed general manager of Texas Student Publications at The University of Texas.

Ms. Green succeeds Loyd Edmonds, who is retiring August 31.

Currently the student publications adviser at UK, Ms. Green has a bachelor's degree in journalism from the University of Kentucky and a master's degree in journalism from Ball State University. She has served as adviser for 10 years with duties including the general management of the student daily newspaper, yearbook and two auxiliary newspapers.

A member of numerous professional organizations, she is currently the president of the National Council of College Publications Advisers. She also received the Gold Key Award by Columbia Scholastic Press Association in 1980.

What's that you said?

Or should I say stated, commented, remarked, muttered...

The battle rages.

Did our stouthearted source say it, state it or in some more emotional tone wheeze, chortle, sputter, or blurt it? Did he comment, explain, express, relate, regurgitate or remark, or was it more of a laugh, with a gleam in his eye, no doubt?

As a rule of thumb, the best verb of attribution is said. In most cases, the source speaks to the reporter in an everyday tone of voice. In short, the source says something, and the past tense of says is said. So, use said.

Stated is perhaps the most misused word on the books. It carries formal implications. President Reagan, reading from a prepared text, states that the United States is ready to negotiate arms reductions. But speaking to a group of reporters afterwards, he said Soviet acceptance of his plan is unlikely.

Stated has a stoic, starchy connotation and should be avoided, unless the comments made come from a prepared text.

What about commented, explained, remarked and expressed? Doesn't the reader become bored with a constant barrage of "said"?

Quite frankly, he doesn't, unless the content of the story itself isn't strong enough to pull the reader through. In using direct quotes, the quote is given first, the source

second and the verb third. The reader is most interested in the direct quote and who said it. "We are coming out of the hills to burn and pillage tomorrow. Be warned," Attila the Hun said.

The common villager is most excited about the quote itself. An added amount of excitement is lent by the fact that it comes from Attila the Hun, for the villager knows darn well he means what he says and is rarely misquoted in print.

It doesn't really matter that Attila "said" it. The reader assumes that he did. Therefore, he glances over it in search for the next bit of substantial information. In short, "said" becomes subliminal. The reader unconsciously sees it, but does not dwell on it, because more valuable information lies ahead.

When the writer begins mixing verbs simply for the sake of variety, the eye does not shoot past "said," digest its meaning and move on. It slows, to take notice of "commented", "explained", "remarked", even though these words shed no more light than "said" would have.

This is not to imply that alternatives are never appropriate. When in a news or feature story, the source talks in an emotional manner, then it becomes part of the reporter's job to reflect that emotion as part of the broader story.

"Ole Attila done burned down my house and run off with my wife," Zeke the Turk bawled. "Oh woe is me."

A last word of caution: Avoid the phrase "when asked..."

Young writers have a tendency to use a popular television reporter phrase, "When I asked him about so and so, he said..."

The problem here is that this draws attention away from the subject — to the reporter, which is anathema for print journalists. A more stylish approach is to present the question in as concise a terms as possible, and follow with the direct quote.

For example:

Why take Zeke's wife?

"I don't know," Attila said. "I'm an impulsive kind of guy, and it seemed like the thing to do."

Avoid the "When asked why he took Zeke's wife, he said..."

Keys to quality news and feature material include finding good material, developing the angle to that material through substantial interviewing and observation, and most importantly, using direct quotes so that the participants tell their own story, rather than the reporter serving as second-hand storyteller. And make certain the emphasis is on the quote itself and the source, not the tagalong verb.

School shares publication honors

This past year, Austin Westlake won a slew of publications honors. Its newspaper was named "Tops in Texas." Its yearbook won "Best in Division."

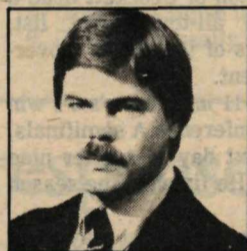
Consequently, it came as no surprise to a few that its superintendent, Don Rogers won the Texas Association Journalism Director's administrator of the year. You see, publications awards are won by schools — not staffs. Sure, the staff may write the copy, set the headlines and paste up the thing. But the school's administration hired the qualified adviser. The counselors steered the bright students into the department. The teachers and coaches made themselves available for interviews. The principal took the flak when an irate parent called, complaining that Little Susie wasn't given the coverage she deserved. After all, she was crowned "Miss Peach Pit, 1982."

