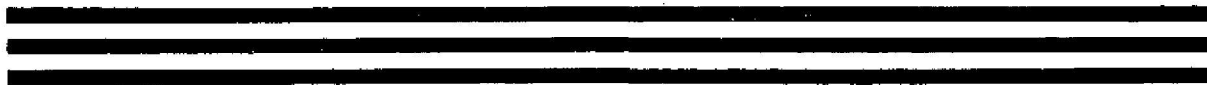
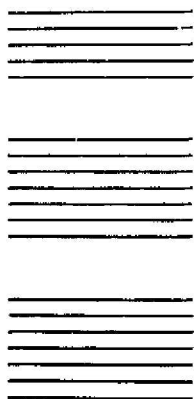
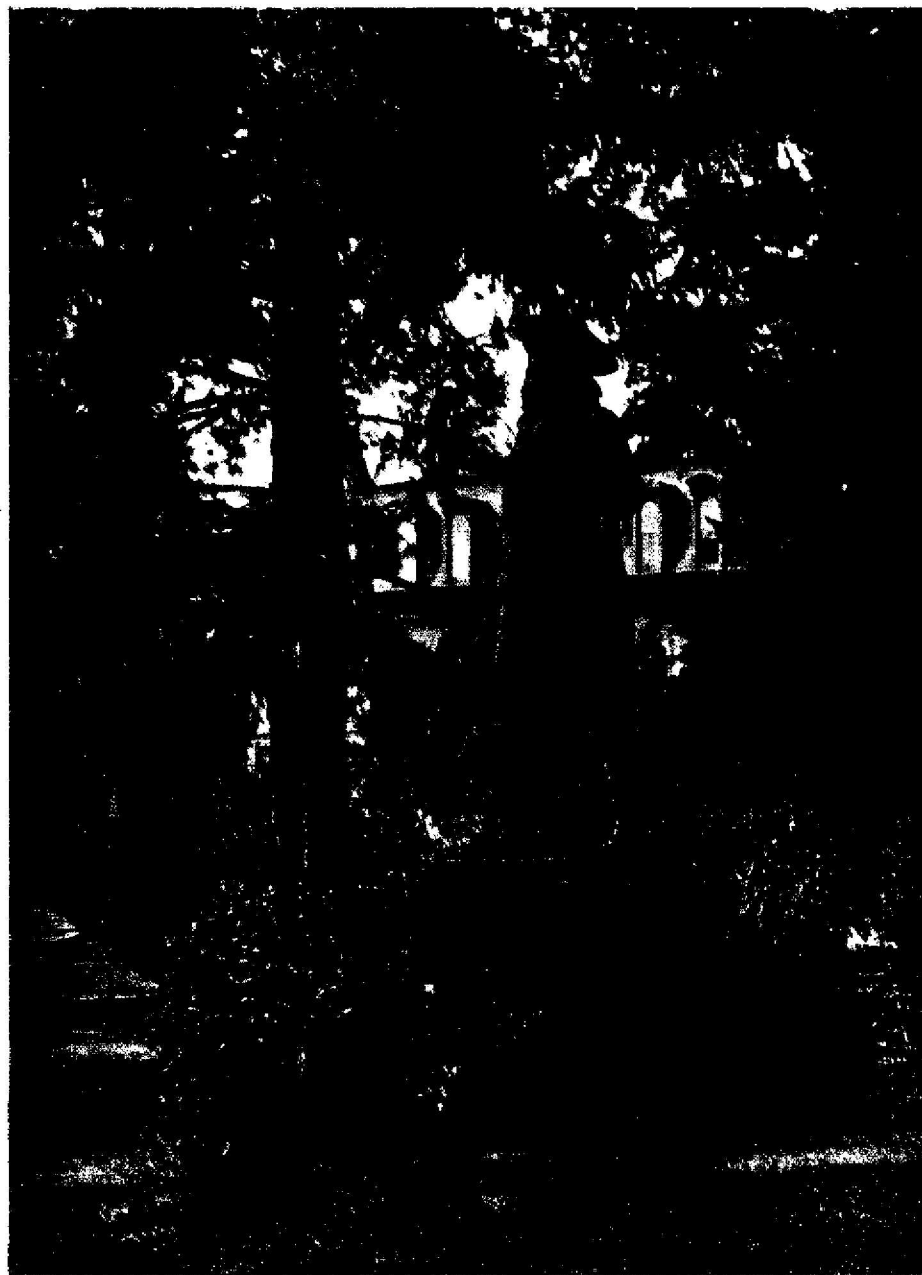
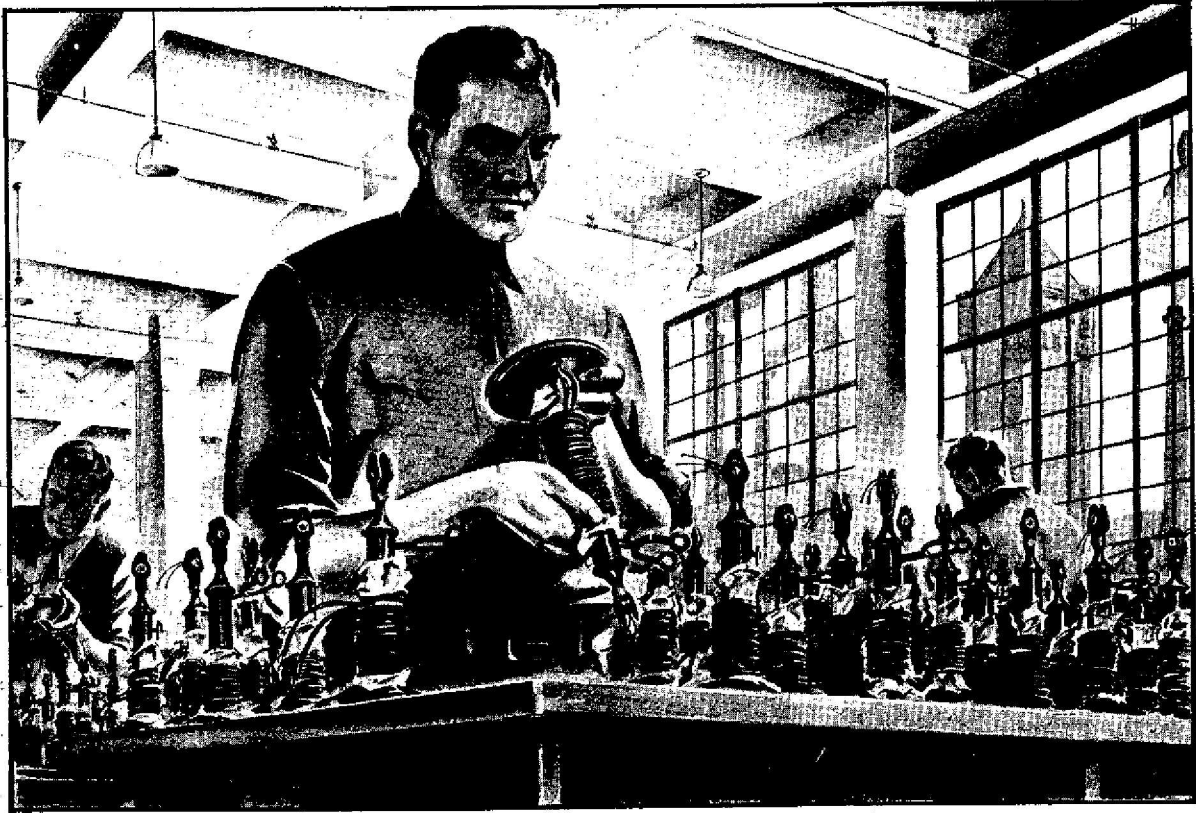


