

The

Leaguer

March, 1985

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April 21-27

'UIL Week' designated

Gov. White commends UIL for 75 years of service

Flanked by the current UIL director, two past directors and a pair of former state academic meet champions, Governor Mark White on February 21 signed a proclamation congratulating the University Interscholastic League on its 75th anniversary and designating the week of April 21 as "UIL Week in Texas."

Governor White's proclamation noted that the UIL is "recognized nationally for its diversity and scope, for its ideals of amateurism and fair play, and for its emphasis on the development of the mind and artistic talent as well as physical ability."

The proclamation commended the League for "providing 75 years of outstanding service to public school students of Texas."

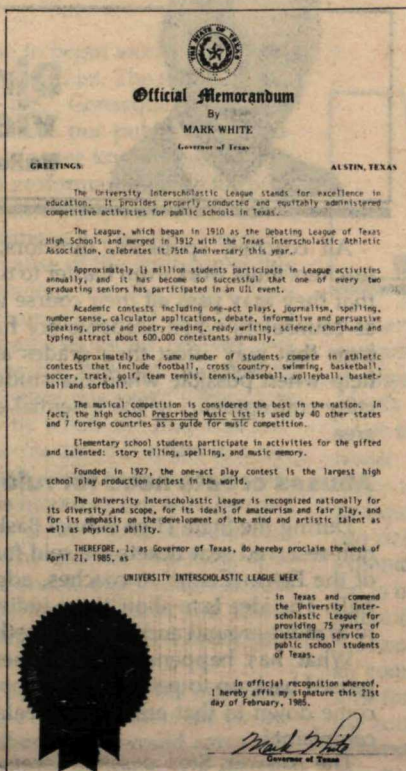
Attending the ceremony in the Capitol were Dr. Bailey Marshall, current director of the UIL, and two former UIL directors — Dr. Rhea Williams and Rodney J. Kidd. Dr. Williams was director, 1968-77; Mr. Kidds, 1948-1968.

Also on hand were two University of Texas at Austin students who formerly competed in UIL contests and who have been holders of college scholarships made possible by the Texas Interscholastic League Foundation. The students attending were Nicole Washington, a freshman from Humble, and David Dubose, a junior from Skidmore.

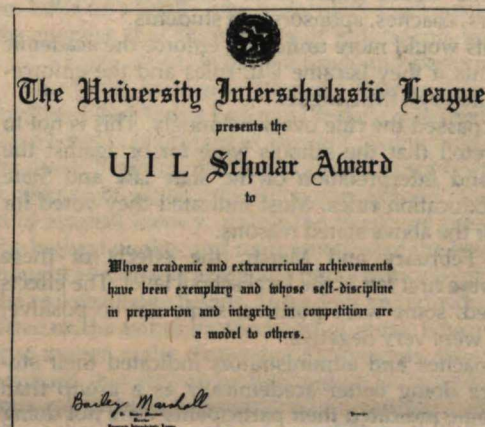
Climaxing the "UIL Week" will be a noon convocation on Saturday, April 27. The ceremony will be held in the Lyndon Baines Johnson Auditorium on the campus of the University of Texas at Austin. The program will consist of introductions by Dr. Thomas M. Hatfield, dean of the UT Division of Continuing Education; greetings from Dr. Ronald Brown, vice president for student Affairs at The University; greetings from the State of Texas; a tribute to sponsors, directors and coaches of former academic state meet champions; and the premiere of a film on the UIL.

Immediately preceding the convoca-

The UIL stands for excellence in education. It provides properly controlled and equitably administered competitive activities for public schools in Texas.



THE SCHOLAR Award will be presented to participants who graduate in the top 10 percent of their classes.



MOMENTS after signing the proclamation, Gov. White stresses a point as Rhea Williams, Rodney Kidd and Bailey Marshall look on. To the left are UT students David Dubose and Nicole Washington.

tion, sponsors, directors and coaches of past academic meet champions will be honored at a reception, set for 11:15 a.m. in the Press Room adjacent to the LBJ Auditorium.

In conjunction with the 75th anniversary observance, the League recently inaugurated a "UIL Scholar Award," which will be presented to UIL participants who graduate in the top 10 percent of their classes.

The purpose of the award is to honor

students whose "academic and extracurricular achievements have been exemplary and whose self-discipline in preparation and integrity in competition are a model to others," Dr. Marshall said.

"Though we're introducing the award during the 75th anniversary year, this is an honor we plan to award in the years to come," he added. "We think it is important for the League to reemphasize our commitment to academic success first, extracurricular proficiency second."

Rules demand extra work

Academic requirements for participation in all extracurricular activities are currently established by the State Legislature and the State Board of Education. In December of 1984, the member schools of the University Interscholastic League voted to make the UIL academic requirements for participation the same as those required by state law and by the State Board of Education.

The League's Legislative Council considered the following facts and beliefs prior to placing this on the UIL ballot:

- Schools had to comply with state law regarding participation.
- University Interscholastic League rules in some instances were more stringent and in all instances different from state law; therefore, to maintain the UIL academic requirements would create great confusion among administrators, coaches, sponsors and students.
- Schools would more uniformly enforce the academic requirements if they became UIL rules and the enforcement was through the League.

Schools passed the rule overwhelmingly. This is not to be interpreted that the schools were for or against the wording and interpretation of the state law and State Board of Education rules. Most indicated they voted for the rule for the above stated reasons.

During February and March, the effects of these changes were first felt at the local school level. The effects were varied; some were positive, some not so positive, and some were very negative.

Some coaches and administrators indicated their students were doing better academically as a group than normal. Some indicated their participants were not doing so well due to the changes in requirements. In some instances, students who had been "socially promoted" were now expected to perform at a set level.

Some students dropped courses that were difficult for them or they did not enroll in academically challenging courses at the start of the second semester.

Some teams or groups were forced to forfeit or disband due to a lack of participants. Those noted most frequently were baseball, one-act play and music ensemble groups. Parents of students in these groups who did pass felt most "negatively" affected by the failures of the others since their students could not participate even though they were passing.

The most disturbing report came from a teacher who called to report that her principal and coach had coerced one of her fellow teachers to change a grade for a student so the student would be eligible for the basketball playoffs. This type of action will only reinforce those who are opposed to all activities other than academics in the public schools. If this behavior becomes prevalent, more will be joining the crowd of "aggriners," and rightfully so.

Interpretation of junior high eligibility rules provided

In response to several requests the State Executive Committee issued an Official Interpretation of Section 1400 (h) (1) (c) of the *Constitution and Contest Rules* at its meeting on February 7, 1985.

The rule reads as follows:

Subchapter D. JUNIOR HIGH/MIDDLE SCHOOL PLAN

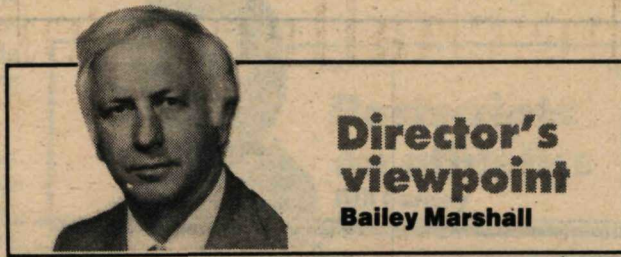
Section 1400: JUNIOR HIGH PLAN

(h) ELIGIBILITY (Age, Grade, Academic, and Missing Class Time Requirements):

(1) Student's Eligibility. An individual may participate in League competition or contest as a representative of a member school if he/she:

(C) is a full-time student in grade seven or eight at the school he/she represents. Exception: In Conference A, students in sixth grade and below may participate on seventh and eighth grade teams. No athletic interscholastic competition is allowed in any conference for sixth grade and below teams.

The requests for interpretation dealt with the last sentence as it applies to elementary school field days.



Director's viewpoint
Bailey Marshall

All coaches, sponsors, directors, administrators and teachers must work even harder to tutor students in order that they may pass all their course work. We must serve as counselors when students are having personal problems that may affect their grades and provide technical help when possible when the students are having difficulty conceptualizing the essential elements in a subject area.

Abuses create need for rules

During the State High School Basketball Tournaments, non-reserved seat tickets are sold for the bottom 10 rows of the Erwin Center to coaches, administrators and officials. The idea is to allow these individuals an opportunity to move around and visit during the tournament.

What has happened is that these tickets are being passed back up to people in the upper areas so they may come down to that area. This creates overcrowding and complaints.

The Answer. Stop passing tickets or sell reserved seat tickets to everyone. It's your choice.

Official Notices

MUSIC LIST

Prescribed Music List pages 112-113; Performance Requirements for full orchestras. A selection from any source may be substituted for either the second full orchestra selection or for the string orchestra number.

CHAPEL HILL HS

The Chapel Hill HS choir has been suspended for the 1984-85 school year for violation of Article 25-5-3.

LEUDERS-AVOCA HS

Leuders-Avoca HS has been placed on probation in one-act play for the 1984-85 school year for violation of Chapter 2, Subchapter A, Section 1033 (b)(6).

NOVICE HS

Novice HS has been placed on probation in one-act play for the 1984-85 school year for violation of Chapter 2, Section 1033 (b)(6).

Venus HS

Venus High School has been placed on public reprimand in one-act play for 1984-85 for violation of Section 1033 of the Constitution and Contest Rules.

Lufkin Hudson HS

Hudson High School (Lufkin) has been disqualified in one-act play for 1984-85 for violation of Section 1033 of the Constitution and Contest Rules.

Royse City HS

Royse City High School has been disqualified in one-act play for 1984-85 for violation of Section 1033 of the Constitution and Contest Rules.

Clarksville HS

Clarksville High School has been placed on public reprimand in one-act play for 1984-85 for violation of Section 1033 of the Constitution and Contest Rules.

PICTURE MEMORY

The official list should read: Rouen Cathedral, West Facade, Sunlight.

ONE ACT PLAY

Definitions concerning the One-Act Play Contest have been deleted from the Constitution and Contest Rules. Refer to the current Handbook for One-Act Play for definitions.

EL PASO BOWIE HS

Bowie HS (El Paso) has received a probationary warning for the 1984-85 school year for violation of Article 25-3-20.

Membership fees

In October, the Legislative Council approved an increase of maximum membership fee schedule. The 1985-86 fee structure will be:

- A — \$250
- 2A — \$300
- 3A — \$350
- 4A — \$400
- 5A — \$450

The council also gave the director authority to set the fees at a lesser amount each year if the budget may be balanced with a lesser fee.

HOLIDAY RESTRICTIONS

The Legislative Council approved the following dates for the Holiday restrictions for 1985-86: The schools have the option of restricting play/practice from Dec. 21-25, Dec. 22-26 or Dec. 23-27. The five days must be consecutive and the entire school must use the same five days.

The Leaguer

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

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

State Executive Committee

Thomas M. Hatfield, Lynn F. Anderson, Jim Barnes, Mike Day, Bailey Marshall, James B. Havard, Robert L. Marion, Lynn McCraw, Chester E. Ollison, Betty A. Thompson, Jesse Villarreal, Byron F. Fullerton, Mark G. Yudof.

