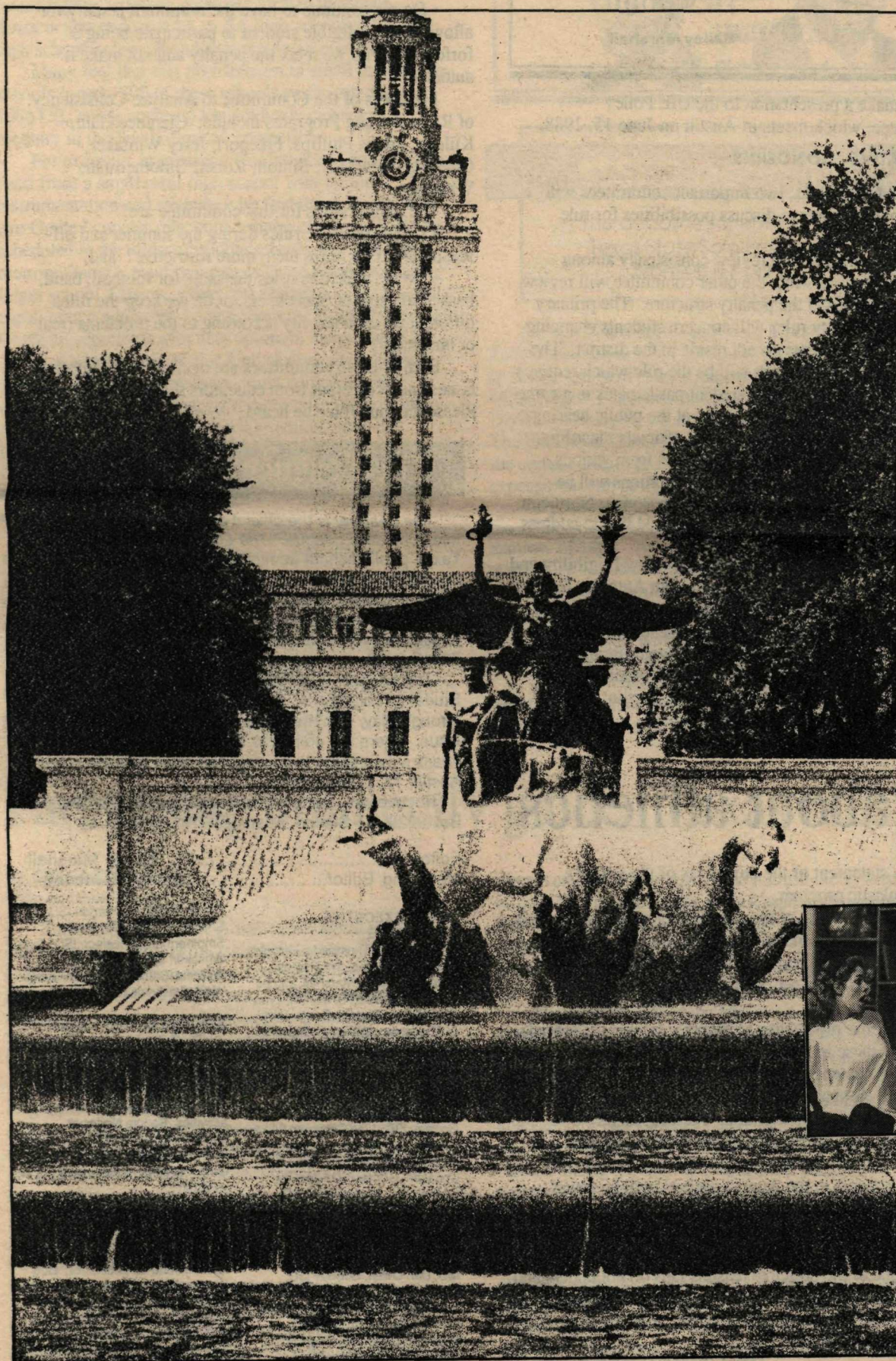


# The Leaguer

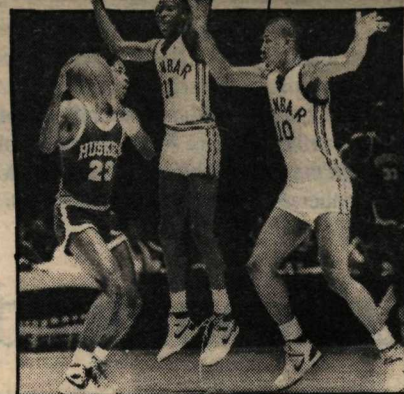


## The road to Austin

You can almost hear the engines gunning.

As spring approaches, students and advisers shift into full throttle in preparation for UIL spring meet activities that bring thousands to the University of Texas at Austin each year.

The first of these activities will be the state basketball tournaments, set at the Frank Erwin Center the first two weekends in March. The next week, districts will



hold the first of two weeks of academic competition, finish district solo-ensemble contests, and prepare for the track and field,

golf and tennis meets.

Activities will culminate at the State Meets, the first two weeks of May, and the Texas State Solo-Ensemble Contest, May 28 and 30.





# Love it or hate it: Anger, frustration among built-in factors of the reclassification, realignment process

Once more, the process of reclassification and realignment has been completed and again, some people are happy, some are unhappy, and some are just plain mad.

Currently the assignment policies require at least six schools be assigned to a football district and six or eight (even number) in football districts (where possible). These policies cause assignment to districts that necessitate more travel than if smaller districts or odd-number districts could be established. The issue boils down to equity versus costs. Is the equity worth the costs? If so, let's keep our policies as they are.

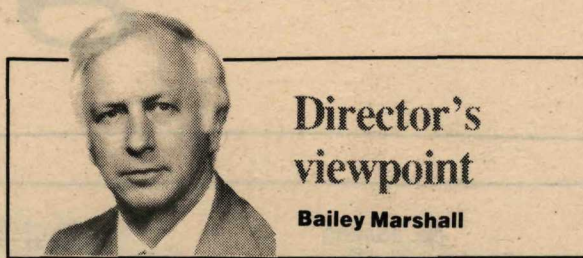
The policy to keep all schools within an ISD in one UIL district coupled with other policies also restricts alternatives for assignment. Again, the League staff employs a policy that allows for more equity and local administrative control but may result in greater travel for some schools.

The staff has to respond to all those who are unhappy with their assignment. In most instances, the disappointments arise, not from an error but rather when the staff has followed policies adopted by the member schools.

There is a two-step appeals process available to those schools who are disappointed with their district assignments and seek a change. These two steps allow for a hearing with oral testimony before the Reclassification Review Board and a written appeal to a State Executive Committee panel. All schools other than the appealing schools that will be affected by a change by either of these groups are allowed to present testimony supporting or opposing the proposed change.

These two groups normally allow for changes that can be justified within the policies or have been agreed upon by most of the schools involved.

The total reclassification realignment procedure may not be perfect but it is the best the school officials who serve on the Council have been able to devise. If you feel these policies and procedures can be improved, you should



## Director's viewpoint

Bailey Marshall

plan to make a presentation to the UIL Policy Committee, which meets in Austin on June 15, 1988.

### LEGISLATIVE CONCERNS

On March 30-31, two important committees will hold public hearings to discuss possibilities for rule changes.

One committee will review consistency among different activities while the other committee will review eligibility rules and the penalty structure. The primary focus on eligibility rules will concern students changing schools whose parents do not reside in the district. The primary focus on penalties will be the rule which requires a forfeit when an ineligible student participates in a game.

We hope to have ample input at the public hearings. We will mail information to school officials regarding these hearings. Liaison representatives from various coaching, music, and academic organizations will be invited to provide input. Please notify Bonnie Northcutt, assistant to the UIL director, if you would like to address either of these committees.

Members of the Committee to Review Eligibility and Penalties include Victor Rodriguez, San Antonio; Joe Connell, Sr., Rocksprings; Bill Shaver, Bellville; Jerry Don George, Plainview; Joe Tison, Weatherford; Otice Parker, Houston; Bill Graves, San Angelo; Bennie Wolff, Stockdale; Scott Johnson, McKinney; Gordon Cockerham, Burleson; Dan Schroeder, Austin; Bob McQueen, Temple; Sue Cannon, Euless.

The crucial issues for the eligibility and penalty committee are:

- Do we make it easier for students to be eligible who change schools without a corresponding change of parents residence or do we keep the rules the same or make them more restrictive? and;

- Do we continue to have the minimum penalty for allowing an ineligible student to participate being a forfeiture, or do we relax the penalty and not make it automatic?

Members of the Committee to Analyze Consistency of Rules Among Programs include: Clarence Ham, Killeen; James Phillips, Freeport; Jerry Whitaker, Cushing; Sam May, Sinton; Robert Smotherman, Whiteface.

The major issues for this committee are:

- Do we relax the rules during the summer and off-season or do we make them more restrictive? and;

- Do we make the rules the same for football, band, basketball, soccer, speech, etc. or do we keep the rules different for each activity according to the problems (real or imagined)?

Both of these committees are dealing with important issues and need input from educators throughout the state. Please let your voice be heard.

## The Leaguer

The Leaguer is the official publication of the University Interscholastic League. The Leaguer is distributed to Texas public school administrators, contest directors, coaches and sponsors, the media, and to other interested parties. The UIL office is located at 2622 Wichita, Austin, TX 78705. Letters, inquiries and changes of address should be sent to UIL, Box 8028, UT Station, Austin, TX 78713-8028.

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Editor.....Dr. Bailey Marshall  
Managing Editor.....Bobby Hawthorne

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## Educating adult fans about athletics

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The following article is reprinted from the January, 1968 issue of the Michigan State High School Athletic Association Journal.

The biggest problem that the schools have in improving sportsmanship and conduct at athletic events appears to be with adult fans. Enthusiasm of adult spectators is desirable, but unguided enthusiasm can be detrimental to the most worthwhile values of these contests. Fans who show disrespect to opposing players and to the officials are a liability rather than an asset to a school's athletic program. This fact makes it mandatory for the school to employ definite procedures to guide the support and enthusiasm of fans.

There is observable evidence that many schools have positive programs to educate students to the proper courtesies toward opposing players, fans and officials. On the other hand, there is observable evidence that relatively too little is being done in some schools to properly educate adults to this same end, and that opportunities to do so in many instances are overlooked.

A program to provide the leadership necessary to secure the cooperation of fans in providing the highest type of environment for athletic contests should include:

- A statement of the objectives of the school's interscholastic program.
- A clarification of the standards of good conduct and sportsmanship that includes: (1) the showing of courtesy to opposing players and fans; (2) respect toward game officials; and (3) proper emotional control in all situations.
- Specific procedures to properly inform the school's patrons of these important matters.