OLD OREGON



VOL. XII, NO. 6
MARCH, 1930



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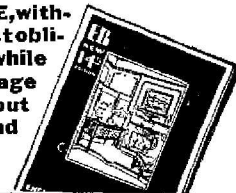
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THE FAMILY MAIL

March 1, 1930

Dear Editor:

Enclosed is my card of information for the Alumni Directory which I shall be most happy to receive. I wish to correct my occupation—I am on the secretarial force of the Encyclopaedia of Social Science, Columbia University.

The Encyclopaedia is being compiled by some of Columbia's people under the editorship of Dr. Edwin R. Seligman, with contributions of all the world's best scholars. Fifteen volumes are to be published, and we are at present working on the second one. The work is very interesting and I feel it a privilege to be a part of this important publication.

OLD OREGON is always a joy. There is quite a large Oregon delegation on the Columbia campus and my copy has many readers.

Sincerely yours,
Ethelinda French, '29,
 509 West 121st Street,
 New York City, N. Y.

I have never received a B.A. diploma, but the M.A. diploma as above described.

My recollection is that the degree of M.A. was conferred upon the members of my class in 1896, but I may be mistaken about the date. My diploma dates from 1893 but that was an error.

Yours truly,
Carey F. Martin, '93,
 Suite 413 Masonic Building,
 Salem, Oregon.

February 1, 1930

Dear Editor:

I have been here in Minneapolis for a week or two on legal business and while here have been interested in reading what the local papers have to say of Dr. Clarence Spears, our new Coach. I thought you might be interested* to know how much Dr. Spears is thought of out here.

Oregon did a great piece of work in getting Dr. Spears. There is no better coach in America.

Best regards,
Clarence M. Eubanks, '11,
 One Fifth Avenue,
 New York, N. Y.

* Editor's Note—Mr. Eubanks inclosed clippings from the "Minneapolis Tribune," the "Minneapolis Star," and the "St. Paul Dispatch." The clippings proved conclusively that Dr. Spears was "not without honor" in Minnesota.

March 6, 1930

Dear Editor:

No doubt you have caught this error yourself before this time, but we noted that your February issue carries the date February, 1929, on the cover, although it is dated correctly on inside pages.

Very truly yours,
F. C. Fisbeck,
 Littell-Murray-Barnhill, Inc.,
 College Publishers' Representatives,
 40 East 34th Street, New York City.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Yes, the error was caught after the damage was done. To OLD OREGON proof-readers a reprimand for carelessness.

January 29, 1930

Dear Editor:

In 1893 the diplomas issued to members of the graduating class were elaborate affairs written in Latin. The diplomas had been printed leaving a space on each one for filling in with pen and ink, and these diplomas with a list of the graduating class were sent off to Portland to a master penman to fill in the names of the graduating class. In some unaccountable manner a few diplomas for M.A. degrees got mixed with the other blanks. The names were all filled in properly and the class was graduated in due form and all were awarded degree of B.A. Later on I read my diploma or translated it, and discovered to my astonishment that I had been awarded the degree of M.A., in place of B.A. We then compared diplomas and ascertained that three members of the class had been thus signally honored. We reported to the management of the University the error and were advised to keep our diplomas, and upon attainment of a master's degree we would not require any further diploma. This we did so that

March 8, 1930

Dear Editor:

I am enclosing my check for two dollars for my OLD OREGON dues.

The two magazines I read thoroughly are OLD OREGON and "Time" and in many ways I associate them, especially since both tell me what I want to know. Never missing a single letter in the correspondence section of each, I receive much amusement from the criticisms; in fact, as much as I get from the jokes of any magazine. Realizing, of course, that thus far the perfect thing has not yet come into being and that a mouse can gnaw the tunic of a king.

I never fail to look over any alumni magazine that I chance to see and I have seen many, however, I believe OLD OREGON far superior to the majority and equal to all.

Oregon and OLD OREGON forever,
Arthur Vandervert, M.D. ex-'21,
 Allock, Kentucky.

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OLD OREGON

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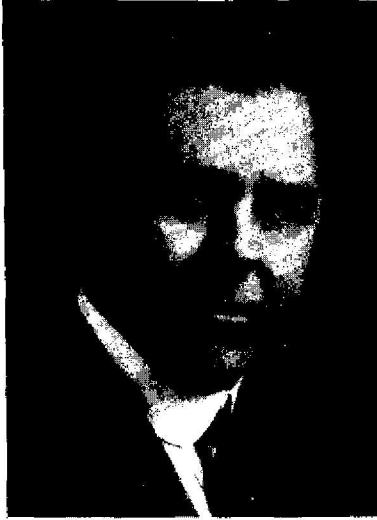
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*Representative of the Alumni
Convention.*



CARL E. NELSON, *VICE-PRESIDENT*



THE four officers of the Alumni Association, who started on their two-year term of office January of this year, need no introduction to alumni. Mr. Angell, prominent lawyer in Portland, served the state in the capacity of representative in the 1929 legislature.

Mae D. Kinsey teaches in the Eugene High School. Her popularity among Oregon alumni was attested by the large number of votes she polled in the world-wide alumni election. She led all candidates.

Carl E. Nelson of Salem has made a mark in the business world although he was graduated only eleven years ago. At present he is a dealer in Oregon Municipal Bonds and manager of the Clifford W. Brown wool and mohair business.

Dr. Edwin R. Durno, physician and surgeon is practicing in Medford. On the campus he made a brilliant record as one of Oregon's famous basketball lettermen. He received his M. D. degree from the Harvard Medical School.

♦ ♦ ♦ OLD OREGON ♦ ♦ ♦



The University's Forward Movement Described by President Hall ♦ ♦ ♦

Editor's Note: President Hall, in his annual report to the Board of Higher Education, tendered January 11, covered in absorbingly readable style pretty much the whole ground of the University's status, activities, and progress as he sees them at present. There is so much interest in the various phases of his report that OLD OREGON presents in this issue a condensation of the 40,000-word document. In condensation an eye has been kept on the news interest of the various parts of the report; this, naturally, has resulted in less space being given to some of the more important matters which have received greater recent publicity.