Legislative Council

Lee R. Williamson, Wichita Falls ISD; Ralph Poteet, Mesquite ISD; Wayne Schaper, Memorial HS, Spring Branch ISD; Victor Rodriguez, San Antonio ISD; Don Smith, Cleburne ISD; Frank Moates, DeSoto ISD; Glenn Pearson, Bridge City ISD; Sam May, Sinton ISD; Kenneth G. Loveless, Pearsall ISD; Dean Andrews, Plains ISD; Don Whitt, Wylie ISD; William Farmer, Barbers Hill ISD; Bobby L. Roberts, Blanco ISD; J. C. McCleskey, Slaton ISD; Jack Johnson, Southlake Carroll ISD; Jerry Gideon, Rains ISD; James Barnett, Leverett's Chapel ISD; James McLeroy, Borden County ISD; G. W. Maxfield, Gorman ISD; Jim Payne, Bruceville-Eddy ISD.

Administrative Staff

Dr. Bailey Marshall, director; Dr. William Farney, athletic director; Richard Floyd, Director of Music Activities; Lynn Murray, drama director; Bobby Hawthorne, journalism director; Bonnie Northcutt, assistant to the director; Dr. Susan Zinn, assistant athletic director; Janet Wiman, activities director; Gina Mazzolini, athletic assistant; Dr. Rhea Williams, TILF consultant; Dr. Nelson Patrick, Music Consultant; Bob Young, Waiver Officer; Diana Cordona, Spring Meet Materials Director; J. E. Masters, Debate Consultant.

Editor Dr. Bailey Marshall
Managing Editor Bobby Hawthorne

PRESCRIBED MUSIC LIST

Page 144, 603 Piano Solos, Class I, Schubert — Impromptus, Op. 142, No. 2....CFP/GS should read: Schubert — Impromptus, Op. 90 (play one)....CFP/GS.

PRESCRIBED MUSIC LIST

Page 81, 270 MISCELLANEOUS WOODWIND ENSEMBLES, Class I, Barnes (Arr) — Robbins' Collections of Classics for Balanced Woodwind Choir (Eb clarinet, 3 Bb clarinets, alto clarinet, bass clarinet) (play one)....RM.....should read Barnes (Arr) — Robbins' Collections of Classics for Balanced Woodwind Choir (Eb clarinet, 3 Bb clarinets, alto clarinet, bass clarinet and Bb or Eb contrabass clarinet) (play one)....RM.....

MILLER GROVE HS

Miller Grove HS has been placed on probation in girls' track and field for the 1984-85 season for violation of Track and Field Plan (25-11-2).

Cumby HS

Cumby High School has been placed on public reprimand in one-act play for 1984-85 for violation of Section 1033 of the Constitution and Contest Rules.

JEFFERSON MOORE (Waco)

The District 6-4A Executive Committee has placed Waco-Jefferson Moore High School on probation for one year (through January 8, 1986) for violation of Section 1230 (d) (1) of the Boy's Basketball Plan.

AUSTIN HS

Austin HS (El Paso) has been placed on probation for 1984-85 in boys' golf for violation of Article 8-16-1. Also in football for violation of Article 25-5-7.

RAY HS

Ray HS (Corpus Christi) Choir has been placed on suspension for 1984-85 for violation of Section 1108 (f)(5) of the C&CR.

PRESCRIBED MUSIC LIST

Page 143, PIANO SOLOS, Class I, Grandos — Twelve Spanish Dances (play one)....Kal/GS should read: Grandos — Twelve Spanish Dances, Volume 2 (play one)....Kal/GS.

Page 143, PIANO SOLOS, Class I, Mozart — Sonatas (play one first or last movement)....CF/CFP/Henle should read: Mozart — Sonatas (play one first or last movement, except K. 545)....CF/CFP/Henle.

Page 145, PIANO SOLOS, Grandos — Twelve Spanish Dances (play one)....Kal/GS should read: Grandos — Twelve Spanish Dances, Volume 1 (play one)....Kal/GS.

SPELLING LIST

Column 6 — Bettongia
Column 5 — Balzacian (b)
Column 8 — buoyancy
Column 16 — de facto
Column 36 — omelet, omelette
Column 10 — cheerily
Column 11 — Chihuahua (c) (dog)
Column 60 — verisimilitude

Junior High Plan

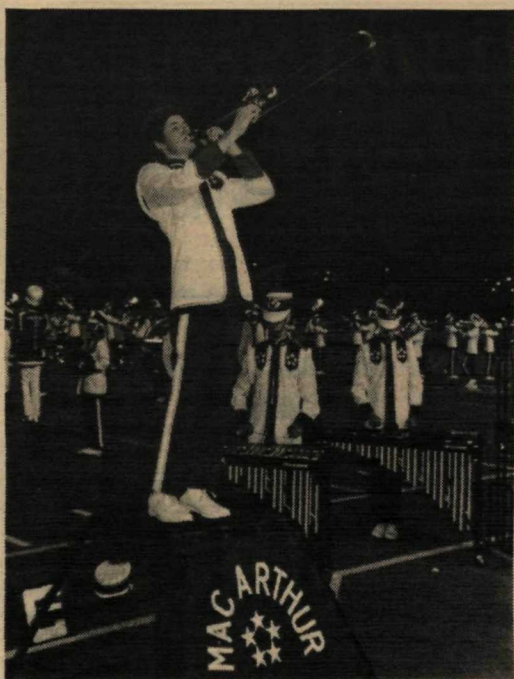
The following items from Section 1400 pertain to contestants in all UIL junior high activities (athletics, music, academics):
Page 316, (h) Eligibility
Page 317, (i) Limitation of awards
Page 317, (l) Christmas restriction
Page 318, (E) No game, contest or tournament during the academic day...

WEIMAR HS

District 27-AA Executive Committee has issued a public reprimand to Alfred Oglesby, a student at Weimar High School for violations of Section 510(b)(1) and (2), during a basketball game of January 15, 1985.

Alvarado HS

Alvarado High School has been placed on probation in baseball for the 1984-85 season for violation of Art. 25-2-3.



Marching band contests a financial success

From a financial standpoint, the district/region/state marching contest was a great success. Record attendance for the one night finals resulted in a significant increase in income. This money, coupled with the gate receipts made it possible for the UIL to rebate over \$48,000 to those groups that participated at all three levels.

According to recently-adopted UIL policy, the funds were distributed using a student/miles formula. As a result, those organizations travelling longer distances and with more members received a proportionally larger rebate.

The last date for holding district marching contests next fall will be October 30. The region contest must be held no later than November 6 and the state contest will take place on November 11. At this time the finals are scheduled as a one-day event; however, developments in the forthcoming months could alter these plans.

The marching band committee appointed earlier this year has had one meeting and Bill Brady of MacArthur High School has been appointed committee chairman. This panel will be studying various facets of our marching band contest program in the months ahead. It is anticipated that the first recommendations from this committee will be released prior to the beginning of the 1985-86 school year.

TMEA names lecture series in honor of Dr. Patrick

Former UIL Director of Music Dr. Nelson Patrick has been honored by the Texas Music Educators Association, which named its annual series of convention keynote speakers for him.

Announcement of the Nelson G. Patrick Lecture Series came February 9 at the final day of the 1985 TMEA convention in San Antonio.

The honor recognizes Dr. Patrick for his involvement in Texas public school music programs both as a University of Texas faculty member and as UIL music director.

A former TMEA president, Dr. Patrick has been on the UT Austin faculty since 1960. In addition, he has held a number of administrative assignments in the College of Fine Arts, including those of acting dean (1977-78), associate dean (1976-77) and assistant dean (1968-76). He is listed in Who's Who in Music, Who's Who in American Education and World's Who's Who of Musicians. Before coming to UT, he was associated with the music programs of public schools in Premont, Donna, San Benito and in Austin's Stephen F. Austin High School.

Questions abound as time to revise nears

The challenge of the PML

Believe it or not it is time to begin work on the revision of our Prescribed Music List. The new list must be ready for the fall of 1987. Consequently, we are only eighteen months away from our publication deadline. The Prescribed Music List as we know it has become an internationally recognized performance guide for public school music programs. Some thirty states and seven foreign countries use this volume as a reference source for graded contest selections. Because of the wide use of this manual it quickly becomes obvious that the responsibilities of the UIL appointed committees that revise these collections of performance materials go far beyond providing an updated answer to the age old question of "What can I play at district contest this year?" These lists have become "the standard" by which the literature music students should be able to master and refine in a reasonable period of time and at a given level is measured. In turn, a performance of this literature can then be used as a basis of evaluation for the group's achievements during a specific school year. The material on these lists clearly indicates what the reasonable expectations should be for a teacher in a given performance area and school size who is dealing with a performance based music program.

On the surface even this challenge does not appear to be an overwhelming task if one only considers the technical difficulty of each composition. Most would agree that it is possible for music educators to come to a general consensus regarding what performance considerations would be appropriate for groups within a given classification without extensive debate. Complex syncopated rhythms would be inappropriate for a Grade I composition but not at all unreasonable at the Grade V or Grade VI level. The mastery of a ten minute composition would be appropriate for a AAAA ensemble while a selection less than half that length would be more in order for the Conference AA or C category. Comfortable key signatures and moderate ranges would be normal in a selection for young groups while a more mature organization could realistically be expected to deal with extended ranges and less familiar tonalities. In other words, while there is a certain amount of overlap (for justifiable reasons) on every list, most technical considerations can be identified and a given selection assigned to a generally appropriate classification on the basis of these considerations.

At this junction the real dilemma begins. A paramount question emerges. Should the committees and the lists they compile reflect any value judgment concerning the kinds of compositions that performing organizations in our state are required to play? Or should each committee only concern itself with technical requirements of the recommended compositions? Is it proper for an appointed group of music directors, conductors and teachers to impose their value judgements on all music educators or should the parameters of the list remain very broad and allow much flexibility for each individual director to make his or her own judgements concerning the relative worth of a particular composition? And finally, if we accept the supposition that the Prescribed Music List is considered by many to be one of the most definitive lists available of performance materials for groups in public school music, should the compositions included in this volume make a very strong statement about the quality of music that Texas music educators feel should form the cornerstone of literature utilized in our music programs?

If our contests are only intended to measure the mastery of technical skills and the selections programmed serve only as a basis of comparison against a set performance standard, then none of the questions posed in the preceding paragraph are relevant. If, on the other hand, our responsibilities go beyond the measurement of objective skills and our task as music teachers actually does include the development of musical insights, musical understanding and a genuine appreciation of music as a living art, then the criteria discussed above becomes a



**Music
matters**
Richard Floyd

primary priority and the responsibility of the various committees takes on a totally new dimension. I will quickly offer the premise that these kinds of judgements are exactly what we are about. What we teach and perform must be a creed that addresses what we believe about music. Our Prescribed Music List must make a statement about what we feel is important in terms of quality music and quality music experiences. To put it another way, we can not profess to be music educators, committed to the expansion of musical literacy, unless the music we present is of the highest quality and representative of the best musical thought available at any given performance level.

