

Legislative Council Meeting

Full slate awaits rulemaking body

The Legislative Council, the UIL's 20-member rulemaking body, will meet November 6-7 at the Driskell Hotel in Austin. Opening presentations will begin at 8:30 a.m. and continue through 11:45. Subcommittee meetings will meet from 1:30 to 6:30 p.m. Sunday and the full Council will meet from 7:30 to 9:30 that night if necessary.

Final action will be held from 9 to 12 noon and from 1 to 4 p.m. Monday.

The council will hear a full slate of issues, including proposals coming from the Athletic Committee on gymnastics, the Policy Committee dealing with creation of a Conference 6-A "Super Conference," and the Literary Committee, on revamping the junior high and elementary literary/academic programs.

A questionnaire was mailed from the League office in early October to administrators, asking input on a number of issues, ranging from the litigation-riddled summer camp controversy, to the admittance of private and parochial schools into the League, to sponsoring of the UIL State Marching

Band Contest.

"The purpose of the questionnaire is to allow superintendents the opportunity to canvas their schools, and pass on to the Legislative Council members the feelings of coaches, teachers and sponsors on various issues," said Dr. Bailey Marshall, League director. "The Legislative Council is structured to give the best representation to every region and conference in Texas, and the input from the grass-roots level is essential to the efficient administration of this program."

Representatives from virtually every state educational association have been invited to attend the Council meeting, as have elected public officials.

"Often, there is a misconception as to how League rules are made and amended," Marshall said. "The general public as well as school administrators and other persons interested in educational competition are invited to attend."

Among the issues scheduled for discussion are:

(From the Athletic Committee)

- Placing on the referendum ballot a proposal to adopt gymnastics as a UIL sport.

- Recommendation that National Federation speed-up rules be used in baseball.

- That football scrimmages limitations be reduced from a week to five days.

(From the Policy Committee)

- To discuss a proposal allowing private and parochial schools membership into the UIL.

- To discuss inequities in competition in Conference AAAAA, and the proposed establishment of a 6-A Super Conference.

(From the Literary Committee)

- To undergo an overhaul of the elementary and junior high literary/academic programs, offering contests at three levels: (1) The League will provide materials, ballots and instructions; (2) The League will provide ballots and instructions; and (3) The League offers a resource material, but no contest materials or ballots.

- To change the Science Contest so that outstanding students in three areas of the contest, biology, physics and chemistry, are recognized.

Help promote Activities Week

President Reagan, former President Gerald Ford and Governor Bill Clements joined to congratulate the millions of extracurricular activities participants, and to promote educational competition. The widescale support came during National High School Activities Week, October 17-24.

President Ford served as honorary chairman of the event, which included a Congressional resolution and presidential approval of a bill commending schools during Activities Week, as well as recognition of coaches during National Coaches Day, October 22, and officials, during National High School Officials Day, October 21.

"Interscholastic programs, from football to debate, are an integral part of school curricula," Ford said. "These activities offer experience in human relations as well as physical and emotional development. They are paramount to youths' total education."

Added UIL Director Bailey Marshall, "We hope everyone does a good job of honoring these students who voluntarily spend much of their out-of-class time participating in these activities. These young people will be the leaders of tomorrow."

League adopts 'Service to Schools' theme

The 1982-83 school year may be the most challenging in the history of the UIL. Not only does the League expect to offer more contests and serve more students than ever, it must also contend with booming litigation, tightening economic pressures, and the eternal "bad guy" image every rule-enforcing association is given.

League director Dr. Bailey Marshall discussed the prospects for the next nine months.

What kind of year do you expect 1982-83 to be?

I look forward to a good year, so far as the numbers of participants, the quality of the contests provided and the quality of competition. I also look for a busy year as far as the League staff is concerned. We're going to need a lot of assistance from the public schools in regard to educating parents and the general communities as to why we have competition. Furthermore, that when we have competition, we have to have rules and these rules must be enforced across the board. When we get into the business of granting exceptions, it's the same as not having rules at all. The school people are going to have to work with us on this more than they have in the past.

Two years ago, a bill was introduced in the Texas House of Representatives to do away with the UIL. The Legislature convenes this fall. Are you expecting similar problems, especially in light of recent negative press by at least one newspaper?

I think that goes along a little bit with what I was just saying. This is one of the reasons our school people must do a better job than we have in the past. The only time our legislators hear about the UIL is when someone has been disqualified and they hear only one side of the story; therefore, that is the information they rely on when taking action.

We — the League staff, the Legislative Council members and the public school officials — must point out the assets of the program, and that the benefits far outweigh

the problems. Again, everyone thinks they should be the exception to the rule, and you can't run a program that way. With this intense competition, you find that if you start granting exemptions, before long, you end up without rules.

Do you see court or legislative attempts to restructure the UIL as being successful?

A lot will hinge on the ruling of the Texas Supreme Court (the Seventh District Court of Appeals ruled last spring that the UIL is not a part of the University of Texas and is not a state agency). I believe the Supreme Court will rule that we're a part of the University, but this is something we never know. If they were to rule that we're not a part of UT and not a state agency, then there would have to be some restructuring.

The least effect a negative Supreme Court ruling would have is the loss of legal council from the Attorney General's office. This would result in increased costs for each individual school.

The worst effect would be a total reorganization of the League, which would mean relocating housing away from the University campus and replacing the services previously provided by UT to public schools.

The greatest loss of severing ties with UT would be the enormous costs of operating the non-athletic events. So many of the services are provided at low costs or no-cost by the University, such as faculty members serving as contest directors or consultants, and the availability of some of the finest classroom facilities in the nation. Were it not for UT, we'd have to pay handsomely for the professional services and facilities. I don't think we could continue to operate a broad-based program for all phases of our educational system.

What about the soccer situation?

There have been two suits filed. The first was filed in Houston Federal Court on behalf of a number of individu-

als. The suit is asking the court to enjoy the League from enforcing the rule, which states that a student who works out and/or participates with an outside team from the start of school until November 15 will be ineligible to represent the varsity soccer team.

Both sides have filed affidavits and we're waiting on the judge to give an opinion.

A second suit, asking for the same thing, was filed in State Court in Dallas, on behalf of several students and several Dallas-area soccer associations. The Dallas suit is now recessed, awaiting a verdict from the Federal Court in Houston.

Any other litigation of note?

We have a number of suits on appeal — the summer camp rule and the five-year rule, for example. But the main issue to be decided by the Court is whether we're a part of The University and a state agency. The Supreme Court will not be hearing, at this time anyway, any argument about the rules themselves until the agency status question is settled.

It's unfortunate that we have to start the school year off on a relatively negative note and it would be a mistake to dwell on the lawsuits and other problems. This year, the League will help prepare untold thousands of students for citizenship by offering them challenging contests on an equitable basis.

The National Federation of State High School Associations had adopted a theme "Service to Schools" and that will be our goal also. The administrative staff will strive to provide schools with excellent contest material, with information school people need to make or change rules, and 100 percent support of whatever rules the majority of member schools adopt.

What we need is the vocal support of school people who know the benefits of educational competition.

Council meeting open to everyone

Each year, the League has to defend its rules in court. The plaintiffs in these cases are there to try to circumvent the rules and regulations of the organization. More often than not, the UIL is portrayed as a monolithic, arbitrary organization, whose rules are not in the best interests of the students.

It makes for good reading or listening, but nothing could be further from the truth. Each year, some of the UIL's most ardent critics are invited to attend and address annual Legislative Council meetings. So far, very few have bothered to honor the invitation. These meetings have been open meetings and anyone could attend.