THE FIRST important task I undertook upon assuming my duties was the appointment of two committees which, in my judgment, had a fundamental function to perform in guiding and directing the educational policy of the University. The first of these committees was the committee on personnel work. I appointed this committee with high hopes that it could accomplish much in remedying some of the existing difficulties in the theory and practice of higher education. You will find a statement of my general policy in the following words taken from my inaugural address:

"One of the outstanding difficulties is found in the mass production. This has been largely the result of the overcrowding of institutions without adequate financial support. It has been partly due to a lack of definite objectives and ideals toward which educational progress could be directed. The evils of mass production are obvious. All students are treated alike. No allowance is made for individual differences. The standards of advancement and promotion are the same for the bright as they are for the dull. These standards are generally sufficiently low to allow the average student, with reasonable effort, to receive the expected advancement. This means that the student with unusual ability does not have a job adequate to his needs. He becomes a loafer. Students with only half a job generally do work much inferior to that done when they are fully occupied. The result is that such students who perhaps have a spark of genius, do not find in their university requirements a task that challenges and stimulates. Potential genius remains unknown, while the best students are demoralized by habits of indolence and indifference.

"On the other hand, there are those who have peculiar difficulties that make even the normal task oppressive until the difficulties have been met and solved. Instead of seeking out these students and applying corrective training, they are subjected to the same standardized treatment and are frequently discouraged or overworked.

"Modern learning has made available a possible remedy for these ills. By mental tests and measurements and professional diagnosis we are learning to determine the peculiar aptitudes and special needs of the individual. By a process

of corrective training we are overcoming difficulties and increasing the accomplishments of the backward. By determining the man with unusual facilities and creating a special task worthy of his abilities we are developing, rather than demoralizing, our natural leaders. Already in this institution some departments are developing honor courses and providing creative work to fill this pressing need. But such a program meets with opposition. We are told that all men are created equal; that all students who attend the University are entitled to identical treatment. The most unfair thing we can do to these students is to give them the same treatment and subject them to the same standards. It was Plato who declared that there can be no greater inequality than the equal treatment of unequals. When a man comes to the University we give him a physical examination. If we find that he has a weak back, we prescribe a course of corrective exercise. No one objects; no one claims that he is entitled to the same exercise as the other men. So the development and application of mental tests to determine the peculiar problems of the individual is not for the purpose of placing a stamp of superiority or of inferiority upon the student. It is merely a question of mental diagnosis. It is for the purpose of ascertaining his particular individual need, and enabling the University to give him the corrective training that his condition may require.

"The development and application of these tests and measurements require great individual attention and a larger teaching staff, but it is difficult to find a better way in which the public funds can be invested than in making education fit the peculiar needs of the individual student. The greatest waste in America is the waste of man power. One of the greatest tragedies of life is to find an individual working at a task for which he is not prepared, or who is physically or mentally unfit. More attention to individual differences and to corrective educational efforts will go far in eliminating this tragic human waste and in enabling education to fulfill its high ideals."

The committee at once set itself to the task of working out the problems that were involved. It required a long and continuous effort before concrete constructive proposals began to take shape in the minds of the committee and the faculty that it represented. The final constructive accomplishment and the program that was evolved is set forth in my report to the Regents, of June 8, 1929. Permit me to quote at length from this report.

" . . . the first committee I appointed after coming to the University was the committee on personnel work, which was to provide the basis of the new advisory system. I did not want an advisory system that represented nothing but common sense and pious hopes. I wanted an advisory system that represented peculiar aptitude and the best scientific methodology available in the solution of personnel problems in education. . . ."

It must be understood that this program is still in its initial stages. Too much must not be expected in the immediate future. The whole personnel conception, particularly as related to the advisory system, will require time for its development. It is not every member of the faculty that has either the imagination, the aptitude, or the sound sympathetic insight into human nature that equips him for this delicate but all-important task. Through a process of experimentation we must find the faculty members who do have this natural aptitude, give them the special training that is required, and free them when necessary from other duties, to the end that this important function may be intelligently and wisely discharged.

Through the personnel office nearly four hundred conferences between students and faculty advisors were arranged following the mid-term grade reports of this fall quarter. An analysis of the difficulties of the students was made, revised plans looking toward better adjustments were formulated by the advisors and filed by the students in the personnel office where the necessary administrative changes could be arranged. Much constructive work was done and great good accomplished. I feel, however, that our system is still defective in its functioning and that its efficiency may be increased many fold if we recruit and train the personnel for the advisory work with increasing efficiency and success.

Freshman Week

Part of the personnel program at the University is our plan for Freshman Week. For the past few years, the University has been inviting the students who are entering the institution for the first time, to come to the campus one week before the opening of the fall term. This invitation is extended for the purpose of giving the prospective students an opportunity to become acquainted with the faculty, administration, and campus in a more leisurely manner, and to give the administration an opportunity to determine by means of examinations, the relative rank of each student with respect to health, English, and native capacity. . . .

Freshman Week is planned and executed by the Freshman Week Committee, a sub-committee of the Personnel Council. The membership of the committee is Mr. Earl M. Pallett, Dr. Howard R. Taylor, Mrs. Hazel Schwering, and Dr. F. N. Miller.

Honors System

Another distinctive part of our personnel program is the honors system. It has now been in operation two years and is meeting with a response that justifies our expectations. The system was devised as a challenge to students of superior mental powers who felt that the regular work in courses was too restricted or too superficial to stimulate their best efforts. It is an endeavor to make the University completely efficient in its double function of cultivating to the full the powers of the individual and developing capacity for leadership. This double function is never lost sight of in the organization of the University as a whole, but in the organization of the University as a whole the institution is governed by the needs of the average student. The honors system is a device for cultivating and making socially available the brains of the student

who is above average. The key to its success is self-motivation.

As an appeal to the love of distinction, the University offers the degree of Bachelor of Arts with Honors and the degree of Bachelor of Science with Honors, and prints upon their diplomas and on the Commencement program the names of the successful candidates. Approximately the highest thirty per cent of the men and women who have received their junior certificates become eligible, automatically, to candidacy for the degree with honors. A list is published in the summer and mailed, along with the regulations, to all those who are eligible. This list is computed by the Registrar from the sum total of grades made by the end of the second term of the sophomore year. Students not automatically eligible by rank may nevertheless be nominated by any department willing to undertake the responsibility for their work. If the student decides to become a candidate he must signify his intention to the school or department under which he intends to study, and this body must in turn notify the Honors Council, a committee appointed from year to year by the president of the University.