Thus, the real challenge begins. How does an individual, committee or the entire brotherhood of music educators for that matter make discerning judgements about the compositions that should be included on such a list? What criteria can be used to determine the relative worth of a particular work? Is it possible to provide a list that is focused and of the highest quality yet broad enough to serve the comprehensive needs of many diverse music programs? I am of the opinion that we must search for answers to these questions if the Prescribed Music List is to serve its many functions in our programs. As a point of departure, allow me to submit the following considerations as examples of the kinds of judgements that hopefully will guide our committees as they go about their work.

Does the composition offer valid insight into the work of a significant composer? Surely no one would argue with the position that the study of works by Bach, Mozart, Wagner, Britten, Copland or any other major composer one would care to name is not time well spent. In as far as possible each list should include a liberal portion of selections that are representative of all major composers. At the lower grade levels these selections would possibly include arrangements, simplified editions of particular works, and tasteful settings of melodies or excerpts.

Does the work have historical or nationalistic significance? This factor alone does not guarantee quality but including it as criteria does offer assurance that selections of this genre are included. Much of the heritage of all people is reflected in their music. Folk melodies, hymns and anthems are linked with every period of recent history. The performance of these kinds of works, coupled with proper guidance and appropriate background information, offers historical insights that are not available in a history text or the normal classroom.

Does the work offer a model of a particular musical form? It is unfortunate that many of our students progress through their junior high and high school careers in some music programs without learning the difference between an overture and a suite. Every list must include works that provide the conductor with materials that offer students the opportunity to understand and appreciate musical form.

Is the work indicative of an important musical style? Understanding diverse musical styles should be a central issue in every music classroom. Compositions included on each list should be models of a variety of musical styles and periods of musical composition. Understanding the importance of style and being familiar with a broad variety of styles will offer the student a lifetime of appreciation that will be richly rewarding long after the

Continued on page 8

A note about panels

Dear Mr. Murray:
It had been several years since I had served on a panel and I wanted to experience it to see if my feelings were the same. They were. It's an unsatisfactory feeling to see my "educated" estimations put off by the numbers game.
The panelists agreed on the #1 play, but not on which should have been #2. There was little agreement on Best Actor/Actress, and fair agreement on all-star cast. I'll continue to preach for critiques when I can and I'll stay away from panels.

Sincerely,
Dan Mendoza
Department of English
Lee College, Baytown

University/college theatre directory now available

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 Activities Conferences next fall. If you were not at convention or want additional copies, they may be obtained by sending 50¢ for postage. You may also obtain the 1983-84 OAP participation list for the same postage fee.

Due to an error in communication, the following were left off the listing for the University of Houston: Archie Andrus, Claude Caux, Anthony Collins, Barbara Medicott and Jonathan Mid-dents. Please add these names to your directory.

UT theatre workshop set for June 5 through July 7

The UT-Austin Department of Drama will sponsor the 23rd Annual Summer Theatre Workshop, June 5 to July 7. The workshop covers all phases of theatre, including instruction in acting, stagecraft, makeup, voice and movement, with special sessions in costume, design, directing, theatre history, lighting, scene design and playwriting.

Classes and production activities will be in the Drama Building and Performing Arts Center. Department of Drama faculty and guest instructors conduct the activities of the workshop and direct productions. Fifteen members of the drama faculty and special guests serve as lecturers and discussion leaders.

September 1985 sophomore, junior or senior students are eligible. Priority is given to juniors and seniors. Enrollment is limited to 25 boys and 25 girls. Applications must be made prior to May 13 and a \$100 registration fee and approximately \$25 makeup kit will be required for each workshop participant. Workshop students reside in University residence halls and are supervised by resident University and special Department of Drama counselors. Workshop counselors live in dormitories with students and supervise their daily production activities.

Workshop classes will be taught and major workshop productions will be directed by outstanding high school directors Lou Lindsey, Brownfield High School; Robert Singleton, HSPVA-Houston; Jerry Worsham, Snyder High School; and the UT-Austin drama faculty. Lynn Murray, UIL state drama director, will head the workshop and the entire UT summer drama faculty will work with the high school students and teachers taking work-

shop courses.

Workshop courses for drama teachers interested in developing individual talents and teaching skills will be offered. Eight semester hours of credit may be obtained by registering as a "transient" student for drama courses devised to parallel the workshop program. The application deadline is May 1. Six semester hours of graduate credit may be earned toward an MFA in Teacher Training. Those seeking graduate credit must be admitted prior to April 1. Regular University registration fees are required.

The workshop will be of special benefit to teachers seeking hours in drama to comply with the Texas Education Agency plan for drama teacher certification, meet local requirements or develop individual talents and teaching skills. The workshop will better prepare teachers for play production activities, for participation in the UIL One-Act Play Contest and for teaching the variety of theatre subjects available in the TEA *Theatre Arts Framework for Grades 7-12*.

Teachers may register for the workshop course sequence or select courses approved by drama advisors. Teachers interested should request admission to the University as a graduate student (Deadline April 1) or "Transient" students (Deadline May 1). A non-credit workshop for UIL one-act play directors is planned for the final week, July 1-6, of the workshop. For further information, write Lynn Murray, Director, Summer Theatre Workshop, Dept. of Drama, UT-Austin, 78712, or call the UIL at 512/471-5883.

'It is far more essential to teach values'

Winning isn't the main goal

I was tempted to run the 1984 March column again this year because I'm not sure the right people read or absorbed the information. Perhaps some OAP directors that need to focus on at least three paragraphs of this column were not involved last year. From the telephone conversations I have had in the past few weeks, I believe we have a problem with the real purpose of OAP in some districts.

If OAP directors are concerned with the education of their students, they will prepare them for a very subjective experience that parallels the real world. I do not believe that winning should be the ultimate goal. If winning is the goal, the majority is sure to be disappointed.

At the risk of directly quoting myself, I will say again that the one-act play contest can be a teacher of good values. It is an important learning laboratory where students can experience many of life's situations. It can be a laboratory to improve the quality of life for all participants. It has the opportunity to improve the students' worth, dignity, character and pride in quality accomplishment. There is no better place for the student to experience the emotions they will be required to handle in later life, but the situations must be controlled! If we help them learn to cope with the extreme highs and lows of the OAP experience, we are helping them cope with life. Directors that fail to cultivate the right attitudes or provide adequate controls have failed.

I believe that OAP can help students to succeed in later life. The foundation for success is hard work, respect, loyalty, cooperation and enthusiasm. They support the basic values of self-control, alertness, initiative and skill that culminates in poise and confidence. If we help students focus ambition, adapt to situations, be resourceful, give their best effort, work with integrity and be reliable, the one-act play contest can be a viable educational tool.



**Educational
theatre**
Lynn Murray

Winning is not the ultimate goal! It is far more essential to teach values.

How can an unhappy OAP director screaming "We wuz robbed," teach students values? What does an adult teach students that looks for a technicality to disqualify others? Does this teach dignity and character building? I hope all of us will have an opportunity to check our motives against our educational goals before we start another year in OAP.

I trust all of you are planning to join us for the 59th year of the State OAP which has been condensed to three days, April 25-27. Conference 3A is scheduled on Thursday as usual, but 2A and 4A are both set for Friday and A and 5A run on Saturday. Conference 3A will open at 4 p.m., April 25, in the Performing Arts Center Concert Hall with a session of four plays. The second set of four will follow at 7:30 p.m.

The Friday plays will follow the same session schedule with 2A plays produced in the Opera Laboratory Theatre and 4A in the Concert Hall. Saturday, conference A is set for the Opera Laboratory Theatre and 5A will operate in the Concert Hall. Since the sessions will run against each other Friday and Saturday, patrons must choose. Admission is \$4 for adults and \$3 for students for each session of four plays. Even though the State Meet OAP has been reduced to three days, it is still the best theatre arts field trip of the year.

Nominations for the State Meet OAP Honor Crew are still being accepted. Teachers interested in having their outstanding theatre arts students participate in this program should complete applications immediately. The form and application was included with the eligibility notice, unit set and critic judge questionnaire.

The critic judge questionnaires must be returned to me if I am to continue the evaluation process. Directors should take time to explain their responses if they want me to have adequate basis for evaluation. To date, we have received less than 10 percent of the responses from zone and district. Let me assure you that your detailed responses to critics are essential to the educational success of OAP.

We still need to know about unit set availability. The only way this office will know is for you to tell us. Area meet sites are partially determined by your responses. Please help by responding to all of the questions concerning your facility and the unit set.

Take time to say "thank you" to your contest manager at each level. They don't often get paid and they seldom are thanked for making your program function smoothly. Good contest management is critical. Be sure to tell these folks when they do a good job. A "thank you" note would certainly be appreciated.

The May issue of *Texas Theatre Notes* will again pictorially feature OAP winners. Have you paid your dues this year? The \$10 membership is the price of being informed. The new Texas Educational Theatre Association membership secretary is Joyce Jones, Department of Theatre, San Antonio College, 1300 San Pedro, San Antonio, 78284.

Applications for the 23rd Annual Summer Theatre Workshop will go in the mail this week. I seem to get further behind each year. Even with all the trauma this year, there have been a multitude of great things happen. One of them has been the opportunity for me to work with the greatest group of theatre teachers in the nation.

See you at State!

ILPC director receives CSPA 'Gold Key Award'

UIL Director of Journalism Activities Bobby Hawthorne was one of five scholastic journalists nationally to receive the prestigious "Gold Key Award" from Columbia Scholastic Press Association. The award was presented to Hawthorne by Prof. James F. Paschal during the Interscholastic League Press Conference state convention, March 16.

The award recognized Hawthorne for his "outstanding devotion to the cause of the student press, encouragement to the student editors in their several endeavors, service above and beyond the call of delegated duty, leadership in the field of education, and support of the high ideals from which this Association has drawn its strength and inspiration."

Signed by CSPA Director Edmund J. Sullivan, the award was originally announced at Columbia University in New York City, March 14.

Applications being received for workshop dorm monitors

Applications for summer workshop dormitory hall monitors are now being accepted. Responsibilities of the dorm monitor include seeing that curfews are enforced and that noise on the floors is kept to a minimum.

Monitors receive free room and board during the ILPC summer publications workshop, June 16-20, plus \$100 to cover travel and other expenses. Monitors will be provided with private rooms.

Applications will be accepted through June 1. To write, apply to ILPC Dorm Supervisor, ILPC, Box 8028, UT Station, Austin, Texas 78713-8028. Please include your name, school, publications experience, home address (include city/zip), home phone and social security number.

For more information, contact Bobby Hawthorne at 512/471-5883.

Advisers urged to order two new journalism texts

Two handbooks of particular interest to publications advisers are now available.