In toto, no publications department is an island unto itself. That's point number one.

Point number two: I don't believe in watering down competition. But the ILPC yearbook rating divisions have tugged the sleeves on inequity too long. In Conference A last spring, 24 books competed. In Conference AAAAA-I, we had 29 books rated as Award of Achievement alone — and 67 books in that division.

In Conference AAA, John Cutsinger judged 55 books. Rick Hill judged 48 Conference AAAA books. Yet there were only 31 books in Conference AAAAA-II.

To equalize competition, ILPC will abandon the UIL spring meet conference lines in favor of a school enrollment rating category. We'll use seven high school divisions and one junior high division, and each cate-



Scholastic journalism

By Bobby Hawthorne

gory will contain approximately 40-45 books. A second consideration is the reluctance of premier judges to rate 50 books. Most judges — Cutsinger, Bruce Watterson and Nancy Patterson, for example — judge not only for Texas but also for Columbia Scholastic Press Association, as well as their state associations.

This may anger some. As in athletics, many protest that quantity of students translates into quality of publication. That's debatable, which brings us to point three. No one has ever established a direct relationship between ratings and enrollment.

The top yearbook in Texas two years ago came out of Red Oak. Perhaps the finest yearbook in the nation, *The Pointer*, comes from Van Buren, Arkansas — a high school with enrollment comparable to a small Conference AAAA school.

Groom and Follett, tiny schools in the Texas Panhandle, have mimeograph publications which compare favorably to many Conference AAAAA newspapers.

Regardless of enrollment, the publication's success hinges on the administration's commitment to the program. And that take us back to the initial point. When an award is received, it should be presented

to the school as a whole. The school board and the administration have recognized the need for quality publications, both as an effective public relations tool and as a basic learning process. Press associations are rewarding the staff for its hard work as well as the administration, for creating the climate necessary to attract high caliber, motivated students.

Elsewhere, we bade farewell to three Houston-area advisers: Charles Rogers of Clear Lake, Lee Green of Memorial, and Diane Stafford of South Houston. All three have advised excellent publications and will be greatly missed. We wish them well.

Finally, ILPC plans to phase out its pamphlet order list in favor of a magazine-format guidebook, similar to CSPA's "Publication Fundamentals." Already, several advisers have agreed to write chapters, and we hope to have the first copies available by the spring of 1983.

In addition, I'm sending letters to veteran advisers (one or more years of experience), asking that they share various tips — ranging from conducting the UIL journalism contests to selling yearbook ads.

ILPC members will receive a complimentary copy as soon as they're available.

Bridesmaid no more, Palmer wins A crown

Palmer ended two years of championship round frustration by whipping Burton, 11-4, and winning the Conference A state boys' baseball championship, June 11. The Bulldogs, finalists the past two years, won the first Conference A title in 1979, but finished second to Colmesneil in 1980 and to Bremond last year.

Pitcher Wayne Mathis keyed the win, tossing 14 innings in two days and setting a conference strike out record (11) in a semi-final 4-1 win over Krum.

In other action, Houston Sharpstown edged Fort Worth Southwest, 8-7, in 10 innings to win the AAAAA crown; El Campo nudged Weatherford 9-7 to take the AAAA title; Crockett outlasted Midlothian 8-6 for the AAA championship; and Southlake Carroll belted West Sabine to take Conference AA.

Palmer, led by third baseman Bill Hartley, who picked up three hits in five times at bat, scored four runs and knocked in three runs, jumped to an early 7-0 lead before Burton scored twice in the fifth and sixth innings. The Bulldogs ended the season with a 21-2 record.