As the object of honors work is to cultivate powers of independent work, various privileges have been conferred upon the honors candidate. Regular rules of attendance on classes and examinations are relaxed, and work done during vacations is treated as part fulfillment of requirements. But to impress the student with the fact that responsibility goes hand in hand with freedom, a comprehensive final examination is imposed at the end of the senior year, covering the whole field of study. Honors granted at the University are of two types: honors with thesis, and general honors. . . .

Shorter Graduation Time

Closely akin to the honors courses is another proposal which we are considering, namely, the reduction of the amount of time necessary for graduation in recognition of a quality of university work that would evidence distinction, originality, and maturity of judgment of an exceptional and unusual nature. Many students are required to stay more than the conventional period of four academic years because they have been slow or slothful or below par in their academic achievements. On the other hand, to the students who have exceptional abilities and the character and interest to do exceptional work and to develop with unusual rapidity during their college education, I think we ought to offer the inducement of cutting down the required time for graduation to the extent that they show that they have merited it through exceptional achievement. Since almost seventy per cent of our students are wholly or in part self-supporting, it could be a real incentive to superior effort and achievement. It would tend to reduce the terrible congestion that exists at the University and at the same time tend to establish higher standards of educational achievement and scholarship.

There are many administrative difficulties in the way, such as the question of securing academic credit at other institutions, which may delay the development of a program of this type. Nevertheless, I think the educational theory back of it is sound, and I look forward to the time when we can offer this additional inducement to the development of those students who show exceptional gifts.

Inaugurates Another Improvement

The second policy which I attempted to inaugurate immediately after coming to the University was the establishment of a program for the improvement of university teaching. A committee was appointed to canvass the whole situation and to inaugurate such proposals, experiments, and undertakings as would tend to secure results in this important field.

The importance of this problem as one of the outstanding difficulties of university administration was discussed by me at the American Association of State Universities meeting in November, 1927. Permit me to quote from that paper:

"These recollections of my teaching days carried over into the first year of my administrative experience and I at once embarked upon a program of attempting to find an objective, reliable method of judging the value of faculty members. I conceived that their value should be judged in regard to three particular considerations: (1) teaching ability; (2) research activities; (3) their contribution to the educational policy and

life of the institution. I have not gone any further than the first of these problems, namely, the determination of an objective method of ascertaining the value of a faculty member from the standpoint of his teaching ability. Later on I hope to undertake an investigation of the best possible methods for evaluating as critically and objectively as possible the research activities of the faculty members and the value of their contribution to the educational policy and life of the institution. These also are matters of fundamental importance, and as yet I know of no technique that has been devised for measuring the value of such service. . . ."

◆ Program for Improvement of University Teaching ◆

Since the establishment of the faculty committee on the improvement of university teaching a great deal has been accomplished in the field of experimentation with teaching problems.

This year a special effort has been made to bring home to the faculty members the changes and improvements in instruction made elsewhere in the country. A careful list of books and articles dealing with all aspects of the subject, including surveys of academic institutions, mental testing, better types of examinations and quizzes, newer movements for getting the maximum effort from the abler students, was prepared and mimeographed by the committee, a copy being given to each member of the faculty. Duplicate copies of the books and articles were provided and circulated extensively among the faculty. There are also additional copies on hand for others in the state who may be interested in the problem. Additional bibliographies and notices of recent articles are being issued from time to time and distributed in the form of faculty bulletins.

Each year since the movement for the improvement of college teaching began in the University, there have been informal meetings of the faculty, called colloquiums, for the purpose of discussing important practical points in the improvement of instruction. Brief papers are followed by an opportunity for questions and discussion. The attendance, while voluntarily, usually amounts to a considerable percentage of the entire staff. . . .

In an institution of the general scope of the University of Oregon, the greatest improvement of instruction must necessarily come through the voluntary cooperation of the teachers themselves. An inclusive list of criticisms made by students and others of academic work, has been prepared. This is being placed in the hands of the department chairman or heads and will be used in a series of group meetings. It will be possible for the members of the different departments to check up their own methods and results against these criticisms. Other departments and schools are engaged in what is sometimes called Job Analysis, a comparison of the topics they are actually giving in their courses against the actual specific demands which the students must meet on going out from the institution.

The most valuable and significant thing which the University has done up to date has been the institution of a series of valuable experiments as to the best modes of procedure in certain lines of work. Owing to the fact that it is possible for the instructor having parallel sections of the same class, to maintain practically uniform conditions in these sections, with the exception of some one point which he desires to test out, college instruction is a very fruitful field for experiments of this sort. The putting in of compulsory mental tests for students entering the University makes it possible to make allowance in these experiments for differences of mental

ability. A certain number of students of one grade of ability are pitted against an equal group of the same ability in another section, thus obviating the criticism that there may be more bright students in one class than in another. A careful uniform examination is given at the end which enables the investigator to measure the results.

Probably the most fruitful problem investigated has been the value of the so-called Problem-Project-Case Method of instruction, as compared with the usual lecture-recitation method. In the problem-project-case method the student, after a brief introduction, is given a series of individual issues and a definite body of material and is left to work out the solution himself. . . .

The application of psychology to educational procedure has made great progress in recent years and is especially seen in the working out of reliable mental tests. This application is now reaching the point where it is possible to organize tests which segregate the different forms of skill which are necessary in particular occupations. To do this is a slow process and requires much careful experimentation, but in certain fields a point has been reached where the record of a prospective student in one of these tests gives a very fair indication of his probable future skill. In the University of Oregon the greatest success in this field thus far has been made in the School of Business Administration, which has been working for more than two years. The predictive test has already reached a point where it is of particular value in arranging the students in sections and in giving advice both in the way of encouragement and discouragement to particular students. Beginnings have been made along the line of similar tests for journalists and teachers. Other members of the staff have been working for two years on a general predictive test for freshmen.

The Committee on College Teaching has also undertaken to make a survey of the effectiveness of the examinations given in the University. This year it will include a study both of the examinations and tests of the newer or more objective type which are put in such automatic form that an exact grading of papers is possible, and also of the older so-called essay type, which while not so exact, enables the student to show more initiative in the way of organizing the material which he has studied and in interpreting it. Each type has its advantages for particular situations. The aim of the survey will be to discover how largely the existing examinations accomplish their aims.

Another subject of first rate importance, both to the high schools and colleges, is the question of effectiveness in teaching English composition. . . .

Other important experimental projects are that of the value of sectioning, according to ability, which is being tried in the social science orientation courses; the usefulness of quiz sections in history; the value of exact drawings made

by students in botany and zoology; and the improvement possible for slow freshmen by means of certain remedial work, emphasizing rapidity and comprehension in reading.

The real significance of this work lies not only in the actual experiments and the scientific results that are obtained, important as they are, but in the by-product that results, viz, the attitude of experimentation on the part of the faculty in the field of university teaching. . . .