The first is Thomas Eveslage's *The First Amendment: Free Speech & a Free Press*. The publication is a curriculum guide for high school teachers, examining how free press issues are taught in the high school. The subject matter includes free expression vs. government authority, libel, privacy and copyright, obscenity and ethics, broadcast and advertising regulations, and student free press rights and responsibilities. Each chapter includes questions, activities and a worksheet.

Eveslage is a former high school English and journalism teacher who now teaches communication law and ethics at Temple University. The curriculum guide is being distributed through Quill and Scroll, The University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242 for \$4.50 per copy. This curriculum guide should be in every journalism classroom in the state.

The second handbook of note is CSPA's revised *Springboard to Journalism*. Edited by J.F. Paschal of the University of Oklahoma, the text into its fourth revision of the late Benjamin Allnut's original manuscript. CSPA asked various scholastic journalists nationwide to revise Allnut's original chapters, updating where needed but maintaining the essence of Allnut's philosophies and wisdom.

The 72-page handbook is available through Columbia Scholastic Press Association Box 11, Central Mail Room, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027-6969 for \$9.95.

Here's looking at 'cha, kid!

Editor's note: This article originally appeared in the March/April, 1982 Leaguer. It's been updated slightly.

You made it. You surprised your adviser and yourself by winning at the regional meet and now, it's off to Austin for the State Academic Meet. What a rush. Can't you just hear them Monday morning? The PA will come on, probably in violation of all those new laws, and someone will announce that you "qualified for the State Meet in Austin next week."

A few of your classmates will gasp in disbelief. There'll be widely scattered giggles, and probably a collective "whoaaa..." from your friends.

Don't let it go to your head. And don't let it get to you. Keep a degree of sanity about you. You can get nervous. But don't freak out. And don't get sick. Your parents probably can't afford the doctor bills anyway. Try to stay eligible, which is no easy task these days, and forget about just not showing up at the last minute. Your adviser would murder you.

Face it, kid. You're coming to Austin.

Now, approach this thing logically. Have your adviser find a good motel, preferably one close to a theatre that's showing "Beverly Hills Cop." The Austin Chamber of Commerce is taking care of housing reservations. Have your adviser call them.

Next, send your best faded jeans to the cleaners. You'll want to look your best.

Finally and most important, stay calm. Avoid coffee, carbonated soft drinks and anything else that might tend to make you twitch — like Billy Idol videos.

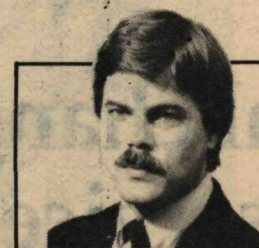
Chant your mantra. Watch the Disney channel. Repeat to yourself, "It's only a contest..." Relax.

And, as Darrell Royal once said, "Dance with the one that brung you." Don't try to change your study habits in preparation for the State Meet. If you got here on luck, you might as well see how far luck will go. Don't burn yourself out cramming for the big contest.

If you survive the two-week interval between region and state, then you're half-way home. The day of the big trip, hop in the gas-guzzler and floorboard it to Austin. Upon arrival, drop by the Thompson Conference Center to register. It won't cost you a dime. At the same time, there'll be no door prizes either.

By the way, the Thompson Center is north of the Lyndon B. Johnson Library, at the corner of 26th Street and Red River.

The journalism contest will be Friday, April 26. We'll have a general session in TCC Room 1.110 at 11 a.m., at which we'll welcome and congratulate your adviser, even though you're the one who did all the work. That's life in the big city, kid.



**Scholastic
journalism**
Bobby Hawthorne

ILPC champion, page 12

Meanwhile, you can stroll around the grounds until your contest begins. If your contest doesn't begin until mid-afternoon, I suggest you sleep late, eat a big breakfast and wander around the State Capitol Building. Try to keep your mind off the contest.

Be sure to dress comfortably. The debate kids like to show up in starched everything, but you needn't. Jeans and T-shirts. Your judge won't know the difference, but you can't do your best if your shirt collar is stabbing you in the neck.

All journalism contests will be held in the Thompson Center auditorium. Don't be late. If you have trouble finding the place, ask someone. It may take a minute or two to find someone who speaks English but keep looking. They're out there, somewhere.

Bring pens and pencils. We'll supply the paper. Leave your dictionaries, journalism textbooks and IBM personal computers at home. You can't use them.

The contest results will be posted in the Thompson Center as soon as possible. It generally takes judges two hours to grade each contest. Please, don't hassle the registration desk workers. If the results are slow to return, it's not their fault. Be patient.

A tip: The journalism judges select one through six places. If your name isn't in the top six, assume you placed seventh. Tell everyone you did. Call home immediately. "Mom! Dad! Gramma! I finished seventh. Can you believe it? I'm the seventh best headline writer in the whole darn state!"

Have them call the local newspaper. Get as much free ride out of this as you can.

"Hello, Vickie Sue? How about a date with the seventh best headline writer in Texas?"

Milk it.

Well, that's about it. All that can be done for you has been done. Keep in mind that if you win, it's a victory for the adviser, the school, the community and the American way of life.

If you lose, you choked.

You may as well learn it now. Glory isn't cheap. So, here's looking at 'cha kid. Good luck.

4 lead June 16-20 summer workshops

Excellence in Austin.

Led by four of the nation's most respected scholastic journalists, the Interscholastic League Press Conference Summer Publications Workshop will be June 16-20 at The University of Texas at Austin. This year's workshop includes yearbook, newspaper and photography sequences, as well as an "advisers only" sequence.

Watterson will again direct the yearbook sequence. He will be assisted by Gary Lungren of the University of Idaho, Linda Howard of Norman, OK, Jim Davidson of Dallas Lake Highlands, Judy Allen of Western Oaks JH in Oklahoma City, Judy Babb of Dallas Skyline and Laura Schaub of Sand Springs, OK.

Directing the newspaper sequence will be James F. Paschal of the University of Oklahoma. Paschal, who directs the Oklahoma Interscholastic Press Association and the Future Journalists of America, will be assisted by Dan Vossen of Yukon, OK, Cheryl Chrisman of Temple, Sherri Taylor of Irving, Mary Pulliam of Duncanville and Bob

Button of Grosse Point, MI.

The photography sequence will be directed by Ann Hale, photojournalism instructor at Austin Westlake HS. She'll be assisted by Bob Malish of Canon USA in Dallas, Richard Blereau of Varden's Studios and Bradley Wilson of Austin.

The adviser's section will be directed by John Cutsinger, publications adviser at Austin Westlake HS. This sequence will deal with the full range of advising dilemmas — ranging from production to community relations to administrative/staff relationships. In addition, advisers will complete a "hands on" assignment of producing a workshop newspaper.

Costs are \$160 for newspaper/yearbook students and \$185 for photography students. All costs are based on double occupancy, community bath arrangements. The costs for commuters is \$75 per student.

For additional information, contact ILPC Director Bobby Hawthorne.

Social changes reshape UIL into service-oriented agency

By Bobby Hawthorne
UIL Director of Journalism Activities

Roy Bedichek left the University Interscholastic League in far better shape than he had found it. By 1947, when Bedichek took a year's leave of absence in order to write the first of his four novels, the UIL's rulemaking and rule-interpreting structures were firmly in place. And though there were occasional attempts to dismantle the organization, it was evident that the UIL was, at least for a while, here to stay.

For all intents and purposes, the Legislative Council ran the show. Despite carrying the tag "advisory" in its official name, the Council had by 1947 replaced the State Executive Committee as the League's rulemaking arm. "Although the Committee is called 'advisory,' there has been no important legislation recommended by the Council in all of the 15 years of its existence that has not been either enacted by the State Executive Committee or submitted in a mail ballot to the member schools for final decision," stated the minutes of a 1955 emergency Legislative Council meeting.

In addition, the scope of the League had been largely defined. Though contests would later be added, refined, reviewed and replaced or dropped altogether, the basic League offering remained consistent: a thriving boys' athletic program with an expanding girls' sports slate, a growing academic contest schedule, and a newly-adopted music contest agenda.

Bedichek did not formally retire until 1948. The year before, he took a year's leave of absence at Walter Prescott Webb's ranch at Friday Mountain, located in the hills west of Austin. In so many words, Webb told Bedichek to write or rot but don't return to Austin without a manuscript. Bedichek wrote, returning with *Adventures with a Texas Naturalist*. The experience invigorated the 69-year old Bedichek, who submitted his resignation and turned his attention to writing.

During Bedichek's year of absence, Rodney J. Kidd ran the League. As athletic director to Bedichek from 1938-48, Kidd was more than ready to assume leadership of the organization. In his early years as athletic director, he had focused attention on the growing incidences of sports injuries, prompting schools to take a second-look at protective equipment, medical examinations and other precautionary measures.

After World War II, Kidd engineered the consolidation of the League with the various music organizations.

He would later lay the foundation for the Texas Interscholastic League Foundation — the program that since its inception in 1959 has awarded more than \$4 million in scholarships to deserving Texas students.

Though not the pure intellectual that Bedichek had been, Kidd provided the League what it needed most: boundless enthusiasm, unwavering commitment to League principles, and uncanny vision.

As acting director in 1947-48, Kidd oversaw the reorg-

anization of schools, so that those of 100 students would not be competing with schools of 1,000. It was no easy task. In fact, the March, 1948 Leaguer called 1947-48 "the year of the Great Transition. No such revolutionary changes in plan and program have occurred in any other year of its 38-year history, barring the 1912 when the so-called literary contests were merged with an organization which was conducting track and field meets on an invitational basis."

The "great transition" changes set the stage for a dramatic growth in League membership.

"When I came to the League officially in 1948, we had 426 member schools," Dr. Rhea Williams, who served as athletic director from 1948-68 and as UIL director from 1969-77, said. "In the next 20 years, we grew to close to 1,200 schools. Among the biggest problems we had, of course, were assimilation of the many sizes and types of schools into the League, development of the contests and contest structures, educating the school people on the purposes of the contests, and then seeing that the contests were kept in proper perspective."

The rapid expansion of the League, coupled with a rural-to-urban population shift, generated problems of every nature.

"We went through all kinds of adjustments," Williams said. "We tried the City Conference. We went through all kinds of conferences — everything in the world — to make the proper alignments in attempting to keep up with the population changes at that time."

For example, in 1947, the League consisted of three conferences: AA, A and B. In 1948, it expanded to five conferences: City, 2A, A, B and 2-year high school. In 1951, it reverted back to three conferences: 2A, A and B. Then, in 1952, it jumped to six conferences: 4A, 3A, 2A, A, B and 2-year.

But the most complex issue of the day was not demographics. It was desegregation. In 1954, the United States Supreme Court, in the case of *Brown et. al. vs Board of Education, Topeka et. al.*, ruled that segregation in public schools violated the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

The court found that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal" and hence deny to the minority race the "equal protection of the laws." Civil rights advocates heralded the announcement as second in importance only to President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

While the ruling may have come as a shock to local school people, the higher echelons of League administration had been discussing the issue for quite some time.

"The problem was discussed in the State Executive Committee a great deal before it was discussed largely in the schools," Williams said. "The State Executive



R.J. Kidd, circa 1938

Committee has always been ahead of the schools in regards to philosophy and constitutionality, which is natural."

