

The Leaguer

Rules given a close look

League rules governing eligibility and out-of-season participation came under close scrutiny, March 30-31, by members of two specially appointed committees.

Among the 125 persons addressing the Committee to Analyze Consistency of Rules Among Programs and/or the Committee to Review Eligibility and Penalties were State Board of Education President Jon Brumley, contest sponsors, music directors, coaches and athletic directors as well as representatives from virtually every state organization sponsoring educational competition.

"The main message in the eligibility committee was that some rules in the area of residency should be relaxed, either by easing the rule itself or easing the criteria for receiving a waiver," said Dr. Bailey Marshall, UIL director.

Marshall said that there was a general feeling that some general eligibility rules should be made applicable to specific athletic, music or academic contest areas.

Members did not feel that off-season restrictions should be the same for academic, music and athletics, Marshall said. "In fact, they even split athletic competition into two groups: team and individual activities," he said. "The general feeling was that team sports but not individual sport should be closely examined for rule revisions."

The committee studying out-of-season participation charged the League staff with generating three models — one highly restrictive, one moderately restrictive, and one non-restrictive. The committees met May 26-27 to review the models. Recommendations from the rules consistency committee will go to the Athletic Committee that meets June 7-8. Recommendations from the eligibility panel will go to the Policy committee, which meets June 15.

"School administrators will have sufficient time to review all recommendations and to respond to their representatives on the Legislative Council prior to the June meetings," Marshall said.



Photo by JOHN MOORE

Mission Accomplished

Athletes in basketball, swimming and soccer played to state championships in March and April. Here, Brownfield's Amy Sims, Leslie Garcia, Melanie Smith and Cindy Floyd celebrate their 49-40 win over undefeated Hardin-Jefferson for the 2A state girls' basketball crown.

At the state swimming and diving meet, April 15-16, San Antonio Churchill's Josh Wilson (right) set a state record in the 200-yard freestyle, leading the Chargers to a second consecutive state title. Plano won the girls' division.

Plano also claimed the girls' soccer title, nipping Klein Oak, 2-1, in overtime. The Klein Oak boys fared better, however, rolling past Richardson Pearce, 3-1, in the championship game.

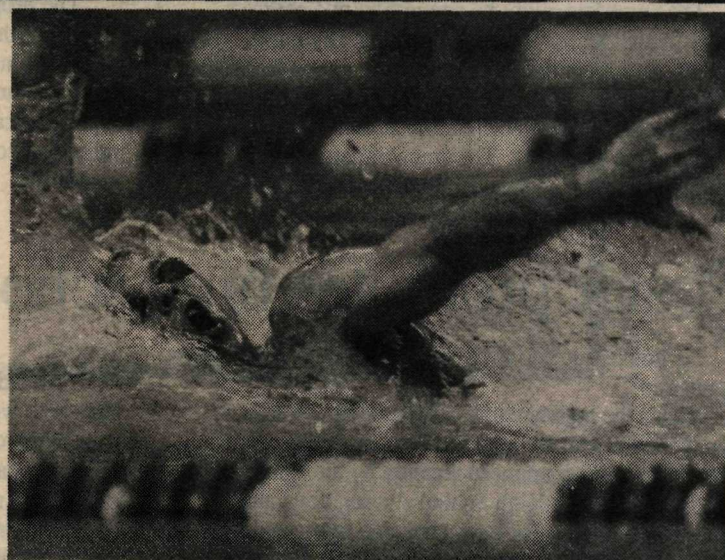


Photo by TOM STEVENS

Checking the tide of 'moral drift' in athletics

BY JOHN E. ROBERTS

Executive Director
Michigan High School Athletic Association, Inc.

Editor's note: The following article includes excerpts of an article, based on a speech given at the 1986 Kansas State High School Activities Association

In 1982, in a book called *Moralities of Everyday Life*, authors John Sabini and Maury Silver discussed what they called "moral drift," a process by which people waft toward goals they may not have set out to reach. They said the process involves procrastination of ideas and actions, laziness of mind and body, lack of purpose and resolve, muddled thinking and fudged intentions.

The authors demonstrated through examples how ordinary people have done monstrous things by gradually yielding more responsibility for their actions and accepting as appropriate acts tomorrow what they would have rejected as bad today through a subtle, gradual

process.

The interscholastic athletic community has been following this course. It is apparent in many aspects of our programs, but is most obvious in the sportsmanship standards we've come to tolerate at interscholastic events.

Isolated vulgarities from the crowds which were tolerated by school authorities or even tickled their funny bones have evolved into organized chants of obscenities. Cheers for mistakes by opponents have evolved into spectators standing, pointing at the unfortunate soul, and shouting "You, you, you" or "Sieve, sieve, sieve" or "Airball, airball."

The drift toward unacceptable standard of conduct gets at least part of its impetus from the standards allowed on other levels of sports and publicized by the media. It is no wonder that high school coaches began to stalk the basketball sidelines with arms and mouths aflailing when Al McGuire did it, got away with it, and won a national championship. It is no surprise that high school tennis

players rant and rave over close or missed calls when they see John McEnroe behave that way on television and get away with it, and they themselves do it in non-school tournaments and escape discipline.

But national and state rules can't do it all. Earl Rutz, former Michigan State tennis coach, said, "A few years back we didn't see this type of behavior in tennis. Then, over the years, the McEnroe types--probably McEnroe in particular--set an unfortunate standard that a lot of kids copied. They began copying his behavior because they saw that society doesn't check it."

School administrators can blame others for the deteriorating standards of sportsmanship; or we can accept the responsibility ourselves. We can wring our hands in frustration when coaches curse, players show disrespect or spectators are obnoxious or we can place our comfort and reputation on the line and set standards for behavior, model those standards, and eliminate from our programs and events those who fail to meet those standards.

Activities unite schools, communities

By DR. BAILEY MARSHALL

UIL Director

What needs and necessities do interscholastic activities programs meet? Certainly, as school-sponsored programs they should be expected to educate.

One activity might teach blocking and tackling skills. Another might teach dribbling and shooting skills. Another might teach throwing and batting skills. Still another might teach marching and drumming skills. But all the activities provide education in some specific physical and/or intellectual skills.

The emphasis might be strength in one course, agility in another, endurance in another, rhythm in another, breath control in another, articulation in another; but there is physical and/or mental development in all.

In addition, the interscholastic activities provide for emotional development. The arena of participation is a laboratory where students learn practical application of

skills learned in other disciplines. Specifically, students learn poise, self-control, team work and grace in both victory and defeat.

But students are not the sole beneficiaries of the interscholastic program. The program performs certain functions for the school, the community and society as a whole.

The program provides a rallying point for students and school faculty of different cultural and social backgrounds, economic levels and personal interests. It is a place for them to come together and support a common purpose or goal.

The program is a magnet that attracts community support of the educational needs of its citizens. It is the glue that binds the community and school during difficult times. To underestimate the educational and psychological benefits of extracurricular activities to individual communities and society at large would be sheer folly.

Poster promotes high school sports

"If you're not into high school sports, you're missing lots of fun."

That's the message that will be delivered to U.S. teenagers this year through a nationwide high school poster campaign announced recently by the National Federation of State High School Associations, the administrative body for interscholastic sports and activities in America. The poster campaign, created to help coaches motivate more students to get involved in high school athletics, is sponsored by and was made possible through an educational grant from The Quaker Oats Company, makers of GATORADE Thirst Quencher.

"Sports competition not only instills lifelong values of teamwork and cooperation," said Brice Durbin, executive director of the National Federation, "it also results in more self-confidence, better grades and lower dropout rates among teenagers who get involved. The goal of this campaign is to increase student awareness of the wide variety of high school sports programs available

to them."

Gatorade officials said the company welcomes the chance to work with high school athletic programs.

"We are pleased to provide support to the National Federation and its members in a joint effort to create more excitement surrounding high school athletic participation," said William D. Schmidt, Vice-President of Sports Marketing for the Quaker Oats Company.

"GATORADE has a long tradition of supporting athletics at all levels of competition. And our support at the high school level is particularly important to us because of the personal growth and enjoyment opportunities available to teenage sport participation."

Each of the campaign's 19" x 27", four-color posters illustrates the fun and excitement of competing in a different spring-season sport (baseball, girls' softball, or track and field), and it provides space for coaches and/or athletic directors at every school to announce when and where students may report for participation.

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.

The Leaguer is published eight times yearly by Texas Student Publications. It is published monthly, September through May, with the exception of a combined March/April issue. There are no issues in June, July or August. One year's subscription is \$8. Second class postage paid in Austin, TX. ISSN 0897-4314.