Reorganization of Graduate School

The steady growth and the increasing importance of our Graduate School has presented another problem demanding serious attention, viz, the formulation of plans for reorganization. Beginning over a year ago, the definite problem of shaping a new plan of organization was undertaken and is now nearing completion. It is hoped that the whole plan of reorganization may be completed in time for announcement in this year's catalogue and that it will be ready for actual operation for the coming academic year.

The general plan contemplates dividing the different departments of the Graduate School into divisions. Into the divisions will be placed those departments that have the closest cognate relationships. For example, the social sciences will constitute one division, possibly the exact sciences another, the biological sciences another, etc. Each division will have a division council for the purpose of working out departmental and group regulations for candidates for the higher degrees, for the re-shaping of courses and seminar work to fit the rapidly changing needs of scientific development, and to stimulate and direct a mutual interest among the groups with particular reference to the research interests of the departments represented.

Heretofore, each department has been an independent unit. In order to avoid inter-departmental friction and misunderstanding, each department has generally been careful to avoid such projects and problems as might possibly encroach upon the prerogatives of other departments. It so

happens that the practical research problems of life do not fall along these conventional departmental lines. They frequently fall in between them or across several departmental interests. As a result of the departmental organization, research work in this class of problems has too frequently been ignored. For example, there has been no really scientific study of crime attempted until the last three or four years, although it is one of the practical problems calling loudest for research attention. Any effective attack upon the crime problem would involve numerous departments, such as law, sociology, psychology, psychiatry, and allied sciences in order to analyze accurately the causes and prevention of crime and the possible method of the most effective treatment of criminals. . . .

When the Social Science Research Council was established five years ago, there were very few, if any, of these inter-departmental organizations existing in our graduate schools. One of the fundamental theories of the work of the Social Science Research Council was that the advancement of scientific interest in the social sciences required the breaking down of departmental barriers and the cross-fertilization between the different, though allied disciplines. As a result of the demonstration that the council has been able to give of the importance of grouping allied subjects for research purposes, the development of research councils and the breaking up of graduate schools into groups rather than departments has made tremendous progress throughout the country in the last two or three years. I am very eager that the University of Oregon should keep abreast of this movement and I believe our present plans will take full advantage of this experience and greatly strengthen the effectiveness of our Graduate School, both in its educational and research activities.

I am glad to report that the Graduate Council has taken a deep interest in working out a solution to this problem and that it is approaching it with a seriousness of purpose and a spontaneity of interest which augurs well for the effective operation of the plan where once adopted. . . .

◆ Reorganization of Research Activities ◆

The general program of organizing the Graduate School into the various divisions very naturally will be followed in organizing the research activities of the University. Under our present organization, five thousand dollars is applied from our general funds to general research projects originating with the faculty members. This fund is administered by a research committee—one of the most competent committees we have in the University. Research projects are submitted to the committee with a full statement of the nature of the project, the amount of help that is needed, and the probable time that will be required for the completion of the enterprise. On the basis of these requests, the research committee makes allotments from this fund where, in their judgment, the research project is meritorious, where the plans submitted for its execution seem scientifically sound, and where they believe it will be of some scientific or practical value.

This committee is composed of representatives from different departments of the University. In order to keep the committee small enough for practical purposes it is obviously quite impossible to have every department represented on this committee. The result is that the committee is called upon to approve or reject research projects originating in disciplines of which none of them has any immediate knowledge or direct contact.

To meet this situation, I am planning to reorganize the work of the research committee by providing a research

council in each of the divisions of the Graduate School. Each department of the division will be represented on the research council of its division. Research projects must then come first before this division and the division must pass upon the scientific character of the proposal, whether or not the methodology contemplated is sound, and whether or not the investigation proposed is from a scientific point of view a significant undertaking. If the project is approved by the division research council, then it will go to the research committee of the University, along with projects from research councils of other divisions. . . .

In this connection, it is interesting to point out the small amount of money used for research at the University of Oregon. From 1920, when the present millage income was fixed, to 1928, the increased income from the millage tax was 13.5%, but the increase in student load was 94%. It would be difficult to find any analogy among the institutions of higher education where they have been compelled to take care of a 94% increase in student load with an increase from public support of only 13.5%. The result was that a building program had to be abandoned, a subject which will be discussed later in the report, and that money that should have been available for research has had to be used to take care of our student load. It is customary to measure teaching efficiency by the number of teachers per thousand students. By this rough method of rating, the University of Oregon rates thirty-

ninth among the state universities of the country, or almost at the very bottom. As a result of these factors, with the most rigid economy in keeping the number of our faculty members at the lowest possible level, we have been able to spend for research prior to the year 1929, only eight-tenths of one per cent of our income, whereas the average state university spends five per cent of its income for research.

Organization of the Crime Investigation

Plans for two studies in the field of crime research were adopted. These included a proposed study of the causes of first offenses in Multnomah County for a period of nine months, beginning October 1, 1929. The second study was to be a survey from the court records and the records of the Police Department to determine the effectiveness of criminal justice, to find if possible the reasons for the wide discrepancy between the number of crimes committed and the number of arrests, between the number of arrests and the number of convictions, and the difference between the amount of sentence imposed by the court and the amount actually served by the prisoner.

The School of Applied Social Science was authorized to proceed with these two studies and preliminary descriptions were submitted to several criminologists and research men in the various parts of the country. On the basis of the replies which were received it was decided to include in the study an effort to see whether or not the expansion of present social machinery for dealing with pre-delinquency might not materially reduce the number of offenders coming before the Juvenile Courts. It was also decided to include in the study of the effectiveness of criminal justice a study of a selected number of cases in which the offender had been brought to the point of trial and for some reason or other on recommendation of

the District Attorney, the case was dismissed by the court. This study will undertake to learn whether or not the subsequent behavior of persons thus discharged without prosecution has been influenced for good or bad by this failure to go through with prosecution. . . .

The personnel of the Crime Research projects, therefore, includes the general supervision of the Dean of the School of Applied Social Science, the supervision of the law study by Dean Carpenter and Professor Morse, the direction of research by Miss Johnson, supervision of physical and psychiatric examinations by Miss Thomson, the full time of four research students for a period of nine months and one research student for twelve months, together with the cooperation of approximately fifty persons officially connected with the courts, the offices of prosecution, the Police Department, School District No. 1 and the employees of various welfare organizations.

Reorganization of Public Schools

Lane County was selected for this study owing to the fact that it contains more school districts, more one-room schools, and more high schools than any other county in the state. It seems likely that the geographical difficulties to be overcome are as great if not greater in Lane County than in any other county. . . .

This study is intended to furnish the following information:

1. A plan for the best possible reorganization of education in the county in a series of community schools, elementary schools, junior high schools, and senior high schools.
2. A plan for transportation showing routes, number of children of different ages to be transported and distance which children must be transported.
3. An estimate of the costs of the reorganized schools including operation, transportation, and building costs.

