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energy in seeing to it that the League rules are enforced in the interests of bona fide high-school boys.

THE League has been belabored by sports writers and fans on many occasions, although some sports writers seem to have grasped the big idea behind the football contest with remarkable clearness from the first, and these writers have done yeoman service during critical periods.

WHEN Interscholastic League football was really organized in 1921, it was not a high-school sport. Teams pretending to represent a high school often went on the field with half a dozen players in the line-up who were not even attending school.

AFTER the season was over, the state championship was fought out in the sporting pages of the newspapers. Sports writers developed great cleverness in manipulating comparative scores for their respective clients, the local fans.

BUT conditions went from bad to worse. It became apparent that if this fine sport was to be saved for high-school boys, it had to be organized and conducted in a decent manner.

THE contest was undertaken with the understanding that there should be eligibility rules and an enforcement machinery which should guarantee that this sport should be used for the exclusive use and behoof of bona fide high-school boys.

ANOTHER crisis came in 1925. It was found that the enforcement machinery could not stand the strain of genuine enforcement. The mere multiplication of eligibility cases made the task of deciding them too stupendous for any one committee.



By Miss Florence Lowe

THE following query came to the editor of this column:

Will you please tell me how a realistic piece of sculpture may be distinguished from a decorative one, also how to designate a portrait in sculpture? In our county contest pictures "The Horse and Rider" was listed portrait and decorative while the "Victory of Samothrace" is given as realistic.

I shall appreciate any help that you may be able to give me.

We replied, in substance, as follows:

In order to distinguish between Realistic and Decorative sculpture, we try to decide which of two purposes the artist had in mind when he produced the statue. If his purpose is to represent nature in every detail the result is usually Realistic.

We must bear in mind in attempting to classify any of these that we can consider outstanding qualities only, since all works of art will possess all qualities to some degree. This is a type of contest which requires individual judgment and not memory work.

Books and Magazines

Puro Mexicano, Texas Folk-Lore Publications—November XII, pp. 261. J. Frank Dobie, Editor. Austin, Texas. \$2.50.

READERS interested in the art of story-telling, Spanish teachers, and all lovers of folklore will find in the sixty-odd tales of this volume a veritable treasure-house of material.

There are animal tales, witch tales, fairy tales, rogue tales, and tall tales that would make Don Cachuabe (the Mexican Munchausen) himself jealous.

THE principal reasons for the recently adopted eighteen-year age rule are set forth in another column of this issue by Mr. Henderson, Athletic Director.

Seldom has the Texas Folk-Lore Society sponsored a volume so attractive in form and content. It would be no rash prophet who would predict that the present edition will soon be exhausted.

American Ballads and Folk Songs, by John A. Lomax and Alan Lomax.

The Macmillan Co. New York and Dallas, price \$5.

JOHN A. LOMAX needs no introduction to the tens of thousands of American readers and singers of folk songs, particularly of cowboy songs, for his Cowboy Songs and Frontiers Ballads has for more than a quarter century maintained itself as the standard collection of songs sung on range and trail.

The authors have sought to classify the songs and to represent all the native balladry and singing of America. Perhaps the best way to show the wide compass of this highly important work is to list the classes of songs.

It is always interesting to know the sources of songs, their history, so far as can be ascertained. A great many in this book are accompanied by notes of explanation; some readers will think that at least a bare statement as to where the song was procured should have been given concerning other songs.

Familiar Haunts: Fairy Tales Selected by Edward Diller Starbuck. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1930.

TEACHERS interested in the story-telling contest will find choice material for children between the ages of eight and twelve in the connection of tales listed above.

Told Under the Green Umbrella. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1934.

Story-telling material for the youngest children is to be found in abundance in this unusual volume of tales and legends chosen by the International Kindergarten Union.

A Manual of Speech Correction on the Contract Plan, by Ruth B. Manser, M.A., Prentice-Hall, Inc. New York, 1935. 333 pages. Price, \$1.60.