Sharpstown, a 9-0 victor over Southwest earlier in the year, looked as if it might match that mark, jumping to a 3-1 lead. But Southwest scored three in the bottom of the third and three in the fifth to take a 7-3 lead into the top of the seventh. Sharpstown rallied to send the game into extra innings, staved off Southwest rallies in the eighth and ninth innings before pulling across a run in the top of the tenth.

Darrell Harton smacked the lone out-of-the-park home run, igniting El Campo to a 9-7 win over Weatherford. The Ricebirds jumped to an early 6-2 lead, but Weatherford pushed across four in the bottom of the fifth to take a 7-6 lead. Harton's 375-foot shot pulled El Campo ahead, 8-7, and the Ricebirds tacked on an insurance run in the top of the seventh.

In the Conference AAA finals, Crockett scored four runs in the bottom of the second and survived three errors to edge Midlothian. Centerfielder Ronald Mask picked up three hits and scored four runs, and third baseman Troy Bolton, who pitched a four-hitter against Wylie the day before, went three for four with three RBIs.

Pitcher Sam Booker, who struck out 11 and scattered four hits, and Rod Venner, whose inside-the-park home run pushed across three runs in the bottom of the first inning, led Southlake Carroll to the 7-3 win over West Sabine. The day before, Booker survived early game jitters in pitching a seven-hitter against Riviera. Against West Sabine, he walked four and struck out 11, while the Dragons rolled up a 6-0 lead.

Semifinal action included:

AAAAA — FW Southwest 3, San Antonio Jefferson 2; Sharpstown 3, Texarkana 0.

AAAA — Weatherford 5, Austin Westlake 3; El Campo 8, Lubbock Estacado 3.

AAA — Crockett 4, Wylie 3; Midlothian 7, Kenedy 4.

AA — Southlake Carroll 5, Riviera 3; West Sabine 5, Pottsboro 3.

A — Burton 18, Prosper 5; Palmer 5, Krum 1.

years, and Troy Bolton of Crockett head a champion-dominated all-tournament list, selected by members of the media, covering the June 10-11 event.

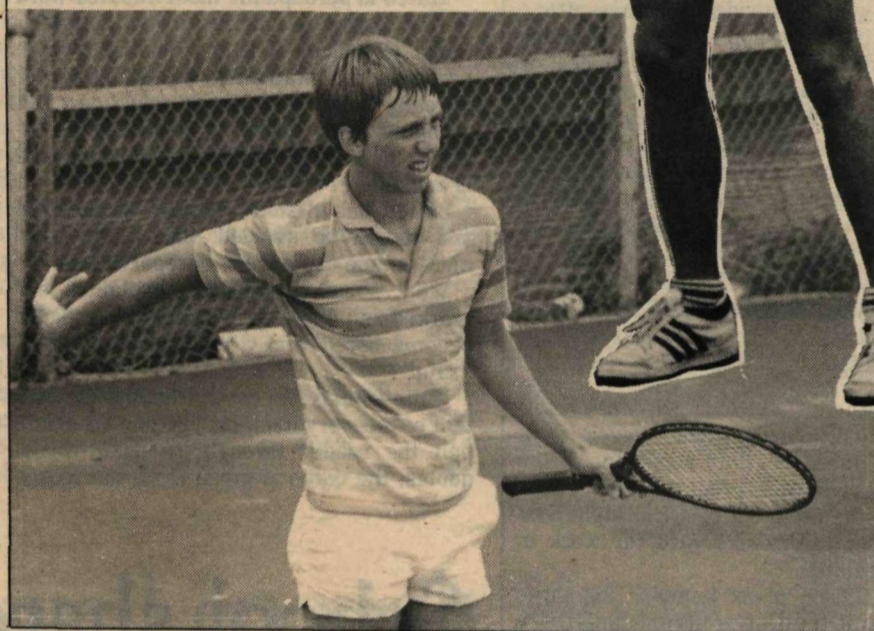
Mathis struck out 11 in Palmer's 4-1 win over Krum in the Conference A semifinals, and returned the next day to scatter nine hits against Burton. He finished the season with a 16-0 record.