The statement of objectives should be in written form and should emphasize the educational values of the program to high school youth. The MSHSAA publication, *A Clarification of the Philosophy and Objectives of Secondary School Athletics* (sent to all member schools in the August packet), will be found helpful in the preparation of these objectives.

Few schools have prepared codes of the standards of good sportsmanship made available to the public, which may be one of the principal reasons fans do not understand what is expected of them as spectators at an interschool contest. The following are important items that should be included in such codes:

Please turn to ADULT FANS on page 11



## Resolving jr. high inequities

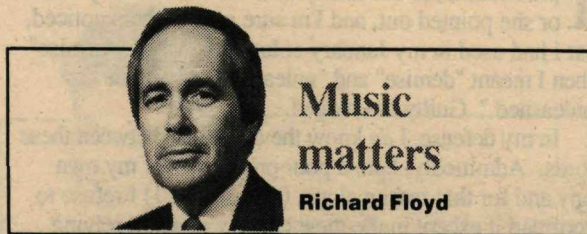
Recent years have brought about a dramatic change in the profile of junior high schools throughout Texas. This change is particularly evident in Conference C schools. While CC and CCC junior high schools are generally located in school districts that maintain 4A or 5A high schools, C junior high schools can be found in virtually all conferences.

Many feel that this proliferation of small junior high schools (nearly 300 of these schools participated in the 1986 UIL music contests) has gradually created an inequity in the level of music competition.

For example, at present a Conference C junior high band from a small rural high school with minimal instrumentation and students who find the preparation of two Grade I concert selections a major challenge could be scheduled in the midst of middle schools that feed large metropolitan 5A band programs. These bands from the larger school districts, while still classified C because of enrollment could easily be programming Grade II and even Grade III repertoire with near optimum instrumentation.

A preponderance of this kind of diversity within a district contest would without doubt complicate the adjudication process, making it more difficult to provide appropriate evaluations for each organization in the contest. While the above example makes reference to a concert band it must be noted that the problem is not necessarily limited to bands and could just as easily occur in orchestral or choral events.

The existing broad range of ability in Conference C is not an indictment of the smaller schools. This acceleration of ability is due primarily to the fact that students in the larger districts are exposed to more music, often benefit from team teaching, have opportunities for private study and have a mature 4A or 5A band as a role model. These kinds of experiences are difficult if not impossible to recreate in a small rural community yet this does not mean that there cannot be a superior job of teaching with these music organizations.



**Music matters**

Richard Floyd

### TSSEC Deadline

The deadline for entry in the Texas State Solo-Ensemble Contest is April 1.

It must be remembered that the *Constitution and Contest Rules* describes Division I as "A superior performance for the event and the class of participants being judged"; therefore, the potential of earning a Division I rating in the smaller school district does exist. The likelihood of identifying this potential is enhanced if the contest creates an environment where realistic expectations can be addressed by the judges.

As a result of these concerns, this issue appeared on the agenda of the Music Advisory Committee in the summer of 1987. At that time, it was agreed that the state office would undertake a study of the problem and explore possible options. These options would then be discussed during the 1988 summer meetings and ultimately a solution would be recommended to the Legislative Council for its consideration.

There now appears to be three approaches that would address the current inequities that exist. One would be to expand the number of junior high school conferences to

five so that they correspond with the high school conferences. This approach would be somewhat complex in that it would require the development of performance requirements for two new classifications. At the same time it is unlikely that this approach would resolve the real issue since the size of the high school to which the junior high is assigned appears to be more of a factor than actual school enrollment.

A second proposal would approach the problem from the standpoint of modifying performance requirements. The general concept would be to amend the current requirements in the Prescribed Music List so that the Conference C junior high schools from 4A/5A school districts would have slightly more difficult performance requirements. For example, require these schools to perform at least one selection from Grade II or above. One drawback to this change would be the fact that these new performance requirements would overlap with requirements for Conference CC. In addition, this option again does not directly impact the real problem since all Conference C junior high schools would still be integrated for the purpose of contest scheduling.

A final approach would be to make a distinction between Conference C junior high schools that feed the different size high schools for the purpose of scheduling contests. Under such a plan the Conference C junior high schools from A/2A/3AA high schools would be scheduled in a block. The Conference C junior high schools from 4A/5A schools would then be scheduled separately. If the UIL music district wished to do so, the same contest dates, judges and site could be used.

On the other hand, if it was more practical and economical the district could elect to treat these categories as two separate contests. In either case nothing else would change except the assurance that no junior high school performing organization from smaller school districts would follow organizations from larger programs. This solution likely has the greatest merit since it specifically addresses the principal issue and requires the least amount of change for the individual schools. A survey of the District Executive Secretaries will determine what, if any, scheduling problems might result from the

Please turn to JUNIOR HIGH, page 11

## Partnership efficiently guides Texas music competition

By **RICHARD FLOYD**  
Music Activities Director

Since 1984 the Music Advisory Committee has existed in successful partnership between the Texas Music Educators Association and the University Interscholastic League State Director of Music. The conclusion of the annual sequence of activities for this committee is the Wednesday meeting held in conjunction with the TBA, TCDA and TODA Clinics in San Antonio.

This half day meeting provides every TMEA Music Region in the state with the opportunity to express its opinions concerning rule changes, contest revisions and other UIL contest related matters that directly affect everyone who is involved with interschool music competition in the state of Texas.

In addition, this meeting provides a forum for the State Director of Music to poll the members of the committee regarding various issues that have surfaced from other sources during the past year.

The good news is the system is working. A high level of communication has developed that is both efficient and beneficial at all levels of the rule changing process. Unfortunately there is still room for

improvement. Many regions do not use the system effectively. In some cases elected representatives to the committee do not totally understand their role or responsibilities. The following is an effort to familiarize all members of our profession with the procedures that have been established for this committee.

The membership of the Music Advisory Committee is comprised of one band, choir and orchestra representative from each UIL music district in the state. It is important to note that March 1 is the deadline for each TMEA region to elect its band, choir and orchestra delegates for this summer's meeting. This action may be taken during the TMEA Convention if delegates are not elected during the fall. It is suggested that it be determined in advance if persons being considered as delegates do plan to attend the summer convention since no funding for travel is provided by TMEA or UIL.

Proposals can be submitted to this committee during any official business session of the respective music region. In fact it would be wise for every region to include "Items to be considered by the TMEA/UIL Music Advisory Committee" as a regular agenda item for all meetings.

The timetable for the Music Advisory committee for the balance of the 1987-88 school year is as follows:

- MARCH 1 - Deadline for each region chairman to submit agenda items and list of delegates to the UIL State Music Office.

- APRIL 15 - A complete packet of agenda items and suggested issues for discussion will be distributed from the UIL State Music Office to all region representatives.

- DISTRICT/REGION SPRING MEETINGS - All agenda items are discussed and delegates are given instructions regarding how to represent the wishes of the region. New agenda items may be proposed at this time.

- JUNE 15 - Deadline for new agenda items to be sent to the UIL State Music Office.

- JULY 15 - The final agenda, meeting schedule and other information sent from the UIL State Music Office to all delegates and TMEA officers.

- MUSIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING - All items are discussed and appropriate action taken. Recommendations and rule change proposals resulting from this meeting are then submitted to the UIL Legislative Council Standing Committee on Music.



## Waiver of headline contest verification period detailed

Section 1027 (g) of the *UIL Constitution and Contest Rules* (page 185) governing the Headline Writing Contest requires host sites to conduct a 15-minute verification period. This verification period is to be conducted immediately upon the completion of judging and before results are announced. The purpose of the verification period is to ensure that judges adhere to the UIL headline counting system. It is not the purpose of the verification period to question the subjective decisions of judges.

This year, Section 1027 (page 1986, C&CR) allows host sites to request a waiver of the verification period right. This waiver was adopted because several districts, especially those in West Texas, do not judge journalism contests on-site. Instead, they mail entries to area colleges or universities for judging. The entries and results are then returned several days later. Of course, in this format, it is impossible to conduct the verification period.

Please consult with your journalism contest director or district Spring Meet Executive Director to see if a waiver of the verification period right is in order. If so, the District Spring Meet Executive Committee must vote to waive the period. A simple majority vote of the members of this executive committee is necessary to approve the waiver. If entries will be judged on-site, the UIL urges you to conduct the verification period. This waiver was instigated primarily for those districts that do not judge entries the day of the meet.

## Convention open to all schools

You need not be a member of the Interscholastic League Press Conference in order to attend its state convention, April 16-17. In fact, non-members wanting to build strong journalism programs are encouraged to attend.

In addition to sessions on newspaper, yearbook and photography, a number of sessions for beginning journalism teachers and publication advisers are planned. Among the topics already scheduled are:

- Handling controversy: How to protect yourself and present controversy thoroughly.
- What every adviser ought to know.
- A shortcourse on basic design for small school yearbook staffs and advisers.
- Small school. Small town doesn't mean small news.
- Feature headlines for newspapers and yearbooks.
- Problem solving in film developing, printing and push processing - a guide for success.
- Help! The evaluator is coming: An roundtable discussion for advisers.
- Motivation: Tips on keeping the staff excited.
- Quality writing equals quality publications.
- Changing the look of your newspaper through typography.
- Evaluating student staff members for grading and promotion.
- Packaging your theme in today's yearbook.
- School journalism and Public Relations.
- The Principal of the thing: An adviser-turned administrator - looks at publications from a slightly different point of view.
- 10 tips to improve your publication's photography
- Overcoming the fear of covering sensitive issues

More than 2,000 are expected to attend the convention, headquartered at the Joe C. Thompson Conference Center at the corner of 26th Street and Red River, just north of the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library.

Registration is \$10 per delegate. Advisers and students must register, and pre-registration is recommended.

Non-members may receive registration material by contacting ILPC at P. O. Box 8028, UT Station, Austin, TX 78713-8028 or at (telephone) 512/471-5883.

# Looking down the road

It is one thing to be reminded that I'm a lousy proofreader, as one anonymous fan did recently. He or she pointed out, and I'm sure many others noticed, that I had used in my January column the word "surmise" when I meant "demise" and "unleashed" rather than "unleashed." Guilty as charged.

In my defense, I *do* know the difference between these words. Admittedly, I am a poor proofreader of my own copy and for that reason alone, (excuse No. 1) I refuse to proofread it except in the most cursory manner, relying instead on others to do it for me. If that isn't good enough, then (Excuse No. 2) try this: Darn printer never sets my corrections.

Either way, I generally know what I meant to say, whether I said it or not, and attempts to hold me to a standard of accuracy and/or precision are, as our presidential candidates attest, unreasonable and nitpicky.

Thus, I confess but only with the appropriate air of defiance and self-righteousness.