The invitation to attend is again this year. The Legislative Council will meet November 7-8 in Austin to discuss the vari-



Director's corner

Dr. Bailey Marshall

ous rules by which extracurricular contests are administrated.

The council will hear requests for rule changes from 8:30 a.m. to noon, Sunday. These requests may come from organizations or individuals. We want your input. In the past years, we have reached out for the opinions of all sectors of our society: School board members, coaches, teachers,

administrators, legislators, booster club members, and others interested in educational competition.

Sunday afternoon and evening, four committee meetings will be held so that all ideas presented to the Council that morning may be discussed. Monday, the council will vote on the request proposals. At that time, the council has four options: (1) Make the change by vote of the council, if the item is not considered major; (2) place the suggested change on the referendum ballot, to be voted on by all member schools; (3) dispatch the proposal to a subcommittee for further study; or (4) deny the request and maintain the rule as it currently is stated.

The task of these Legislative Council members can be made much easier if you contact him now and let him know how you view the issues and why you feel as you do. Your council members are elected to repre-

sent the best interests of the school people in your region and conference. In order to do so, he must know your feelings on the issues. Contact him as soon as possible.

The Legislative Council and the subcommittee meetings are completely open to the public. Anyone is welcome to sit in and hear all sides of the issues — the realities of extracurricular activities. Only those who ask to speak toward an issue or who make previous arrangements will be allowed to address the Council Sunday. In order to make these arrangements, contact your Council representative or the UIL State Office.

Public school people have every reason to be proud of its Legislative Council concept. It is a democratic process. The Council members embody the best traits of the program it administers: Fairness, openness and integrity. The Council members average more than 25 years in public school administration, and virtually all have participated in some phase of the UIL program, either as a student, teacher-coach, teacher-director, or teacher-sponsor. Many have served as administrator over their school's entire UIL program, and have served on various UIL local committees. In other words, they know and understand the nuances of the public schools' competitive programs, and they appreciate the benefits of extracurricular activities in the development of our young people.

The Council wants your input. They realize several routes lead to a common destination — of providing the finest program of its kind in the nation. They are searching for the best way. Speak up now and be a part of this honorable endeavor.

Official notices

FOOTBALL PLAN

On page 203, 25-13-2-(2) should read "When the ninth grade is in junior high, football practices should correspond with the high school dates. No games shall be played until the first Thursday in September."
Deleted are the words "or interschool scrimmages."

SPEECH

Add to page 61, 20-3-4-(7) and page 63, 20-3-3-(7): The speaker may complete the sentence which he is speaking without disqualification, after he has consumed his allotted time.

TYPEWRITING

Correct in Constitution and Contest Rules, 22-10-9 (1) to read: "Sponsors will not be permitted to examine the discarded papers. However, each sponsor will be permitted to examine his contestant's paper at a time designated by the director before final test results are announced."

EL PASO HIGH

The District 1-AAAAA Executive Committee has placed El Paso HS on probation for the 1982-83 year in football for violation of Article 25-5-10 of the Football Plan.

AUSTIN WESTLAKE

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

BREMOND HIGH

Bremond High School has been placed on probation for the 1982-83 school year 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.

PICTURE MEMORY

The correct spelling of the river is "Maas."
"Maas" 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 1982-83 in football for violation of the Athletic Code of the Constitution and Contest Rules.

ADAMSON HIGH

District 6AAAA Executive Committee has 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 1982-83 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 28AA 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.

LANCASTER

The District 6AAAA 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.

ONE-ACT PLAY

The following corrections in the current *Constitution and Contest Rules* should be noted: Rule 23-1-1 (6a) on page 119 should read "Disqualification from the one-act play contest for the current academic year will result if a school fails to meet the entry deadline or fails to meet the title entry deadline. Rule 23-1-2 (2j) on page 124 should read "The Director During the Contest Performance. — No director will be permitted in the light booth, backstage or offstage areas during the contest performance of his play, but directors are permitted in these areas during the set and strike periods."

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.

JARRELL HIGH

The District 13-A Executive Committee has placed Jarrell HS on probation for the 1982-83 year for violation of Rule 25-5-3 (3-c) of the Football Plan.

KASHMERE HS

Houston Kashmere mixed choir and tenor-bass choir have been disqualified for UIL music competition for the 1982-83 school year for violation of the Music Plan, page 126, Article V, Section 15, paragraph b.

JERSEY VILLAGE HS

Houston Jersey Village second band has been disqualified for UIL music competition for the 1982-83 school year for violation of the Music Plan, page 126, Article V, Section 15, paragraph b.

ARANSAS PASS HS

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

ATHENS HS

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).

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."

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 1982-83 school year 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.

Enforce rules or change them through democratic structure

Reprinted from the May-June 1977 Washington Interscholastic, published by the Washington Interscholastic Activities Association.

It has been said that very few people become concerned about rules and their interpretation until the rule, in its application, touches their lives personally and restricts something they want to do. Then *it matters not whether the rule has a historical justification, a reasonable rationale, or a time-proven logic*. If the rule does not accommodate the prejudice one has, then it is immediately thought that the rule should be changed or even scrapped. If this is not done, then the search is on to find in wording of the rule a twist of convenience that will permit doing their thing.

This is all done without consideration of others that could be affected by a subtle infraction of the rule. The old adage that

rules are made to be broken is an anomaly used to discredit enforcement.

Rules are made for guidance, direction, organization, and control, and those that attempt to rupture a rule are those who are generally parochial in their thinking.

Rules that are designed to control a statewide program of interscholastic events must be as rigid as flexibility will support and as flexible as rigidity will allow. Agreed that no one rule should over-dominate the cause for the rules, but certainly the tenets of the rule should be tantamount to its enforcement. It has, also, been said that the best way to destroy or get rid of a bad rule is to enforce it — so why not enforce the rules and if they do not *stand up against those that are governed by the rule*, or those who must endure the rule, then the rules should be sacked and others written.

The Leaguer

Editor Dr. Bailey Marshall
Managing Editor Bobby Hawthorne

Legislative Council

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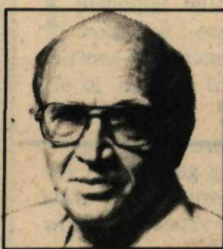
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School people should control 'super contests'

At what age does music become a fully incorporated unit of the League? Unlike all other League contests, music is not a fully controlled UIL activity. League athletic and literary contests come directly under the regulations of the Legislative Council, a body of school administrators. Through the system of representation all school administrators have an opportunity to define competition in these activities. This is not true in music.

From its inception, the League failed to endorse a full contest program for music. Consequently, the void has been filled by commercial interests using our bands, choirs and orchestras as a lucrative business venture. The exploitation of our youngsters in outside music contests under the tacet approval of our schools has greatly



Music matters

Dr. Nelson Patrick

expanded in the last 10 years. Today, there are 17 school music contests outside of League supervision and a new marching band contest outside League control has been announced for the 1982-83 school year.

Music directors have become dependent on these outside contests in lieu of an official state contest in music. In the opinion of the music director these contests establish

the standards of performance since most of them are held following the regional UIL contests, and the UIL regional contests have become the bread and butter competition. For a lure, outside contest managers include many activities and plan their contests around amusement parks and/or historical events. Some contests are selected because of distance, requiring two or more

days of travel and some directors place higher values on the contest the greater distance away.

Although many of these so named super-contests have less than 10 participants in the school's conference, it is often billed at home as a national, interschool contest which in reality may not be on par with the local regional contest. However, ratings earned at such contests are often blown up out of proportion to their real value because of distance, especially if the trip is out-of-state.