Bolton became one of the first players in baseball tournament history to win all-tournament berths at two positions: Pitcher and third base. As a pitcher, he went the distance against Wylie, striking out nine and giving up four hits. At the plate, Bolton picked up four hits in eight at bats, scored twice and batted in four runs.

To no one's surprise, champions dominat-

Solid Gold Hit

In less than three hours, Stuart Burleson set a Conference A high jump record (7-foot even), changed outfits, and won the state tennis singles in straight sets. The Midland Greenwood junior was also an all-district quarterback and led the Bulldogs to the finals of the state basketball tournament, where he scored 31 points as was chosen to the all-tournament squad.



Crockett star lands 2 spots on all-tourney team

Wayne Mathis, who set a conference strike out record while leading the Palmer Bulldogs to its second state title in four

ed the squads. AAAAA champ Houston Sharpstown placed six while runner-up Fort Worth Southwest added the remaining four members on the all-tourney team. In AAAA, champion El Campo placed five while AAA titlist Crockett won six berths. Palmer and Southlake Carroll, A and AA champs respectively, both had five players named to the all-tourney team.

The complete all-tournament teams are as follows:

Conference A — Russell Steele, Palmer, first; Wesley Holloway, Burton, catcher, unanimous; Todd Felder, Burton, second; Bill Hartley, Palmer, third, unanimous; Dennis Robinson, Palmer, shortstop; John Gould, Palmer, outfield; Derald Watson, Burton, outfield; John Bryson, Prosper, outfield; Barry Clearman, Krum, designated hitter; Wayne Mathis, Palmer, pitcher, unanimous.

Conference AA — Jeff Fix, Southlake Carroll, first; Joey Schoenfeld, Riviera, catcher; Tito Franco, Southlake Carroll, second, unanimous; Doug Welch, West Sabine, third; Rod Venner, Southlake Carroll, shortstop; Tony Hunt, West Sabine,

outfield; Eric Burrows, Southlake Carroll, outfield; Keith McClelland, West Sabine, outfield; Sam Booker, Southlake Carroll, unanimous.

Conference AAA — David Weatherford, Midlothian, first; John Frederick, Crockett, second; Troy Bolton, Crockett, third; Isiah Clark, Crockett, shortstop, unanimous; Butch Lucas, Crockett, catcher; Ronald Mask, Crockett, outfield, unanimous; Randall Hartsfield, Kenedy, outfield; Harold Mapes, Midlothian, outfield, unanimous; Dale Ray, Midlothian, designated hitter; Troy Bolton, Crockett, pitcher.

Conference AAAAA — Dodd Johnson, Austin Westlake, first; Greg Swoboda, El Campo, second, unanimous; Jack Holladay, Weatherford, third; Darrell Horton, El Campo, shortstop, unanimous; Scotty George, Weatherford, outfield; Tim Parma, El Campo, outfield; Todd Stepan, El Campo, outfield; Dewayne Slaughter, Lubbock Estacado, catcher; Barry Smith, El Campo, pitcher.

Conference AAAAAA — Darrin Roberts, Fort Worth (FW) Southwest, catcher; Rusty Richards, Houston Sharpstown, first, unanimous; Jerry Hammond, Sharpstown, second; Mike Malinak, Sharpstown, third; Robby Bolinger, Southwest, shortstop, unanimous; David Kripple, Southwest, outfield; Mike Ellington, Southwest, outfield; Mike Shoemaker, Sharpstown, outfield; Keith Troutman, Sharpstown, designated hitter; Greg Swindell, Sharpstown, pitcher, unanimous.

UT conceived, organized, developed League

"The UIL did not exist until The University of Texas conceived the idea of developing debate and athletic programs for public schools. The idea was developed entirely within the University of Texas and became an integral part of the Bureau of Public School Services and, more recently, the Division of Continuing Education.

With that argument, stated by athletic director Bill Farney, the League will return to the Seventh Court of Appeals with a motion that the court reconsider its opinion that the UIL is not a state agency.