The desegregation issue had been stewing since 1951, when Oliver Brown first went to court because the local white elementary school five blocks from his home barred the admission of his eight-year-old daughter, Linda Carol. While his case proceeded through the lower level courts, similar cases were filed in Virginia, South Carolina and Delaware. The Supreme Court grouped the four cases into a class-action suit and delivered the historic decision on May 17, 1954.

Less than two months later, on July 6, the State Executive Committee ruled that Negroes attending recently-desegregated public schools could participate in League contests. The question arose when El Paso superintendent of schools requested an official interpretation of the eligibility rules. In 1954, League membership was open only to "public white schools" and El Paso ISD was a member. After desegregation, the question rose whether the school district remained a "white school" and if so, could Negroes participate in the contests. The State Executive Committee ruled that they could.

Reaction to the decision was mixed. South and West Texas, where desegregation came easily, welcomed the ruling. *The San Antonio Express* called it "a most kindly humane exemplary development which would go far in easing the desegregation transition."

But East Texas, particularly Northeast Texas, which more resembled the Deep South than the Old West, and where the greatest numbers of Negroes lived, resisted. In 1956, Wharton was suspended for refusing to play Beeville in a girls' bi-district basketball championship. The Wharton school board would not allow its team to take the court because one of Beeville's players was a Negro girl.

"On the whole, I think we had extremely good fortune with the integration process," Williams said. "We had no riots. We weren't forced to move our games to the afternoons, like they had to do up and down the East Coast, although one or two schools did it — not because they had a problem but because they were trying to avoid a problem."

"The superintendents and the school people understood the problems," he added. "They were caught in the middle and then reacted according to where they were. But I think as a whole, we were very successful here."

Though the door had been opened to Negro participation in League activities, the great majority, especially in the metropolitan areas, continued to attend black schools. These schools were not eligible for League membership because the UIL Constitution dictated that only "white public schools" could join. It would take more than 10 years for the League to eliminate the final barrier to total participation.

On May 20, 1964, Dr. Howard A. Calkins of the State Executive Committee introduced, and the full committee approved, a motion urging the Legislative Council to remove the word "white" as a membership requirement. The University of Texas Board of Regents had recently voted to abolish all racial discrimination in University facilities and activities. Though UT Chancellor Harry Ransom told the State Executive Committee that the Regents' ruling did not apply to the UIL, the UT administration kept a close eye on the matter, and either Kidd or Williams briefed Ransom or Provost Logan Wilson almost daily.

On October 14, 1964, the SEC ruled that, in light of recent Supreme Court decisions, the word "white" held no legal significance, and once more urged the Council to delete the word as a membership requirement.

Meeting in regular session two weeks later, the Council instead appointed a committee to study the problems that might arise from admitting all-Negro high schools into the League. The Membership Committee, as it was named, met for the first time at the Driskill Hotel in Austin, January 6. Kidd explained the origin of the SEC's recommendation and then warned that the League would be forced to confront the problem sooner or later. "Prepare for emergencies before they arise and not after some unfortunate incident," he counseled the panel.

The committee, careful not to move too quickly, thought timing to be critical. No Negro schools would be allowed to join while the committee deliberations were in progress, and even after a final plan is ironed out, a one or two-year waiting period would be necessary, the committee members believed. In the meantime, the League staff, which consisted of little more



MR. KIDD and Dr. Rhea Williams oversaw a remarkably smooth integration of League contests.

than Kidd, Williams and three individual contest directors, was ordered to conduct a massive research of legal, logistical, social and psychological problems inherent in removing the single word from the membership requirements.

Kidd, Williams and Fred Hunter of Beaumont, a retired school superintendent and chairman of the Committee on Membership, met on January 26 with Dr. C.Y. Yancy, director of the Prairie View Interscholastic League — the UIL counterpart for Negro schools. Kidd sought to update Yancy and other PVIL officials on the events occurring within the UIL and to urge them to brief their own advisory councils on the matter. It was agreed that the Prairie View directors would compile suggestions as per a "practical and purposful" transition period.

The greatest fear of both UIL and PVIL officials was the possibility of a court ordering immediate consolidation of the groups, which would surely ignite a storm of protest and quite possibly violence.

On March 29, the Committee on Membership convened again. After considerable discussion, J.L. Buckley, superintendent of schools in Lockhart, moved that the Committee recommend to the full Legislative Council that the word "white" be deleted from Article III, Section 1 of the *Constitution and Contest Rules*. The motion passed unanimously.

The Council wasted little time acting on the recommendation. Meeting in emergency session, May 8, the Council quietly and without considerable discussion voted unanimously to approve the proposal. On June 9, the State Executive Committee rubber-stamped the Council's decision, and the League membership was opened to all public schools, regardless of race.

Because scheduling of contests was made two years in advance, Negro schools did not participate in football and basketball until 1967-68. In the first two years, most Negro schools opted to remain in the PVIL, which, Yancy said would remain in operation as long as membership warranted its existence. It ceased operations in 1969-70.

Other forces were at work as well, reshaping the League. In 1949, the UIL offered three sports for women: tennis, volleyball and softball. Volleyball and softball participation was nil. Had it not been for the strenuous efforts of UT coach Harvey Penick, tennis might

have been ignored as well.

In its early years, the League had sponsored girls' basketball. However, various physical education groups protested so vehemently that it was abolished as a League activity in 1920. Among those staunchly against the sport was the American Association of Health and Physical Educators, which claimed that girls were neither biologically nor psychologically equipped for interschool "combat," as they described it.

However, the game refused to die. Various athletic federations popped up, generally in rural areas in the form of community or industrial recreation programs. The premier group was the Texas High School Girls Basketball Association, run primarily by school principals and coaches. It held its state tournament in Hillsboro. By 1950, the League sought to resume control of the sport.

In a statement strangely reminiscent of those made about football 30 years earlier, Kidd said, "Contests should be arranged and conducted so that they contribute to the health and welfare of the participants, rather than to bring fame or publicity to a commercial sponsor."

Even before the promulgation of Title IX — the controversial federal guidelines regarding women's sports — girls' athletics in Texas public schools were "pretty much on their way," Williams said. "We were approached by people concerning Title IX, who came in and told us we should be implementing this or that around the state."

"We told them that implementation was a local school problem," he added. "We had no right going in and telling a local school that they had to implement one of our programs. We had the programs available but being a voluntary organization, it was just a matter if the school wanted to join and participate. We couldn't make them."

Title IX had minimal effect on the League program. "The effects were not that great statewide," Baily Marshall, athletic director from 1968-77 who succeeded Williams as director in 1977. "At the upper levels (the Conference 5A schools), the guidelines had some impact locally because at that time, we didn't have but 17 or 18 of the largest schools playing girls' basketball. So, we

Continued on page 10

State Meet suggestions

By JANET WIMAN
Academic Activities Director

For those of you who are talented and fortunate enough to make it, State Meet is likely to be an experience you will remember for the rest of your life. We at the League office do our best each year to make it a pleasant experience. There are some things that sponsors and participants themselves can do, however, to make their stay in Austin more enjoyable.

- Make arrangements for housing as early as possible. Information on housing for State Meet was mailed the third week of March. The Austin Chamber of Commerce will be assisting with housing requests again this year, and between 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. those desiring assistance may call the Chamber at 512-472-3145. Those planning to arrive at the hotel after 4 p.m. must give a credit card number or send a deposit to the hotel.

- Bring a comfortable pair of shoes and an umbrella. Although we have tried to center activities around the east end of campus as much as possible, participants will still be doing much walking.

- Make your first stop the registration desk at the Thompson Conference Center. The registration area will be open from 6:00 to 9:30 p.m. on Thursday, April 25, from 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. on Friday, April 26, and from 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on Saturday, April 27. The Conference Center is located at the corner of 26th and Red River on the east end of campus. Participants may park during registration in the Conference Center lot, which enters on Red River. There is no registration fee for the academic State Meet and having a registration packet will make things easier for you. Among other things, the registration packet will include maps, a restaurant guide, an official program, and a scholarship brochure and applications.

- Plan to arrive at the contest site well before the scheduled start of the contest. The official program, included in the registration packet, will tell you when and where contests will take place. In particular, shorthand and typewriting contestants and their sponsors will want to allow plenty of time for travel to Lanier High School in north Austin.

In an attempt to require as little out-of-school time on the part of students and sponsors as possible, the State Meet has been compressed into a three-day time frame. Although preliminary information sent to schools indicated otherwise, no conferences for Saturday's contests are scheduled prior to 8 p.m. on Friday, April 26. Except for contestants in one-act play, journalism, and speech events, it is not necessary to arrive on campus before that time.

The abbreviated schedule means that students and sponsors involved in more than one contest will need to make a special effort this year.



DENNIS Stanley and Dena Stanley starred in New Diana's Conference AA second-place winning one-act play, 'Flowers for Algernon.' Dennis Stanley was selected AA 'Best Actor'.

Typing, science changes coming

Sponsors for the typewriting and science contests have changes in representation to look forward to next year as a result of action by the UIL Legislative Council.

In its October meeting, the Legislative Council passed an amendment to the *Constitution and Contest Rules* which would allow a school to enter one, two, or three contestants in the typewriting contest regardless of enrollment.

There were two reasons the Council voted to make this change, Janet Wiman, academic activities director said. In the past, schools with large typewriting classes have been able to send up to five contestants to the district meet, and this has sometimes caused problems in finding adequate facilities when the host school is a small one, she said. Also of concern to the Council was the fact that the minimum entry requirements prohibited most schools from sending a single student who was interested in competing. The new rules should take care of both of these situations, while allowing all schools representation in line with other UIL contests, Wiman said.

In addition, new TEA vocational education curriculum guidelines precipitated changes in the eligibility rules for typewriting. "The only eligibility requirement 1986 typewriting contestants must meet, other than those expected of all UIL contestants, is that the student be taking

first-year typewriting during the school year," Wiman said.

"It became apparent that fewer and fewer students were going to be able to meet the current typewriting eligibility requirements with the advent of junior high and high school computer keyboarding instruction. After some study, it was also decided that new academic and advanced curriculum plans will sufficiently limit the number of electives a high school student may take and will keep the competition fair and equitable, eliminating the need for further UIL eligibility rules."

An attempt to encourage more underclassmen to become involved was behind the new representation rule in science, Wiman said. As of the 1985-86 school year, up to six contestants may be entered by each school in the district contest.

In addition, the contestants with the top score on the biology, the chemistry, and the physics sections of the test will advance to the next level of competition along with the students with the top overall scores.

"We hope that this change will encourage sponsors to allow students who have not yet had an opportunity to take courses in all three of the science subject areas to represent the school at the district meet," Wiman said.

Music list

Continued from page 3

fingering of F# is forgotten.