The State Marching Band Contest is an effort at containing the proliferation of marching contests within the state. There are several outside organizations pushing strongly to gain a foothold in marching ac-

Turn to MARCHING BAND, page 7

Add a touch of fun to music theory

By JERRY GRIGADEAN

TSSEC Theory Director

"That Time Again"

Time is later summer, and early semester;
Time to transform to a teacher and tester.
Time to emote, not to be coldly logical;
Time to have fun with all things pedagogical!

Hey, you wild and crazy music theory fans out there! As you can tell by my poetic effort, I'm fired up for another school year — ready to try harder than ever to let *all* my teaching endeavors be both practical and *fun* for me and my students. A large order, you may say, and I'll have to agree — but a worthy goal!

After years of painstaking and energetic research into the academic area of Maximal Positive Stimulus (fun), I've found ways to cast out time-encrusted and con-

stricting rules of student-teacher behavior like so much chaff from our educational grain bins (out with those has-bins!), ways to relate classwork to the students' needs and everyday lives, ways to cause students to accept, even want — nay, even *crave* more rhythmic dictation, more interval drill, harmonic skill, more of all those parts of musicianship that have an undeserved bad name simply because they've been called (shudder) "MUSIC THEORY" (ouch!) — well, let's call it *music*, and avoid any drill that's not FUN!

How's that for wild raving? But I am serious — no, dreary word — I mean I am really trying harder than ever to make it *all* fun, and I'll be sharing my ideas along this line with you in my columns this year.

Now a quick personal note. In case you've been reading Music Theory Notes for several years and wonder what happened to Jerry Dean, I'll explain. I'm the

same guy (well, almost), but I just changed my name. When Pat Grigassy and I married last November, we put the "Griga" together with "Dean" — and I'm now Jerry Grigadean! It's my first new name in 41 years, and I'm enjoying it.

Old friends, and new ones, I'd really like to hear from you with any questions or comments you have about the TSSEC Theory Exam or my columns. I'd especially appreciate your letting me know about ways you've found to make music theory fun. If you send me good ideas, I'll publish them in my column. Write to me at the Music Department, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712. If you'd like a copy of the 1982 Theory Exam to use in preparing for the 1983 Exam, let me know and I'll have the UIL office send you one.

Well, it's see you next month and I wish you warm and exciting musical communication.

Halftime: NCAA rules restrict maximum intermission for varsity football games to 28 minutes

By CHARLES SCHWOBEL

Associate Music Director

That old problem of halftime keeps returning for more yardage. You and your students have worked hard polishing up the final details on the best show you ever designed. But wait! How long is it? Do those latest drill changes put you over the maximum time limit? Oh well, what's a few seconds—contest isn't for a coupla' weeks. Plenty of time next week to design a shorter transition or pick up the tempo.

Wait a minute—the UIL plays by NCAA football rules. The 1982 NCAA rules mandate a 10-yard penalty for the home team at the start of the second half if the intermission exceeds the time limit.

The maximum halftime intermission for UIL varsity games is 28 minutes. Note that this is a maximum. It is not the required length for every halftime. Many districts have agreed to shorten intermission, usually making it 20 to 24 minutes. For homecoming and other special activities the

schools should cooperate to determine adjustments not to exceed 28 minutes total. This time limit also includes the team warm-up after the half, usually 3 to 4 minutes.

Timing for the halftime begins when the field has been cleared of all players and other game personnel. The halftime performers should take the field immediately after it is cleared. Delays in the visitor's performance could result in a penalty assessment against the home team.

Therefore, many schools and districts have placed a time limit for each school's activities. Thus, when the home team is penalized for the visitor's error, action may be taken by the district committee. Football game officials have been instructed to enforce the rule if, at the end of 28 minutes, the ball is not ready for kickoff with both teams in place.

Power failure? If events beyond the control of the management cause the 28 minute limit to be exceeded, then the referee may

waive the penalty. These events are generally power failures, equipment breakdowns and similar catastrophies. The referee must be properly notified by the home school administration if these events are to be taken into consideration.

If you are the home team and your band, drill team, flags, twirlers and other performers are patiently waiting their turn for the field, consider the length of your show! If there isn't enough time remaining, be prepared to retreat to the stands. It is a rare coach who would welcome a 10 yard handicap to begin the second half. You and your administration should take this matter up with the District Executive Committee, not the game officials.

Should you be placed in this compromising position, make the best of it! Announce to the fans that your performance will follow the game! Offer to play the fans out of the stadium. Chances are they wouldn't miss the show for all the ice cream in Bas-kin-Robbins.

Review schedules

This year, prior to the Legislative Council meeting, a questionnaire is being sent to school administrators asking them to state preferences on several items to be discussed and/or voted on during the November meeting of the Council.

Special attention should be given to items 4, 5, and 6 which could make drastic changes in contests not listed in the question. In some regions some of the options could force a change in the music contests schedule, thereby causing problems of location and adequate facilities.

In some regions, the present music schedule is the only one that would adequately service the region. Those regions using college facilities are locked into a yearly schedule and stand a chance of losing excellent facilities in a schedule change.

In other regions, only one location can host the music contests because of auditorium space. To change the schedule could well cause a fruitless hunt for auditorium space.

Before voting for changes in the school scheduling that has evolved over a period of many years, you are strongly urged to review all other contest schedules.

Marching contest

The fourth annual State Marching Band Contest will be held by the University of Texas on November 15 and 16. Bands from conferences AAAAA and AAA will perform on the first day and evening while conferences AAAA, AA, and A will perform on the second.

Entries for this contest are due in the State Office on/before November 1. Should a band not qualify at the regional contest to attend the state contest, fees entry will be returned to the school upon proper notification.

As in previous years, it is still recommended that a statement indicating intent to enter the state contest, signed by the superintendent or principal, accompany the regional entry form.

Send suggestions for revision of Handbook

I trust the readers of my September column have a new growth of hide and we are all ready to begin a positive year in educational theatre. There is good news and bad news as we begin this new school year.

You will note in "Official Notices" that the plays of Neil Simon have been deleted from the "ineligible" list. I recently received a letter from Peter La Beck at Samuel French indicating that Mr. Simon would make an exception for UIL competition and allow, under controlled conditions, cuttings of his plays. Although Mr. Simon does not ordinarily allow his plays to be cut for performance use, he has agreed to do so if the specific cuttings are approved through this office. We may not be able to add the plays of Neil Simon to the Approved List of Long Plays, but they will be considered by individual request.

Make sure you have approval from the UIL Play Appraisal Committee as per Rule 23-1-2 prior to requesting approval from French. Samuel French will issue contracts for the standard UIL rate of \$15 per performance that will state specific permission to use the cutting for UIL competition.

The bad news is that we are losing an approved publisher. David McKay is no longer in the play publishing business. Some of the plays formerly published by McKay are now with Baker's and French. I have not been able to locate any other sources.

The Spring Meet district and regional list has been released and we are now in the process of finalizing the area meets. There will be some changes. There are eight districts in all conferences and regions. The new alignment has changed regional sites for many districts. This will affect area OAP. We will get the area schedule to you as soon as possible.

The *Handbook for One-Act Play, Ninth Edition* will be used this year. Get a new *Constitution and Contest Rules* and adjust the rules accordingly. The numbering system has changed and I am sure some confusion will result. Note "Official Notices" for minor corrections. Do not order a new OAP *Handbook* if you have the Ninth Edition! The stock is running low and we hope to have enough to serve new direc-



Educational theatre

Lynn Murray

tors, contest managers and critic judges. We will try to get out an addendum to the OAP *Handbook* this fall that will show corrections for the past three years and the few plays that are to be added to the approved lists.