However, it is quite another thing for me to sit on my hands and have my good name besmirched by those who mistakenly believe that I have become something of a moderate. *Untrue.* My intention was to avoid a shrill, strident tone that might further enflame the situation. In short, I tried to give all parties involved the benefit of the doubt.

Big mistake. *Education Week* reported in its February 17 issue that school officials and the courts are using the decision in widely different cases, ranging from the banning of an April Fool's edition of a school newspaper to requiring student athletes to submit to random drug testing.

So there you have it. In its "adviser update" issue, the Dow Jones Newspaper Fund reported that the ruling "has created an uneasy atmosphere..." and that "adviser and students seem to be expecting the worst."

Allow me to go one step further. I give you a look at the student newspaper of tomorrow:

*The Happy Days Journal*

Our motto: If Marian Cunningham wouldn't want to read it, we won't print it.

Page one contains a lot of good news on the latest successes of the Chess Club, the Drill Club, the cheerleaders, the Key Club, the Spanish Club, the Student Council, the Debate Club, and the Future Teachers of America. There's a big story on the honor roll. Actually, it's not really a story. It's just a long list of names.

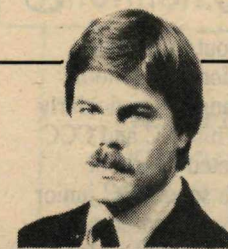
On the centerspread, there's an in-depth article on last week's homecoming festivities and how much fun it was for everybody but especially for Becky Lynn Jones who was chosen by her peers as

**"HOMECOMING QUEEN."**

Accompanying the story is a big picture of Becky Lynn, grinning ear to ear, holding a bunch of fake roses and wearing a great big corsage that has the school initials made out of pipe cleaners on the carnation and "Smite the Pig-Dog Foe" running down the two floor-length ribbons. (Actually, the team didn't slay them; they lost, 48-0, but that story was censored for reasons stated below).

Strangely missing is the story on the food poisoning in the school cafeteria that killed 12 sophomores and the school's one and only certified science teacher. It was also censored because it conflicted with a "valid educational purpose."

Also omitted is the story that the staff received the "Gag Me" award from a big-time scholastic press association. It was censored because it did not reflect "the high standards for the student speech that is disseminated under the school's auspices."



## Scholastic journalism

Bobby Hawthorne

The sports coverage consists of an account of the football game two weeks ago. Coaches are quoted at length on the positive contributions made by each player in the 6-0 victory and how each student, whether he played or not, gained invaluable lessons in leadership, sportsmanship, teamwork, fair play, diligence, grit and first aid. The story on the 48-0 loss in the homecoming game the following Friday night was censored because it was "ungrammatical, poorly written, inadequately researched, biased and prejudiced" inasmuch as it did not underscore the educational value of co-curricular athletics (keeping in mind that there are no losers in a well-planned contest, regardless of what the scoreboard says, except when we win.)

The lead editorial urges students to have more school spirit, although it does not actually criticize anyone for not having enough school spirit and certainly doesn't attempt to blame anyone for a lack of school spirit, if in fact there is a lack of school spirit. But it does go out on the limb, saying that while there may be enough school spirit, a little more wouldn't hurt.

The secondary editorial urges students to hitch their wagons to a star while avoiding procrastination, apathy and other yucky personality flaws that are normally associated with students at other schools but not at "our school." The editorial does not actually accuse anyone of procrastination or apathy or anything yucky but merely serves as a warning that these things happen unless we're eternally vigilant.

The editor's personal opinion column discusses the importance of daily personal grooming habits such as those practiced by members of the Glee Club.

An editorial on the new dress code requiring corsets and bonnets for girls was censored because it was viewed as being "inconsistent with the basic educational mission" of the school.

The entertainment page includes a look at the career of Andy Williams, a reappraisal of the classic book, *Lassie Come Home*, (this time, it got great marks) and reviews of *A Summer Place*, *Mary Poppins* and *The Green Berets*. Each movie earns four stars.

A column criticizing the tactics of a local group attempting to stamp out rock and roll, rap, disco, rhythm and blues, folk, bluegrass, punk, New Age, jazz, country and some classical music, mostly Mozart, is censored because, administrators reasoned, coverage might associate the school with any position other than neutrality on matters of political controversy.

One note: A story about the distressing lack of students' critical thinking and communication skills as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress is censored. The NAEP found that most students were unable to write adequately except in response to the simplest of tasks (like writing long lists of names). No explanation for the censorship is offered.

Finally, administrators are at a loss to explain the appearance of an underground newspaper but said they would take into account the emotional maturity of the intended audience before censoring any article in the school newspaper about the matter.



# Stats compiled for typewriting

By Dr. ALAN THOMPSON  
Typewriting Contest Director

People involved in various timed contests may be competing only with themselves to improve on earlier performances or they may be striving to be number one among many competitors. In either case, they want to know what kinds of scores they need to achieve in order to be the best. The table below shows averages of the top scores in the state typing contests over a four year period.

In response to inquiries from sponsors of UIL typewriting contestants as to what goals to set for their students, four years of statistics have been accumulated for the first place winners in each of the five classifications of schools competing at the state typing contest. The table below shows various average scores of first place winners at the state contests for 1984-1987, then cumulative averages are shown for all classifications.

The averages include the scores for twenty contest winners since there were four contests and five

1984-87 State Typewriting Contests  
Average Scores For First Place Winners By Classification

Classification	Gross Strokes	Gross Words	No. of Errors	Rate per Minute	Final Score
1-A	1611.50	322.30	1.50	61.46	156.9856
2-A	1709.50	341.90	1.75	64.88	159.7389
3-A	1510.00	302.00	0.25	59.90	159.0727
4-A	1667.00	333.40	0.00	66.68	166.6800
5-A	1738.25	347.65	1.00	67.53	164.8320
<b>Totals</b>	<b>8236.25</b>	<b>1647.25</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>320.45</b>	<b>807.3092</b>
<b>Averages</b>	<b>1647.25</b>	<b>329.45</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>64.09</b>	<b>161.4618</b>

classifications of schools competing in each contest. While these figures should be helpful for all contestant sponsors, they should be especially helpful to those who have never had students compete in the state-level contests.

Some notable points in the table are that the first place winners in class 4-A had no errors during the four contests, while the 3-A winners had only one error between the four of them. Although the 4-A winners were third in gross strokes and gross words, their first place finish in the final score category shows the impact of errorless performances on the final score. The range of

gross strokes taken from the worksheet used to develop the table above went from a low of 1400 in Class 1-A to a high of 1879 for Class 5-A in 1984. Of course, the ranges in each category for each classification are hidden by the averaging process.

Teachers may want to post the table of winning scores on their bulletin boards as incentives for their prospective UIL typewriting contestants. Students should not get discouraged if they do not reach the averages in the table, nor should they become complacent if they surpass the scores. They should remember that we are dealing with averages, and each year is a new ballgame.

# Shorthand rule change examined

By JAN HOUSE  
Shorthand Contest Director

Competition time is drawing near for shorthand, and I hope everyone is getting excited as well as working hard. At this particular time, I want to remind everyone of the major changes in shorthand competition this year. First, remember that electronic typewriters can be used for the first time in 1988. I know some of you expressed a desire to limit the types of electronic devices that can be used. As there are constant changes being made on typewriters, it would be impossible to list all the don'ts that could be applicable every year. Whether you choose to use an electronic typewriter, electric one or manual one, remember that erasing devices or correction tape may be used.

The second important change this year is the length of the test, the rate of dictation, and the transcription time. All tests will be three (3) minutes in length, which I feel is a good change. We are preparing students to take dictation in an office environment and most executives dictate between two and three minutes for each piece of correspondence. The rate of dictation has been dropped 10 words per minute at each level of competition. Concern has been expressed that this rate is too low, especially at the district level. Some fear the shorthand competition will become a typing competition instead. This will be a

year to test this new rate. A decision will then be made to leave it as is or make some changes. I want to give everyone a chance to compete and maybe this lower speed will enable more students to enter and be competitive in the contest.

I have already been asked the questions, does symbolic shorthand have to be used and is the shorthand graded. The answer to both questions is, no. Several forms of notetaking are included in the TEA definition of shorthand. If alphabetic writing, usually called speed writing, is taught, those students are qualified to enter the competition. Schools are increasingly having a hard time recruiting students to take shorthand because of the amount of outside work and time involved. If changing to teaching speed writing, which involves much less outside studying, will increase enrollment, I am all for it. The overall objective of all of us is to provide students with all the skills possible to get a job. Although a student must turn in the transcription notes along with the typed copy, these notes are not considered in determining winners.

I hope every school that is teaching some form of shorthand will enter three contestants as allowed. Give everyone a chance to compete -- win or lose.

Good luck to everyone this year -- see you at State Meet.

## Director hired for junior high calculator applications contest

By DR. JOHN COGDELL  
and DR. DAVID BOURELL  
Calculator Applications Contest Directors

In an earlier article, we mentioned that starting in 1989, we would begin to write and direct the Junior High/Middle School Calculator Applications contest, along with our other responsibilities with the contest for high school students. We must confess that we made this announcement from a sense of duty, supposing that no one was available to manage this contest once it became official.

We were delighted to learn recently that Jack Sell has agreed to act as director for this contest and will continue to write the tests. Jack has been the driving force in this Junior High Contest from the beginning, and his imminent retirement from active teaching and coaching at Port Arthur Jefferson High School sets him free in time and loyalties to do this work for the League. This is good news for us personally and good news for future participants in this contest. Welcome aboard, Jack!

We're glad to have you with us.

## Prose and Poetry Questions

Continued from page 9

Questions continue to arise on the new Prose and Poetry categories. The most frequently raised question deals with Category B: The Performer's Choice. *May I use more than one poem? And may I use more than one poem by different poets?*

The answer: *No to both.*

The category calls for a performance of one poem

introduced with information about why the student likes and/or chose the poem.

Limiting the category to one poem was done for several reasons. First, if several poems by one poet were allowed, Category B would duplicate Category C, the Poet-Centered Program. Second, if several poems by several authors were allowed, Category B would duplicate the "poetry program" category which has been around UIL competition for more than 30 years, usually in the form of theme programs on love, war, or death. And, third,

featuring a single poem allows the introduction to be more focused and purposeful.

All the categories give students opportunities to excel in some important aspect of performance: researching the Pulitzer poets in Category A; sharing personal discoveries with an audience in Category B; and exploring the works of a single poet to develop a Poet-Centered program in Category C. A reprieve from the "theme program" should make this year's competition delightfully fresh.



# Single critic-judge is the best educational choice

It seems that I must start this epistle by correcting my efforts to communicate in January. Please delete the "not" in the final sentence of the first column, "Platforms, steps, ramps etc. may be used upside-down backwards, or on end without approval." You will also note from the critic judge list that Charles Pascoe, SWTSU, San Marcos and David Weaver, Globe Theatre, Odessa, should not have been listed in November on the accredited critic judge list as "needing recertification." I trust this will correct major errors.