Major points the League will present are as follows:

- State funds are appropriated for the University of Texas "Extension and Public Service" program. The work done in the Division of Continuing Education is oriented to extension and public service, and the UIL is an integral part of the Division.

- Also, as early as 1915, the Texas Legislature appropriated funds for the "University Interscholastic League". The salary of the athletic director was specifically appropriated, and in later years, funds were appropriated for the UIL under the name of "Bureau of Public School Extracurricular Activities."

The appropriations are evidence of the

UIL's state agency status, and provides the League excuse by law from filing an appeal bond.

- The UIL was conceived and then organized by The University of Texas and has been continuously supported by state funds. From the outset, The University of Texas formed the League in order to "promote in the schools of Texas the study and practice of public speaking and debate as an aide in the preparation for citizenship; and also of assisting the schools in the matter of physical education through organization, control and standardization of athletics.

Also, that the UIL was never a separate

entity to be incorporated into The University of Texas, because the UIL did not exist until The University of Texas conceived of the idea of developing debate and athletic programs for the public schools, and then did so.

- The governing bodies cited by the court — the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System — which would have formally acted on the incorporation of the UIL into the University of Texas system did not come into existence until 1955 and could not have approved the formation of the

Turn to AGENCY, page 8

There are no losers, until rules are broken

When I first came to work for the League, Mr. Rodney Kidd, former director of the League told me to "Always keep the Constitution and Contest Rules between me and the schools".

He further explained that schools get into trouble when they do not read the rules and even more serious trouble when they do not follow the rules. Since all the rules are made by a majority vote of all member schools, it would seem most, if not a vast majority, of the schools would hold rules in high regard.

But, we are in different times. The 70's ushered in a "me-first" era that continues. In this new-found realm of thought, individuals sometimes feel rules are for someone else. The simplest traffic ticket brings a howl of indignation and comments about "all those criminals going free while the police spend their time with petty matters like traffic violations; and really I was just going 10 miles over the limit; and a person of my physical capabilities ought to be able to drive a little faster because of my tremendous reflexes, etc."

On it goes. The continual theme of how the rules are made for others and not for me.

People today seem more and more willing to grant exceptions from rules. But the remarkable aspect of their thinking is that they grant exemption for themselves, but not for others. Let another school play an ineligible student, immediately come forth cries of "disqualify them". We have become so willing to dismiss faults and mistakes in ourselves for which we readily want others to be held responsible. Where did all of this begin?

Beginning with the colonial period and continuing far into our nation's development was the spirit of rules and ethics. Manners, tradition, rules, and ethical behavior formulated a society in which an individual was supposedly judged by what he or she could contribute to that society.



Postscripts on athletics

By Bill Farney

Gone was the old-world privileged system based on money and aristocracy.

History has taught us that our society goes bad when enough of us collectively neglect traditional values and rules. In times of war and national emergency, we tend to return to those values and place ourselves somewhere other than first.

We have taken pride in community and group accomplishments, and banded together to improve conditions when we could not be proud. We have placed individual concerns behind the welfare of the group. In short, we believed that rules applied to everyone and included ourselves in that group.

The history of interscholastic sport is highlighted by the tremendous sacrifices of individuals for their teams: the brilliant sprinter who forgoes an individual medal to run on a relay with three lesser talented teammates; the heralded running back who takes his turn to block and fake so the team can win; the student and parents who sadly but knowingly step aside when scholastic work falls too far short of eligibility. All of you know. It has not been that long ago. And in some places it exists today.

Where did we get the idea that we must be given an advantage to compete? Should we be permitted one over-age student while other schools use eligible players. Where is equity? Where is the American ideal of taking what one has and developing it to the fullest, then pitting it against the best on a fair basis? "The bigger they are the harder they fall" has often been replaced with

"The more advantage I can find outside of the rules, the better chance I will have."