Is the composition competently scored? Music library shelves are filled with works that are in many ways reflective of acceptable musical thought but are poorly scored. Everyone can cite examples of selections that are difficult or near impossible "to make sound." In some instances, these works are worth the effort, but, in some cases, these compositions should be rejected because of poor craft. Every precaution must be taken to assure that the lists are not cluttered with pieces that offer unnecessary roadblocks for the director and the performers.

Does the work explore a new or unusual compositional technique? In as far as possible, works that introduce students (and in some cases directors) to new devices and techniques should be present on each list. Aleatoric music is here to stay. Polytonality and asymmetric meters are

now in the mainstreams of musical thought. Thus, these techniques should not and must not be ignored in the compilations of any prescribed performance list.

Does the work offer the potential for real musical growth or is it being added simply to make the list longer and put a new piece on the list? This final question may be the central issue as new compositions that come under the board category of "educational music" are evaluated. Every committee will feel the responsibility to place new selections on each list. There is no argument that everyone would like to have as long a list as possible from which to choose. But, in an effort to satisfy these needs, there can be no compromise concerning the quality of each composition under consideration.

Allow me to quickly stress the fact that this list of criteria is not intended to be all inclusive or dictatorial. It is simply offered as a springboard for thought and discussion. Many would find fault with some or all of these points. Others would possibly offer a completely different set of guidelines. Such diversity is what makes this issue both challenging and stimulating. It is matter that must be addressed by all committee members as they begin their work.

The appointments to these committees will take place

before the end of this school year. At a later date there will be a request for input regarding both additions to and deletions from the list. This information will be routed to the appropriate committee. The optimum results would be a Prescribed Music List that is representative of the musical priorities of our entire state and not just the opinions of a five-member committee or this office.

As you ponder this project please place it in a frame of reference that focuses on our concurrent educational climate. There continues to be debate about the definition curricular, cocurricular and extracurricular. Unfortunately, in some circles our music programs are still referred to as activities rather than actual courses of study. Yet we know that the study of music and the other fine arts offers a dimension of education that is not duplicated elsewhere. The impact that these studies have on "quality of life" is immeasurable. Our actions, the music we perform and the product we produce in our rehearsal halls should provide conclusive evidence of our commitment to this belief. The compositions included in our Prescribed Music List must be indicative of the quality we profess and offer a strong statement about the kind of musical experience we are prepared to provide for the students in our programs.

League, Chamber of Commerce to provide help with housing

The University Interscholastic League has made arrangements with the Austin Chamber of Commerce to provide limited housing for participants, school personnel and fans for the State Literary Meet, the Girls' and Boys' State Golf, Tennis, Track and Field Meets.

The League office will be mailing housing information and forms to all schools in early April.

Those desiring assistance in obtaining lodging may telephone AC 512/472-3145 for room reservations after receiving this information. This number is not the League office, and should be used for lodging requests only.

Arrivals after 4 p.m. should be confirmed by one night's lodging cost or by credit card number. Schools should bring their tax exempt numbers.

Please be sure that all participants are properly chaperoned during their stay in Austin. Any damage incurred will be the responsibility of the persons occupying the room.

Math group to hold convention at Austin's Wyndham Hotel

The 12th annual conference of the Research Council for Diagnostic and Prescriptive Mathematics will be held April 13-15 at the Wyndham Hotel in Austin.

UIL number sense director Dr. Charles E. Lamb will serve as conference chairman. "We have plans for more than 50 workshop, thematic and research sessions, including several international speakers and three main addresses," Dr. Lamb said. The registration includes three meal functions. The meeting will begin at 2 p.m. April 13 and will conclude at 2:30 p.m. April 15.

In addition, arrangements are being made for a bus tour from Austin to San Antonio on April 15. Rooms will be \$45/single and \$60/double for this conference, Lamb said.

For more information, contact Lamb at C&I, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78712, 512/471-3747. Program chairman will be Dr. Cherry C. Mauk, St. Edward's University, 3001 South Congress, Austin, Texas 78704, 444-2621 ext. 341.

Regional advisory committees for speech/debate appointed

After recommendation from the UIL Legislative Council, the League office has appointed speech and debate coaches and sponsors from across the state to serve on regional advisory committees. These persons will act as aides, advisers, problem-solvers and as general liaison between the speech and debate officials administering regional meets, and the coaches and sponsors participating in the regional meet.

The concept was piloted last year in one region with great success, debate consultant J.E. Masters said. "Coaches and sponsors felt they had someone looking out for their best interests and the meet officials felt they had someone who knew the problems of running a meet helping them," Masters said.

Regional meet speech/debate problems should be directed to the regional advisory committee, he added.

Also, Masters announced the availability of the Lincoln-Douglas Debate Handbook. The text was written by Masters and Carl Adkins. Order forms are available through the UIL at Box 8028, UT Station, Austin TX 78713-8028.

State typewriting, shorthand to be held at Lanier HS

Lanier High School, located at 1201 Peyton Gin Road in north Austin, will again be the site of the State Meet typewriting and shorthand contests.

There are several reasons for choosing Lanier, Janet Wiman, academic activities director, said. First, the University of Texas no longer has more than one typing room seating 30 students.

While several of the sponsors at last year's meet expressed concern about the noise level and close quarters at Lanier, steps have been taken to try to improve the contest atmosphere there, Wiman said.

Alan Thompson, state typewriting contest director, will be using two rooms, with three conferences meeting in one room, and two in another. Nelda Garcia, state shorthand director, however, will continue to use a single room, so that dictation can be given to all of the contestants at the same time. Lanier High School is the only place in Austin which can accommodate both contest directors' needs. The vocational education department at Lanier will provide one room seating 60 contestants and another seating 30.

Maps showing the best route to Lanier High School will be included in the registration packet available at the Thompson Conference Center lobby.

Deadline for input to panel on academics is June 1

The Standing Academic Committee of the UIL Legislative Council will meet June 20 in Austin. Sponsors who take issue with a UIL academic contest rule should now come forward in order to have proposals for change considered, Janet Wiman, academic activities director, said.

This year, those contacting the League office will be mailed a form which can be used to present the exact wording of the proposed contest rule change, she said.

"As the League has grown, it has become necessary for the rule-making process to become more formal," Wiman said. "I hope that allowing proposals to be presented in a more precise written manner will allow sponsors greater input into the final wording of the contest rules."

Written proposals should be submitted using the new form no later than June 1. Sponsors making proposals to the Academic Committee are encouraged to be in attendance at the June 20 meeting. It will be an open meeting, and committee members often have questions regarding proposals, Wiman said. All written proposals will be presented to the committee, however, regardless of whether its sponsor is in attendance.

Proposals approved in the June 20 meeting will be reviewed in October before going to the entire Legislative Council for a vote. Rule changes approved by the Council will not go into effect until the fall of 1986.

1st junior high math exam to be given December 10

The First American Junior High School Mathematics Examination will be held December 10. Open to any student who has not completed eighth grade, the examination is jointly sponsored by NCTM, the Mathematical Association of America, the Society of Actuaries, Mu Alpha Theta, the Casualty Actuarial Society, American Statistical Association, and the American Mathematical Association of Two Year Colleges. The AJHSME chairman is Thomas Butts of the University of Texas at Dallas.

The AJHSME will be a 25-question, 40-minute multiple-choice examination designed to encourage broad participation at each school. There will be no penalty for guessing, with the exam score being the number of questions answered correctly. Both local and national awards will be given. Award winners will be encouraged to take the high school examinations later in the year.

All exams will be computer scored in Lincoln, Nebraska. Examinations will be available in sets of 25 at a cost of \$15 for the first set and \$12 for each additional set. The registration deadline this year is October 10, and schools registering before July 15 are entitled to approximately 20 percent off. Information brochures are now being sent to schools, and they will also be available at the NCTM Annual Meeting in San Antonio.

For additional information, write or call the executive director of the new examination: Walter Mientka, Department of Mathematics, 917 Oldfather Hall, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588 (402) 472-2257.

Book of Roy Bedichek's letters due from UT Press this spring

The long-awaited book, *Bedichek's Letters*, edited by Columbia University professor William A. Owens, will be available from the University of Texas Press this spring.

The 640-page book is a collection of Bedichek's letters to friends and colleagues. Bedichek served as UIL director from 1922 to 1948 and is largely responsible for shaping today's extra-curricular activity offering and rules structure.

In addition, he was a prolific writer, a respected naturalist and a distinguished anti-establishment liberal. His friendship with two other intellectuals — novelist J. Frank Dobie and historian Walter Prescott Webb — was the subject of several books, including *Three Friends* by Owens.

The book will cost \$17.50 and is highly recommended for high school libraries.

NTSU, Owsley Foundation give funds for five new TILF scholarships

The Texas Interscholastic League Foundation recently announced the addition of five new scholarship grants.

The Alvin and Lucy Owsley Foundation will make available funds for two grants of \$500 each, payable \$250 per semester.

North Texas State University will award three \$200 scholarships to students interested in enrolling in the baccalaureate program at NTSU. Applicants must also rank in the top quarter of their high school graduating class. For applications, contact the NTSU Scholarship Office, Box 13707, Denton, TX 76203.

Applicants for both scholarships must have participated in the academic portion of the UIL State Meet. Owsley Foundation grant recipients must attend an accredited college or university in Texas.

The key issues

Response to questionnaire centers on two main issues

By DR. ALAN THOMPSON
Typewriting Contest Director

Discussions with sponsors of typewriting contestants attending the 1984 State Meet led to the development of a questionnaire designed to gather opinions from sponsors who have brought typewriting contestants to the State Meet in recent years. While only 33 questionnaires were completed and returned, the responses were helpful with regard to administering district, regional, and state contests.

The questionnaire contained 15 questions with an opportunity for respondents to make comments. Some of the more important responses will be discussed in this article.

While several sponsors said that the contests place too much emphasis on accuracy, in general respondents rejected this notion by more than a five to one margin. By a 29 to 3 count, they voted against permitting students to use correcting devices on their typewriters during contests. By a vote of 18 to 13, sponsors rejected the suggestion that students be allowed to type each line exactly as it appears in the test copy.

By a four to one count the sponsors said that students who have had up to two semesters of typewriting instruction in the seventh or eighth grades should not be allowed to participate in the UIL typewriting contests as beginners. They also noted a 25 to 7 preference for the addition of a second contest open to all high school students regardless of their typing instruction or experience.

Twenty-eight sponsors noted that they did not find the rules for the typewriting contest difficult to read and understand, while three did. Eighteen respondents indicated that they had no problems in reaching agreement on marking and scoring the test papers on any of the three contest levels, while five respondents said that they had problems in reaching agreement on grading the tests.

The responses to two questions which dealt with the use of electronic typewriters seem to grow in importance as time goes on. Five respondents favored allowing electronic typewriters to be used in the contests, while 21 said that electronic typewriters should not be allowed. Seven respondents took no definite position on this question. Twenty-six of 31 respondents indicated that their students did not have access to an electronic typewriter on a regular basis.