Theatrefest '88 was heavily attended and most of the 1200 plus registered, our numerous guests, presenters, and exhibitors seemed to enjoy the four day frenzy. If you missed my swan song as convention director and the super efforts of V.P.-Programming, Luis Munoz, you might clear your calendar for January 25-29, 1989 and schedule a trip to San Antonio to visit La Mansion and the river walk. I'm sure they don't plan a name change any time soon. Luis is planning a festival that should top Theatrefest '88.

Thank you letters this time of year are impossible and the number that I need to write is beyond my capacity to think. I trust all of you will accept a sincere "thank you" for your contribution. The officers and board know how much I appreciate their work and most of you are aware of their continuing efforts. Thank you for the many hours. The faculty and staff of the UT-Austin Department of Drama contributed immeasurably, the UIL staff supported every effort, the convention administrators did a super job, our featured guest was a delight, featured professionals were super, exhibitors contributed graciously, and all but three presentors came through on time and with a high degree of professionalism. If there were mistakes, they were of the mind or body and not of the spirit. I am afraid to thank individuals but I must express special thanks to Rita Burgess and Allana Patterson. Without them, Theatrefest '88 would have been Bustfest. Ladies, you were great. Thank you all for making Theatrefest '88 a

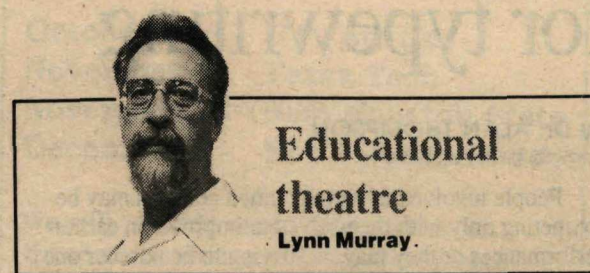
step forward in the history of educational theatre in Texas.

## GEARING UP FOR OAP

I hope you're geared for OAP zones and district. The time is now. Your eligibility notices are being mailed. They should arrive in sufficient time to meet the 10 day deadline prior to the first day for district, March 14.

The most popular UIL question posed during the TETA convention, other than play approval/set addition, was directed toward panel judging. "Why have a panel of judges for OAP?" "Should critics agree to judge on panels?" "What do I tell my administration when a panel is proposed for my district?" "Should I judge on a panel?" Panel judging has been discouraged in the UIL one-act play contest since 1962 and continues to be discouraged for the following reasons:

1. The cost for the minimum number of judges and qualified judges needed for a panel would triple, and the annual cost for the one-act play contest would almost triple.
2. Five judges are required to obtain an objective panel vote. If objective selection is the reason for using a panel, one should look at ballots where numerical scores and judge's preference is tied. Such samples have been published in the past and are available in the 1987-88 Handbook Addendum.
3. Three member panel ranking methods are only as objective as the integrity of any panel member. One panel member can manipulate the system. The result is selection by one individual without a critique.
4. There are not enough trained judges available to advocate panels. Advocating panels makes it difficult in rural areas where trained theatre judges are scarce. Multiply three or five times 80 zones, 150 districts, 56 areas and 20 regions to determine the numbers needed to provide panels for OAP.
5. Whom do you call to judge OAP if a certified list is not available? The certified judge list could not be maintained to meet the numbers required for panel



judging.

6. Quality critics refuse to judge on panels because they believe it is a waste of time.

7. The number of certified judges on the list could not handle the load if panels were encouraged. We currently have 250 critic judges. It would become necessary to use unqualified and uncertified judges. The League's position is that one trained and qualified theatre professional is better than a panel of any number of untrained and inexperienced judges. Certified theatre teachers could be added to the list of available judges, but loss of school time for teachers would result. Public school employees not involved in OAP are currently listed but are not being used much.

8. Public school theatre teachers judged in the one-act play contest prior to 1962. This often resulted in favoritism (You judge for me and I judge for you plan.) that was ethically questionable.

9. Certified secondary school theatre teachers directing in OAP and judging in OAP would result in conflict with their own schedules. Zone, district, area, and region should be scheduled on Saturday. OAP directors can't judge and have a play at contest on the same day.

10. The cost of locating OAP judges would increase if OAP directors were added to the certified list. How many directors can you call without disrupting or waiting for them to come to the phone? How do we know who is going to be generally available? Directors that do not

## Summer school

UT Department of Drama  
to sponsor teachers' classes  
during 26th annual workshop

The Department of Drama is sponsoring a "teacher's" workshop in conjunction with the 26th annual Summer Theatre Workshop. This workshop was created because teachers asked to attend the student workshop and participate in all phases of the program.

Teachers participating in the workshop as "transient" students may receive up to eight semester hours credit by registering for Drama F365K-High School Play Production, F276-Rehearsal and Performance, and F384-Projects in Directing for Teachers. Those enrolled will participate in a directing seminar and work with the high school students. Six semester hours of graduate credit may be earned toward an MA in Teacher Training. Those seeking graduate credit must be admitted prior to March 1. "Transient" students and former UT students have until May 1 to apply.

From June 6 through July 8, courses in acting, voice, technical theatre, make up, directing, and production activities will be structured to involve both teachers and students. The directing seminar will begin June 1 and continue through the workshop period.

Final productions are set for July 8-9 in the Opera Laboratory Theatre in the Performing Arts Complex.

Directors for the major workshop productions are: Henry Mayes, UIL State Meet director in 1986 and 1987

from Port Arthur-Lincoln High School; John Steele, UIL State Meet director in 1978, 81, 83, and 84, from Plano High School, and Lou Lindsey, UIL State Meet director consecutively 1981-1984, now theatre director at Bee County College.

Robert Singleton, UIL State OAP director 1975-77 and theatre director at the Houston High School for the Performing and Visual Arts since 1977, will work with teachers and teach make-up. Classes in movement, acting, and technical theatre will be taught by the UT Austin Drama faculty and staff. The program will be administered by Lynn Murray, UIL Drama Director.

The workshop will be of special benefit to teachers seeking drama teacher certification, taking courses to meet local requirements or to develop individual activities, participating in the UIL one-act play contest, and/or teaching the variety of theatre subjects needed for the TEA theatre arts curriculum.

Teachers desiring participation in this workshop as "transient" students should request admission to UT-Austin, director of admissions, prior to May 1, in order to register May 30-31. Enrollment is limited for the "teacher's" workshop. Priority will be given to those teachers notifying workshop officials of their intent to enroll. University housing (room and board) is available





## The Magician's Nephew

by Aurand Harris was Howe High School's entry in the 1987 State One-Act Play Contest. Director Betty Cordell's cast included Robin Stonebarger, Patty Coonrod, Ashley Cadenhead, Jason Jones and Lesa King. Coonrod as Polly was named to the All-Star cast and Stonebarger as Queen Jadis received honorable mention laurels.

## Revised critic-judge list compiled

Forty accredited critic judges were added to the 1988 list by attending the Texas Educational Theatre Association convention workshop January 27-30 in Austin. Many of the new critics have a history of involvement in the One Act Play Contest. This addendum should be attached to the list that appeared in the November issue of *The Leaguer*. This addition to the 1987-88 Accredited List of Critic Judges is published for the benefit of those still seeking judges this year and for early planners to save for next year.

Apologies to Charles Pascoe and David Weaver for failure to delete marking of recertification needed on the November list.

• = Public School Employee or Public School Teacher Retired

### NEW CRITIC JUDGES

William P. Ballard, Kilgore College, Kilgore 75662 II, 214/983-8125  
John M. Berry, Texas Lutheran College, Seguin 78155 IV, 512/379-4161 x321  
Eric J. Cates, Tarleton State Univ, Stephenville 76401 II, 817/968-0845  
• Imogene Clough, 1718 Berkshire Dr., Waco 76705 II, 817/799-7944  
• Clyde C. Coombs, 616 Young St, Longview 75602 II, 214/758-4004  
Fred J. Cusick, UT El Paso El Paso 79968 I, 915/533-6714  
• Lee Cusick, 228 Moonglow, El Paso 79912 I, 915/533-6714  
• Tom A. Dickson, Bell HS, 1601 Brown Trail, Hurst 76054 II, 817/282-2551  
Mark Steven Dolney, Southwest Texas State Univ, San Marcos 78666 IV, 512/245-2159  
Thomas A. Fitch, East Texas State Univ, Commerce 75428 II, 214/886-5346  
Eileen Frankland-Garrett, Tyler Jr. College, Tyler 75701 II, 214/468-5346  
Penny L. Hardaway, Sul Ross State Univ, Alpine 79830 I, 915/837-8220  
Michael Harlan, Univ of Texas Austin, Austin 78712 IV, 512/471-5793  
Debbi Hatton, East Texas State Univ, Commerce 75428 II, 214/468-5346  
• Reba M. (Mickey) Huffstutler, 602 W. Division, Edna 77957 IV, 512/782-2070  
Tashia Jayroe, East Texas State Univ, Commerce 75428 II, 214/468-5346  
Kathleen Juhl, Southwestern Univ, Georgetown 78626 IV, 512/863-1368  
Susan L. Kelly, Texas A&M Univ, College Station 77843-

4234 III, 409/845-0205  
Wayne Kimbrough, East Texas State Univ Theatre, Commerce 75428 II, 214/886-5346  
Suanne King, Tarleton State Univ, Stephenville 76401 II, 817/968-9131  
Robyn Kinsey, Tarleton State Univ, Stephenville 76401 II, 817/968-9131  
Cassandra Knobloch, St Edward's Univ, 3001 South Congress, Austin 78701 IV, 512/448-8713  
Dennis M. Maganza, Southwest Texas State Univ, San Marcos 78666 IV, 512/245-3661  
Karrie McKeown, Texas Tech Univ, Lubbock 79411 I, 806/742-3601  
• Tammy Ballard Newlin, Hutchinson JHS, 3102 Canton Ave., Lubbock 79410 I, 806/766-0755  
Stan S. Norman, Texas Tech Univ, PO Box 4298, Lubbock 79409 I, 806/742-3601  
Kathryn D. Norris, Tarleton State Univ, Stephenville 76401 II, 817/968-9131  
Jane Oliver, Tarleton State Univ, Stephenville 76402 II, 817/968-9245  
Allen Oster, Stephen F. Austin State Univ, Box 6204, Nacogdoches 75962 III, 409/568-4003  
Synthia Rogers, Dallas Theatre Center, 3636 Turtle Creek Blvd, Dallas 75219 II, 214/526-8210  
Steve S. Schoolar, Texas Wesleyan College/PYC, PYC-TWC Box 50010, Fort Worth 76105 II, 817/531-4475  
Robin J. Schraft, Southwestern Univ, Georgetown 78626 512/863-1359  
• Gretchen Shoopman, Jefferson HS, 723 Donaldson, San Antonio 78201 IV, 512/736-1981  
• Stephanie L. Smith, Holmes HS, 5900 Ingram Rd, San Antonio 78200 IV, 512/684-1414  
V.A. Smith, Texas A&I Univ, Campus Box 178, Kingsville 78363 IV, 512/595-3407  
William H. Swinny, 317 Lamont, San Antonio 78209 IV, 512/826-7425  
John Templin, Tarleton State Univ, Stephenville 76401 II, 817/968-9000  
Ann Turner, Palo Alto College, 1400 W. Villaret, San Antonio 78224 IV, 512/921-5334  
Jeanene Steinle Williams, 201 Rockford Rd, Waco 76712 II, 817/772-3003