Each of these points will be checked against the experience of Klamath County where reorganization has been under way for a number of years.

Up to date there has been completed:

1. A master map showing roads, school districts, location of schools, types of schools, and attendance at each.
2. All available data touching upon the ability of districts as now organized to support schools.
3. All data needed for a comparison with the 1915-16 survey made by Ayer.
4. Most of the data necessary for forecasting the population growth in various sections of the country. . . .

One further aspect of our research reorganization needs to be mentioned. Under the standing rules of the Board of Regents, the members of the instructional staff are required to carry a teaching load of fourteen weighted hours per week. This is a heavier teaching load than that carried by the faculties of most institutions. The result is that even those members of our staff who have a natural aptitude for research and a genuine eagerness to carry on productive investigation find it quite difficult to save enough time and energy from their teaching for research projects of any considerable size. This has been a real problem that has faced the administration in trying to encourage greater research activities on the part of our faculty.

With our budget situation what it is, it is impossible to have any general reduction in the teaching load. I have, however, tried to meet the situation in another way. I am adopting as an experimental policy the plan of permitting in exceptional cases substitution of certain research activities for a part of the required teaching load. When a member of the faculty feels that he has a research enterprise that he



THE LIBRARY

Built in 1906 when University Enrollment was only 326.

cannot carry on along with his regular teaching, he may apply to the University Research Committee for a reduction in his teaching load. It is then the duty of the research committee to examine carefully the proposed research project, to formulate an opinion as to its value, as to the time that would be required, and if they believe it to be an undertaking of exceptional significance and one that cannot be carried on without partial release from teaching duty, they are authorized to make a recommendation to the administration recommending that the applicant be permitted to substitute a defin-

ite research enterprise in lieu of a designated portion of his teaching burden.

It will then be my duty, in consultation with the dean and chairman of the department concerned, to see if his teaching load can be temporarily provided for without additional cost, and if this can be done, normally the request will be granted and a portion of the man's teaching time will be freed for the carrying on of this research program. Regular reports of the work accomplished on this program will be required by the administration. . . .

◆ School of Applied Social Science ◆

. . . Dean Parsons' report is of unusual significance. In the first place, I wish to call your attention to the fact that Dean Parsons has been able, in a manner not equalled in any other place, to secure the cooperation of the various social, charitable, and welfare organizations of the state, and has developed a School of Applied Social Science for the effective training of welfare workers which has won nation-wide recognition. Considering the magnitude of the task, the cost to the state has been but nominal. This has been due almost entirely to the genius of Dean Parsons and his capacity to secure the effective cooperation of these different organizations, to get from them financial help as well as personal service, and to coordinate their efforts into a practical and effective school for the training of workers in the field of applied social science. Dean Parsons is now in the East negotiating with the National Red Cross for the establishment of the Lane County demonstration center and consultation service. We have reason to believe that he will be successful in this negotiation. If he is, it means that Lane County will be the one big experimental and demonstration center in the United States for the rural welfare activities of the Red Cross and will be watched and studied by every school in the country interested in applied social science. The organization here will be regarded as the model for America. The fact this suggestion has come to us from national authorities is a recognition of the splendid achievements of our School of Applied Social Science.

There have been, in my judgment, few developments at the University that have been more significant than the establishment of the Lane County demonstration center and consultation service and the national recognition they are bringing to the University in this very practical piece of work. It will place the University at the head of those institutions which are training people for courses in public welfare service.

Municipal Reference Service

Another point in Dean Parsons' report should receive a little further comment and explanation. In conformity with the program of statewide service through its departments and schools, the University established last fall a Municipal Reference Service for the benefit of Oregon cities. As the name implies, the purpose of the organization is to answer inquiries, give advice and furnish information bearing on questions of municipal administration and the experience of other cities in solving their problems. It was hoped last spring that the University through cooperation with the League of Oregon Cities might establish a municipal reference and research bureau with a trained secretary in charge devoting all or a large share of his time to the work. Secretarial and stenographic service, office expenses and the employment of special research assistants to go deeply into complicated problems and prepare reports would bring the cost of an adequate bureau to several thousand dollars. Shortage of funds made it neces-

sary to establish the municipal reference service on a more modest scale.

Instead of a trained secretary devoting all of his time to the work, a committee of three professors representing the departments of political science, economics and sociology was assigned to the task. A competent office stenographer was employed on a part-time basis to take care of correspondence with city authorities and refer inquiries to the appropriate member of the University committee. All of the three men are carrying a teaching load which, in many institutions would be considered excessive, while at the same time giving generously of their time and energies to problems that concern the cities of the state. The service has already demonstrated its usefulness and suggested the desirability of expansion. During the past three months numerous inquiries on municipal problems have been received, research activities undertaken and reports have been made to municipal authorities. Officials have asked advice on the best means of providing for a city manager plan, on questions affecting municipal taxation, especially the taxation of publicly owned plants, on powers of the municipality to enact traffic ordinances, on the most desirable form of building codes, on legal and constitutional aspects of city charters, and scores of other specific questions.

Progress of the School of Physical Education

I desire to call the attention of the Board to the program and philosophy behind our School of Physical Education. My reason for doing this is that there seems to be a general failure to understand the purposes and program of the school. I find on every hand among laymen and also, unfortunately, among public school people, an inadequate understanding of the thing that we are trying to do. I should like very much, therefore, to call your attention to the fundamental educational theory that underlies the work of this important school. May I add also that the work of this school has a very wide reputation, and has been repeatedly cited as one of the three or four best schools of physical education in the country.

Physical education today is to be considered in the same light as any other subject that falls within the curriculum of the school. Universities and colleges are beginning to realize this and are taking steps to develop a better type of teaching in this field. The strategic place, however, to begin work in physical education is not in colleges and universities, but is in the elementary grade schools and high schools. It is here that we find either a makeshift program, a program that is entirely out-of-date, or no program at all. . . .

Physical education now finds itself in a . . . period which might be termed the "educational" period. Beginning about 1910, certain people interested in physical education began to question the actual value of physical education and with the consequent searching careful analyses have clearly outlined one or two fundamental principles.

In the first place, the descriptive term has been changed



THE NEW MEN'S DORMITORY

from physical training to physical education. This means that the emphasis has shifted from simply developing skills and highly refined muscular movements to a complete education of the individual as to what constitutes his physical welfare.

The second underlying principle of a modern program is, that all of the laws of learning, all of the general principles of educational psychology that apply to training in any other field, such as mathematics, history or English, apply also in the field of physical education.

A modern program of today has no more use for purely encyclopedic knowledge in the field of physical education than it has for the accumulation of facts in any of the academic fields. The aim of the physical educator, like that of any in-

structor in the recognized scholastic departments, is to supply a training that will reflect itself in the cultural and educational equipment of his students.

