dislikes, all can split a team wide open—and often do. Keeping his men working together is often a coach's biggest problem.

"Co-education is a big draw-back as far as athletics are concerned. Girls are a distraction. No man can play good football with half his mind on next Saturday night's dance. The outstanding football schools, Notre Dame, Dartmouth, Harvard, Yale, Army, Navy, are all men's schools. There football is everybody's chief interest. In spite of the good old movie plot, I've never seen a single case of a girl 'inspiring' a man to great playing.

"In the individual player I would rate smartness as the most valuable asset, nerve next, and ability third. A coach can develop ability and build up nerve, but a dumb man is generally hopeless. Few men are actually yellow. Some who seem so just don't like the game. In a fight or say, mountain climbing, they might exhibit all the nerve in the world.

"Given a squad of smart, capable players, a good coaching staff, and an enthusiastic student body, almost any school can expect a winning team. But the number of unbeaten teams at a season's end is a good indication of just how rare that combination is."

* * *

Taking O. U. to the State (Continued from page 204)

academic degrees. They are business and professional people, company heads, club men and women, and others who are improving themselves in a definite manner.

"They are of the opinion that degrees are not the prime objective in education, and are either advancing work begun in undergraduate days, or delving into fields which they were forced to pass by."

Full time instructors, in charge of credit classes, are divided between Tulsa and Ponca City and Norman. Doctor Watters and Mrs Sara N. Donalson are instructors in accredited courses at Tulsa. Doctor Watters conducts classes in elementary accounting, principles of accounting, and business law. Mrs. Donalson teaches history and government.

At Ponca City, L. J. Siciar gives work in economics, accounting and merchandising. Dr. F. A. Balyeat, associate professor of education; Dr. John F. Bender, professor of educational psychology; and Oren Stigler, instructor in agriculture and school law, go out to state points each week to conduct work in their lines. The entire work is in charge of L. B. Fritts, director of extension classes.

Increased interest in the courses offered is the reason given by Doctor Watters for an expansion program planned for this year.

Other members of the Tulsa extension faculty include Vinson Lackey, advertising; E. A. Clark, accounting problems; Miss Mary Honk, current literature; H. R. Stuart, retail credit practice; E. M. Gallaher, public speaking; J. E. Musgrave, salesmanship; W. J. Vaught, corporation finance; T. W. Serviss, business psychology and business efficiency; A. C. Smith, English usage and news writing; and Miss Evelyn Nesbitt, secretary.

Belles lettres and bell ringers


In Oklahoma, where construction and maintenance of roads is a vital public question, Professor Wolfard's book should be of great value.

"Petroleum products in the form of road oils and asphalts have a distinct place in economic highway maintenance," he declares in his opening discussion. "This report is devoted to a discussion of the various methods of application and utilization of these materials in current highway practice."

"Oklahoma, holding first rank among all states of the Union in the production of petroleum and allied products, should be exemplary in the commercialization of this resource. Road builders may well consider the possible economies to be effected through a larger use of road oils and asphalts in the maintenance and reconstruction of many of our highways."

Oil treatment, he points out, is essentially a maintenance operation, and requires careful consideration of the road surface. The earth composing the earth surface should contain certain appreciable amount of sand or fine gravel. Heavy clays and loams are subject to excessive swelling and corresponding shrinking. Only asphaltic or mixed base oils should be used for road treatment purposes, he says.

Gravel roads treated with oil make for economy in preserving the surface.

"It would appear that cold rolled rock asphalt should prove to be of distinct value in state development of our highway system," Professor Wolfard points out. "There is a considerable mileage of gravel roads in Oklahoma on both state and county highway systems. When traffic increases to a point where maintenance of the untreated gravel surface becomes excessive, bituminous treatment should be initiated. Later, when traffic would appear to warrant a still further improvement of surface, a two-inch topping of cold rolled rock asphalt should yield an approximate high type of roadway at a moderate cost with very slight, if any loss in salvaging early stage development."

Numerous pertinent illustrations and details of specifications add to the value of this very thorough work. It should be studied by every one connected with highway laying and maintenance—to their profit.

* * *

Kiowa Indian Art


In the American Magazine of Art for December, 1929, it is an astounding thing to receive from France a publication dealing exclusively with the work of our American Indians. This work, assembled by Professor Jacobson, was shown at Prague at the time of the most recent International Congress on Art Education, and there, for the first time, came to the attention of Europeans, by whom it was hailed with enthusiasm.

The water colors reproduced are recent works by young Kiowas of today. Kiowas receiving good, often excellent, schooling—in some instances, university students. They are the works of pure Indians only one generation removed, as Professor Jacobson tells us, from the hunting grounds and the war-path, "the works of representatives of a race that the whites are sometimes pleased to call primitive."