Postmaster: Send address changes to The Leaguer, Box 8028, UT Station, Austin, TX 78713-8028.

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Music district realignment completed

The music plan of the *Constitution and Contest Rules* requires that the alignment for UIL music districts be reviewed in even-numbered years when schools are reassigned to conferences. The intent of this regulation is to monitor changes in population, school enrollment, travel requirements and other factors that might alter the quality and effectiveness of competition in school music contests. In some years, little adjustment is needed while other realignment studies dictate that major revisions are in order.

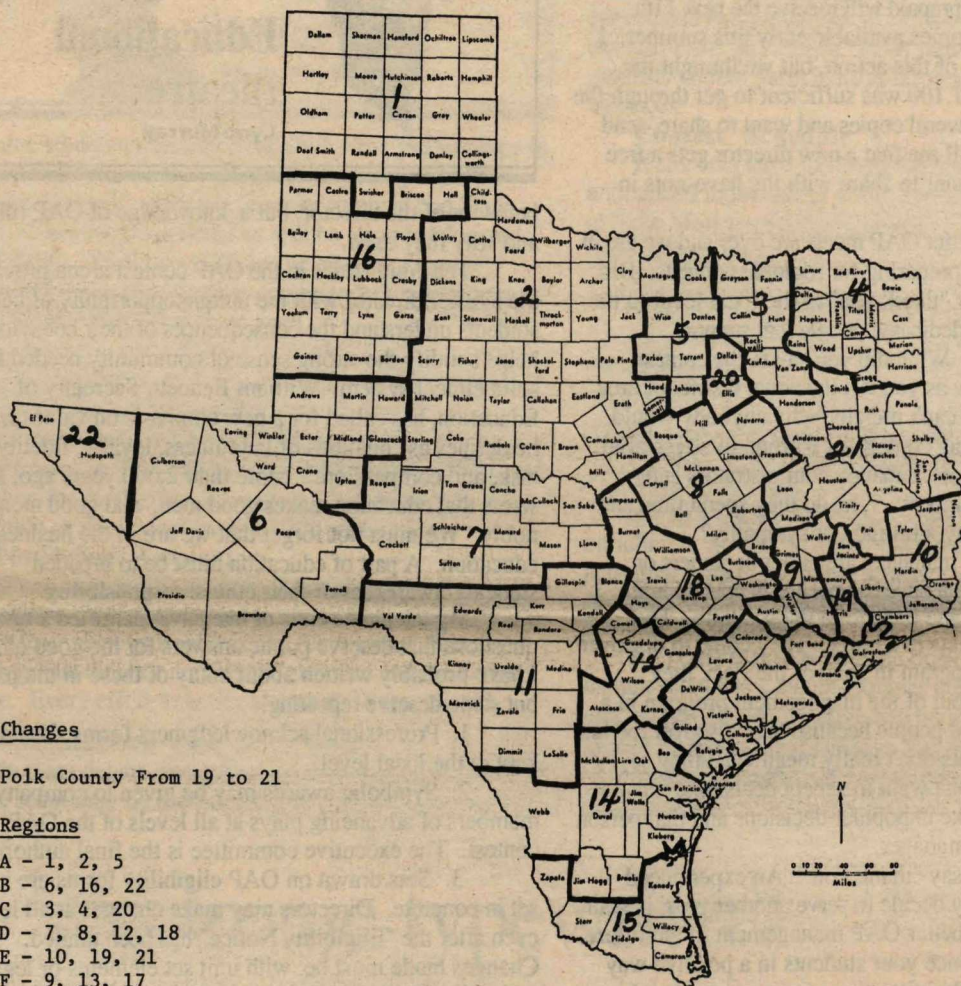
It goes almost without saying that there is no perfect solution and that any proposed revisions become a compromise of priorities that, hopefully, benefits the majority of the participating schools. The options considered this year ranged from essentially no change from the current alignment to a plan that would have eliminated the smallest UIL Music District, added counties to six other districts and resulted in a return to a twenty-one district configuration for the state. In each case the following concerns were considered.

- Will the change positively or negatively affect the balance of competition within a particular conference?
- Will the change expose student musicians and performing organizations to a more stimulating level of music competition?
- Will the change reduce travel or enhance safety for the majority of schools involved?
- Will the change formally realign counties to neighboring UIL music districts to which they have traditionally requested transfers?

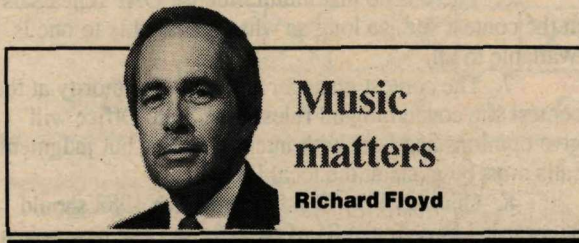
The implementation of the major revision outlined above would address many of these concerns but also would have dramatically affected District 7 and all the districts that surround it. This plan received extensive study at the State Office followed by an in-depth discussion with the Superintendents of most of the schools that would have been affected by the change. At the conclusion of this process it was determined that at the present time it was in the best interest of the majority of the schools to retain essentially the current status of our District alignments for the 1988-1989 and 1989-1990 school terms. During this two year period the League will continue to study the various issues and reconsider all options in the spring of 1990.

The map accompanying this article shows the district assignments that will be in effect for the 1988-89 and 1990-91 school years. Please note that the revisions are quite minor and primarily represent changes that reduce travel or realign counties with Music Districts to which they are presently contiguous. One notable change affecting the alignment for Region Marching Competition moves District 12 from Region F to D. This change

THE UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE Music District Alignment 1988-89 and 1989-90



Bureau of Business Research
The University of Texas at Austin



Music matters

Richard Floyd

should help balance the competition in these two Regions and greatly reduce travel for schools in both Houston and San Antonio.

Any change in alignment is likely to create some negative fall-out since it is virtually impossible to

develop a plan that is equally beneficial to all. Yet, it must be remembered that the goal of all educational endeavors such as this is to prove the best possible option for the majority of schools and students involved. This philosophy was the guiding force in the decision making process that determined the new District alignments that will be in effect for the next two years.

Questions concerning the new district assignments should be directed to the UIL State Music Office. Also, any school district wishing to modify the new district assignments for its competing organizations is encouraged to review the school transfer rule outlined on page 228 of the current *Constitution and Contest Rules*.

Director has duty to teach ethics

The *Handbook for One-Act Play*, 10th Edition is out-of-print and copies are no longer available! Back orders that were not prepaid have been cancelled and those prepaid will receive the new 11th Edition when it becomes available early this summer. I regret the necessity of this action, but we thought the beginning stock of 1,100 was sufficient to get through the year. If you have several copies and want to share, send them to me and I will see that a new director gets a free copy. You might want to share with the have-nots in your own area first.

Zone and district OAP meets are over and we are in the midst of area or preparing for regional contests. Did you take time to say "thank you" at the local level to the most deserving and dedicated people that support educational theatre? What did you say to the contest manager or site crew as you left the zone, district or area meet? Personally, I can't imagine why anybody would want to manage a play contest for a group of adversarial directors, mad students, unhappy administrators and hostile audience members. Why do they spend time and energy with little pay, gratitude or sympathy?

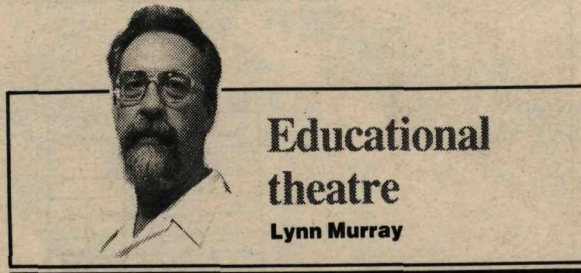
OAP contest managers are either beginners or dedicated veterans that have experience in educational theatre competition and believe in the program. The beginners become vets in a hurry. They come to discover the values of the program in spite of the flack they receive. Many get out of the management program in a hurry. We lose good people because they discover too late that OAP participants don't really mean what they say. They sometimes don't want to accept decisions. Somebody must make unpopular decisions and that person is often the contest manager.

Take time to say "thank you." An experienced contest manager may decide to serve another year. Your effort will result in better OAP management in the future. You will also influence your students in a positive way by supporting the administration at any contest level.

Students and community are influenced by the teacher/director more than most realize. If OAP directors fully understood the responsibility and impact they have, they would pause for a moment of silence before going to rehearsal or to contest. Every company member is influenced by the director's presence, the impact is never neutral. It is either positive or negative, influenced by the director's dress, language, behavior, personality and knowledge of the craft of theatre.