The physical educator of today who can carry out these modern ideals will have had not only a thorough training in sports, gymnastics, apparatus work and all other forms of physical activity, but will also have had just as much stress laid upon training in the field of education, psychology, and sociology; he will have a scientific background of chemistry, biology, bacteriology and physiology. In fact, no teacher of physical education should be expected to take up the responsibility of training students unless he is just as well equipped in the general field of education as is the teacher in any other special line. . . .

◆ Development of Emphasis Upon International Relations ◆

As I have travelled over the state and become better acquainted with its people, with its schools, and with its newspapers, I have had the distinct impression that public opinion in our commonwealth is not sufficiently concerned with the problems of the Pacific, in particular, and world politics, in general. Because of our location on the Pacific Coast and because of our intimate interest in the development of the trade of the Pacific and because, in my judgment, the problems of the Pacific will have a very material bearing upon the peace of the world in the next generation, I have been particularly eager that the University should lay a greater emphasis upon the field of international relations with particular reference to the Pacific area.

The University of Oregon has, therefore, in the recent past attempted to keep in touch with the daily life and the current events of world wide importance. In doing this it has devoted more and more attention to the important and modern field of international relations. The progress of civilization is no longer confined to a state or nation alone; the people of

every country are inevitably and increasingly linked up with the rest of the world. Their welfare depends largely upon world markets and world prices, imports and exports, and, in a general way, upon the large problems of international politics and world peace. . . .

In order to take an active part in the study of these developments, the University has inaugurated a successful program of study and research in the vast field of international relations, economic as well as political.

A considerable number of new courses of study have been added to the curriculum, special attention is being devoted to the Pacific Ocean, its growing development, trade resources and political problems which are of such vital importance to the future of the state of Oregon. . . .

As in previous years, the University is in a position to offer a substantial number of cash prizes for the best essay written by a student on any phase of the relations between the United States and the Far East. In the current academic year, eight hundred dollars is offered through the generosity

of Mrs. Gertrude Bass Warner, donor of the Murray Warner Collection of Oriental Art.

This prize essay contest has proved to be instrumental in the promotion of friendly relations between the United States and the Orient. The interest in the problems of the Pacific Ocean is increasing steadily. A number of courses dealing with the Pacific or the Far East are offered by the departments of economics, political science, history, and the schools of business administration, journalism, sociology, and architecture and allied arts. Term papers written for these courses may be submitted in the contest.

This contest is open to all students of the University of Oregon, the essays may discuss any phase of the American relations with the Orient, whether artistic, cultural, economic, educational, geographic, historical, political, or religious. . . .

Following the example of other universities, students from various countries have organized an international house. A fair sized home on Alder Street has been selected for this purpose and is in operation since September, 1929. Nineteen students room and board there, together with Professor H. S. Tuttle and his family, who act as house parents for the group. The membership is composed of students from different countries such as Hawaii, Germany, China, Japan, Korea, Denmark, Russia, and the Philippines.

The house is sponsored by the University administration. It promises to establish itself as a permanent center of interracial contact and international activities. A home in which students of different nationalities eat, study, and live together and where they exchange their individual cultures must of necessity widen their horizon and individual perspective. It makes for a healthful readjustment or widening of each one's national outlook and thus forms a valuable contribution toward the general cultivation of a broad international outlook.

The people of Eugene in particular have shown their enthusiastic interest and warm cooperation in supplying as free gifts practically all of the furniture and equipment, including

silver, linen, and the electric cooking range. In view of this splendid support given by the entire community, it is to be expected that in no distant future the international house will occupy a more substantial building of its own.

Warner Art Collection

In this connection we should not forget the international significance of the Murray Warner Collection of Oriental Art. Through the intelligent use of this very remarkable collection, Mrs. Warner hopes to bring to the people of the Northwest a fuller appreciation and a profounder respect for the artistic and cultural achievements of the Oriental people. While Mrs. Warner is profoundly interested in art, she is primarily interested in using this art as a means of bringing about a greater mutual respect and understanding between the peoples of the Orient and the Occident. She believes that a fuller understanding of the better qualities of other peoples and races is essential to broad cultural education and to the kind of international amity and understanding that makes for international peace and good will.

It should be recalled that Mrs. Warner not only gave the original Murray Warner Collection of Oriental Art to the University, but in recent years has been spending all of her income in adding to it year by year priceless treasures and in giving without cost to the University her own time and energy in the administration of the collection and in her duties as director of the Museum of Fine Arts. Not only that, but she is giving thirty thousand dollars toward the erection of the first wing of the Fine Arts Building, which is to house, among other things, the Murray Warner Collection of Oriental Art. Mrs. Warner's consistent devotion to the University of Oregon in developing its interests in the fine arts and in the field of international understanding has been to me a constant source of inspiration and joy. She has earned the undying gratitude of all of us who are working in the cause of higher education.

◆ The Summer Session Program ◆

One of the first impressions that I received upon coming to Oregon in the fall of 1926 was the splendid opportunity that Oregon afforded for a successful summer session. A strong summer session can be of immense value to the state.

Our plans for the summer session of 1930 include the regular summer session program in Portland and in Eugene, the post session in Eugene, which follows immediately after the summer session and fills out a quarter's work, and in addition a post session trip to Alaska and the regular summer session at Honolulu, in cooperation with the University of Hawaii. These plans do not contemplate any increase in the budget of our summer school over the preceding year. The trip to Alaska financed itself last year and left a small balance to be used for promotion in planning our trips this year.

Summer attendance at Oregon for the past three years:

1927	
Eugene—	
Regular session	560
Post session	100
Portland	664
Total	1,324
1928	
Eugene—	
Regular session	585
Post session	131
Portland	685
Total	1,401

1929	
Eugene—	
Regular session	572
Post session	172
Alaska summer session	139
Portland	793
Total	1,676

The above figures show a steady, although a slow growth in summer session enrollment. The slowness of the development would be discouraging were it not for the fact that summer sessions all over the country failed in attendance both in 1928 and 1929. I am informed that in 1928 there were only three summer schools in America which showed a gain over the preceding year, of which Oregon was one. In 1929, I am informed that the University of Oregon was the only summer session that showed an increase. Its increase was 275, or almost twenty per cent over the attendance of 1928.