Traditionally, Texas coaches and administrators have carried the banner of fairplay and team loyalty. Rules have been followed, and coaches have worked diligently within the rules to be the very best. Some coaches have gone beyond the rules and have won — but only temporarily. In the long run they become losers. Their athletes know what is being done is wrong. They lose respect for the coaches. Everybody loves a winner. But, after the dust settles and all the hand-shaking and backslapping is over, what has been taught the athletes. Let's list a few:

1. You win because you work around the rules, not within them.
2. You are entitled to do so because you are gifted with special ability.
3. The reason the rules are there is because some coaches and players do not like to work. We do, so we will work out whenever we can to gain an advantage.
4. Everybody else is doing it. If we don't, we will be at a disadvantage.
5. To strictly follow the rules is old-fashioned.
6. The rules keep me from making a living by preventing me from working as hard as I want to.
7. In later life, whenever I get a chance, I will work around the rules or ask for an exception because I am different.
8. Good guys finish last.
9. Cheating is really outsmarting.

10. We're number one, we're proud of it, and we'll do anything we can to stay there. If we are not number one, we'll do anything we can to get there.

Now, let's review the impact of what happens when rules are violated. Schools are penalized. Teams are disqualified for championships. Townspeople become bitter at anyone or anything because they are disappointed. News media cannot understand how it could happen and publicly wonder why there cannot be exceptions. Legislators and public figures bemoan "punishing" the kids for adult mistakes. The UIL gets roasted for enforcing rules which are made by the schools. Bitterness results. Everybody loses. And generally, a new awareness takes place among the school administrators and school trustees. Which leads to even more strict rules.

As long as we have more than one person on this planet, rules will be necessary. The more rights and privileges we possess, the more rules and laws will be necessary to protect them.

The League has existed for over 70 years because the vast majority believes deeply in educational competition — in its demanding attention to teaching assertiveness, responsibility, maturity, perseverance and loyalty. Citizens have never agreed with every rule, but they know the rules are made by a democratic process. Each year changes are made by that process. As it has been in the past, so is it now, and hopefully shall be.

In an age short on adherence to standards and rules, interscholastic competition stands tall in teaching the value of things done well. Competition complements academic aims — chiefly because it involves striving for excellence governed by rules and sportsmanship. It can be found elsewhere but nowhere else more pronounced than in competition — the joy of competing in and watching a well-played, well-officiated contest in which rules are enforced.

Cutting activities a simplistic response

By VERNE NORRIS
Michigan High School Athletic Assn.

Mileage failures often result in the elimination of interscholastic athletic programs. The fact is that if monies are not available, programs cannot be sponsored, whether they be athletics, mathematics, or English. The one "BIG" difference, however, is that English, math, history, etc. can be picked up, learned, or experienced at a later date. Most young people have only one opportunity to learn from a competitive interscholastic athletic experience and that is during their high school careers. The end of a sport season is forever — it cannot be replayed or experienced in any other way.

Tax dollars are hard to come by these days and fewer households have children attending schools. The most recent report nationally indicates that one out of five homes has children of school age. It is likely four of those households will not discuss the value of school programs at the dinner table or benefit from student conversations concerning school.

Nearly 50 percent of the student body of most schools, reported by the National Federation, will be involved in some phase of the interscholastic activities program. In

nearly every school the activities program will require school board subsidy of less than 1 percent of the total school budget. Fifty percent of the students at 1 percent of the school budget — a bargain on everybody's market.

The American College Testing Service (ACT) recently completed a study which compared the value of four factors in predicting student success; high grades in high school, high grades in college, high grades on the ACT, and achievement in extracurricular activities. Three of the four were found to have no predictive value. The only factor which could be used to predict success in later life was achievement in extracurricular activities. Is it wise to eliminate that phase of our school program?

Educational investigators have conducted studies which demonstrated that students involved in interscholastic programs find increased educational opportunities available to them as a result of their participation, have high grade point averages than those who do not participate in activities, have better attendance records, and fewer discipline problems than nonathletic and extracurricular activity participants. For that reason alone, money spent on these activities is a wise investment for our

communities.