The situation is complicated by the fact that directors reflect the philosophy of the school, administration and community. If a director rants and raves about a judge or contest operation, it must be assumed that the behavior is supported by the school community. If a director's conduct is one of respect for contest officials and other participants, positive reinforcement for all participants and proper attire and decorum; that too represents the philosophy of that school system and community. Why would any school community want a director who does not represent them in a positive way?

The director's attitude toward rules is also significant. The director's knowledge and support of the rules may not be directly translated to all OAP company members, but it is certainly a factor of influence. Students and community seem to reflect not only the



Educational theatre
Lynn Murray

behavior of the director, but a knowledge of OAP rules and why they exist.

Teaching ethics in the OAP contest arena provides the teacher/director with the unique opportunity of helping students understand the consequences of their behavior. It helps solidify the strong sense of community needed for a solid ethical system. William Bennett, Secretary of Education, has called for a new emphasis on values which he defines as "qualities of lawfulness, loyalty, fidelity to task, and compassion." More than 2,000 years ago, Plato wrote that education makes good men, and good men act nobly. We must not forget that we are in the business of education. A part of education must be to broaden students' awareness of their ethical responsibility.

My telephone calls of late have identified a few questions that deserve public answers for the good of all. I have probably written about many of these in the past, but some deserve repeating.

1. Professional acknowledgment forms should be kept at the local level.
2. Symbolic awards may be given to company members of advancing plays at all levels of the OAP contest. The executive committee is the final authority.
3. Sets drawn on OAP eligibility forms are not set in concrete. Directors may make changes at all levels, even after the "Eligibility Notice" has been mailed. Changes made must be with unit set elements or legal properties. Scenic devices cannot be added after the February 14 deadline.
4. Blank OAP Eligibility Notices are provided in winners' packets at each level of OAP. You can make changes in cast, crew or alternates, so long as the students are eligible. There is always a way to get eligible students officially added to the OAP cast.
5. The contest manager has the authority, Section 1033 (d) (2) (C), to provide a site crew for the technical support of all entries.
6. There is no maximum time for OAP rehearsals at the contest site, so long as what is available to one is available to all.
7. The contest manager is the final authority at the contest site concerning all rules. The State Office will give opinions and help with interpretations, but judgment calls must be made at the local level.
8. One-Act Play Contest points for 1988 should be awarded as per page 85 of the C&CR. The new points system for OAP does not become effective until August, '88.
9. Photo copies, typed copies or computer copies of scripts violate international copyright laws, unless you have permission of the playwright, agent or publisher. The state office will no longer accept them for play or set consideration. Contest managers should not accept such scripts.

An invitation to attend a theatre arts bargain

Join us for the 62nd Annual State Meet One-Act Play Contest, May 5-7. You have a personal invitation to celebrate with us the most active three days in Texas educational theatre. We hope you will see as many of the finest 40 plays in secondary school theatre as possible.

Conference 3A is scheduled for Thursday, 2A/4A are set for Friday and conferences A/5A will perform Saturday. There will be two play sessions per conference daily at 4 and 7:30 p.m. Admission per session in each conference is \$3 for students and \$4 for adults. Conferences A and 2A will be produced in the Opera Laboratory Theatre and 3A, 4A and 5A will be held in the Concert Hall. Both theatres are located in the UT-Austin Performing Arts Center on the east side of the campus.

Conference 3A on Thursday will perform in the Concert Hall, because the Opera Laboratory Theatre cannot handle the audiences. Conference 2A on Friday and A on Saturday will perform in OLT, because the size is better suited for audiences and performances. Complimentary tickets will not be honored in OLT until all contestants and paying patrons are seated. Sessions in this theatre are traditionally full. Since the sessions on Friday and Saturday are scheduled in both theatres at the same time, patrons must choose the conference they wish to attend. Each session ticket is good only for performances in the theatre where purchased.

The three-day State Meet OAP is the best theatre arts bargain field trip of the year and meets required essential elements for all theatre arts classes taught in Texas.

10. Page 773 of the 1988 edition of the Texas School Law Bulletin states that it is a violation of Section 4801 of the Texas Penal Code to have a burning tobacco product on public school property. The description includes "theatres." OAP directors may use tobacco substitutes that look like the real thing without violating state law. At this time, OAP rules to not deal with this subject.

11. The State Office recommends the OAP contest be held in the best theatre facility available to the district.

12. Critic judges listed in the November edition of *The Leaguer* as "needing recertification" should have attended the January critic judging workshop. Those that failed to attend, but agreed to judge, caused the contest in question to violate Section 1033 (d) (3) (A). If this practice continues, it will be necessary to delete from the listing in November all judges that are not current.

13. The person to ask about OAP and the eight hour rule is Earnest Chambers at TEA, 512/463-9590. According to Mr. Chambers, one performance of a play during the school week does not count against the eight hours. It should be noted, however, that the limit is one. Any performance that has an audience, even if you call it dress rehearsal, requires the payment of required royalty. Dress rehearsals without an audience do count against the eight hour rule.

Continued as Drama on page 8

Tuning up for State Meet

I have been trying to think of an appropriate slogan for speech competition. Athletic coaches have a variety of wonderful phrases for this stage of the game: "Dance with them that brung ya," "It's not over til it's over," and the ever popular one about the fat lady singing.

But phrases hold little meaning when 420 students arrive in Austin for the UIL State Meet speech and debate events. Unlike ready-writers and calculator application contestants, speech students are easy to spot decked out in new neckties and shoes, well-worn extemp files and cat cases, and ever-present black folders. Their excitement and enthusiasm, along with the gracious camaraderie among teachers, almost makes up for the chaos in the League office as we prepare for their arrival.

Preparing for State Meet speech competition seems to begin and end with judges. Approximately 150 people are invited to judge each year in letters that are mailed two months before the Meet. Four hundred, eighty judging slots must be filled for the individual events and debates. Rounds are judged by individuals from three different groups: university and college speech professors; high school speech teachers; and, a group we unflatteringly label, "other." Others range from graduate students in Speech Communication, past State winners, to professionals in the communication field. When assigning a panel of three judges to a round, I attempt to achieve a balance of these three groups, as well as a geographic balance to represent a cross-section of the state.

Placing contestants in sections and determining speaking order is another tremendous responsibility at State Meet. While district and regional competitions, with a maximum of 24 contestants, have the luxury of a random draw before the events, we prepare for 240 students to compete in the speaking events while adhering to a very tight two hour schedule for each event. Sections are determined by four random patterns in which regions and places are equally distributed between the two preliminary sections. These patterns may change, however, because we do not place two students from the same school in the same section.

All students who attend State Meet are either first, second, or third place out of their Regional competition. Because these twelve students (four firsts, four seconds, and four thirds) must be divided between two preliminary sections, the number of firsts, seconds, and thirds will be uneven. So before you track down the rankings of the competition in your section, you might be interested to know that only 29 of the students who placed first in regional speaking events last year, also placed first at state. Out of 240 competitors, those second and third places are worth watching! Moreover, based on last year's results, the region a competitor comes from is much more likely to translate into a medal than the rank they received at region.

Speaking order, within the preliminary sections, is also determined by the random patterns applied to the entries. We will vary speaking order for several reasons: one-act play curtain call often necessitates an early slot in the section; double-entry in another academic event may call for an early slot as well. After placing all students in sections, Carolyn Brown and I double check each slot across the board--prose, poetry, informative and persuasive--to assure that no school with a number of



ONE MAN'S POISON. Amy Gulden, Greg Wise and Jennifer Ford star in Coppell HS's presentation of scenes from *Arsenic and Old Lace* during the 1987 state one-act play contest. Wheelice Wilson, Jr. directed.



A way with words

Elizabeth Bell

students finds itself always speaking first, last, or in the middle.

When the 480 judging slots meet the 420 competitors, State Meet contestants may find that what worked at district and region does not fly at State. Judges will vary in their opinion on memorized introductions to performances, the objectivity of certain publications in extemporaneous speeches, and the value of counterplans in debates. But when judges do their jobs properly, and teach and encourage students in their written and oral critiques, their opinions are to be respected. Their job is not an easy one, and I can assure you that State Meet judges lament the fact that choosing a winner is an extremely difficult task.

The Saturday of State Meet culminates at the Awards Ceremony at 4:00 in the LBJ Auditorium on the UT campus. This ceremony is very late in the day, admittedly, but the final tabulations are checked, double-checked, and rechecked by people and a computer to make sure that no errors occur. Meanwhile, team debate is completing five final rounds to determine state debate champs. So if your student competed in finals at 8 a.m. Saturday, please be assured that we're not bidding our time sipping coffee waiting for 4 p.m. to roll around.