### RECERTIFIED CRITIC JUDGES

Darrel Baergen, Southwestern Baptist Seminary, Comm/Arts, Ft. Worth 76122 II, 817/923-1921  
Patricia C. Baldwin, Angelina College, Lufkin 75901 II, 409/639-1301  
Michael Bolen, East Texas State Univ Theatre, Commerce 75428 II, 214/886-5337  
Randall J. Buchanan, Texas A&I Univ, Kingsville 78363 IV, 512/595-2614  
Nicholas G. Carter, San Antonio College, San Antonio 78284 IV, 512/733-2720  
Rod Caspers, Univ of Texas Austin, Austin 78712 IV, 512/471-5793  
Patricia Cook, Baylor Univ, Waco 76798 II, 817/755-1861  
Kay L. Coughenour, East Texas State Univ, Commerce 75428 II, 214/886-5346

Ralph B. Culp, Univ of North Texas, Denton 76203-3126 II, 817/565-2211  
David T. Deacon, Texas A&I Univ, Kingsville 78363 IV, 512/595-3401  
Donna L. Clevinger, North Texas State Univ, PO Box 13126 Denton 76203 II, 817/565-2306  
• Eleanor Dryden, Rt. 3 /Box 511A Snyder JHS, Snyder, 79549 I, 915/573-9739  
Steven C. Erickson, Dallas Baptist Univ, 777 W. Kiest Blvd, Dallas 75211 II, 214/333-5228  
David L. Evans, Navarro College, 3200 W. 7th, Corsicana 75110 II, 214/870-6501  
Tina Willis Fitch, East Texas State Univ, Commerce, 75425 II, 214/886-5340  
Judi Hardison, Univ of Texas, Austin 78712 IV, 512/343-7181  
Sandra Stecher Harper, McMurry College, Abilene, 79697 I, 915/691-6306  
Elizabeth R. Hedges, Panola Jr. College, Carthage 75633 III, 214/693-2064  
Charles R. Hill, Austin Community College, PO Box 2285, Austin, 78768 IV, 512/495-7112  
Jeff Hunter, Univ of Houston-Clear Lake, Houston, 77058 III, 713/488-9290  
James D. Kemmerling, West Texas State Univ, Canyon, 79016 I, 806/656-2291  
• Cherald E. Kocurek, 270 Emporia Blvd, San Antonio 78209 IV, 512/828-8512  
Jim Mamarella, San Antonio College, San Antonio 78284 IV, 512/733-2715  
Frederick March, Southwest Texas State Univ, San Marcos 78666 IV, 512/245-2147  
J.E. Masters, Lon Morris College, Jacksonville 75766 II, 214/586-2471  
Bill Morton, San Jacinto College North, Houston 77049 III, 713/458-4050  
Roland W. Myers, St Edward's Univ, Austin 78704 IV, 512/448-8488  
Adonia Placette, Lamar Univ, Beaumont 77707 III, 409/880-8159  
Molly Risso, Southeastern Oklahoma State Univ, Durant, OK 74701 II, 409/924-0121  
• Nicki Roberson, Connell Middle School, San Antonio, 78223 IV, 512/534-6511  
Helen S. Roberts, South Plains College, Levelland 79336 I, 806/894-9611  
Roger Schultz, Texas A&M Univ, College Station 77843 III, 409/845-2526  
Thomas F. Soare, Sam Houston State Univ, Huntsville 77341 III, 409/294-1328  
Neil St. Clair, Howard Payne Univ, Brownwood 76801 II, 915/646-3655  
Jimmy L. Tinkle, Angelina College, Lufkin 75901 II, 409/639-1301  
Wayne I. Toone, Temple Junior College, Temple 76501 II, 817/773-9961

### ADD:

John B. Warriner, Texas Tech Univ, Lubbock 79409 I, 806/742-3601

past zone or district would become the available for judging.

The extension teaching concept of educational in theatre is lost unless the detailed critique is d.

Critiques of conflicting views from judges that agree with the outcome have been a disruptive force in the past. This is a problem even among at different levels in the current system.

Experienced students and many directors have difficulty holding different views and this would be greatly aided with panel critiques.

Panel judging requires a longer period of time to decision because of tabulation requirements and all selection. Panels have difficulty agreeing on final awards and contest managers have difficulty tabulating ballots.

No suitable method of panel critiquing in public has been devised. A private critique deprives OAP of its by comparison. Seeing the work of others and the critique is one of the educational strengths of

Time added to the OAP contest length for the detailed critiques would be prohibitive for most schools. Panel critiques previously advocated in OAP resulted in surface remarks that were of little value to the teachers or students. Written detailed critiques require more time and judges would require a major fee. Judges will not write critiques. Written critiques result in no more than a check list are of little value. Interaction and communication of the moment would be lost with written critiques.

A majority of the theatre directors involved in OAP are the judging rule, as is, and more than 70 per cent do not want panels forced on them. I have been involved in almost every way, at every level with panels and since 1951. I truly believe that the single critic is the best educational choice.

At the UT-Austin housing office, but not required. Those interested in the "teacher's" workshop should contact a position. They may reach workshop director Murray at the UIL office, 512/471-5883. For teachers that cannot attend the full term summer workshop, a "short term" non-credit workshop, specially designed to help teachers with preparation for the one-act play contest is planned for the final week. On Friday, July 4-9, workshop will focus on play production, cutting a long play, using limited scenery, use of League-Approved Unit Set, limited lighting, retention 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 must be made payable to the Department of Drama, University of Texas at Austin. Teachers accepted will receive immediate confirmation. If the workshop is filled, confirmation 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 sessions, workshop classes, and Department of Drama sessions during the five day program. Critique sessions on all activities will be held.



# Computer contest explored

Dedicated teachers searching for answers to logistical problems

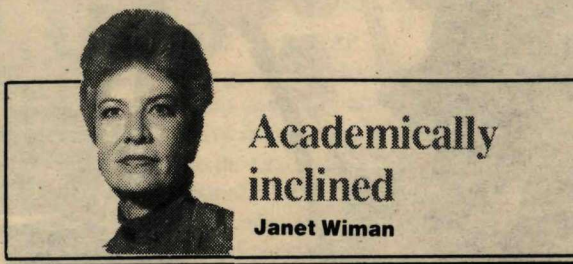
Computers are becoming commonplace in both classrooms and offices. It is not surprising that 'tuned-in' educators want to know why the UIL does not offer a computer contest as a part of the Academic program.

Mt. Vernon Superintendent Walter Sears, who chairs the Academic Committee, asked this question in June. George Nattrass, McAllen ISD and member of the Texas Math Science Coaches Association, accepted the challenge to begin researching such a contest.

After running two articles in the TMSCA Newsletter, Nattrass expressed concern that he has only had two responses, one from Guy Nelson, Rotan, and one from Wayne Paulus, Nederland. Both respondents; however, provided valuable input.

Both Nelson and Paulus prefer a hands-on type of contest because it tests the contestants on performance rather than rote recitation of material. Paulus says a hands-on problem allows the student to construct an algorithm, generate the code, and then test and debug the code on a real time basis, which he says, is the true test of mastery of the material.

While both agree on the preferred type of contest, they differ in their concerns for grading. Paulus says either the solution works or it doesn't. Nelson, who is from a small school, points out the possible problem of finding graders in the small school districts. Both Paulus and Nelson join Nattrass in their concerns about which



Academically  
inclined

Janet Wiman

computers would be designated and question whether regions could handle technical needs in terms of facilities.

I assured Nattrass that contest development is slow, especially when the League has to consider the needs of schools ranging in size from 11 students to 5,473 students from Dayton to El Paso. Nattrass, a person who does not give up easily, has good ideas for the contest and is exploring the possibility that the contest might be conducted from remote sites by using modems. Nelson recommends contacting the Texas Computer Educator's Association.

We are depending on talented, interested people coming up with creative solutions to these concerns. We may discover, after thoroughly exploring the possibilities, that this type of contest will not fit in the program. At any rate, new ways of thinking will need to be employed to make this contest work. Help us out. Contact George Nattrass, 2313 Iris, Apt. 102, McAllen, Tx. 78501.

# Circulate regional site information to contest sponsors, participants

By JANET WIMAN  
Academic Director

Even though this issue of the *Leaguer* may arrive before district meet, the information will be needed shortly. Questions that surface after the district meet seem to have a common thread. Where do I go to regional? When will my contest be held? Do I pay a fee? Why won't the regional director let me participate in two events that are in conflict?

The regional meet sites, including the names and telephone numbers of the regional directors general, are noted in the *Spring Meet List* located in the *UIL Coordinator's Handbook*. All regional meets are held on college campuses and all except three meets will be held on Saturday, April 23.

Regional directors mail copies of their regional handbooks to the principals of the schools in the region to arrive in mid-March. Check to see if these booklets have arrived. At least one should stay with the principal and a copy should go to the UIL coordinator. It is helpful to copy the handbook for each sponsor or participant as it gives the date, times, room numbers, procedure for submitting fees, maps, hotel and restaurant information, and other helpful tidbits of information.

Occasionally students find that they cannot attend the regional meet. Should this happen to one of your qualifiers, please contact the district director general

promptly and request that he/she contact the alternate and the regional director with the information that the student cannot compete. It is helpful to contact the principal of the alternate. This allows the student to continue to prepare for the contest. This is a courtesy that means so much to students and is too often overlooked.

Regional meets are scheduled to follow the UIL academic conflict pattern. If districts allow students to compete and qualify to regional in conflicting events, the students are obligated to decide which events they can or cannot enter and notify the district director and alternate. No schedule adjustments will be made at regional to accommodate students qualifying in two events that are in direct conflict on the pattern. Every effort will be made to allow qualifiers to participate in both academic contests and one-act play.