Since a major revision of the OAP *Handbook* is planned for the fall of 1983, you might send suggestions throughout the year. Each time you see a problem with the information provided, write me a note. New drawings will be provided for the unit set. There will be additional information under "Recommended Facilities" and the bibliography certainly needs work. Your recommendations are welcome.

Planning meetings should be under way. Don't wait for me to push your district. OAP planning meetings may be held anytime, but in all cases should be scheduled by Oct. 15. Contact critic judges early. A judging workshop was held at the activities conference in Lubbock, another is set for Southwest Theatre Conference, Oct. 28 in Fort Worth, and the final workshop will fall Jan. 27 during the Texas Educational Theatre Association convention in Waco. We will lose a number of judges this year unless they attend a renewal workshop. The judges list will be published in November and a supplement in February.

A contest manager should be selected early and attend the planning meeting. An astute contest manager can solve potential OAP problems before they arise. It is a good idea for knowledgeable directors to help the contest manager make a check list or operation chart that will cover major responsibilities. A major concern of directors is the availability of the OAP contest manager at all times.

What happens if OAP Rule 23-1-2 is violated and the contest manager is not in the audience or not even available? It is criti-

"An astute contest manager can solve potential problems before they arise. It is a good idea for directors to help the contest manager make a list or operation chart that will cover major responsibilities."

cal that contest managers have adult help. It is almost impossible for a contest manager to see all shows in an eight play contest. Make sure you have an assistant. Use adult timekeepers as eyes and ears. Make sure you cover all shows, even if you can't be in the theatre at all times.

The first priority of a planning meeting for OAP is date, time and place. Please note that no early zones or districts will be allowed this year. The administrative committee of the State Executive Committee allowed early zones and districts in OAP last year because we thought we could get materials out of the state office. We were logistically buried. March 7-12 is too early to allow sufficient organizational and mail time between the OAP title deadline, Feb. 23, and ten days (see Article 19 Spring Meet Plan, in the current *Constitution and Contest Rules*) prior to the zone.

Many schools participate in UIL events during spring break because of inconsistent scheduling across the state. You will re-

member that the tentative UIL Calendar was published last February, prior to the time most school boards set spring break.

If your district is really in a bind scheduling the play contest, you might consider March 28-31. The UIL Calendar shows district girls' athletics and regional soccer. The Administrative Committee has approved these dates by individual request since OAP does not involve the security of a test and these dates fall prior to the required area dates. The district executive committee must request a specific day and must make sure that there is no conflict with girls' spring meet events, music, or soccer. The state office is sympathetic with district scheduling problems, but it does not help to solve one problem and create three.

While you're planning, consider scheduling zone OAP if you have eight or more plays. It offers an opportunity for four entries to develop further. Six weeks of rehearsals is a long time for one performance. Zone OAP meets are educationally profitable, although there seems to be some confusion as to the organization, administration, and operation of a zone contest for OAP. Zones are operated just like any other level. Zone is to district what area is to region. Yes, you give awards to zone winners, best actor and actress, all-star cast and honorable mention all-star cast just like any other level. I hear the argument that awards cost too much. Nonsense, certificates cost very little and the zone award opportunity is all that four out of every eight cast entries will ever see. This recognition is important to those youngsters that do not advance. The OAP contest manager is required to announce the individual awards, even if no physical award is given. I really cannot see the logic of not presenting some physical award for the time and effort involved.

We are having a great time in contest management sessions at the student activities conferences. A popular question seems to focus on the use of live animals. Are they props or characters? In most cases, they are properties. If you want to know why, join us at a SAC meeting and ask.

Plan now for the TETA Convention Jan. 27-29 in Waco and don't forget the one-act play enrollment deadline is Nov. 1.

TETA Convention

One-act play rules due discussion as theatre educators gather in Waco for 33rd meeting

The Texas Educational Theatre Association will convene in Waco for the 33rd annual convention Jan. 27-29 at the new Hilton Inn and adjacent Waco Convention Center. TETA is the only state organization that exclusively represents all professional theatre educators.

This group has sections interested in all areas and levels of theatre. They are organized to make theatre significant to all education, to set standards for instruction and production, and to gain recognition for quality work. TETA is pledged to make live theatre a reality for all Texans. Much may be gained from participation in work sessions and committee meetings open to all registered for the convention. A new "educator of the year" award has been developed for each section. Do you have nominations?

A special feature of the convention will be showcase performances of scenes directed by two quality high school teachers. These scenes will be used for the UIL Critic Judging Workshop Jan. 27 at 2 p.m. There

will be a critique following the scenes and an explanation of the function and rules of the UIL one-act play contest.

This workshop is being held for interested convention participants and for qualified theatre people interested in becoming accredited critic judges. Each judge that appears on the accredited list must attend a League sponsored workshop for renewal every five years. Each judge must have a minimum of 36 college hours of drama/theatre training or the equivalent in professional training and experience in educational theatre. Public school teachers and administrators are not eligible. Judges must also agree to become familiar with OAP rules and abide by the current *Handbook for One-Act Play*.

Any person retained on the judges list meets the qualifications and should be thoroughly familiar with the OAP contest. Critic judge evaluations are requested from each director at all levels in the UIL play contest and evaluations received in the state office are checked and copied annual-

ly. All references that identify individuals are deleted and copies are mailed to each critic involved. State meet OAP judges are selected as a direct result of critic judge questionnaire evaluations. They are approved by the state executive committee prior to any invitation being issued.

Several other UIL interest programs are scheduled for the TETA convention. Programs on the use of the UIL unit set, lighting for the contest play, cutting a full-length play for UIL and costuming on a limited budget are scheduled for the three day convention. The TETA-UIL Advisory Committee will evaluate proposals concerning UIL and make recommendations to the business meeting. This meeting is open to all registered for convention. Many of the current OAP rules and policies were developed during these sessions.

Program details and registration information are available by writing James Henderson, Dept. of Fine Arts, McLennan Community College, 1400 College Drive, Waco 76708, or calling 817/756-6551, ext. 283.

ILPC deadlines

On deadlines:

October 20 — Yearbooks must be received by judges. If for some reason, it is impossible to dispatch the book to a judge, contact the ILPC office and file for a deadline extension. More often than not, the judge will approve deadline extensions, so long as he knows the book is on the way.

November 1 — Deadline for membership applications. A second ILPC membership mailing went out in early October. In mid-December, a membership mailing — consisting of a directory of member schools, newspaper individual achievement award information, several pamphlets, and a list of recommended textbooks — will be mailed.

November 15 — Deadline for receipt of newspapers for criticism. Unlike earlier years, mail only the first issue. This allows ILPC critics an opportunity to receive, evaluate and return the issue as quickly as possible, so that comments may be included in subsequent issues prior to the spring newspaper rating competition.

December 1 — Deadline for receipt of yearbook individual achievement award entries. In the past, the deadline for yearbook IAAs was February 15, but was moved due to office space limitations and time requirements.

February 1 — Deadline for receipt of newspapers for rating and newspaper individual achievement awards entries.

March 18-19 — ILPC State Convention, Austin.

Spring contests

On the whole, journalism students fare quite well in the yearly scramble for Texas Interscholastic League Foundation scholarships. Why? Because they are often involved in a number of extra-curricular activities, and maintain high grades.