The primary conclusion reached from a study of the survey results was that the UIL typewriting contest will be continued in the same basic format in the near future. The two big issues were the use of electronic typewriters and the creation of a second contest for students who are not eligible to compete in the existing contest. Since the UIL has instituted a five-year moratorium on adding new contests, the addition of a second typewriting contest is unlikely. The use of electronic typewriters in UIL contests will probably become a reality when/if most schools and offices have made the transition from electric to electronic typewriters.

These are the 'good ole days' in sports

The following items are taken from the UIL's 50th Anniversary materials. As the League observes its 75th Anniversary amid educational reform and rapid societal change, school administrators point with pride to a strong educational athletic program for all students — girls as well as boys.

Good Old Days?

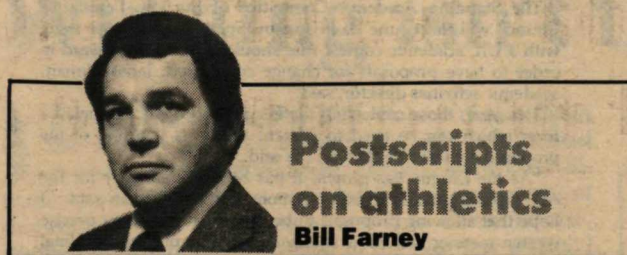
We hear a lot about the good old days in education. The League often hears about the good old days in high school athletics and how much better they were than today. Let's list what was happening in 1910 and compare with today. Any fair-minded reader will then agree that we have come a long way (and for the better) in high school athletics.

1. In 1910 the athletic coach was usually an outsider, or at best a teacher with no athletic background. Today, a coach must be a full-time employee of the school and well-versed in the sport.

2. Unauthorized, self-appointed outsiders financed the team and entrenched on the coach's prerogatives. Today the control of athletics must be in the hands of the superintendent of schools and financed by the school.

3. Practice periods were too long and consisted mostly of scrimmages. Today a better trained coach plans his work in such a way as to avoid excessively long scrimmages and practice periods.

4. Many coaches thought that loud talk, rough action, tobacco chewing and profanity were a part of the program. Today, students play under coaches who realize



**Postscripts
on athletics**
Bill Farney

that athletics are a part of our educational program and as a result such practice cannot be condoned.

5. Athletic equipment was inadequate and the players bought their own. Today, the school furnishes most equipment and it is all designed to protect the players.

6. No physical examination was required. Today, all students reporting for athletics must have a physical examination, and 90 percent of the schools provide an athletic insurance policy for them.

7. Few if any eligibility rules existed, and often men who never darkened the door of the school played. Records show even that coaches played. Today, adequate eligibility rules insure only bonafide high school students participate.

8. There were few showers, lockers and dressing rooms, and fewer adequate playing fields. Today, practically all schools have well-lighted playing fields, equipped with dressing rooms, lockers and showers.

9. It was difficult to secure adequate officiating. Today, we have the best officials in the history of athletics. They are well-trained, capable and honest.

10. The coach was not trained in his profession. Today, all coaches have college degrees, and are well-grounded in psychology, health, first-aid, ethics and sports techniques.

11. The athletic squads were too small. Today, the squads are large and well-balanced. More boys are given opportunities to participate in this fine school program.

12. All schools participated in one conference regardless of size. Today the League has five conferences and schools are assigned to conferences according to their enrollment, thereby opening more equal competition.

These are a few of the differences between high school athletics in 1910 and today. True, there is yet much progress to be made. But in all fairness, who really wants to go back to the "good old days?" It is fine to reminisce and recall the early days of high school athletics in Texas, but only an extreme, blind sentimentalist would insist that we return.

This brief review indicates only a small part of the progress made in secondary athletic program during the first 50 years of your University Interscholastic League. We hope that the progress of the past will be a stimulus for the future, and that by 2000 A.D. there will exist in Texas a truly 100 percent educational athletic program.

Our 75th Anniversary theme: Better than yesterday, worse than tomorrow.

'Sacred cows' attacked as standards relaxed

Social changes affect UIL

Continued from page 7

had to add a conference for the 5A girls and, feeling pressure from Title IX, I'm sure a lot of the 5A schools decided to add girls basketball."

Throughout the 1960s and into the 1970s, the girls' program grew dramatically, creating a need for expanded opportunities. In 1967, volleyball began playing toward a state championship. In 1970, girls' swimming was added. Two years later, the League held the first girls' state track and field meet, followed a year later with the first girls' state golf tournament.

Today, girls have a matching program for every boys' sport.

Of course, the women's movement of the Sixties and Seventies was but part of a greater liberalization of society. Try as they might, public schools could not escape the effects of the sudden relaxation of standards in society.

"In the 1960s, Texas was still a rural state, by and large," Williams said. "In the early 70s, there were a lot of people moving in from the Northeast and upper Midwest, and we had the transfer rule back then.

"A lot of these people moving in couldn't understand why their kids were ineligible. Fortunately, we were not sued but we did have a lot of problems. These people didn't understand the importance that Texans had attached to football, for example, and we tried to cite cases showing how, when the transfer rule was first adopted, it was absolutely necessary. We had to point out that, in order to judge a rule's value, you must look at it in context of the time it was adopted."

The League was not to escape litigation for long. The overall relaxation of standards on the local level laid the groundwork for a broad-based attack on the statewide institutions — such as the UIL.

"I'll never forget when the League was forced to change its regulations regarding participation by the special education kids," Marshall said. "We had always

believed that students must be among the top scholastically in order to participate. But gradually, the standards became so watered down that if you went to school, then you were eligible to participate."

As local dress behavior and attendance codes suffered legal assaults, high schools began taking on a collegiate atmosphere. It was a merely a matter of time before the "sacred cows" came under attack as well.

"Extracurricular activities — athletics in particular — were the old sacred cows," Marshall said. "They were the last institution to be hit by litigation. Until 1978, the League had won virtually all of the lawsuits brought against it because judges weighed the rights of the individual against the rights of the community and ruled that our regulations were rational and necessary."

But with a single case, the gates came crashing down. The lawsuit involved a Houston girl who wanted to play on the boys' baseball team. The League rules prohibited girls from participating on boys' teams — and vice versa — and a suit was filed. The League lost in federal court and suddenly, "the old authority figure UIL got whipped and people began standing in line, waiting to take their shots," Marshall said.

Between 1978 and 1983, the League spent as much time testifying in court as it did organizing and administering contests.

It became almost understood that the League would lose in the district courts and win on appeal — at least on the federal level. Eventually, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans stated, in so many words, that don't bother to sue because "we're going to let the schools run their activities."

Not surprisingly, the litigation arena turned to the state district courts, where judges are elected locally. "Any time we went into a local court, we knew we were in trouble," Marshall said. On occasion, it seemed as if entire programs might be shut down due to temporary injunctions or restraining orders. The pinnacle of the

confusion came in November, 1984 when in a single case, judges in Austin, Bay City and Georgetown issued conflicting injunctions, almost forcing the League to cancel the Conference 4A football playoffs.

Marshall said the days of rapid-fire litigation are numbered. "We've been helped by the 'back-to-basics' reform movement," he said. "I think we're going to see fewer lawsuits, partly because we've relaxed a number of rules, partly because the League now has a waiver process, and partly because other agencies — the Texas Education Agency and the Legislature — are enforcing rules such as academic requirements that we once enforced."

In the years ahead, the League will continue to evolve from a "control agency" to a "service organization," Marshall said. "We operated for so many years as a agency to control activities," he said. "We did not provide a tremendous number of services. We just oversaw the activities. Slowly, the Legislature and others reached the point that they just couldn't accept an organization of this nature. But that's the way the League operated. If it had been a high-rolling, promotional association, the school people probably would have done away with it and gone somewhere else."

But in the age of mass marketing, Marshall said he and others realized that the UIL could no longer remain the aloof, iron-fisted organization it was portrayed to be in countless newspaper editorials and in closing attorney arguments. "We realize that we need to rely more on positive public relations than we did in the past," Marshall said. "Now we spend more time in three weeks explaining to school board members, administrators, and parents groups than we used to do all year long."

"Some of the most productive work I've done is talking to school boards," he added. "They understood because they have to set rules and regulations of their own. When we sit down and explain why this rule exists or why we put this school in this region, they understand."

"We have the finest, most comprehensive extracurricular activities association in the nation. It's the result of a dedicated effort by school people, the University of Texas and many, many extremely-committed individuals. I think people are again realizing what a tremendous program the UIL really is."

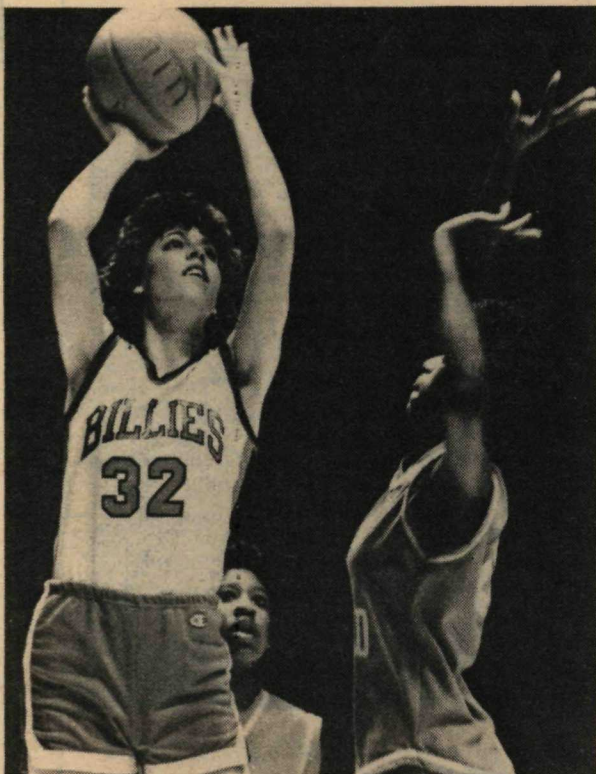


Photo by CHRIS SEKIN

LISA KNOPP of Fredericksburg scores two of her eight points in the Billies' 56-32 loss to eventual Conference 4A state champs Waco Richfield.

Error found, corrected for state golf tournament

The tentative schedule for the 75th anniversary State Meet contained incorrect information relative to golf and should be disregarded. The correct schedule is as follows:

Wednesday, May 8 — 8 p.m.: Coaches meeting, all conferences at Villa Capri Motel meeting room.

Thursday, May 9 — 7:30 a.m.: First round, Conferences 5A and 4A at Morris Williams Golf Course; Conference A and 2A at Lions Municipal Golf Course. Tee off for Conference 3A is 8 a.m. at Riverside Golf Course.

Friday, May 10 — 7:30 a.m.: Second round, Conference 5A and 4A at Morris Williams; Conference A and 2A at Lions Municipal. Tee off for Conference 3A, second round, is 8 a.m. at Riverside.

State meet golf/track practice restrictions set

Traditionally schools have been permitted to arrive in Austin and schedule workouts in golf, tennis, track and field prior to State Meet activities in May. Although practice was not required in the past, most school coaches felt at a disadvantage if they did not arrive with their team members at least one day in advance to the event to become "acquainted" with facilities, etc.