And the ceremony itself is an exercise in upper-body aerobics: 100 medals and plaques are distributed with as much pomp and circumstance as we can muster after two days of competition and two months of preparation. Given the 30 pounds I've gained in the last year, when this fat lady sings, you'll know it's over.

Old Timers

Seniors enlisted as timekeepers for League debate contests

Senior citizens rock, make quilts, talk about their grandchildren, and doze. Right? Wrong! At Smyer, they became a part of the University Interscholastic League contests as timekeepers for team debate and Lincoln-Douglas debate. When asked by director Sarah Morrison to participate, the "over sixty-fivers" responded enthusiastically.

On the afternoon of the contest, eight ladies arrived early, anxious to receive instructions. One lady remarked that she had attended the school and debated in 1937. Another said it was exciting to be a part of the young people's contests. The others were at the exact spot where they were assigned and took their jobs as seriously as any undertaking.

"It was a tremendous help to us and made us feel that the community was a part of what we were doing," Morrison said. "I had no idea they would be so glad that we asked them, but they said it made them feel as though they had skills they could still use."

Just watching the soaps and sleeping? Not in Smyer.

It's time to pull the plug

In the face of changing technology and educational needs, the League headline writing contest is an anachronism

In its development, the UIL has seen a number of contests come and go. My all-time favorite was the girls' basketball toss. While I fail to see the educational benefits of such an activity, the idea of a cow pasture full of young women in bonnets, throwing basketballs certainly conjures up vivid images.

Eventually, educators looked upon the girls' basketball toss and found it lacking in certain real-world applications.

What does such a contest prepare students for, they probably wondered? What educational objectives does it fulfill? What career outcomes does it affect?

Chances are, they found no satisfactory answers to any of these questions so the contest was dumped.

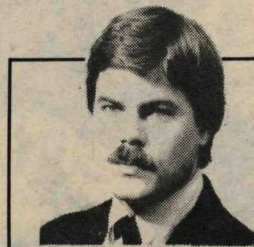
Well folks, it's time to do the same with the headline writing contest. I realize, of course, that a lot of people like the headline writing contest. Like shoeing horses, it's a skill that can be taught. Unfortunately, like shoeing horses, it's a skill that isn't in great demand, and whose demand is shrinking by the minute. Consequently, I believe it should be given given the proper thanks and then a respectful, even nostalgic push off the side of the ship.

Unlike editorials, news and features, the headline writing contest prepares students for nothing other than writing headlines.

Most students participating in the UIL journalism contests do not go on to major in journalism. Few will make a career in journalism. Even among those who do enter journalism as a profession, they'll do so as reporters -- not editors -- and their chances to write headlines are slim.

While the editorial, news and feature writing contests address specific sections of the Language Arts essential elements and focus on the single most pressing problem among students today -- their inability to read and write beyond superficial levels, the headline writing contest exists purely to teach skills that have become anachronisms.

Counting headlines was a practical consideration 15 years ago. In this age of desktop publishing, an editor has computer manipulations available to make



Scholastic journalism

Bobby Hawthorne



HIGH FIVES ALL AROUND. Former Irving HS staff yearbook member Cindy Southard and current yearbook editor Linda Batot celebrate the *Lair's* winning "Tops in Texas" honors for the 1986-87 yearbook. The award was announced April 17 during the ILPC state convention. Under the direction of adviser Sherri Taylor, Irving's yearbook has won top honors three times in the past six years.

Photo by JOHN MOORE

virtually any message fit any space. The traditional art of writing and counting headlines is a thing of the past.

With the desktop publishing and newspaper design revolutions of the past 10 years, the judging of contests has become difficult at best, impossible at times. All of the rules governing headlines have changed. Pick up any issue of any major metropolitan newspaper. Rules governing use of articles, passive verbs, and white space are broken so regularly that one can only be left to assume that they no longer exist.

The incorporation of a verification period was intended to assuage advisers and students who found their work judged by those who disagreed with or simply ignored the UIL rules on count and style.

Unfortunately, the verification period has been mishandled. Judges have resented what they viewed as a backhand slap. Advisers have used the verification to question subjective decisions.

At the meeting of the Academic Committee of the Legislative Council, I will propose that during the 1989-90 school year, the headline writing contest be replaced with either a personal opinion column writing contest. This alternative was suggested to me by Marjorie Walraven, journalism teacher at Mary Carroll High School in Corpus Christi. Though we have not had time to work out all of the particulars, students would be given sample topics -- similar to the ready writing contest -- and then be required to write personal opinion statements. Unlike the ready writing contest, the column would attempt to

entertain first,
expected to use
imagination.

Several years ago, the National Writing Contest was established. It was not offered a substantial program. It was a component as a selection, use of

However, students to utilize previously acquired creative juices.

No doubt,
welcome any a

UPDATE:

Band sweeps region contest

Adding them with 10 other schools Monday, the band took 27 of the 78 positions available for the all-region band, director Fred Hardin said.

The concert will be in the auditorium tomorrow at 5:30 p.m. with the 5A concert beginning at 5:50. John Whitehead, band director at Stephen F. Austin University, is the guest director.

Monterey participants will be Julie Brunsong, Jennifer Hughes, Jennifer Ball, Leslie Brunsong, Kristi Ridenour, Fabeia Collins, Yarnale Townsend, Ronalinda Henry, Clayton Jackson, Jeff Curt, Jay, Kelly Mitchell, Sarah Bur, Kristi Ridenour, Jennifer Ball, David Riley, Tommy Anderson, Chris Hamrick, Mike Olin, Brenda Johnson, Catherine Orin, Jennifer, Margaret, Melissa, Kristi, Shannon Cox and Kelly Hamrick and Henry Jackson will be singing.

Math team in top ten

Competing against 30 other schools at Dunbar-Struggs Saturday, math team members placed in the top ten in number sense, mathematics and calculator.

"We usually take all the tests at each meet," Jennifer Allen, junior, who placed second in number sense and seventh in mathematics, said. "There's nothing else to do there, so we take them all and just do our best."

Supreme Court gives to censor student exp

By Jim Clark
CO-EDITOR

After hearing the country's first high school press case in Hazelwood School District vs. Kuhlmeier, the Supreme Court by a 5-3 vote delegated the authority to principals to censor all forms of student expression, including publications.

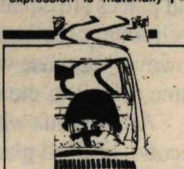
"A school need not tolerate student speech that is inconsistent with its basic educational mission even though the government could not censor similar speech outside the school," Justice Byron R. White wrote for the court majority in the decision two weeks ago.

"The Hazelwood case deals with one school, one publication, one principal, and there was no cause for obliterating freedom of the press," senior Janet Malloy, editor of Lubbock High's **Westerner World** said. "I don't think student publications should regard this as a sign to give up fighting for their rights."

The court's ruling treats students like second class citizens, biology teacher Lisa Leach said.

"It makes students have to lose all of their constitutional rights when they walk into a school building, and I don't think that's right," she said.

The January 15 decision reverses a landmark decision made in the 1969 case of *Tinker vs. Des Moines Independent Community School District*, in which the court said students' rights could only be bent when the expression is materially

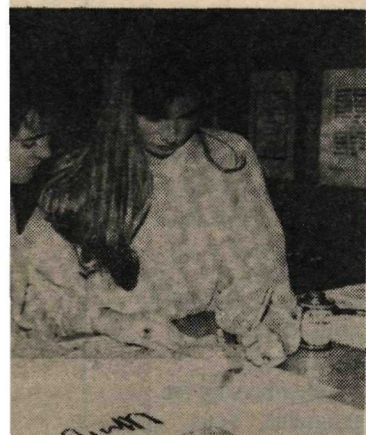


Wrecks take high tolls

Pages 4-5



principals power session



fully understand what it's like to be a student and knows what issues are important to them, Malloy said.

"There are a lot of issues in which students can make wise choices if they have all the information, and the newspaper can be a vehicle to provide it," she said.

"When administrators say 'Let's protect the students from (a) themselves, and (b) such horrible things like teen pregnancy or AIDS and then limit the newspaper, they're limiting the information students have to make choices for themselves.'"

In high school, most teens know the facts of life, so there should not be any reason to hide things like abortion in a student newspaper, senior Liana Bowman, co-editor of the

SAME OLD STORY
Mirror reporter Lee Schenk and assistant editor Stacie Herndon work on layout.

Photo by Brent Wimberly

Coronado Crest said.

"Everybody tells us that we should be grown up and know about all the facts, but if they censor the publications, how else are students going to know about problems that affect them?" she said.