Winners at the regional meet and alternates will receive Winner's Packets with information for State Meet. Sponsors and qualifiers should ask the regional contest directors for these packets when awards are presented.

The regional meet is exciting because students meet their counterparts from approximately 64 different high schools in the region. Your students will feel more comfortable if they have all the answers on where, when, and why. If your school does not receive copies of the regional handbooks in a timely fashion, call the director at the regional site or the League office.

## 1988 SuperConferences set

The 1988 SuperConference schedule is as follows:

October 29 - UT /Austin  
November 5 - Texas Tech  
November 12 - Sam Houston State  
December 3 - North Texas State

We will provide more information on these conferences in the March/April issue of the *Leaguer*.

## Invitation meet dates/sites listed

Listed below are schools holding invitational meets and the dates:

### High Schools

MARCH  
~ 5 ~

Center High School - Johnny Lee  
302 Kennedy Street, Center 75935  
409/598-2741 (409/598-7153)  
(All UIL events except Team Debate)

Permian High School - Sondra Hubble  
1800 East 42nd, Box 3912, Odessa 79760  
915/366-3652 (915/366-1171)  
(All UIL events except speech, debate and shorthand)

Sweetwater High School - Janet Musgrove  
1205 Ragland, Sweetwater 79556  
915/235-4371 (915/235-5254)  
(All UIL events, plus Duet-Acting)

~ 12 ~

Wharton Co. Junior College - Linda Alderson  
911 Boling Hwy., 77488  
409/532-4560 ex. 284  
(Speech Tournament)

### Junior High Schools

MARCH  
~ 5 ~

Center ISD - Johnny Lee  
302 Kennedy Street, Center 75935  
409/598-2741 (409/598-7153)  
(calculator applications, number sense, science, and spelling)

~ 12 ~

Tuloso-Midway Middle School - Sandra Burk  
9760 LaBranch, Box 10900, Corpus Christi 78410  
512/241-2396 (512/387-3297)  
(All UIL events)

~ 26 ~

Midway Junior High School - Tollene Barber  
9101 Woodway, Waco 76710  
817/772-4412  
(All UIL J.H./Elem. events)

If you would like to have your school's invitational meet appear in the *Leaguer*, or have any questions regarding the meets listed give David Doss a call at 512/471-5883.



# An ounce of prevention

Answering the 'most-asked' speech tournament questions

With Spring Meet around the corner, I'd like to address the most common problems that arise at the district speech tournament. I learn about these problems afterwards in six page, single-spaced letters. Perhaps an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

The biggest complaint I hear, to no one's surprise, is judges. Judges, according to coaches and students, are often inexperienced, biased, and cruel. Frequently undergraduate students, enrolled in speech classes at their local colleges, are required to judge at the district tournament as a requisite for the course. The drawbacks of this are obvious: college students are not teachers with training in evaluating and encouraging students' work. Moreover, their written comments are often loaded with non sequiturs, misspellings and not to mention cruelties. Lay judges with no speech training are attacked for their lack of experience, unfamiliarity with the speech events, and inability to write helpful comments.

The second most frequent complaint deals with contest directors. When local colleges contract to administer the spring meet tournament, the district abdicates all responsibility for securing judges, allocating facilities, enforcing rules, and determining results. If any of these items is improperly managed, the success of the tournament is jeopardized. Complaining afterwards is frustrating and too late. On the other hand, high school contest directors, even when experienced and familiar with League rules, are accused of capriciously enforcing rules, refusing to hear complaints, or incorrectly determining results.

Kind of makes you want to stay home that day, doesn't it? But considering that 144 districts hold meets in March and the letters of complaint I receive number fewer than 10, the vast majority of contest directors and judges manage Spring Meet with dedication, skill, and no small measure of class.

To help your district achieve, as the medical profession understates successful procedures, an *uneventful* speech tournament, my suggestions are simple ones. But they do involve your time, skills, and willingness to help.

First, call the district director general (your principal knows who this is) and find out who is directing the speech events. Then, call that person. Your conversation should include the following items.

1. A list of names and phone numbers of individuals you know to be competent and available judges.

2. In the rare instance that judges are in abundant supply, suggest a judge's workshop - especially for college students. And then follow through with that workshop. After videotaped or live performances, speeches and debates, judges can complete ballots, discuss their comments, and review contest procedures.

3. Follow those with an offer to help in any capacity. Can you provide timekeepers? Can you help with the extemp draw? Can you verify documentation in prose and poetry rounds? Your skills and experience can help the contests run more smoothly.

4. Discuss the contest procedures. How many C-X and L-D preliminary rounds are planned? How many judges will serve in prelim and final rounds? What time format and schedule will be followed? These questions ought to be answered early, preferably at a meeting of all coaches in the district. If a meeting is not possible, this



District/Regional/State  
Lincoln-Douglas Debate Topic

**RESOLVED:**

That television has had an  
adverse impact  
on the American political  
process.

information should be disseminated early in a letter to all coaches.

5. Remind the contest director that a call to the League office - for information, suggestions and just plain moral support - is always welcome.

This ounce of prevention may seem equivalent to the merchant's pound of flesh. Why should you do somebody else's work? There is no simple answer to that. But what is more time and energy consuming: helping before or complaining afterwards?

## Changes To Be Aware Of In UIL Academics

- Only two C-X debate teams advance to Regional Meet in districts with 15 or less teams competing. In districts with 16 or more teams competing, three teams will advance to Regional competition.

- The new prose and poetry categories will be verified as follows: Contest directors will verify that selections in Categories A in Prose and Poetry are by writers on the list of Pulitzer fiction and poetry winners. Categories B and C in Poetry need no verification. Categories B and C on Prose require birth date documentation, and in the case of pen names, initials or unusual first names, gender documentation for men and women.

- Spelling sponsors are allowed grade spelling papers. At the discretion of the spelling contest director, your help may be enlisted. As a reminder, Plain Writing Rules do not apply to UIL spelling.

- Shorthand rules underwent major revision. The key changes deal with the length of the test, rate of dictation, and transcription times.

- Literary Criticism advances to state competition this year.

- Points will be awarded through sixth place at district meet.

Please turn to PROSE, page 5

# Aging chosen as debate topic

By Dr. ELIZABETH BELL

Speech Activities Director

Last December, about one-third of the debate sponsors in Texas voted on three problem areas for the 1988-89 high school topic. Aging, with the low point total of 581, was the clear winner over Aviation (621) and Discrimination (649) in Texas. At the national level, the results of the topic area balloting were Aging (51), Discrimination (73), and Aviation (79).

The three proposed problem areas presented fascinating challenges to the debate community. The Federal Aviation Authority has lobbied the National Debate Topic Selection Committee for the past two years offering materials, speakers, and abundant support if high school debaters would focus on the many issues within the aviation area. Discrimination presented interesting avenues for discussing two very important and timely issues: affirmative action and AIDS.

Many high school debaters in Texas found aviation to be their area of choice, but the high school debate coaches, many of whom are facing the dilemma of aged parents, cast the deciding votes. Next year's high school debaters, therefore, will spend the year researching and arguing the many facets of the aging issue, no doubt with their coaches' help.

The Economic Report of the President indicates that "no other demographic change will influence the nation in the next 50 years as such as the graying of America. Every American and every facet of the society will be affected."

The problem of aging allows debaters to explore vital issues, including the need for a significant governmental commitment to provide appropriate human resources for the elderly, the economic and physical well-being of the elderly, the productivity of the elderly, and long-term health care for the elderly. Each proposition offers a host of challenging philosophical and practical concerns directly affecting the quality of life afforded to our nation's elderly.

Resolution One focuses on such issues as the desirability of altering the Social Security System, promoting productive employment, and guaranteeing a minimum income for our nation's elderly.

Resolution Two on custodial care addresses the quality and quantity of services provided by nursing homes, at-home care, social services and other health maintenance organizations.

Resolution Three gives debaters a chance to pursue various programs of long-term health care in such areas as catastrophic care, preventive care and chronic care.

By March 28th, the second vote, to choose the specific resolution within the aging problem area, will be due in the League office. The ballot will offer the following choices:

*What should the federal government do to enhance the quality of life for United States citizens over 65?*

**Resolved:** That the federal government should implement a comprehensive program to guarantee retirement security for United States citizens over age 65.

**Resolved:** That the federal government should guarantee adequate custodial care for United States citizens over age 65.

**Resolved:** That the federal government should guarantee long-term health care for United States citizens over age 65.



# Open to suggestions

Policy Committee will hear proposals for changes in redistricting process

The recent realignment announced in January, involves major changes from previous realignments. In Conference AAAAA, some districts have different schools for football and basketball districts. Current policies require a minimum of six in football districts. However, that requirement does not pertain to other sports. The adjustments were made to ease travel for those in metropolitan areas traveling to the fringe areas of the state. The general consideration is that those who had to travel would travel to play each other. It was not possible in all areas but did offer relief from travel in some cases.

Conference AAAA, Conference A 11-man football, and Conference A six-man football were organized so that zoned districts would no longer be needed. This procedure allows for some districts to have 11 weeks for 10 games with the first competition being an area contest. The other districts would complete a 10 game schedule in 10 weeks and play a bi-district game. The initial confusion resulting from this new procedure is far out-weighed by the advantages of doing away with zones. Conference AAAA schools should be aware that in team sports other than football the tentative 1988-89 calendar will have to be adjusted. Deadlines for district certification will be two or three days earlier for those schools playing a bi-district game. All schools will be involved in the area round. After the final appeals step on February 24, brackets will be mailed providing dates for team sports of basketball, baseball, and volleyball.

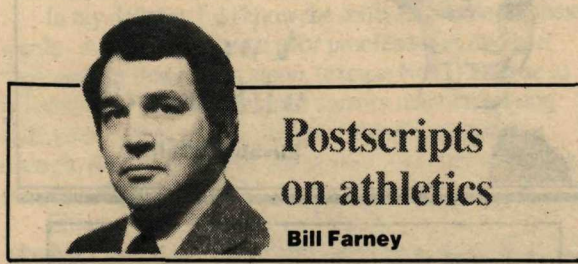
The minimum number for Conference AAAAA moved from 1440 to 1470. The minimum for AAAA rose from 715 to 740. Conference AAA moved from 285 to 300 and Conference AA increased from 135 to 145. There is a continuing concern that schools in the lower enrollment range of each conference have difficulty in participating against schools in the upper range of enrollment in that same conference. Studies in previous years which attempted to create more conferences and alleviate this problem resulted in tremendous travel problems for a number of schools (Lubbock playing El Paso, etc.). Nevertheless, the League staff is still searching for ways to alleviate the problem. We welcome any suggestions.