The works reproduced in this book have been chosen from Professor Jacobson's own collection, which has been assembled within the last two years. When the artists were discovered they were doing manual labor and painting in their spare moments. The beneficence of an Oklahoman of Ponca City made it possible for them to devote their entire time to their art for six months of the past year.

Five artists are represented in the portfolio. There are still others producing in the same vein, and equally well. The subjects are figures—Kiowas in native dress as seen in the native dances or in their ceremonials. Similar work, and work of like merit, is being produced by the Indians of other tribes, notably the Pueblos in New Mexico. Primarily they are decorative. Ethnologically they are extremely significant, evidencing the persistence of nationalistic tendencies and ideals. Artistically they surpass much of the so-called "modern" and more sophis-
ticated art on which attention is being focussed today.

SITTING BULL

Writes Faith Hieronymous in her "Under the Reading Lamp" column in the Sunday Tulsa World of January 12:

"Stanley Vestal, in his 'Book I'd like to Have Written' on this page several weeks ago said he'd like to see a universal cookbook written. Whether or not his wish is about to be granted is for Mr Vestal to say after he has seen the new book, but Covic-Friede is announcing for spring publication (in January) The Gormet's Almanac by Allan Ross McDougal.

"Mr Vestal, by the way, is working hard upon his life of Sitting Bull, a biography to be published by Houghton-Mifflin. A vast amount of research work has been done for this biography by Mr Vestal; he has traveled to various places in which first-hand information of the famous Indian is to be had and he has yet more journeys to make before he is satisfied with his material. Much of it which he had gained from authentic records does not coincide with the bulk of printed records about his subject; the new biography will stand as the true story of a man whose actual character seems to be little known."

Miss Hieronymous, in the same column, makes note about an interesting Sooner editor, Mr Lee Harkins, ex '23, of Tulsa. "The American Indian," the magazine edited by Mr Harkins, writes Miss Hieronymous, "does more than fulfill its immediate mission as indicated by its title; contribution of permanent value to literature of the southwest is frequently made in its pages.

DR. EDWARD EVERETT DALE, '11 arts-sc., whose The Range Cattle Industry will be published shortly by the University of Oklahoma Press, is author of an article, "The Romance of the Range" in The Cattleman for November, 1929. His remarks about cowboys in particular are worthy of quotation:

As for the cowboy, that most picturesque figure among all the children of the Great West, voluminous treatment at the hands of writers. Yet it must be admitted that much which has been written about the cowboy is untrue. He is sometimes pictured as a sort of modern Sir Galahad, a knight without a stain and a champion without reproach, who rode about slaying villains and rescuing damsels in distress. By other he is described as a rough, wild and lawless creature, crude and uncouth in speech and manner. Both views are equally distorted and incorrect.

"Just folk," remarked an old cowboy, "just common every day bow-legged humans! That's cowpunchers."

The description fits. The cowboy was after all not unlike any other young man who lived in the open, an active and at times a somewhat hard and adventurous life. For while his work brought long periods of comparative ease and leisure, it also brought periods of terrific exertion, of hardship and privation, of exposure to cold and rain and "the bright face of danger." Such being the case he learned to take life as it came. Complaints could not change conditions, so why complain? Unconsciously he became a philosopher.

The first edition of Stanley Vestal's Dobe Walls was sold out shortly after it was announced for publication. This was the same case with Mr Vestal's Kit Carson. No publisher's report has been made on Mrs Isabel Campbell's Jack Sprat (published at $2 by Coward-McCann, New York). The novel has received widespread praise for its treatment of domestic life. Houghton-Mifflin is publisher for Kit Carson ($3.50) and Dobe Walls ($2.50).

Howard Odum of the University of North Carolina, has joined the distinguished group of advisory editors of Folk-Say, edited by B. A. Botkin of the University English faculty. The second annual Folk-Say will bear the imprint of the University of Oklahoma Press, will be cloth bound and will be issued late in May.

Perhaps the greatest recognition thus far accorded to Books Abroad, the quarterly review of foreign literature edited by Dr. Roy Temple House, came when M. Daniel Mornet, one of the most distinguished French critics, accepted the position of an advisory editor. Books Abroad, published heretofore as a one-column magazine, appeared in January as a two column magazine, and will contain much more matter than the smaller format allowed.

Dean Roy Gittinger's History of Oklahoma, which was sold out some time ago, will be re-issued by the University of California Press this year, Doctor Gittinger was recently notified.

"The Three Magi," a poem by Dr. Roy Temple House, head of the department of modern languages, was used by the National Council for Prevention of War as one of the poems for its Christmas cards. Other selections on the council's Christmas cards were by Samuel Taylor Coleridge, William Cullen Bryant and James Russell Lowell.

Dr. Temple E. Allison, '18, is chairman of the English department of San Bernardino Junior College at San Bernardino, California, and is publishing this winter a modern version of Saint George and the Dragon. Doctor Allison spent his summer engaged in research work at the Huntington Library, San Marino, California, for the new Dictionary of Early Modern English.