In an effort to equalize conditions for all participants at every distance from Austin, no workouts of any kind will be scheduled on UIL state meet "grounds". The track will be closed on the normal Thursday workout schedule except to UT runners and field participants. No courts being used for the UIL Tennis Tournament will be available before the tournament starts on Friday. Individual golf courses may permit players to walk courses or play practice rounds if no loss of school time results and courses are open.

Also, the Spring Meet Handbook incorrectly lists the price for track/field tickets as \$2 for students and \$3 for adults. Due to increased costs and to the consolidation of boys' and girls' meets, the prices have been increased to \$3 for students and \$4 for adults per session.

Coaches urged to study list of pending rule changes

Schools will find a good bit of information being received these next few months explaining many changes for the 1985-86 school year. Although some amendments are pending State Board of Education approval next month, please note and make plans to alter programs if needed.

For summer basketball participants, there is no longer a 2-game-a-week restriction for leagues. Players may now participate in 20 games to include tournament games from June 1 through July 31.

A student's eligibility will begin with the initial enrollment in the ninth grade beginning in 1985-86 school year. Now students may participate in League contests over a period of four consecutive calendar years after the student first enrolls in the ninth grade. Unless a student is held back in seventh or eighth grade for athletic purposes, there will be no loss of eligibility during the junior and/or senior year for students retained in these early grades. This will permit students next year, who were held back in the eighth grade five years ago, to participate as seniors during the 1985-86 school year, as there was no "grandfather clause" attached to this constitutional change.

In golf, several changes will be made for the 1985-86 school year. A player disqualified for a technical violation will only be disqualified for the 18-hole round in which the infraction occurred. District tournaments shall be 18-hole tournaments unless a majority of the District Executive Committee determines otherwise. A new rule will also permit a player to hit his/her next shot from a designated drop area between the hazard and the green if permitted by the tournament director when a player hits two consecutive shots into a hazard. This should speed up play!

Swimming coaches will find a new qualifying system and regional setup next fall. New alignments will be sent to schools in early June. Eight regions will qualify the best swimmer in each event, with the next eight swimming with best times also qualifying to the state meet. (No more than four total being able to advance to the State Meet from one region.) In diving, two divers will advance from each region.

In team sports, a new tournament rule should provide flexibility to those schools wanting to eliminate loss of school time and reduce travel by having round robin tournaments (limited to four teams) and pool tournaments (limited to eight teams). Other tournaments (no size limit) may still be held with previous restrictions on mandating consecutive days and using one site or adjoining sites. Guidelines on round robin tournaments and pool tournaments will be sent from the office and included in all manuals.

The dates for the Holiday (Christmas) restriction for the 1985-86 school year may be chosen from the following options: Dec. 21-25, 22-26, 23-27. The five days must be consecutive and the entire school team must use the same five days. (Example: all levels of Boys basketball must use the same five days — Sophomore, JV and Varsity).

Additional restrictions will be placed on players misconduct in soccer. A new point system will be enforced. Schools will be sent instructions on notification procedures for yellow cards (three players will sit out the next contest) and red cards (one — one game suspension and two — two game suspension).

In an effort to reduce problems with coaches being unfamiliar with new rule changes in each sport, all football, volleyball, basketball and baseball head coaches will be asked to attend an area SOA meeting. Attendance cards will be issued at these meetings. SOA chapters will notify coaches regarding early rule meeting dates. You may request that an available member come to your school and



Sports notebook
Susan Zinn

do a clinic for your staff. Cards may be issued at these clinics. Soccer coaches will be asked to attend an area TISO meeting as well. Changes in the varsity official fee schedule will be published in manuals and in the *Constitution and Contest Rules*.

Beginning next year, even though Previous Athletic Participation forms will be required for all students who represented another school the previous year in the sport they intend to play on the varsity level at your school, these will only have to be sent back for signatures from the previous school for students who went to a school in Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana or Mexico last year. Also — parents may sign these forms in front of the school administrators or a notary public.

More current enrollment figures for purposes of reclassification will be used for the 1986-1987 assignments. Fall figures for 1986 will be requested in October. The League office will announce the realignment in February and finalization of the assignments will occur by March 1 at which time schools may set up schedules and contract officials for the 1986-87 and 1987-88 school years. A penalty will be assessed to schools or districts that set schedules prior to the finalization of all appeals (March 1).

AAAA and AAAAA schools will now have to mutually agree to play two-out-of-three games in the baseball playoffs. Otherwise a single elimination game will decide the fate of the baseball schools in those conferences as has been done in the other conferences for several years.

The athletic code will state that it is unethical to force athletes to specialize or restrict participation in other sports. Athletes should be permitted to develop in several areas of interest if so desired.

Cross Country districts (AAAA) with 12 or more teams will be divided into two districts according to football zones. There will be no change in the hurdle event for girls — 100 meters at 30 inches. Beginning next year, this event will not be considered for record purposes at the National Federation level.

Makeups for regional and state contests due to weather or some other hazard may be permitted on Sunday afternoons providing the U.I.L. staff approves as well as approval being obtained from all schools participating in the activity.

University Interscholastic League recruiting rules will become more consistent with NCAA rules allowing all five paid visits after the season of the sport. Exception: Basketball players may take paid visits before November 1 and then after the season and spring sport athletes may take paid visits before March 1 and then after the season. A permit signed by the parent, principal and inseason varsity coach will be required for all paid visits. No loss of school time can result from paid visits. On self financed visits, athletes may be admitted through a pass gate — no tickets can be given to the athlete.

With these and other minor changes, a wise administrator and coach would take the time to carefully read all sections of the *Constitution and Contest Rules* when it arrives in August as well as to digest information in coaches and administrators manuals. PLEASE!!!!

March, 1985

The Leaguer
USPS 267-840

The Champions

Girls' basketball
A — Nazareth
2A — Troy
3A — Vernon
4A — Waco Richfield
5A — South Oak Cliff
Boys' basketball
A — LaPoynor
2A — Grapeland
3A — Sweeny
4A — Bay City
5A — Houston Madison

Boys' All-tournament

Conference A — Kerrie Pettie, LaPoynor; Curtis Steger, LaPoynor; Ricky Backus, Nazareth; Chris Gerber, Nazareth; Walter Martin, Snook.

Conference 2A — Tony Jones, Grapeland; Keith Hawkins, Morton; Todd Lisenbe, Temple Academy; Joe Brown, Pilot Point; Jerry Joyce, Morton.

Conference 3A — Ricky Banks, Brownsboro; Kent Baugh, Sweeny; Terry Bailey, Seminole; Bennett Fields, Sweeny; Donald Lemon, Sweeny.

Conference 4A — LaBradford Smith, Bay City; Hart Lee Dykes, Bay City; Jerry Mason, Lamesa; Chris Mason, Lamesa; John Tension, Seagoville.

Conference 5A — Sean Gay, Houston Madison; Rod Jacques, Conroe; Ivan Jones, Houston Madison; Gerry McGee, Houston Madison; Maurice Wright, Conroe.

Girls' All-tournament

Conference A — Leona Gerber, Nazareth; Ramona Heiman, Nazareth; Nadine Tieman, Priddy; Connie Cole, Snook; Kelly Schilling, Nazareth.

Conference 2A — Jeannie Conde, Troy; Dana Hargrove, Troy; Melissa Luckey, Troy; Johnnia Harrell, Abernathy; Phoebe Dunn, Abernathy.

Conference 3A — Bernice Dorsey, Sweeny; Connie Mack, Sweeny; Tany Waggoner, Vernon; Stacie Scott, Vernon; Julie Few, Midlothian.

Conference 4A — Maggie Davis, Waco Richfield; Martha Estelle, Waco Richfield; Dorothy Walters, Waco Richfield; Cheryl Watson, Sweetwater; Teresa Wyatt, Livingston.

Conference 5A — Rhonda Buggs, Dallas South Oak Cliff; Chandra Duke, SOC; Sandra Hays, SOC; Tongela Foster, Houston Yates; Karen Gaskin, Victoria.

Soccer

Semifinals

Klein Oak def. Duncanville, 2-1
Richardson def. SA Jefferson, 8-1

Finals
Richardson def. Klein Oak, 3-2

Semifinals
Richardson def. Klein Forest, 2-1
Duncanville def. SA Roosevelt, 2-0

Finals
Richardson def. Duncanville, 2-0

Team tennis

Round One

Westlake def. Port Lavaca Calhoun, 10-1
SA Alamo Hgts. def. Lancaster, 10-4

Round two
Westlake def. Alamo Hgts., 14-4
Lancaster def. Calhoun, 11-7

Swimming

Boys'

1. Richardson Pearce
2. Klein Oak
3. Houston Memorial
4. Cypress Creek
5. San Antonio Marshall

Girls'

1. San Antonio Clark
2. Plano
3. Cypress Creek
4. (tie) Clear Lake
Duncanville



Top Texas Newspaper Panther Prints Duncanville High School

PRINTS EXTRA



Oliverio attends convention



PRINTS



Top Texas Yearbook El Paisano Austin Westlake HS



Max R. Haddick
'Teacher of the Year'
Sherri Taylor
Irving High School

Edith Fox King Awards

Joycelyn Hepburn, Junction
Kay Karkoska, Mount Pleasant
Carol Narsutis, Denton
Sarah Scott, Richardson
Lucella Whatley, San Antonio Lee
Joyce White, Granger

ILPC officers

President — Nancy Pierre, DeSoto
Vice President — Marcus Andrews, Greenville
Secretary — Paula Long, Greenville
JH Vice President — Laura Ray, Canyon Vista

Tops in Division Yearbook

- JH — Falcon Cry, Fulmore (Austin)
Y-1 — Los Tejas, Overton
Y-2 — Golden Eagle, Junction
Y-3 — Bronco, Sonora
Y-4 — Mesa, Fredericksburg
Y-5 — El Paisano, Austin Westlake
Y-6 — The Lair, Irving
Y-7 — Marauder, North Garland

Newspaper

- P-1 — Broadcaster, Iraan
P-2 — Good Times Collection, Alvarado
P-3 — Comet, Fredericksburg
P-4 — Blue Beacon, Copperas Cove
P-5 — Southerner, Austin Travis
P-6 — Panther Prints, Duncanville
M-1 — Tiger's Tale, Groom
M-2 — The Lyncean, Winona
M-3 — Howl of the Hounds, Taft
M-4 — Palantir, Euless Trinity
LP — Upward Bound, Atlanta
Mag — Featherduster, Austin Westlake
JH/O — Wildcat Whispers, San Antonio Stevenson
JH/M — Falcon Cry, Austin Fulmore JH

Golden Quill

Yearbook
Redfish, Austwell-Tivoli
Flashlight, Abilene HS
Cotton Blossom, Temple
Wildcat, Dallas Lake Highlands

Newspaper
Clark Chronicles, San Antonio Clark
Tiger Rag, Irving
Shield, Austin McCallum
The Edition, Austin Anderson