High school athletic and activities programs meet the needs of students. Those programs are real-life competency tests. Students learn to react in artificial stress situations to better handle real-life situations are adults. There are no other activities that prepare students as well as those in athletic and other activities programs. It is important that these programs remain in our schools and that they not be relegated to the "club" level, where education is not the primary goal. Let us not forget that interscholastic athletics began because of the

dissatisfaction and chaos with club sports.

Nowhere except in America do students have the opportunity to compete in school-sponsored interscholastic athletic and activities programs. There are programs for all levels of ability and a place for every student who wants to compete. It would be tragic if we adults fail to supply necessary monies for young people to participate in activities programs as we did when we were in school. Other countries have programs for young people, but they are for the gifted. To date, we have programs available to all students, regardless of their ability, color, race, or origin. May we not be so shortsighted that we fail to provide the opportunities for our young people to participate.

8 volleyball clinics planned

Eight volleyball clinics have been scheduled this summer, according to Southwest Volleyball Officials Association spokesman.

Clinics are scheduled in San Antonio, July 31, at the Blossom Athletic Center; in the physical education building at Angelo State University, San Angelo and at the Temple High School gymnasium on August 7 and at Quitman High School,

August 21.

On August 14, clinics will be held at the Amarillo High School gymnasium, at the University of Texas at El Paso, at the University of Texas at Arlington, and at Clear Lake High School in League City.

For further information, call the SVOA at 214/638-3722.

A response: Contests relevant to rural schools

By Luke "R" Adams
Garrison High School

Having read the lamentations of Mr. Bob Weisinger relating the woeful circumstances and obvious pitfalls surrounding the small rural schools competition in and coaching of persuasive and informative events, I would like to respond with some observations.

I teach Science at 2AA Garrison High School and work closely with all UIL events, especially, science, persuasive, informative, debate and readywriting. Our librarian, Mrs. Suzy Cantwell, is our number one ally, conferring with us each year in order to establish priorities and ensure that we have those materials most needed and used. She also takes great delight in aiding

the students in the utilization of our information in a most beneficial way. Parents and businesses in our community often contribute a magazine subscription or a needed book. I'm happy to report that we have a concerned, helpful and efficient librarian.

In relation to topic selection, one always encounters difficulty because of the nature and scope of the information. I feel that this problem is overstated, for, in balance, the topics reflect those examples released by *The Leaguer* and are available.

The stated philosophy of the contest supports the broad spectrum of readings and selection of topics.

As to rural students, farmwork, chores and distances to drive, one sets and establishes priorities. The contest rules are designed to explain what is to be done in way

of preparation and conduct of the contest. Of course, they do not, nor can they ever tell you how. The coach and students should determine this. Practice!!! Practice!!! Practice!!!

The contest is inherently subjective. Of course, there are broad general outlines for guidance, but each judge has his/her own views as does each coach and contestant. I'm ready to say these are not always the same, and I contend they should not be. I feel to specify speech organization, presentation, and approach would be as difficult as establishing one standardized science presentation for each topic. It would remove the creative aspect of reading, organizing, individualizing and presenting your speech.

Incidentally, judges are difficult to ob-

tain, often treated badly, and seldom loved, except possibly by the few who were declared winners. I contend that no two critique judges will ever give the same criticism and praise. This is as it should be.

Some final points:

(1) We have a good library and librarian although we are 2A (and considered small and rural).

(2) In balance, the contests are administered well and the topics are relevant. Judges are as good as are available.

(3) Each small school coach has a special problem in that he must communicate the needs and values of the programs in the community.

(4) The UIL cannot and should not list specifics, except to establish fairness.

Double scoops of success

With TILF help, twins continue academic excellence

Whether spurred by sibling rivalry or individual tenacity, twins Cheryl and Carol Cross of Forney are continuing along the path of excellence. And the Texas Interscholastic League Foundation is proud to be helping them along, according to TILF secretary Rhea Williams.

"These two young women both posted per 4.0 grade point averages their first year in college," Williams said. "In so many ways, they typify the foundation's scholarship recipient, yet in many ways, the twins have gone above and beyond our expectations."