Although most students may not be concerned about the Hazelwood ruling, Malloy said they should be.

"Everyone should be concerned when rights begin to be abridged," she said.

"Although I'm not an alarmist, when you have people blowing off the abridgements of rights, See page 8

IDE
Magician lifetime of practice

Page 3

form second. Students would be their intellects, their wits, their

rs ago, the League piloted a sports I have today the same reservations st as I did then -- mainly that it does antial addition to the journalism uld demand the same writing he feature and news contests, i.e. lead quotes, and transition. column writing contest would require e journalistic style, a body of red information, and their own The possibilities are exciting. his will be a controversial move. I d all comments.

ILPC state champions, special honorees

TOPS IN DIVISION

Yearbook: JH — El Matador, Murchison Junior High, Austin; Y-1 — The Lion, Granger HS; Y-2 — Corral, Coleman HS; Y-3 — Round-Up '87, Coppell HS; Y-4 — Mustang, Andrews HS; Y-5 — El Paisano, Westlake HS, Austin; Y-6 — Lair, Irving HS; Y-7 — The Deer, Deer Park HS

Newspaper: JH — The General, Eisenhower Junior High, San Antonio; M-1 — Tiger's Tale, Groom HS; Page in Local Paper — Screaming Eagle, Brownsville Hanna HS; P-1 — Panther Print, Follett; P-2 — Tale, Ralls HS; P-3 — Homet's Nest, Gatesville; P-4 — Bulldog Times, Burk Burnett; P-5 — Monterey Mirror, Lubbock Monterey; P-6 — Tiger Rag, Irving; P-7 — Panther Prints, Duncanville

GOLDEN QUILL

Yearbook: Los Tejas, Overton HS; Paw Prints, Bedichek Junior HS; Jacket, Stephenville HS; Safari, Spring Woods HS; The Demon, Dumas HS; Origin, Skyline HS (Dallas).

Newspaper — The Maroon, Austin HS; The Colt, Arlington HS; Featherduster, Westlake HS (Austin); Pow Wow, Lake View HS (San Angelo).

TOPS IN TEXAS

Newspaper — Monterey Mirror, Lubbock Monterey; Jennifer Tomlinson, adviser.

Yearbook — The Lair, Irving; Sherri Taylor, adviser.

EDITH FOX KING AWARDS

Phyllis Forehand, Arlington HS; Larry Sanders, Eisenhower Junior HS (San Antonio); Ann Hale, Haltom HS (Fort Worth); Charles E. Savedge, Verona, VA; John Cutsinger, Westlake HS (Austin); Janet Elbom, Johnston HS (Austin).

MAX R. HADDICK TEACHER OF THE YEAR -- Sheila Alexander, Klein HS

TOPS IN TEXAS IAAs

Yearbook

Theme Development: Alex Grossman, Austin Westlake HS.

Division Pages: Dee Geiger, Debra Villareal, Julia Barton, Dallas Skyline HS.

Student Life Spread: Cindy Southard, Irving HS.

Sports Spread: David Holt, Austin Bedichek MS.

Academic Spread: Stacy Pever and Michelle Riddell, Houston Spring Woods HS.

Class Section Spread: Jamie Fiegel, Justin Northwest HS.

Advertising/Community Spread: Vicki Krone, Dallas Skyline HS.

Organization Spread: Jennifer Shipley, South Garland HS.

Sports Photo: Gary Kanadjian, Georgetown HS.

Portrait Photo: Poly Lov, Odessa Permian HS.

Feature Photo: Reagen Williamson, Austin Westlake.

Newspaper

News Writing: Li-Yu Huang, Angleton HS.

Editorial Writing: Paul Sherman, Stephen F. Austin HS (Austin).

Sports Writing: Christie Acrey, Monterey HS (Lubbock).

Feature Writing: Kevin Matthews, South Garland.

Entertainment Review: Gary Heidt, Clear Lake HS.

Photo Story: Alex Saenz and Chad Miller, Irving.

Personal Opinion Column: George Raul II, Angleton.

Sports Column: Craig Douglas, Duncanville HS.

In-Depth News Feature: Beth Ballew, Sam Rayburn HS (Pasadena).

Student Art: Brian Fridge, Red Oak HS.

Editorial Cartoon: Nate McCarthy, Odessa HS.

Page One Layout: Derek Castillo, Travis HS (Austin).

One-Shot Ad: Greta Wheeler, Copperas Cove HS.

Spot News Photo: Ehrin Shannon, Round Rock HS.

Feature Photo: Darren Poore, Pampa HS.

Sports Photo: Marc Hickman, West Brook HS (Beaumont).

1988-89 ILPC OFFICERS

President — Courtney Lennon, Austin LBJ High School; **Vice-President** — Kim McGuire, Winona High School; **Secretary** — Brandi Mathis, Crane High School.



Learning self-discipline for early morning classes and being rewarded for having good attitudes helped students prepare

Back to the basics

for life after high school. A strong emphasis on developing writing skills helped them pass the state required TEAMS test.

Freshman Helene Brigham smiled broadly as she glanced at the white sheet of paper hanging on the wall of her English classroom. There on the list highlighted in yellow was her name. She had been chosen for the attitude honor roll. Begun by math teacher Ms. Lynn Petersen, the honor roll recognized students for something other than academic accomplishments.

Junior Dawn McAllen didn't react too enthusiastically when algebra teacher Mr. Jesse Armstrong told her she must write a two-page essay on algebraic word problems. Realizing that she was in math class, and not in English class that period, Dawn was told that her assignment would help improve her writing skills, a campus goal for the TEAMS test.

It was still dark on cold winter mornings when building trades teacher Mr. David York pulled his red Ford Thunderbird into the parking lot adjacent to the vocational complex. Traffic was light and few cars were in his way as he traveled to school from his north Irving home. As a teacher of a vocational class, Mr. York wheeled into the parking lot at 7:15 every morning in order to teach his zero hour class.

From the accomplishments of the honors students in their classes, to the big red A marked clearly on the front of a junior English student, a word to the wise from a teacher was only one part of the overall academic story.

Explaining the Scholar's Annual of Arts to her sophomore English class, Mrs. Dana Clark encourages her sophomores to submit entries for the school's annual literary anthology. Sponsored by the National Honor Society, the SAA contains the top three winning entries from each classification in several different content categories.

SHOW AND TELL
Each classification in several different content categories. Eighty teachers encourage their students to enter material in the anthology, not only to recognize their creativity but to help them improve their writing skills. Use of the administrative goals for the year.



Zero hour

Up by 6:45 and out the door at 7:15 to attend his zero hour auto paint and body class, sophomore Deana Whitte-gum rests in his car during his class.

Most students yawned and turned over and pulled the covers up when their alarms went off. But students in the new zero hour vocational classes didn't have the luxury of turning off the alarm. Their school days started at 7:30 a.m.

"Being in a zero hour class means you just have to get up an hour earlier," says Ziegler said.

Starting at 7:30 in the morning, the zero hour period classes were available in vocational students, primarily in shop classes. Since the classes started before first period, they were called zero hour classes.

"Although having to get up early sounds bad, all the students like it," Vocational Counselor Kaye Martin said.

"We like it," Mike Sarracino agreed. "Because we get to go out at 2:30 every day."

The zero hour period came into effect after Texas passed House Bill 72. The law required teachers to have a duty-free conference period which Mr. David York, head of the vocational department said the vocational teachers did not have.

"Since most of the vocational classes are two and three periods long, the teachers used their lunch hour as a conference period," Mr. York said.

To solve the problem, Mr. York and the other vocational teachers decided upon the zero hour classes.

"The students really benefit from it," Mr. York said. "They get to leave at 2:30 or if they are behind on credits, they can stay at school sixth period."

Lee McConnell

What's A Legal Calculator?

By J.R. COGDELL
and DAVID BOURELL
Calculator Applications Contest Directors

We don't get many questions these days, but most inquiries involve the issue, "what is a legal calculator?" Our answer is standard: Anything you can buy in a retail store is a legal calculator for the Calculator Applications contest. Although manufacturers continue to improve their products and regularly introduce more advanced calculators, these all perform the bread-and-butter calculations required for our contest with equal facility. Calculators that produce graphs, accept programs from the keyboards, or display more than one number at a time are fun to use and educational to master, but these fancy features are little advantage in a speed-oriented contest. We don't need special rules for these calculators any more than we need a rule to prevent runners from changing shoes during a 100-yard dash.

We should stress that contestants are allowed to record only one number after the "STOP" command at the end of the contest period. That means that multiple answers displayed by some calculators cannot be used. And of course, all programs must be cleared and mathpac accessories removed before the contest begins.