Though the TILF program is thriving, the demand for financial aide, especially in these rugged economic times, is greater than ever. Only the most deserving students will be receiving TILF assistance, and now is the time to be preparing for the spring meet contests.

Several schools received a much-needed head-start by attending student activities conferences. At least seven more conferences are scheduled in October and November. In the journalism sequence, an overview of the news, feature, headline and editorial writing contests are given, and sessions aimed at improving each specific area are held.

In addition to attending student activities conferences, journalism advisers should be aware of practice material available through the State Office. A practice contest packet, containing contests from the past several years, winning entries from the 1982 State Meet contests, judging criteria, and a list of journalism contest administration guidelines, is available.

Also available is the Journalism Contest Manual, which details the nuances of the contest. Order both from the UIL via the literary/academic contest order form. If you are not familiar with this form, ask a principal or other administrator.

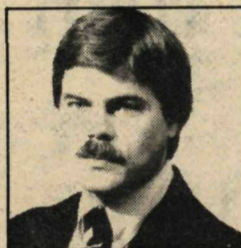
Examine schedule options closely

In a week or so, your superintendent or principal will receive a questionnaire from the League, asking his opinion on various questions of the day. Most have little or nothing to do with journalism. But one does.

Question number five asks, "Do you favor conducting girls' district, regional and state spring meet athletic events during weeks as nearly consecutive as possible? A comment is added: There is considerable disagreement as to how such a schedule might affect non-athletic spring meet events, boys' athletics, music, soccer and basketball. Easter dates could affect the consecutive sequence.

They forgot to toss in ILPC, but the effects of this proposal would have near disastrous effects on our program, if the correct set of circumstances prevail. The questionnaire provides three options. The first entails moving girls spring meet athletics back into May. I don't see how that could hurt.

The third option deals with staggering schedules, allowing three consecutive weeks (or as nearly consecutive as possible, taking out Friday and Saturday of Easter weekend) for all district spring meet events. This could sting, since it may push some district meets back as far as March 21-31 and April 1-5. The ILPC convention is held the third Friday/Saturday in March, which means district contests could be held the Monday after the weekend convention. Some schools in the far-reaches of the state (using Austin as a central site) may find a four-day span of conventioning and district meets too demanding, although such a schedule has been used in the past without disastrous effects. In short, this is



Scholastic journalism

Bobby Hawthorne

an option we could live with.

However, option number two would require moving spring meet back a month into February and March. In other words, the first district literary/academic week would begin in the neighborhood of February 21 and would last until March 8. Regional meets would be held March 11-15 and the State Meet would be held around March 26-30. On its own merit, why should literary/academic be shoved back so that its competitive year ends in March? Contest preparation would suffer greatly. The literary/academic participants need and deserve as much preparation for spring contests as do the athletes.

If option two is passed, ILPC will be forced to move its convention to the fall, to pre-district February, or to the week between regional and state — around March 22-23, which is a week after the University of Texas spring break. The ILPC convention is held during UT's spring break. Attempts to battle various departments for classroom facilities have proved disastrous and, several years ago when the convention fell during regular spring classes, we were forced to use old facilities with less than adequate seating accommodations.

Of course, few school administrators would be willing to allow journalists back-to-back trips to Austin for ILPC and the

State Meet. Convention attendance would certainly suffer.

Moving the convention into the fall would destroy a working arrangement with the Texas High School Press Association, which provides summer-fall contests, while we offer winter/spring competition. Also, ILPC would not wish to bump heads with THSPA's convention or the growing Texas Association of Journalism Directors' convention.

If the convention is moved to mid-February, winter storms common at that time of year would prohibit many schools from trekking to Austin. And those schools who attend would be forced to suffer through inclement weather here, rather than the generally warm climes of late-March.

Not only would option number two affect ILPC, but conflicts with one-act play, swimming, basketball, soccer and, most importantly, band would arise. Certainly, conflicts exist now, but nothing to the extent that this plan would engender.

School administrators must see the whole picture, in determining spring meet scheduling. As journalism advisers, we need to make principals and superintendents aware of our special concerns, and see that those concerns are taken into consideration before any scheduling decisions are made.

High School Newspapers

First issues look much improved

The first issues of most student newspapers are out and, as a whole, look much improved. For example, the Huntsville HS paper, *The Hive*, has gone from tabloid to mini-tab with remarkably good results.

Changing printers has allowed the staff more hands-on involvement and has opened the door to a more functional, modular format. The first issue includes an in-depth package on administrative changes, alcohol and drug crackdowns, and how the nation's economic problems are affecting local students.

Charlotte Smith advises the publication. Bill Baldwin serves as editor.

It's difficult to believe the next publication has improved, but Austin Anderson's first issue of the *Edition* will be difficult to top. The newsmagazine cover features the school's new principal and keys to the centerspread profile. Liz Clare offers a humorous piece on the problems of Yankees in our midst. Says Miss Clare: "Yankees talk funny. Ya'll know this. Ah mahsef cain't hardly unnerstah-in wut they are trah-in to be a-sayin'. It's purt near impos-ible."

I hurd 'dat!

Overall, editor Fred Burke and adviser David Brooks have taken an excellent publication and further refined it. The writing

is solid, the content substantial and the design elegant and functional. A masterful job.

Last year's *Tops in Texas* newspaper, *The Featherduster*, from Austin Westlake is also keeping on track. The October 1 issue features a supplement on new students, and apparently, there are a lot of them. Many come from California, bringing the "Valley" scene with them, for sure.

New adviser Bill Jackson wasted no time in getting his Kingsville High School *Brahma Round-up* staff going. The first issue hit the halls August 30, and featured an editorial on the proposal to raise the legal drinking age from 19 to 21. The editorial surmised that raising the age would reduce automobile deaths.

The publication's centerspread covered summer vacations and group preparation for fall activities. As a whole, the *Brahma Round-up* is well designed, written and edited. It is a welcome addition to the rising quality of South Texas publications.

Several other publications are maintaining a quality achieved last year. The San Antonio Jay newspaper, *Statesman*, builds upon last year's redesign, giving greater emphasis to editorial columns and school news. A "foto finish" on the back page serves as a nice capper for a sound publica-

tion. Pat Gathright is adviser of the *Statesman*. Susan Hopper is editor.

Another excellent publication is Austin Travis' *The Southerner*. The first issue contained articles on a new activity schedule and on school district enrollment. Co-editor Harold Taylor offered a solid editorial concerning the booster club's purchase of a spirit sign. Adviser Mark Yemma and staff have set their goals for "Tops in Texas." They're off to a good start.

Finally, Copperas Cove changed names — from *Canine Capers* to *Blue Beacon*. Why? States editor Alexandra O'Neal, "A beacon is a signal light, something announcing an important occurrence. The Blue Beacon is going to do just that."

The Beacon is one of the few remaining broadsheets. The first issue featured an in-depth piece on stretching the school dollar, which incorporated a pie scale and interesting artwork. The second issue highlighted an article on a new teaching concept, Mastery Learning, being used at the school this year.

The publication received CSPA "Medalist" honors last year, and the staff is on its way to repeating that feat. Janice Ray advises.

ILPC appreciates complimentary copies of all newspapers.

The Literary/Academic Program

There's more to it than pamphlets

There's an old saying that goes something like this: "The more you know, the more you realize you don't know." That's something that I found out recently after participating in an in-service program on UIL literary-academic programs in Mount Pleasant.



Literarily Speaking

Ray Westbrook

what the literary program of the League consists of.