Six new schools joined the UIL competitive ranks. Twelve schools moved up one classification over the previous alignment period. And fifty-six schools dropped one conference level, perhaps indicating a redistribution of population based on economic conditions. In the Houston-Gulf Coast area this down-shift caused a reduction of one district in Conference AAAAA. Growth in the lower Rio Grande Valley resulted in another district in Conference AAAAA.

Reclassification and realignment always brings change. Along with change comes pleasant surprises and many schools who are happy with their placement. However, a number of schools would rather be assigned to another district. Some of the complaints from member schools provide recommendations for change.

- Reduce the number of schools per conference so that the range will be smaller between the largest and smallest school.

- Determine some way to separate Conference AAAAA suburban from Conference AAAAA inner-city



## Postscripts on athletics

Bill Farney

schools.

- Structure Conference A basketball so that smaller schools within Conference A will not have to play schools in the upper range of Conference A enrollment.

- Do not require a minimum of six schools in a football district. This would prevent some schools from traveling over two hundred miles for district football games.

- Restrict six-man football participation to schools with under eighty-five enrollment. Currently, schools under ninety-five may participate. This is creating a problem for the smaller schools in the conference.

- Permit the assignment of high schools into a multiple high school district with six or more schools.

- Continue the provision of not assigning other school or schools into a multiple high school system with six or more schools.

- Discontinue the policy of assigning an even number of schools in football districts. This would cause many schools to play a nine game schedule. This would cut down on mandated travel for some schools.

- In Conference AA - AAAAA, have schools placed in the same district for football and basketball.

- Continue the current policy of assigning schools in Conference AA - AAAAA in different districts for football and basketball if overall travel can be reduced.

- Permit schools to change districts after the alignment has been released by majority consent of all schools in both districts. Currently changing under this provision takes unanimous consent of all schools.

- Release the new alignments prior to Christmas.

- Release the alignments at approximately the same time (January).

- Don't allow so much time for appeals.

- Allow the same length of time for appeals or longer.

- Discontinue the policy of allowing schools to elect to be elevated one conference.

- Continue the policy of allowing schools to be elevated one conference when their assignment to a district creates severe travel problems.

- Reclassify schools every year.

- Reclassify schools every four years.

- Omit the twelfth grade from any consideration and average daily membership computation.

These are only a few of the recommendations received by the UIL since the release on January 27. Certainly the appeals committees on February 15 and February 24 will present more suggestions.

The Policy Committee meets June 15, 1988 and will consider any suggestions for changes in reclassification and realignment policy. Please contact this office if you have ideas for improvement.

## Attention: Soccer Coaches

As per a ruling by the National Federation of State High School Associations, the Bike girdle, Tri-athlon pants, sliding pants, etc. are illegal uniform for soccer matches. Students are not allowed to wear these for non-district, district or playoff soccer games.

## Sellout crowds for tournaments expected again

If anyone needs evidence that basketball has surely arrived in Texas, they need search no further than the University Interscholastic League Boys' and Girls' State Basketball Tournaments, held the first two weeks in March.

Last year's tournaments drew record crowds, including two 15,000-plus sellouts during the boys' affair. During the 1987 boys' tournament, more than 96,000 jammed the Frank Erwin Special Events Center to watch some of the nation's finest schoolboy action.

Attendance for all state tournament games was up 20 percent, according to Dr. Bill Farney, UIL director of athletics. "I think a combination of factors came into play," Farney said. "First, we had several undefeated teams with big followings. Second, we had Fort Worth Dunbar, which was nationally ranked and always attracts a large crowd. And third, we had a couple of local teams that brought a lot of fans."

"Fourth, we had several outstanding individuals, including Bay City's LaBradford Smith, who was one of the top high school players in the nation," he said. Smith, the brother of former UT women's great Annette Smith, had narrowed his choices to, among others, UT before choosing to play for the Louisville Cardinals.

"The games were as exciting as any I can remember," Farney said. "Of course, a large crowd always contributes to the overall excitement of the game."

Adding to the excitement of the 1988 games will be the incorporation of the three-point shot for prep play.

"The three-point shot has added another dimension to the game," Farney said. "And it will play a major role in the state high school championships this spring."

This years tournaments are March 3-5 (girls') and March 10-12 (boys'). For ticket information, contact the Frank Erwin Center at 512/477-6060. Public all-tournament tickets are \$35 (adults) and \$27 (students).



# Neither rain, nor snow, nor...

Plan ahead for the possibility of bad weather during district meets

**P**ray for sunshine, but always be prepared for a rainy day!" Since every effort must be made to complete all district spring meet athletic activities by April 16th, district directors, in cooperation with member school coaches need to have inclement weather plans in place prior to beginning meets. Extensions cannot be given unless the UIL Director, Dr. Bailey Marshall authorizes the staff to make an exception. Extensions due to extenuating circumstances, can only be granted when every effort has been made and documented to complete the meet by the deadline.

It is recommended, whenever possible, that neutral referees and officials are used in UIL district contests. Each official is expected to follow the playing rules for that particular sport. For instance, it is best to appoint three or four individuals from different schools on a track games committee. This will permit any school to disqualify themselves from a decision making role when their school could be affected by the decision. Ideally, non-school officials should be used.

Know entry deadlines and get the entry forms to the district director without delay. All entry forms for district athletic meets can be found in the UIL coaches manual. Check carefully that first and last names of contestants are spelled correctly. This will enable the regional and state directors to be provided with accurate results for regional and state programs. Moms and Dads even like the UIL to spell the names of their offspring correctly in the programs.

Coaches may change the personnel on a school relay or golf team once qualified for regional or state. If these changes are known in advance, the names of the teams may be sent with the regional or state report. If changes are apparent at a later time, the regional or state director should be notified as soon as possible. Once the meet or tournament begins, no changes in team personnel may be made.

The National Federation track and field rules are to be used to break all ties for qualifying spots. Measuring all attempts, jumps, throws etc. is important in assuring that adequate information is available if previous efforts must be used to apply these rules to break ties.

Directors are asked, in all instances, to apply



## Sports notebook

Susan Zinn

sportsmanship rules. Students need to know what is expected at regional and state contests as these rules will also be enforced. In tennis, reports come to the UIL office, concerning players that were not penalized when the "continuous play" rule was not followed or when a racket was thrown. Monitors or assistant site directors can be of great assistance in golf and tennis to help assure that all rules are consistently and fairly applied.

Consult UIL coaches manuals for golf speed up rules. Also, if districts are playing golf tournaments in excess of 36 holes, it will be very helpful for district executive committees to have rules established in advance as to allow substitution in early rounds.

Injuries, illness and academic ineligible substitutions will be handled more consistently if rules are established for all activities well in advance and distributed to all district schools and coaches. The UIL recommends students who are not eligible ten days prior to the meet, but that may become eligible at the time of the scheduled district contest, may be listed on the entry form and assigned to events. Some notation should be made on the entry blank of this potential change. However, when this procedure is followed, all coaches and administrators must ascertain that the student is actually eligible at the time that they actually compete. District executive committee rules also must stipulate what procedures will be followed if a school which has not entered in an event ten days prior will be allowed to enter a contest.

The contests are for the students...but all rules must be consistently enforced. Consult spring meet manuals concerning additional questions and best of luck in conducting the most wholesome activities for young people this spring.

# Educating adult fans

Continued from page 2

- Courteous treatment of all opposing players and fans.
- Refraining from acts of discourtesy such as derogatory remarks addressed toward players, attempts to disconcert a free thrower, and cheering the calls made by officials against the opposing team.
- Graciously accepting the decisions of officials against the school's team by refraining from booing and jeering.
- Being humble in victory and gracious in accepting defeat.

Fans should understand that they should under no conditions approach the officials in protest during or following any interscholastic game.

Schools, in general, have not given sufficient attention to the procedures, techniques, and opportunities to educate their supporters about these highly important matters essential to a good interscholastic program. It is interesting to note the number of game and tournament programs that advertise products and services of business concerns in the community, but fail to advertise or publicize the educational objectives of the school's interscholastic athletic contests. Publicity is given through the newspapers and radio about the games, but little mention is made of the reasons the school offers an interscholastic program or the objectives to be achieved through it.

The following means are recommended to help the school to better inform its public about the philosophy and objectives of its interschool athletic program and the standards of sportsmanship for fans:

- Solicitation of help from press and radio. The school is urged to prepare releases to provide these news media for this purpose. Those schools that have tried this method have found their newspapers and radio stations quite willing to give their cooperation.
- Preparation of mimeographed materials to be distributed at games that explain the school's objectives, the standards of good sportsmanship, and other information about its program.
- Inclusion of statements in game and tournament programs.
- Statements prepared for the public address system used at games.
- Display of posters in the school and in the gymnasium.

These are only a few of the ways in which a school can provide a better understanding of the purposes of its athletic program and what part fans can play in making it a better program. To provide the best possible educational values to its community requires a continuous effort. The stimuli for this effort must generally come from the school administration with the help of the faculty and students. Coaches occupy a strategic position in implementing it. If the interscholastic program is to receive the educational status and recognition that they desire it to receive, it is important that they give these matters due consideration. The worthwhileness of the program will depend upon how much each coach, player, student, adult fan, and school administrator help to make it be.

# Junior high music

Continued from page 3

implementation of this concept.

Further study may determine that the ultimate solution might be a combination of certain elements in each of these proposals. On the other hand the result of discussion by the TMEA/UIL Music Advisory Committee and the Legislative Council Music Committee might be that the problem is not serious enough to merit any change at this time.

Now is the time to provide input on this issue. Please remember that all suggestions and comments are welcome. Anyone wishing to communicate their concerns may do so in one of three ways:

- Speak directly with your UIL music district representative to the TMEA/UIL Music Advisory Committee. Make sure that person knows your concerns prior to the July 27th meeting in San Antonio. This topic will be on the agenda for that meeting.
  - Write directly to the State Music Office. Any correspondence received in this manner will be included in the agenda packed for the Legislative Council Music Committee meeting in August.
  - Plan to be in Austin on August 3 and address the Music Committee during the open hearing portion of their meeting.
- At the conclusion of these summer meetings a final recommendation will be developed and presented to the Legislative Council for their action. Any provisions approved by the council will take effect for the 1989-90 school year.



# Official notices

## RIO HONDO ISD

The District 32-3A Executive Committee has placed Rio Hondo ISD on probation in football through January 18, 1989 for violation of the eight grade age rule.

## HOUSTON ISD

The State Executive Committee assessed a public reprimand to Houston ISD coach Carl Brown and placed him on probation in girls' basketball through January 20, 1989 for violation of the Athletic Code.

The State Executive Committee also assessed a public reprimand to Houston ISD coach Von Donna Bircher and placed her on probation in girls' basketball through January 20, 1989 for violation of the Athletic Code.