If a student wants to buy a fancy calculator, we would encourage him or her to go ahead because of the educational benefits to be gained from learning how to use a powerful calculator. But make it clear to the student that a fancy calculator will not give much of a competitive edge in the contest. The key is still practice, practice, practice.

Drama directory

Continued from page 4

The UIL Drama Faculty Directory of college and university theatre programs was distributed at the recent Texas Educational Theatre Association convention and will be available at Student Activity SuperConferences next fall. If you were not at the convention or want additional copies, they may be obtained by sending \$.50 postage.

Let me remind you again that the Region III-AAA One-Act Play Contest will be held at Sam Houston State University. Contest manager copies of the regional Eligibility Notices must be sent to Maureen McIntyre, Dept. of Drama, SHSU, Box 2297, Huntsville, Texas. The director general copy should be sent to Dale Camagey at Blinn College.

The May issue of *Texas Theatre Notes* will again pictorially feature OAP winners. Have you paid your Texas Educational Theatre Association dues this year? The \$20 individual membership is the price of being informed. The new TETA membership secretary is Jay Brown, 9601 Orlando, Lubbock, Texas 79423.

Kernels of truth for the early birds

It's all here: information on contest materials, dates and SuperConferences

BY JANET WIMAN
Academic Contest Director

Successful programs often have teachers and administrators that call for information for the next year before the current year is finished. This article is for these early birds.

Conflict Pattern.

The conflict pattern will be identical to the 87-88 pattern *except* that the shorthand and typewriting time slots have been reversed. This was done because of numerous requests from sponsors, contest directors, and regional directors. Shorthand will be listed in Flight I and typewriting will be listed in Flight II. Thirty extra minutes have been allocated for Lincoln-Douglas Debate.

1988 SuperConferences.

Four superconferences are scheduled for the 1988 fall semester. The focus of the conferences will be on academic enrichment, and the conferences are designed for students and sponsors. All conferences are free, and no pre-registration is required. Advanced academic training credit will be offered in most subject areas for teachers. This does not mean that the conferences will address only teachers. The main focus of the day is on students who want to know what the academic programs are about and how they can get special training. Additional sessions are planned for sponsors to qualify for AAT credit. Programs for all four conferences will be mailed by October.

October 29	University of Texas at Austin
November 5	Texas Tech University
November 12	Sam Houston State University
December 3	North Texas State University

Spring meet dates.

Planning for spring meets begins early in the fall when the administrators meet to elect a district director. The name of this person is to be submitted to the League office by November 1 so the proper information can be provided to the regional directors by November 15. The second important item for the district director is to return the District Meet Requisition Form to the League office by February 1 to order district meet materials. The other important dates are:

District I	March 13-18
District II	March 27 - April 1
Regional	April 17-22
State	May 6

Major mailing.

The major academic mailing which includes order forms, etc. will be mailed in late August to arrive at the school during the In-Service days. Schools not receiving a packet during this time should call the office for an additional mailing.

Study packets.

All of the items listed on the Academic Order Form will be available for purchase by September 1. Those of you who have been in this business for several years

know the advantage to ordering early. A study packet will be prepared for each contest area.

Videotapes.

Videotapes and some films are available through the University of Texas Film Library. These videos are study aids for the contests. A new tape on Literary Criticism will be included on the list for this year.

Coordinator's Handbook.

The *UIL Academic Coordinator Handbook* will be included in the major August mailing. This publication provides information on most of the major areas of the academic program. If your school does not have a UIL Academic Coordinator, you might want to ask that one be appointed. This person can be invaluable to assist the principal with UIL academic information.

Participation.

Never has so much been offered for so little. Approximately 80 students in the school can be tapped to represent the school in an academic event. This is a unique opportunity because there is no additional membership fee. The basic high school membership fee covers athletic, music, and academic programs. You might want to approach students during the spring to be considering the programs so they can plan to attend the conferences in the fall.

Invitational Material

The League prepares fresh contest materials for two invitational meets for all areas except journalism and two additional dates for informative and persuasive speaking topics and calculator applications and number sense tests. The dates for these meets are:

A--November 19; B--December 10; C--January 21; D--February 18

Schools planning to offer invitational meets are requested to order their materials early. Invitational meets will be listed in the Leaguer each month. Notify us of your meet date.

Texas History Contest.

Even though the UIL does not currently sponsor a social studies competition, we occasionally get requests to look into the area of Texas history. The Texas State Historical Association sponsors several activities that might be of interest to schools. The association will sponsor the 16th Annual History Awareness Workshop on August 11-12 at the Hotel Inter-Continental in Houston. For information about the workshop, contact David C. DeBoe, Texas State Historical Association, 2.306 Sid Richardson Hall, University Station, Austin, Texas 78712. Inquiries should be made before June 10.

Academic Letter Patches.

District, region and State Meet patches for the 20 UIL academic events are available. The patches display the UIL seal in the traditional blue, red, white and gold on a field of white.

State Meet patches will be sold for \$3.25 (tax inclusive). District and regional meet contestants may order patches at \$3 for district and \$3.25 for regional patches (tax included) by writing Emblem, Box 350, Cisco, TX 76437. Orders should include a self-addressed, stamped envelop or an additional 25 cents to cover postage.

Orders will not be processed until June. Consequently, contestants should provide their home address.

Notes and tips about the State Academic Meet

More than 2,000 of the state's finest academic students to converge on Austin, May 5-7

The 78th UIL Academic State Meet is rapidly approaching. The staff is preparing for over 2,000 of the state's finest young academic competitors and more than 1,000 guests. If this year is like the last several years, and we expect it will be, during the week following regional meets, two questions will be asked. The most frequently asked question is "Is there an entry fee for State Meet?" The answer is no. The other question is, "Do principals need to certify State Meet participants who qualify from regional?" The answer again is no. The regional meet results mailed to the League office by the regional director serve as official entries to the State Meet. As this article does not address one-act play, concerns relative to this event should be directed to Lynn Murray.

Winner's Packets

To help provide the State Meet qualifiers with the information they will need to prepare to come to Austin, the staff has designed winner's packets for each contest area. The packets will be given to regional first, second, and third place winners and the alternates to State Meet in each contest area. Hotel information, registration information, a map of how to get to Thompson Conference Center, a tentative State Meet program, including times for sponsors' sessions, the contest, and awards ceremonies, and tips on how to survive will be included in the packet.

Scholarship Information

Contestants who participate in UIL Academic State Meet are eligible to apply during their senior year for new and renewed scholarships amounting to nearly \$418,000. The scholarship applications are due between the dates of May 1 and May 25. Since applications are in the winner's



Academically inclined

Janet Wiman

packets, students planning to apply for the scholarships to be awarded for the 1988-89 school year, may want to prepare the applications between the regional and State Meet. Completed applications will be accepted during State Meet. Alternates will not be eligible to apply unless they actually compete or unless they competed in State Meet during a previous year.

A brochure and an application for Texas Interscholastic League Foundation scholarships will be included in the winner's packet.

Pictures for 1988 UIL Champions

Pictures of the first place winners in each contest will be taken for 1988 UIL Champions. Order forms will be available at State Meet for the 1988 publication.

Notifying Alternates

There is a specific procedure that should be followed if qualifiers cannot attend State Meet. Contestants should notify their principals who notify the regional director. The regional director notifies the alternate and the League office. Every effort to notify alternates is appreciated.

Substitutions and Alternates

In team debate, the school earns the slot. Members of the team may be substituted prior to the beginning of

the meet. The rules for team debate in the *Constitution and Contest Rules* address the specifics for substituting a member. If a debate team member is substituted for a debater who cannot attend, and if the substitute did not participate in regional, the principal will need to certify the substitute as eligible. In all individual events, when a qualifier cannot participate at the next level, the alternate advances.

Contest Schedule

If students have followed the conflict pattern announced in the fall of 1987, there should be no conflicts at State Meet except possibly with an academic contest and One-Act Play.

State Patches

State patches, designed around the UIL seal, will be available at the State Meet this year for State Meet Academic Competitors. The patches will cost \$3.25, tax included, will be designed for each contest, and will be sold on a first-come-first-serve basis.

We look forward to seeing you in Austin in May.

Things to See and Do

A trip to Austin for State qualifiers provides enrichment as well as opportunities to compete. A list of activities is included in the winner's packet to allow sponsors and administrators the opportunity to plan for some of the activities.

All performance events are open to the public. These include team and Lincoln-Douglas debates (see scouting rule in C&CR), informative and persuasive speaking, prose and poetry interpretation, and one-act play. Contestants and guests are encouraged to enjoy the quality performances of the competitors.