To start with, the League has several people whose main responsibilities include the supervision, direction and co-ordination of literary programs. Questions and concerns in journalism and speech can be directed to Bobby Hawthorne and Janet Wiman, respectively. Questions on calculator applications, number sense, ready writing, science, shorthand, spelling, and type-writing can be directed to me. The state consultants listed in the Constitution and Contest Rules will also respond to your questions, but they have offices across the university, so it is best to send correspond-

ence to the League office. And, of course, Dr. Bailey Marshall, League director general, will respond to your questions and concerns.

The literary program is much more than just contest material and pamphlets and brochures. We have a large inventory of practice material, available for purchase through literary order forms. Invitational meet material is also available for purchase from those schools hosting invitational meets, meets to which area schools are invited for a "mock" competitive meet. Order forms for invitational meet material will be sent to all schools on November 1.

One of the most important aspects of the literary program is its alignment with the Literary Committee, a sub-committee of the Legislative Council. Through this body, a wide variety of proposals, concerns and suggestions are heard. Any individual so desiring can request to either speak to the committee or address a letter to the committee for its response. Also, representatives from interested associations, such as the Texas Joint Council of Teachers of English and the Texas Association of Secondary School Principals, are welcome to attend. Literary Committee meetings provide mutual benefit in keeping avenues of communications open.

But, getting back to Mount Pleasant. I hope that everyone who attended the literary sessions there will know that the League's literary program is responsive. I know a lot more about how to help you than I did at this time last year—but I'll be the first to admit there's a lot more to learn. And a lot more to do.

Prose brochure

Researching for Prose and Poetry Interpretation, developed for the UIL by the librarians at the University of Texas at El Paso is now available for purchase through the UIL office or at student activity conferences. The cost of the brochure is \$1.

Those wishing to order the brochure may use the original literary order form and add the bibliography as an extra item.

"This pamphlet is excellent for student reference giving information or choosing what to read by anthology or individual author method, and for finding information on the author/poet's life and work. This pamphlet was designed as a bibliography of materials that would be helpful to any interpreter or English student," says Billie Etheridge, UTEP professor of English and designer of the project.

Ms. Etheridge along with librarians at the UTEP library compiled the information and designed the brochure to be useful to students in any library.

Invitational meets listed

Schools hosting invitational meets, meets to which area schools are invited to participate in a practice situation, should notify the League office of the date of the meet and the contests offered. This information will be published in the "Leaguer."

The following is a listing of meets submitted to the League office to date. Each listing gives date, site and person to contact. Most of these meets offer contests in number sense, science and calculator applications. However, for a complete listing, check with the host school.

Oct. 29 — Lamar University, Mary C. Bell.

Dec. 4 — John Jay H.S., San Antonio, Marge Valentine.

Jan. 22 — New Braunfels, H.S., Bonnie Leitch.

Jan. 29 — Alamo Heights H.S., San Antonio, Ruth Zarate.

Feb. 18-19 — Judson H.S., Converse, Dave Medlin.

March 4-5 — Roosevelt H.S., San Antonio, James Anderson.

March 12 — Boerne H.S., Ron Rankin.

March 19 — Texas Math and Science Coaches Association, Trinity University, San Antonio.

These sites were submitted to the League office at deadline time:

Oct. 23 — Porter H.S., Brownsville, no contact person named.

Oct. 30 — Azle H.S., Andy Zapata.

Oct. 30 — Sharyland H.S., George Natrass.

Nov. 6 — South Grand Prairie H.S., Grand Prairie, Debra Cannon.

Nov. 6 — Daingerfield H.S., Becky Starr.

Nov. 6 — Pan American University, Edinburg, Don Skow.

Nov. 19 — Texas Women's University, Denton, Charlotte Scroggs.

Nov. 20 — Kennedy H.S., San Antonio, no contact person named.

Nov. 20 — Harlingen H.S., Ed Bates.

Number sense meeting successful

By CHARLES E. LAMB
Number Sense Director

On Saturday, September 25, the UIL Central Texas Student Activities Conference was held on the University of Texas at Austin campus. As usual, the number sense session was held from 9 to 10:30 a.m. in Robert Lee Moore Hall.

Happily, and for the second year in a row, we had an overflow crowd. We even had people from as far away as McAllen. As well as giving my usual pep talk, a practice test (PP-A) was given. The test is a lot like the last year's state test. However, I promise that other tests this

year will get increasingly harder. Please watch the *Leaguer* for forthcoming tests.

I know the summer was too short and maybe you've been dreading the need to get cranked up again for school and UIL competition. But if you're like me, one look at those bright, eager faces of UIL competitors and you know why it's worth the effort. After all, that's what keeps us all so young.

Be sure to write me with your concerns and comments on UIL number sense. Also, send me dates of meets and watch the *Leaguer* for a listing of those dates.

Ballot verification period also a good idea

Speech advisory committee suggested

By JANET WIMAN
Activities Director, Speech

Teachers who are sponsoring an invitational tournament during the fall semester might want to try two procedures that were used at the 1982 State Meet in Austin. One procedure was to appoint an advisory committee to assist the director in making decisions that need to be made quickly and accurately. The second was to establish a ballot verification period immediately following the announcement of *unofficial* results.

The advisory committee provided the director with several opinions when questions arose. The members of this committee served in an advisory capacity only, and this role was made clear from the beginning. As director of the contest, I found their opinions invaluable. Even though we did not all always agree, I took their knowl-

edge and expertise and then made what I considered to be a fair decision. The committee members represented several points of view which helped in being fair to all concerned. Such an advisory committee was used in prose and poetry and in debate.

The ballot verification period worked equally well. When the results of the preliminary round in individual speaking events was established by the tabulators, the room chairperson announced the "unofficial results" of those advancing to finals. The individual evaluation sheets were returned to the contestant following this announcement with instructions to check the tabulation, names, and title or topic. The students and sponsors were told that one hour later at the drawing for speaker order in the final round, the "official results" would be announced. It is imperative for the success of such a procedure that the student and sponsor know that the period of

ballot verification is provided to entertain questions concerning tabulation—not questions concerning a judge's decision.

This gave the students and sponsors an opportunity to ask questions concerning tabulation. When all problems had been cleared, the "official results" were announced.

This procedure accomplishes three things. One, the students' feelings are spared in the event a mistake is found. Two, the correct contestant advances. Three, it acknowledges that mistakes are made even when everyone concerned is trying his best and it gives those who are giving their time the opportunity to correct any mistake.

It is difficult at best to make everything perfect in any tournament or meet. These two procedures allow for contest directors and managers to be human and at the same time to show that we also have a heart!

Rubber-stamping transfers will lead to chaos

The purpose of the district executive committee is to "administer and enforce all rules and settle all disputes and questions of eligibility arising within its district, and to arrange contest schedules in accordance with the UIL calendar and certify eligible district representatives to state playoff competition."

This committee exerts "grass roots" control at its best and has the final jurisdiction over all eligibility problems in its district. There is no appeal from any decision rendered by this committee if no rule of the Constitution and Contest Rules has been set aside or made more stringent. Texas enjoys an equitable and strong competitive program because of dedicated district executive committees.

One of the most difficult tasks a school administrator has is serving on this committee. Often he is placed in a position of having to vote to penalize another school — or, one of his own peers when a rule has been violated or a regulation has been overlooked. Generally, the committee members realize that rules must be upheld and penalties must be assessed in order to maintain the integrity of League programs. A vote to place on probation, disqualify for district championship, or even to recommend to the State Executive committee a suspension status becomes a traumatic decision for all involved.