Carol, a chemical engineering major attending Texas Tech University on a Welch Foundation scholarship, was valedictorian in 1981 and a UIL state meet participant in typing, science and number sense. She compiled an extraordinary record of academic



Carol Cross

Cheryl Cross

and extracurricular achievement during her high school career, including holding officerships in the student council, National Honor Society and Fellowship of Christian Athletes. She was also active in athletics and was a National Merit finalist.

Cheryl, salutatorian of the same class, is attending Texas Tech on a Meadows Foundation scholarship. In 1981, she placed first in the UIL's state meet ready writing contest.

She was a three-year member of the National Honor Society, a student council officer, a member of the track and basketball teams (including track most valuable member), and FCA vice president.

"Cheryl and Carol established a pattern of study and hard work in high school and that pattern helped earn them TILF scholarships," Williams said. "In their first year of college, they posted a perfect 4.00 record, justifying the confidence placed in them by their scholarship donors."

"We're proud to be a part of their success."

UT gifted student program scheduled

A 12-day program for gifted students will be held June 20 through July 2 on The University of Texas campus. The program will include three individualized programs: multi-discipline "Renaissance"; fine arts "Experiencing the World of Art"; and journalism "Ideas in Print."

The program, sponsored by the UT Division of Continuing Education, costs \$495, with room and board included, and will feature social activities, recreational activities, and a special program for teachers, June 14-18.

For further information, contact the Division of Continuing Education, The University of Texas at Austin, Box 7879, University Station, Austin, Texas 78712 or the Gifted Students Institute, 611 Ryan Plaza Drive No. 1119, Arlington, Texas 76011.

Agency status

Continued from page 6

UIL. While the Coordinating Board is today given the authority to "make continuing studies of the needs of the state...for extension and public services and designate the institutions of higher education to perform...public service(s) and extension programs," the Board has never chosen to change the functioning of the League as part of The University of Texas.

Also, the other governing board cited by the Court is the Board of Regents of The University of Texas System. In defining the Board's powers and duties, the Legislature did not require that every department or division of a department must be approved by the Board.

• Based on the case *United Carolina Bank v. Board of Regents of Stephen F. Austin State University*, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals listed certain characteristics of state agencies which can provide assistance in analyzing the status of the

League.

Conditions necessary to establish state agency status included:

1. Real property is state property and the funds used to purchase are appropriated by the legislature.

2. Even those public funds which do not originate with the state are reappropriated and become subject to rigid control by the state when received.

3. The sources and use of monies is governed comprehensively...and all funds are subject to extensive reporting requirements and state audits.

4. The agency is subject to state regulation in every other substantial aspect of its existence, such as employee conduct standards, promotions, disclosure of information, liability for tort claims, workers' compensation, inventory reports, meetings, posting of state job opportunities, private consultation, travel rules and legal proceedings.

Drama workshop returns

The Department of Drama is sponsoring a short term UIL "teacher's workshop" in conjunction with the 20th annual Summer Theatre Workshop. This workshop was created for teachers that cannot attend the full term summer theatre workshop.

It is a "short term" non-credit workshop specifically designed to help teachers with preparation for the UIL one-act play contest. This six day, June 28-July 3, workshop will focus on play selection, cutting a long play, using limited scenery, use of the League-approved unit set, limited lighting, interpretation of OAP rules, and directing the contest play.

Teachers will be accepted for this workshop on a first-come-first-served basis. A \$100 non-refundable fee check must be made payable to the Department of Drama, The University of Texas at Austin. Teach-

ers accepted will receive immediate confirmation. If the workshop is filled, registration checks from those not accepted will be immediately returned. A waiting list will be maintained.

Teachers in the "short term" workshop will view workshop laboratory scenes, the three major workshop productions, workshop classes, and department of drama productions during the five-day program. Critique sessions on all activities will be held.

Major workshop productions will be directed by Ruth Denney, Professor of Drama Education; Robert Singleton, Theatre Director at the High School for the Performing and Visual Arts in Houston; and James Henderson, Theatre Director at McLennan Community College in Waco. Lynn Murray, UIL Drama Director will serve as the workshop director.