To use an electric or electronic typewriter?

Further study needed in order to arrive at reliable conclusions regarding 'built-in' advantages

BY ALAN THOMPSON
Typewriting Contest Director

The 1987 UIL typewriting contests were the first in which contestants were permitted to use electronic typewriters. In order to keep contestants who had electronic typewriters from having a built-in advantage resulting from the typewriters they used, the contest rules were changed to exclude the use of certain features on the electronic typewriters for contest purposes.

Five classifications of schools participate in the UIL typing contests (1A through 5A). Twelve contestants in each classification advance from the regional contests to the state contest. This means that there are 60 contestants in the state typewriting contest. These contestants were asked to mark an "E" on their grading forms if they were using electronic typewriters. Twenty-one of the 60 contestants (35 percent) indicated that they were using electronic typewriters. Thirty-nine contestants (65

Conference												
Place	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		X				X					X	
	X		X	X			X		X		X	X
					X	X						
				X					X	X	X	
	X	X		X		X				X		

percent) were using regular electric typewriters.

The "Xs" in the table below show the places in which the typists with electronic typewriters finished in the state contest.

While 65 percent of the contestants in the state contest used regular electric typewriters, 67 percent of those who finished in the first three places in the overall contest were using electric typewriters. Conversely, 35 percent of the contestants were using electronic

typewriters, and 33 percent of those who finished in the first three places in the overall contest were using electronic typewriters.

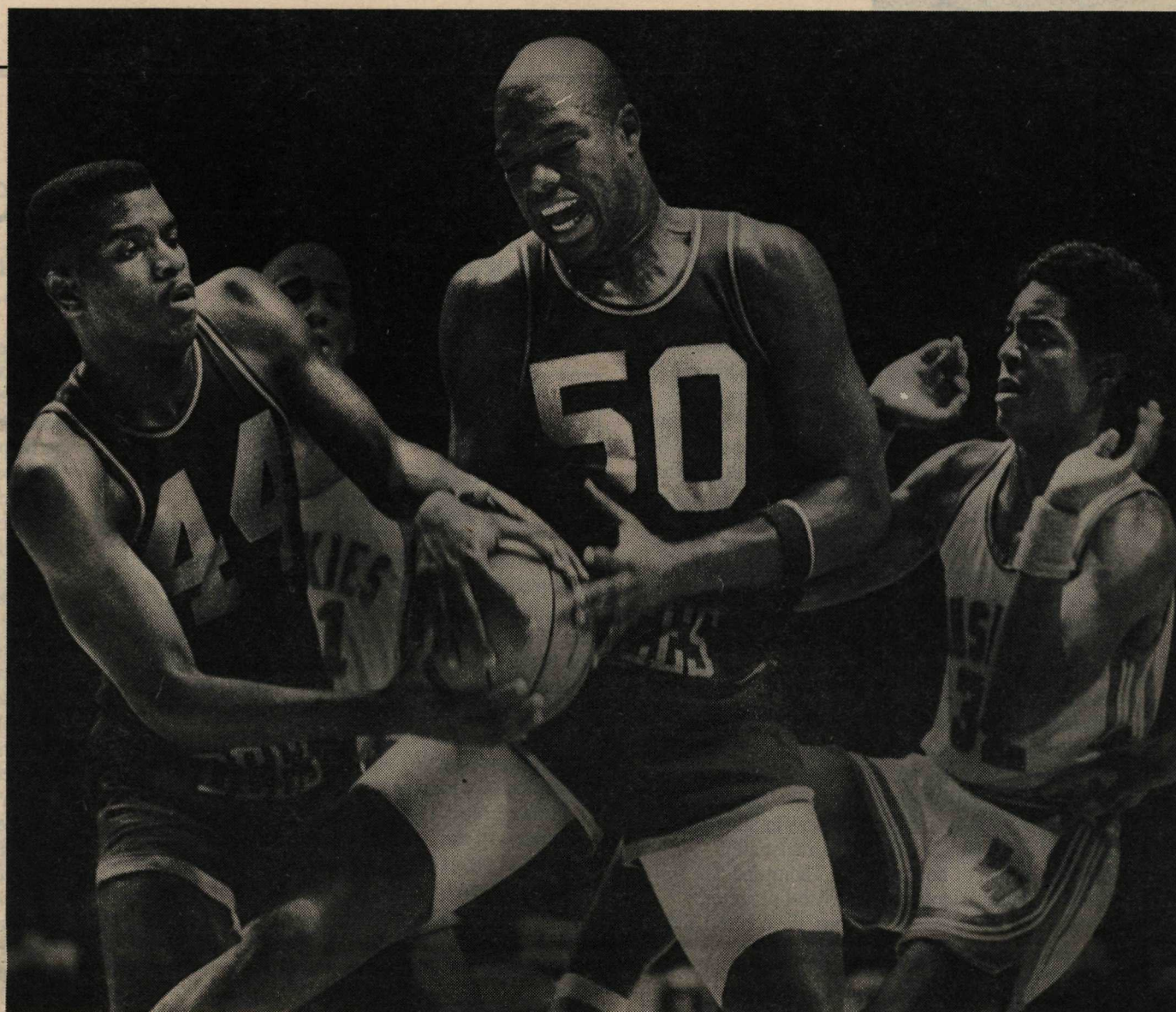
As the percentages show, those with electric typewriters fared slightly better in the state contest than those with electronic typewriters; however, there was no appreciable difference. A study covering several years of the contest will be needed in order to arrive at any reliable conclusions.

Hands-on experience

Led by senior postmen Bryan Sallier (50) and Victor Henry, Port Arthur Lincoln rolled past Wichita Falls Hirschi, 66-59, to win its fourth state title in eight years. Sallier, a unanimous all-tournament selection, paced the other boys' state tournament action, Houston Sam Houston upset top-ranked San Antonio East Central, 73-68 (5A); Sweeny cruised past Corpus Christi West Oso, 59-50 (3A); Archer City whipped Liberty Hill, 80-69 (2A); and Paducah beat Livingston Big Sandy, 99-61 (A).

In girls' action, Duncanville avenged two earlier losses to North Mesquite, winning 60-46 for the 5A title; Levelland defended its 4A crown, nipping Corpus Christi Calallen, 38-35 in overtime; Brownfield knocked off Hardin-Jefferson, 49-40, for the 3A title; Godley edged Grapeland 60-58 in 2A; and Nazareth returned to the championship circle, burying LaPoynor, 64-28, for the A ring.

Photo by JOHN MOORE.



An overview of recruiting, out-of-season rules

This time of year the League gets numerous questions about recruiting, college visits, college tryouts, high school all-star games, and off-season regulations.

Section 401 (a) (3) on page 52-53 of the *Constitution and Contest Rules* outlines the regulations of recruiting visits. An athlete may take no more than five expense paid trips at the specified times. It is important to note Section 401 (a) (4) on page 53. This section requires a visit permit signed by the in-season varsity coach, principal, and one parent. It also stipulates that no school time may be missed for other than self-financed recruiting visits (all expenses paid by the student or parent, none paid by college).

Section 400 (k), page 52 prohibits any student still participating in any UIL athletic activity from begin involved in any college tryout or practice session. Violation of the rule results in loss of all remaining athletic eligibility.

Recently, a number of colleges have been negligent in informing students of the rule. Certainly the local schools should inform all students so that a student does not inadvertently lose eligibility.

"Shoot outs" in basketball, specifically designed for college coaches to come in and observe players, are violations of this rule. Some so-called all-star games are really tryouts. Please take every precaution to safeguard your players eligibility. If you are not sure, call the UIL office. We will give an opinion, based on the information you have. Students who participate in all-star games prior to the end of school pose a problem for students still



Postscripts on athletics

Bill Farney

participating in soccer, track, tennis, golf, or baseball. If a student plays in a basketball all-star game and accepts free lodging, travel, meals or any other item of valuable consideration, that student loses eligibility in any remaining athletic activities.

Sponsors of these all-star games have been informed of the rules. However, some may not be aware of the cautions needed. Please safe guard your student's eligibility by covering the applicable rules.

All schools should be receiving 1988 Off-Season/Summer Restrictions and Guidelines soon.

A few reminders:

- Out-of-season practice is limited to the one in-school day practice period.
- Students may not stay after school and continue working out: (A) in prescribed off-season activities, or (B) wearing school issued uniforms, shoes, etc.
- Students in football off-season may not "get their weights" before or after school when no weight lifting is involved in the in-school day period.

• Students who are working after school in track & field must be those who actually compete in interschool track meets.