Nevertheless, the job must be done, and order must prevail. If rules are not maintained by penalty, there would be a different set of regulations for each district which may or may not coincide with what the rest of the state is doing. The situation could result in inequity from one section of



Postscripts on athletics

Dr. Bill Farney

Texas to another. Teams from North Texas would be playing by different sets of rules than would teams from South Texas. Conflict and chaos could be the result.

For the sake of consistency and equity, every district executive committee must realize that their committee must be totally unbiased. Personalities cannot enter into decisions. Won-loss records or conflicts with employees of other schools cannot be the basis for decisions. Sympathy for an unfortunate predicament or personal opinion cannot be extended to replace the rule which all schools have voted to uphold.

In 1981-82, several district executive committees voted students eligible for varsity competition on the basis that parents had made bonafide changes of residence into the new school district. In one case, the parents left a four-bedroom brick home and moved across the district line into a one-bedroom apartment in the school district where the youngster enrolled. The four-bedroom home was not rented out, the utilities stayed on, neighbors observed members of the family at home on weekdays and weekends, the daily paper kept coming to the four-bedroom home, both mother and father kept the jobs they originally had prior to the move and drove back and forth each day to the apartment.

In the above case, the district executive committee voted the youngster eligible for varsity athletic purposes. Even a second and third meeting failed to render a decision that the parents or youngster had actually moved for athletic purposes. After the youngster completed his athletic participation, the family moved back to the four-bedroom brick home.

What is wrong in the above case? Obviously the youngster kept someone whose parents resided in the district, paid school taxes in the district and is obviously still residing in the district from playing. This youngster sat on the bench and watched while his place was taken by someone who may have been in the district under at best "questionable" circumstances. If this situation were extended to other communities, it is apparent that some

schools who have good programs would benefit by having athletes and parents move in on a temporary basis and then move back to an adjoining district with parents after the season is over.

On the other hand, schools who need a good quarterback could entice a parent to move the family into a district in order to make the athlete eligible, then move back when the season is over. Who is punished and who bears the stress in this situation? The team which is left without a quarterback or end or guard. The coach who has been preparing his plans around certain personnel, who must now adjust to accommodate a younger and less experienced player.

Many times this causes the team to be less efficient, less skilled, and results in more games lost. There is a great deal of bitterness on the part of students who know they could have had a winning season, but now are relegated to the second division or cellar of the district.

Does one player make that much difference? Ask any coach. He will tell you that one key player does make a difference in the performance of any team. Although the team concept is all important, the individual skills and abilities of individual players can make the difference between victory and defeat.

In a way, when this happens to a school, there is a temptation to try to recruit another player who can take the place of the player who is no longer there. If one school can benefit, why can't another?

It does not take a genius to understand that this type of move by parents is not in the best interests of amateur athletics. A number of these situations breeds contempt for the rules, mistrust of adults, and a general ill-will toward athletics. Do not misunderstand. Schools do not have to entice a player to move into their school district. The receiving school may be innocent of any wrong-doing. And in many cases, may not even realize that parents have a "temporary" or "dual" residence.

Nevertheless, most schools go ahead and play the youngster on the varsity team if the district executive committee votes him

eligible. Sometimes, they are left open-mouthed when — after the season, or school year — the parents pick up and return to their former residence. They are just as surprised as anyone else when this action occurs.

How can district executive committees keep this from happening? First, they can attempt to verify the residence of every parent or parents who move into a new district. Did the parents change jobs? Or did they keep the old job and drive further each day to work? Did the parent sell the residence in the previous district? Or did they leave it vacant? Are the new accommodations temporary? Can it be verified that the reason for the move is athletic purposes? Is one parent (not divorced) living in the old community with some children and another parent residing in the new district with one child, who is an athlete?

In most cases, is there reasonable evidence that the move was for athletic purposes? If so, the district executive committee needs to vote the youngster ineligible. The parents always have the opportunity to reappeal the case if they can provide additional evidence that the move was a legitimate one and not one for athletic purposes. It is better to be certain in these cases than to vote a student eligible, only to have egg in your face three months later when the parents return with the child to the original district.

The new transfer rule has provided for hundreds of children who have to move with their parents, through no fault of the child, to be eligible in a new school district provided all proper forms are completed and approval given by the district executive committee. This new rule has had a positive effect on military personnel, educators, and all other persons who have to move from time to time in legitimate career moves.

But, in order to keep the rule working and not have a travesty, the district executive committee cannot just "rubberstamp" every move as a legitimate move. Care must be taken in each case to insure that athletic participation is not the basis for the move and that a bonafide move by the parents into the new school district occurs.

This rule offers a challenge as well as an opportunity. The opportunity is to the youngsters to be able to participate even though they and their parents have changed school districts. The challenge is to the administrators on the district executive committees to investigate and question every situation in order to preserve integrity.

Marching bands

Continued from page 3

tivities in Texas. If school administrators are to control this activity as it does other League programs, we need to do something soon.

Performance standards under UIL will always be difficult to establish and maintain as long as we recognize and foster leadership from outside sources. Although this leadership from corporate interests frequently has promulgated excellent standards, it is designed to exploit the Texas school music programs. Participation in such contests most often incite pressures on school administrators not only to approve of outside contests but to unwillingly become a part of a scheme that might not be to the best educational advantage.

After 36 years of League contests, music is still only partly franchised, and as long as this condition exists, proliferation of outside contests will continue at even a faster rate than at present. The pressures developed by outside contests are fast approaching the conditions existing in the state in the late 1930s and early 1940s when school musicians-administrators brought music contests into the League.

Obviously, judging by the heavy attendance of Texas schools at outside contests, the super contests are needed; but they must come under the school administration control to assure that the educational value sare commensurate to the time and money expended.

Swimming situations listed

SITUATION: After the beginning of the events of the meet, part of the required equipment for the swimming meet becomes inoperative even though it was operative at the beginning of the meet. The referee does not disqualify the home team competitors. **RULING:** Correct procedure. In the referee's opinion, the equipment breakage is not from negligence of the home team. (1-7-1)

SITUATION: Swimmer "A" competes in the prelims of the 200 Medley Relay, 200 IM and 100 Breaststroke at a championship meet. "A" leaves the pool area after the 100 Breaststroke and is not present for the announcement of a swimoff in the 100 Breaststroke with swimmer "B". **RULING:** "B" qualifies in the 100 Breaststroke. "A" is disqualified from the 100 Breaststroke. Previous performances are not nullified. If qualified, swimmer "A" may participate in the 200 Medley Relay and 200 IM. (3-2-4)

SITUATION: The automatic timing system fails to function properly when the starting report is sounded. The starter recalls the swimmers. **RULING:** Correct procedure. (4-3-1)

SITUATION: The stroke inspector signals a violation on the

breaststroker for using a dolphin kick as he/she completes the push off from a turn. **RULING:** Incorrect, unless also signaled by the turn judge or seen by the referee. (4-5-2)

SITUATION: In a championship meet, the takeoff judge assigned to lane 3 records a false start on the third swimmer of the freestyle relay. Following the race, the referee confers with the takeoff judge, but does not have a false start charged to the third swimmer in lane 3. **RULING:** The relay team is not disqualified. Both the takeoff judge and the referee must agree on a false start for a disqualification to occur. (4-6-1)

SITUATION: In a dual meet, one takeoff judge is assigned to judge the lanes on the near half of the pool. Upon observing a false start, the judge raises one hand overhead immediately and reports the violation to the referee following each race. **RULING:** Correct procedure. (4-6-2)