## CONROE ISD

The State Executive Committee has placed Conroe ISD coach Randy McDougald on probation through the 1988-89 school year and assessed him a public reprimand for violation of football off-season restrictions.

## WACO ISD

The State Executive Committee has assessed a public reprimand to Waco ISD coach Johnny Tusa and placed him on probation through the 1988-89 school year for violation of the Athletic Code.

## PORT ISABEL ISD

The State Executive Committee has assessed a public reprimand to coach Chris Cavazos and placed him on probation through January 14, 1989 in football for violation of off-season restrictions regarding five-man mechanics.

## PORT ARTHUR ISD

The State Executive Committee has assessed a public reprimand to Lincoln High School in basketball for violation of the Athletic Code.

## SALTILLO ISD

The State Executive Committee has assessed a public reprimand to coach Brian Katt and placed him on probation through January 14, 1989 for violation of the Athletic Code.

The SEC also assessed a public reprimand to Saltillo ISD in boys' basketball for violation of the Athletic Code.

## SINTON ISD

The State Executive Committee has suspended a Sinton HS student from practicing for or participating in any UIL activity in any UIL participant school for three years, from January 14, 1988 through January 13, 1991.

The SEC also issued a public reprimand to Sinton ISD in boys' basketball for violation of the Athletic Code.

## COLUMBIA ISD

The District 12-4A Executive Committee took the following action: Impose on Columbia HS a public reprimand. During the 1988-89 school year, reduce the number of contests for girls' basketball from 22 to 21, and during one (1) full week of the 1988-89 season, only one (1) girls' basketball game may be scheduled. This week shall not be a week in which a tournament has been scheduled.

## MUSIC MEMORY

In the Music Memory Bulletin, page 2, on the Official List #5, under selection, the correct spelling should be "Hallelujah" (there is only one e) and on #17, under major work, it should read Three Places in New England (the second word is Places not Pieces).

ALSO, a new Official Music Memory List for the 1987-88 school year has been completed. Please ignore any other music memory list unless it is the Official List out of this year's bulletin ordered from the 1987-88 elementary/junior high order form.

## SPELLING LIST

7 & 8 Grade Spelling List - the word canapé should have an accent above the é.

## PICTURE MEMORY

In the Picture Memory Bulletin on page 2 the painting by Corot should be Ville D'Avray, the D is upper case just as it appears on the large prints and in the bulletin. Please remember whenever there is any question about spelling or punctuation, check the large prints! The painting by Kline, C & O, can use any recognizable form of the "and" sign or even the word "and."

## FORT WORTH ISD

The State Executive Committee assessed a public reprimand to Fort Worth Dunbar HS in basketball for violation of off-season practice rules. The SEC also assessed Coach Robert Hughes of Dunbar HS a public reprimand and probation until November 5, 1988.

## HARLINGEN ISD

The State Executive Committee assessed a public reprimand in football to Harlingen ISD Coach Jesse Longhofer for violation of the Athletic Code.

## CALVERT ISD

The District 13-A Executive Committee assessed to Calvert High School a public reprimand and probation to October 14, 1988 in football for violation of the Athletic Code.

## LEANDER ISD

Leander HS football Coach Tommy Zajicek has been assessed a public reprimand by the State Executive Committee for violation of off-season practice rules.

## WOODSON ISD

The State Executive Committee issued a public reprimand and one year's probation in football to Woodson ISD for violation of the Athletic Code.

The State Executive Committee also issued a public reprimand and one year's probation in football to Coach Doug Willis of Woodson, and suspended him from attending one home football game during the remainder of the 1987-88 season.

## MEMPHIS ISD

The State Executive Committee issued a public reprimand and one year's probation in all sports to Memphis ISD Coach Matt Monzingo for violation of the Athletic Code. The SEC also suspended Monzingo from all coaching duties in all sports through the end of the 1988-89 school year.

## BASEBALL CALENDAR

The Official Calendar of the UIL incorrectly lists February 29, 1988 as the first day for playing baseball games in all conferences. The correct listing should be February 22, 1988.

## BARTLETT ISD

Bartlett HS has been placed on probation through February, 1988 in boys' basketball and given a public reprimand for violating rules regarding practice by ineligible students. Also, Coach Franklin Jones of Bartlett HS has been assessed a public reprimand, been placed on probation to February 23, 1988 and suspended from being on the bench during the first home varsity basketball game of the 1987-88 season. The penalties were assessed by the State Executive Committee.

## BLANCO ISD

Blanco ISD was assessed a public reprimand and probation in football through the 1988-89 school year for violation of summer practice rules. The penalty was assessed by the State Executive Committee.

## LUMBERTON ISD

Lumberton ISD received a public reprimand and probation in basketball from the State Executive Committee through August 31, 1988 for violation of the Athletic Code.

## KLEIN FOREST HS

David Stern of Klein Forest HS has been assessed a three-year suspension to September, 1988 from coaching boys' soccer. The State Executive Committee met in September, 1985 to rehear Stern's case, which involved violation of the Athletic Code.

## CONROE ISD

The District 11-4A Executive Committee issued a public reprimand to Conroe Oakridge High School and placed the school on probation through the 1987-88 school year for violation of the Athletic Code.

## MCKINNEY ISD

McKinney HS has been assessed a public reprimand in boys' soccer by the State Executive Committee for violation of the Athletic Code.

## ALLEN ISD

Allen HS has been assessed a public reprimand in boys' soccer by the State Executive Committee for violation of the Athletic Code.

## PORTER HS (BROWNSVILLE)

Porter HS (Brownsville) Coach Bud Mounts has been assessed a public reprimand, probation through May, 1990, and suspended from attending or participating in the first two home football games of the 1987-88 season for violations of off-season practice restrictions. The penalty was assessed by the State Executive Committee.

Also, Porter HS has been assessed a public reprimand, probation through May, 1990 and forfeiture of one win in football district standings for the 1987-88 season for violation of off-season practice restrictions.

## MANSFIELD ISD

Mansfield HS Coach Rodney Shropshire has been assessed a public reprimand by the State Executive Committee for violation of the boys' basketball Athletic Code.

## MATHIS ISD

Mathis HS Coach Steve Patz has been assessed a public reprimand in football for violation of off-season practice restrictions. The penalty was assessed by the State Executive Committee.

## MARTIN HS (LAREDO)

Martin HS (Laredo) has been assessed a public reprimand, probation through May, 1989, and forfeiture of one win in football district standings for the 1987-88 school year for violation of off-season practice restrictions. The penalty was assessed by the State Executive Committee.

Also, Coach Ed Peveto of Martin HS has been assessed a public reprimand, probation through May, 1989, and suspended from attending or participating in first two home football games during the 1987-88 season. The penalty was assessed by the State Executive Committee.

## Music Notices

### Prescribed Music List

Page 15, Rimsky-Korsakov/Winterbottom-Scheherezade (play one)...BH, should read: The Sea and Sinbad's Ship and Festival at Baghdad.

Page 115, 431 Three Violins, Class I, Badings-Trio-Cosmos, Trio No. XIII (play one), should read: (play one movement).

Page 115, 431 Three Violins, Class II, Badings-Trio-Cosmos, Trio No. VII, No. VIII and No. XI, should read: (play one movement).

Page 16, 202 FLUTE SOLOS, Class 1; Bach-Suite in b minor (play first movement of Polonaise, Double and Badinerie)...RCA/SMC should read: Bach-Suite in b minor (Play Overture or Polonaise and Badinerie)...RCA; and Bach-Suite in b minor (play Polonaise and Badinerie)...SMC.

Page 24, 207 B-FLAT CLARINET SOLOS, Class 1, Finzi-Fughetta from Five Bagatelles, delete (play any movement).

Page 78, 371 SIX OR MORE BRASS: Handel/King-Three Pieces from the Water Music (brass sextet in any published combination)...King, should read (brass septet in any published combination).

Page 81, 571 Percussion Ensemble: Krause-Little Suite (4 performers: 3 timpani; bells; xylophone; snare drum; bass drum, gong)...MFP, should read (five performers: 3 timpani; bells; xylophone; snare drum; wood block; bass drum, gong).

Page 83, 571 Percussion Ensemble: Raab-March for Percussion (5 performers: snare drum; triangle; tambourine; cymbals; gong; 2 timpani)...MFP, should read (6 performers: snare drum; triangle; tambourine; cymbals; gong; 2 timpani).

## FORT BEND ISD

Clements HS Coach Buster Gilbreth has been assessed a public reprimand by the State Executive Committee for violation of off-season practice restrictions.

## BANGS ISD

Bangs High School has been assessed a public reprimand in football and placed on one-year probation for violation of reporting practices and an additional year's probation for violation of certification of eligibility practice.

## CYPRESS-FAIRBANKS ISD

Cypress Creek High School has been assessed a public reprimand, placed on probation through the 1988-89 school year, and forced to forfeit one football game for purposes of district standings at the end of the 1987-88 season for violation of off-season practice rules. The penalty was assessed by the State Executive Committee. In addition, Coach Les Koenning of Cypress Creek HS was assessed a public reprimand, placed on probation through the 1988-89 school year and suspended from attending the school's first football game of the 1987-88 season.

## GARLAND ISD

North Garland HS has been assessed a public reprimand by the State Executive Committee and forced to forfeit one football game for purposes of district standings at the end of the 1987-88 season for violation of off-season practice rules. In addition, Coach Joe Allen has been assessed a public reprimand, placed on probation through the 1987-88 school year and suspended from attending the first home game of the 1987-88 season for violation of off-season practice rules.

## C&CR OFFICIAL INTERPRETATION

Section 1400 (a) (1) (C) allows a school to permit sixth graders and below to participate if their participation is necessary to field a junior high team. The rule does not authorize the school to allow sixth grade and below students to participate on additional teams.

ALSO, the State Executive Committee issued the following interpretation of Section 700 (a) (2) and (3): A district executive committee has the authority to forfeit contests when participant schools fail to comply with the C&CR and the decision of the district executive committee cannot be appealed. A district executive committee does not have the authority to issue a public reprimand to school district personnel.

ALSO, Section 1250 (g) (1) applies to all League football contests, whether district games, non-district games, or playoff games, unless mutually agreed otherwise by the two schools involved. A visiting team can demand one half of the reserved seats. A visiting team has a right to split the stadium in relation to the fifty yard line, subject to the end zone situation being equal, unless mutually agreeable otherwise.

ALSO, the State Executive Committee issued the following official interpretation of Section 1202 of the C&CR: It is a violation of Section 1202 to pay coaches from funds gathered by a high school booster club or other sources at the high school.

ALSO, the SEC on 1/25/88 issued the following official interpretation of the C&CR: It is a violation of Section 1201 (b) (11) if a coach or sponsor asks a teacher to change a grade or suggests a procedure whereby a grade could be changed.