WE HAVE here a careful, scientific treatment of a problem which is forcing itself with greater and greater insistence upon the attention of speech teachers throughout the country both on college and high school levels, as well as in that vast field of adult education.

For one reason or another many people do not speak plainly. For one reason or another many people who speak plainly do not speak pleasantly.

So far the work is descriptive and diagnostic. At part III, the author begins with remedies, and for some reason rather obscure to the present writer, she calls the remedial exercises "Contracts." A rose by any other name would smell as sweet, and the defects listed would probably be as distressing if they were called "Torts."

The bibliography on pp. 225-26 is of amazing length. The present writer, although fairly familiar with literature in the speech field, confesses his surprise at the number and size of the volumes listed dealing with one phase or another of speech correction.

The College of Arts and Sciences, The University of Texas Bulletin No. 3510, March 8, 1935. Publications Office, University Station, Austin, Texas. 8 pages, free on request.

The Graduate School, The University of Texas Bulletin No. 3522, June 8, 1935. Publications Office, University Station, Austin, Texas. 8 pages, free on request.

These two short bulletins discuss the needs and purposes of the two divisions of the University respectively indicated by their titles. Either or both bulletins are distributed free on request.



THIS fall the Interscholastic League Press Conference opens its eighth year of service to sponsors and editors of Texas high school papers.

Summed up briefly, the services offered by the I.L.P.C. are as follows: (1) Mimeographed pamphlets dealing with various phases of high school journalism.

(2) Instruction and criticism offered through the "High School Press" column in the LEAGUER. (3) Information bureau for matters concerning high school journalism and school papers.

(4) Stimulating interest among staff members of papers published twice a month or more often by conducting a series of journalism contests for them and holding a state journalism contest.

(5) Stimulating interest among staff members of all papers by holding a state convention in Austin in the spring.

(6) Individual criticism of papers. Every year at the state convention a criticism of each paper is discussed with the staff members of the paper. In addition, from time to time throughout the year, the directors of the Conference mail out criticisms to members.

cism of each member paper during the year.

Getting Started This Fall Much of the success of a school paper depends upon getting a good start in the fall.

(1) Be sure to have a headline schedule prepared for your paper and have one copy of that schedule available for the printer and another hung up in the paper office for the use of headline writers.

(2) Prepare a list of all the teachers and administrative officials of the school and place after each name the person's title or what he teaches and his home room number.

(3) As soon as possible, canvass the teachers for the hour during which each prefers to be interviewed. Add this hour to the list mentioned in (2) and as far as possible assign reporters to interviews in accordance with this schedule.

(4) For the guidance of beginning reporters prepare poster boards containing example stories of the kind most commonly written for your paper. Thus when an inexperienced reporter prepares to write a story of a meeting, he may consult the bulletin board and read an example of a typical meeting story.

(5) Prepare a list of all buildings and special rooms within these buildings to which reporters may have to refer, all administrative offices, athletic fields, etc.

(6) Prepare a list of all student organizations within the school, listing also the name of the sponsor and perhaps the names of the officers.

(7) Prepare a list of all news sources within the school and make sure that these sources are covered regularly.

(8) Adopt and follow consistently a Style Sheet that sets forth principles in regard to the use of numbers, abbreviations, capitalization, use of titles, etc.

Agreement with the Printer

Possible misunderstandings with the printer may be avoided if the sponsor and editor make definite agreements with the printer before the year begins.

This happened in Connecticut. A five-year-old boy had a mongrel pup named Laddy to whom he was devoted.

To her surprise, the child was not greatly disturbed. He took it quite calmly. With some impatience, he finally slipped down from her knee and ran out to play in the yard.

"Darling, don't you remember? Mother told you that Laddy was dead."

"But I thought," he managed to choke between sobs, "I thought you said Laddy!"—By Sarah J. Ward, Condensed from Home (May '35).