SITUATION: Twenty swimmers are entered in the preliminaries of the 100 freestyle. The fastest 18 are seeded in heats 2, 3 and 4, and the slowest 2 are seeded in heat one. **RULING:** Incorrect procedure. There shall be a minimum of 3 seeded competi-

tors in any preliminary heat. (5-3-5)

SITUATION: There are 6 finalists to be seeded after the preliminaries of the 100 yard butterfly. The 4 fastest times range from: 51.54 to 52.93. The next 3 are from 2 heats. Swimmer "A" in heat 3 has a time of 53.24; swimmers "B" and "C" both were in heat 2. "B" was timed in 53.22 and "C" in 53.25. "C" was judged as the winner of the heat and "B" was placed second. "B" and "C" qualified for the finals. "A" did not. **RULING:** Incorrect. A swimoff should be held, including all swimmers with times from 53.22 to 53.25. (5-4-1)

SITUATION: Three contestants swimming in the same heat of the preliminaries of the 200 freestyle in a 6-lane pool record an automatic time of 1:48:31 which ties them for the 5th, 6th and 7th fastest qualifying times. The automatic judging equipment, however, selects swimmer "A" as finishing ahead of swimmer "B" and swimmer "B" finishing ahead of swimmer "C." **RULING:** The automatic judging equipment shall be used to determine the order for finish, and "A" and "B" qualify for the championship final while "C" qualifies for the consolation finals. (5-4-4)

Etcetera

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No debate changes planned

The League will maintain its standard debate format, at least for the present, according to speech consultant Dick Lesicko.

Lesicko said the decision comes on the heels of a questionnaire, which shows that only Conference AAAAA favors changing the format. Of the 242 schools responding to the survey, 66 percent of the AAAAA schools wanted to change to cross-examination debate while 88 percent of the A schools, 83 percent of the AA schools, 71 percent of the AAA schools, and 59 percent of the AAAA schools preferred to retain the current debate format.

The Debate Study committee met after the results of the survey were announced, and concluded that no reason existed to propose a change, Lesicko said.

The committee also responded to a request to consider ways of dealing with the current trend toward "rapid delivery" used by many debaters. Janet Wiman, activities director for speech contests, discussed concerns voiced by administrators, university professors and coaches, who agree that the League should address the subject quickly. In response, the committee designed a debate ballot which puts greater emphasis on delivery. A sheet of instructions to judges, which encourages judges to be aware of delivery which interferes with communication, was also developed.

In other action, it was determined that debaters will argue resolution number three of the national problem area. The resolution states, "That the United States should significantly curtail its arms sales to other countries." The national problem area states, "What should be the level of United States commitments for national defense?"

'Extemporaneous' added to speech contest names

The UIL Informative and Persuasive Study Committee met during the summer to discuss the extemporaneous contests sponsored by the League and to review their value to the student. After discussion about the possibility of combining the two events, the committee recommended that the League retain the two separate contests but requested that the word "extemporaneous" be added to each contest name for clarity.

Efforts will be made, through student activity conferences and through the handbook currently being prepared by the committee, to give more direction and resource assistance to teachers who work with these contest activities.

Invitational meet material available

It's not exactly "everything from A to Z", but how about "everything from C to T"?

That "C to T" translates into calculator applications to typewriting, and that's exactly what the League offers in terms of invitational and practice material: Everything from calculator applications to typewriting, with a good smattering of speech, journalism, science, number sense, ready writing, shorthand, and spelling thrown in. All these subject areas are included in the League's invitational and practice materials offerings.

The League feels that one of the biggest aides that is offered to member schools is the wide variety of materials available for invitational and practice purposes.

"We are proud that we can provide such a good assortment of materials," said Ray Westbrook, activities director, "but there

is a lot of confusion as to just exactly what is meant by invitational and practice material".

Invitational meets are "meets to which other schools are invited to participate in a competitive situation", while practice material is intended for the use of schools in preparing their students for competition.

For invitational meets, the League provides certain test materials for these events. Some of the contest material is new, written expressly for invitational meets. In some contests, the material that is offered is taken from past years' contests. "If the material is taken from past years," explained Westbrook, "we always use material that is three or four years old, and, if possible, material used at the state level. That makes it nearly impossible for a student to have seen the material previously."

Order forms for invitational meets are mailed out to all schools November 1 of the school year. Schools hosting invitational meets are welcome to order any materials needed. "We have most of our invitational material ready around December 1, but we do not ship orders until approximately two weeks before the date of the meet," said Westbrook.

For schools not hosting invitational meets, practice material is still available for use. These materials should be ordered from the Literary Order Form, which were mailed to all schools in July.

"All our materials for literary preparation are listed on this order form," said Westbrook. "Schools should place their orders as quickly as possible, as orders are processed on a first come, first served basis. Schools can expect processing time of anywhere from three to four weeks."

281 TILF scholarships awarded

For the 1982-83 school year, the Texas Interscholastic League Foundation has granted 281 scholarships totaling approximately \$290,000. These scholarships are distributed through colleges and universities in Texas.

These scholarships are made available by scores of individuals and the following foundations: The Clark Foundation, Dallas; The George and Mary Josephine Hamman Foundation, Houston; The Houston Endowment, Houston; The Philip R. Jonsson Foundation, Dallas; The Carl B. and Florence E. King Foundation, Dallas; and The Moody Foundation, Galveston. Other founda-

tions include The Robert A. Welch Foundation, Houston; The King Ranch Family Trust, Kingsville; The John Porter King, Jr., Memorial, Fort Worth; The Fasken Foundation, Midland; Permian Honor Scholarship Foundation, Monahan; The Harrington Foundation, Amarillo; and The Meadows Foundation, Dallas.

Since its inauguration, the TILF has granted over 3,500 scholarships totaling over \$3,000,000.

The 1983-84 scholarship brochure will be forwarded to all schools in January and will include approximately the same number of

scholarships as last year. Students who have competed in UIL State Meet in one of the literary and academic contests and who are graduating in May of 1983 may apply. Students receiving the scholarships will be required to attend an accredited college or university in Texas. Completed applications accompanied by a current transcript and letter from the principal will be accepted in the TILF office between the dates of May 1 and May 25. Students earning eligibility in a previous year are eligible to apply the year of their graduation from high school. Scholarships granted in June must be used the following fall semester.

Special tests developed

By J. R. COGDELL
Calculator Applications Director

Like those in recent mail order catalogues, our most recent offer is ALMOST UNBELIEVABLE!

At the fall UIL student activity conferences around the state, each participant will receive two calculator applications tests. We will offer a copy of Test 82G, as promised earlier, because it has been traditional to use the previous year's state contest at these conferences. But some have requested that we make up a special test for these conferences, a test with reduced difficulty so that students will not be greatly discouraged by a rough test.

The thinking behind this proposal is that coaches use these fall conferences for practice and motivation, even the recruiting of beginners. The old hands usually do not come, often because they are off at an invitational meet in another city getting valuable competitive experience.

Dr. Bourell and I find this a good idea, and we have put together a special test for use at the student activity conferences. This test we have called SAC, and it is a full test consisting of 80 problems in the current format. The calculation problems are from the new drill manual. The stated and geometric problems are taken from earlier tests and are intended to be representative and relatively straightforward examples of the corresponding problems to appear on official UIL tests.

At the conferences this year, we will make a brief presentation of the goals and philosophy of the contest, then promptly give the practice tests. After papers are exchanged and scored, and after the better scores have been recognized, Dr. Bourell or myself, whoever is attending that particular conference, will present problem solving methods in relation to certain of the test problems. This will give us opportunity to share our thinking on how to approach the stated problem.