• If a majority of an out-of-season school team is using a gym or recreational facility after school hours, participating in a team skill activity, it usually indicates a violation has taken place - even though a coach is not present.

• Recent penalties for violations of off-season rules have included forfeiture of two district games in the final standings, suspension of the coach, and disqualification for the district championship and runnerup.

• Coaches supervising weight rooms after school hours could be in violation if off-season athletes are getting weight training at those times.

• Schools should have stated policies permitting athletes in more than one sport, if that athlete wants to be in more than one sport.

• It is not necessary for a school coach to be present in order to deem an activity organized.

• The involvement of a school coach, where permitted, in a spring or summer activity needs careful attention to assure that students are not required to be on that team in order to play for the school team.

Final note: The most successful school athletic programs are those which encourage able athletes to participate in a number of activities, those which exhibit coaches from different sports working cooperatively to enhance all programs, and those that regard the athletes with consideration of what is best for their total educational achievement.

Summer camp restrictions relaxed for non-varsity players

Texas public school administrators participating in the annual University Interscholastic League referendum ballot approved overwhelmingly a proposal allowing football, basketball and volleyball coaches to work with incoming seventh, eighth and ninth grade students in summer camps.

The administrators voted 738-176 to allow coaches to work with players for no more than six consecutive days, beginning June 1 through the third Saturday in July. Current UIL rules forbid coaches from working in summer camps with players from their respective school districts.

The proposal must be approved by the State Board of Education before taking effect.

UIL Athletic Director Dr. Bill Farney said administrators felt students in rural and isolated areas were at a disadvantage regarding summer camp participation. "Many students in rural areas were forced to travel long distances, often at great expense in order to attend camps," Dr. Farney said. "This proposal, if approved by the State Board, would allow them to participate at a lower cost."

Farney said coaches would be allowed to charge for camp attendance but added fee schedules and school building useage would have to be approved by the local school administration.

Other ballot results included:

- Raising the award limitation from \$40 for the major award (i.e. letter jacket) to \$50 and raising the minor award (i.e. jacket patch) from \$6 to \$8.
- Amending the amateur athletic status rule so that individuals who inadvertently accept money or other valuable consideration may regain eligibility by returning it within 30 days after being informed of the violation.



Photo by TOM STEVENS

Getting the jump on the competition.

A swimmer from McCullough HS (The Woodlands) dives into the water, just ahead of her counterpart from Klein Forest, in the 400-meter freestyle relay. McCullough finished sixth in the event; Klein Forest third. The girls' state team champion, Plano, won the 400-meter relay in a record-setting time of 3:32.42. Other record setting accomplishments included Jodi Wilson of Plano East in

the 100 backstroke (57.10), and Lori Walker of Conroe McCullough in the 500-yard freestyle (4:50.95).

In the boys' competition, San Antonio Churchill defended its state crown, outdistancing Plano, 141.0 to 86.0. The lone record-setting performance was turned in by Jeff Thibault of Cypress Creek in the 100-yard backstroke (59.90).

State Meet track and field schedule released

FIELD EVENTS - FRIDAY, MAY 13

For A, AA, AAA, AAAA - Boys' and Girls'

High Jump: 9 am, 10 am, 12 noon, 1 pm, 3 pm, 4 pm, 7 pm, 8 pm
Discus (Clark): 9 am, 10 am, 11 am, 12:noon, 2 pm, 3 pm, 4 pm, 5 pm

Shot Put (Clark): 10 am, 11 am, 12 noon, 3 pm, 4 pm, 5 pm,
(Memorial): 7 pm, 8 pm

Triple Jump (south pit): 9 am, 10 am, 11 am, 12 noon

Long Jump (south pit) Boys: 2 pm, 3 pm, 4 pm, 5 pm

Long Jump (northwest pit) Girls: 1 pm, 2 pm, 3 pm, 4 pm

Pole Vault: A and AA (west), AAA and AAAA (east) 9 am - 1 pm,
AAAAA (east) 1 pm - 5 pm

TRACK EVENTS - FRIDAY, MAY 13

Schools will compete in order of AAA, AAAA

- 6 pm Girls' 3200-meter run
- 6:30 pm Boys' 3200-meter run
- 7 pm Girls' 400-meter relay, Boys' 400-meter relay
- 7:20 pm Girls' 800-meter run, Boys' 800-meter run
- 7:40 pm Girls' 100-meter hurdles
- 7:55 pm Boys' 110-meter hurdles
- 8:05 pm Girls' 100-meter dash, Boys' 100-meter dash
- 8:15 pm Girls' 800-meter relay
- 8:30 pm Boys' 400-meter dash, Girls' 400-meter dash

8:50 pm Boy' 300-meter hurdles

9:05 pm Girls' 200-meter dash, Boys' 200-meter dash

9:25 pm Girls' 1600-meter run, Boys' 1600-meter run

10 pm Girls' 1600-meter relay, Boys' 1600-meter relay

10:20 pm Conclude

FIELD EVENTS - SATURDAY, May 14

For AAAAA only - Boys' and Girls'

High Jump: 11 am, 12 noon

Discus (Clark): 9 am, 10 am

Shot Put (Memorial): 12 noon, 1 pm

Triple Jump: (south pit) 11 am

Long Jump: (south pit) 9 am, 10 am

TRACK EVENTS, SATURDAY, May 14

Schools will compete in the order A, AA New Schedule

*New Starting Time

- *8:30 am Girls' 3200-meter run
- 9 am Boys' 3200-meter run
- 9:30 am Girls' 400-meter relay, Boys' 400-meter relay
- 9:50 am Girls' 800-meter run, Boys' 800-meter run
- 10:10 am Girls' 100-meter hurdles
- 10:25 am Boys' 110-meter high hurdles
- 10:35 am Girls' 100-meter dash, Boys' 100-meter dash

10:55 am Girls' 800-meter relay

11:10 am Boys' 400-meter dash, Girls' 400-meter dash

11:30 am Boys' 300-meter hurdles

11:45 am Girls' 200-meter dash, Boys' 200-meter dash

12:05 pm Girls' 1600-meter run, Boys' 1600-meter run

12:40 pm Girls' 1600-meter relay, Boys' 1600-meter relay

1 pm Conclude

AAAAA Schools will compete

- 7 pm Girls' 3200-meter run
- 7:15 pm Boys' 3200-meter run
- 7:30 pm Girls' 400-meter relay, Boys' 400-meter relay
- 7:45 pm Girls' 800-meter run, Boys' 800-meter run
- 7:55 pm Girls' 100-meter hurdles
- 8:05 pm Boys' 110-meter hurdles
- 8:10 pm Girls' 100-meter dash, Boy' 100-meter dash
- 8:20 pm Girls' 800-meter relay
- 8:35 pm Boys' 400-meter dash, Girls' 400-meter dash
- 8:50 pm Boys' 300-meter hurdles
- 9 pm Girls' 200-meter dash, Boys' 200-meter dash
- 9:10 pm Girls' 1600-meter run, Boys' 1600-meter run
- 9:30 pm Girls' 1600-meter relay, Boys' 1600-meter relay
- 9:50 pm Conclude

The Leaguer

March/April, 1988

SSN: 0897-4314

Send mail address changes to The Leaguer
Box 8028, UT Station, Austin, TX 78713-8028

Official notices

ROBINSON ISD

Robinson HS has been assessed a public reprimand in basketball through the 1987-88 school year by the District 7AA Executive Committee for violation of the Athletic Code.

LA VEGA ISD

La Vega HS has been assessed a public reprimand in basketball through the 1987-88 school year by the District 7AA Executive Committee for violation of the Athletic Code.

TERRELL COUNTY ISD

Sanderson HS has been assessed a public reprimand in basketball through the 1987-88 school year by the District 14A Executive Committee for violation of number of games per week.

BUENA VISTA ISD

Buena Vista HS has been assessed a public reprimand in basketball through the 1987-88 school year by the District 14A Executive Committee for violation of number of games per week.

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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Baseball Playoff Dates

The 1987-88 Conference A and AA baseball playoff dates are listed incorrectly in the Constitution and Contest Rules and wall calendar. The correct playoff dates are listed in the Coaches/Administrators Baseball Manual. They are: Bi-district by May 25
Area by May 28
Regional by June 1
Quarterfinals by June 4
State Tournament on June 9-10

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).

Page 19, 203 OBOE SOLOS, Eichner-Concerto for Oboe and Strings...Ox should read: (play movements 1 and 2, or movement 3).

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.

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.

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.

C&CR OFFICIAL INTERPRETATION

Section 1400 (a) (I) (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.