Building Program

The utter inadequacy of the present library building of the University can not fail to impress anyone who has examined the situation. The present building was constructed in 1906 when the enrollment was 326. It is obviously inadequate for a student body ten times as great. It is estimated on competent authority that a student body of three thousand requires an investment of at least \$750,000 for a library plant if library service worthy of a real university is to be given. The Oregon library, even with annexes built since 1906, repre-

sents an investment of one-tenth that amount. The cost per student of libraries at a few other universities as compared with that at Oregon is illuminating:

Institution	Cost per Student
Johns Hopkins University	\$462
University of B. C.	379
Amherst	327
Harvard University	263
Stanford University	225
Montana	208
University of Wyoming	190
University of Chicago	146
University of Washington	130
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON	26

The inadequacy of the present plant has made it necessary to scatter collections and reserve libraries all over the campus until now nine such depositories are maintained in various places. Some of these, like the Condon reserve library, are occupying space urgently needed for lecture rooms and laboratories. A large part of the newspaper files are stored in the University Press building, an old frame house on Onyx Street has been made the overflow storage room for much additional library material. Naturally, books and other publications infrequently used are selected first for such storage, but since the library stacks are completely filled and the available wall space already is covered with shelving, it is obvious that even considering the limited funds available for book purchases and allowing for books transferred to the various reserve collections about the campus, the amount of material stored in inaccessible and relatively unsafe places, already large, will steadily increase.

The dispersion of library activities greatly complicates the library administration, augments materially the overhead expense and discourages the use of library materials. The construction of an adequate building would relieve an intolerable situation affecting the library itself and set free considerable space now badly needed by departments and schools about the campus. . . .

Despite the discouragements surrounding the use of the library, it is gratifying to note that the University of Oregon students have shown an increasing tendency to use the books of the library. The use of books at the University is, compared with that of other institutions, relatively very high. During the thirteen years from 1915 to 1928 the per capita use of the library increased from 86 to 166, an increase of nearly 100%. In other words, the average student makes twice as much use of library books as he did in 1915. In 1915 68,458 books were issued, in 1928 the circulation was 518,620. During the past ten years the number of books issued to readers from the University has increased 588%. . . .

◆ Campus Expansion as Suggested by the Oregon Dads ◆

As an interesting example of the practical interest of the Oregon Dads in one of the big problems at the University, I wish to submit to you the following report rendered by special committee of the Oregon Dads and approved by organization at Eugene on November 2, 1929. The report follows:

[Here the greater part has had to be omitted, leaving the sections that deal with the proposed geographical limits of the campus.]

"After due consideration, therefore, your Committee is of the opinion that the campus should be definitely fixed with the westerly limits on Alder Street, the southerly limits on 19th Street, the easterly limits at Fairmount Boulevard, and the northerly limits the right of way of the Southern Pacific

An adequate library building in which study facilities were provided for each professor would increase the working efficiency from twenty-five to forty per cent. It seems a criminal waste that we should spend as much money as we do on faculty personnel and yet not provide the faculty members with the first requisite for effective work. . . .

The New Infirmary

Ever since my arrival at the University, Dean Bovard and Dr. Miller and their associates have been studying the problem of a student infirmary. Both Dr. Miller and Dean Bovard have personally visited and inspected the health service departments and infirmaries at the leading institutions in America, and the plans that they are formulating represent the latest scientific effort at a solution of the problems involved. The Board may rest assured that when the infirmary is built it will represent the wisest possible, as well as the most economical plans of both construction and operation. . . .

To serve a student body such as ours, there should be two beds for every hundred students, which would be a minimum requirement of sixty beds. There should be a number of wards suitable for isolation and contagious cases and a few private rooms for those seriously ill. The hospital should be so arranged as to administration that it would, with facility, contract or expand with decrease or increase in number of patients. . . .

The legislature appropriated fifty thousand dollars on condition that fifty thousand dollars be raised from private sources for the erection of an infirmary.

Shortly after the adjournment of the legislature, the Oregon Mothers perfected a state organization, established a campaign committee, and started out to raise as much money as they could for the new infirmary. They had to depend upon voluntary leadership and help. . . . While the campaign was directed to all the mothers of the state, and while it was executed with unselfish devotion and met with a gratifying response, nevertheless, it netted only about ten thousand dollars.

When this campaign had been practically completed, I suggested to the mothers that they had done all that could be expected of them. . . .

Mr. Barker and I are now engaged in a program of trying to find someone who would like to devote fifty thousand dollars or more of his surplus wealth to the completion of the infirmary and we have several good prospects, but as yet the money is not in sight. Our campaign, however, will be pressed vigorously to the end that the money will be available in time to have the contract let and the building under way before the appropriation lapses on December 31, 1930.

Railway. This area, including the streets which could be used in the event they were vacated and used in the proper landscaping and development of the area, contains approximately 326 acres. This area, as you may readily ascertain from the map, includes Henderson's Addition, Kincaid's Addition, portions of Cross Addition, portions of Fairmount Addition, and University Addition, as well as the Odd Fellows Cemetery. It has been suggested by several that Villard Avenue should be fixed as the easterly limit of the campus rather than Fairmount Boulevard. There may be a difference of opinion in that connection. If it were considered more advisable, particularly from the outset, to fix this limit, the area would be reduced from 326 to 269 acres. . . .

"The location of the I. O. O. F. Cemetery on University

Avenue also presents a problem. Immediate steps should be taken by the University authorities to secure the cooperation of the City Council of Eugene and the officials of the I. O. O. F. fraternity to discontinue the use of this parcel of ground for burials, and the acquisition of the property for beautification in the nature of a park, until such a time as other arrangements could be made. Every effort should be made to acquire vacant parcels of land in the area recommended herein to establish it for University purposes. It is believed by your Committee that arrangements should be made for the purchase of all fraternity and sorority properties by some method whereby bonds could be issued for the property, the title to rest in the State of Oregon so as to eliminate the taxes. The bonds could no doubt be made to draw considerably less interest than the present mortgages and liens on these properties. Until such a time as complete payments could be made therefor, the fraternities and sororities could be requested to pay a proper rental for the property. By this method it is believed a very substantial equity could be obtained by the University from those fraternities situated in the areas described above.

"The cooperation should be secured of the City Council of Eugene to establish restrictions in said area to prevent the construction of permanent buildings that would involve heavy expense in the event of their removal. . . .

"The location of the Pacific Highway through the University campus, and the improvement by paving of other streets through the areas that are not only now used for University campus but recommended herein for the expansion, should receive careful consideration. In the judgment of your committee, the Pacific Highway should be re-located along the northerly limits of the proposed campus adjacent to the Southern Pacific tracks. All paving operations which involve the expenditure of large sums of money should be discouraged within this area, because not only is the expense a heavy

burden at this time for the University to bear, but after the future plans are definitely made, it may be necessary to remove this pavement particularly when new buildings are constructed on the land or arrangements made for proper landscaping.

"Your special committee, therefore, respectfully recommends to the Executive Committee of the Oregon Dads:

"1. That as the need for expansion of the University grounds is very urgent, the Oregon Dads request the Board of Higher Education and the University authorities to make immediate arrangements for the fixing of the limits of the future campus, as recommended herein.

"2. That a special committee be continued to assist the University authorities in any manner possible for the consummation of the project of expansion as initiated by the program of the Oregon Dads.

"3. That arrangements be made as soon as possible for the classification and the appraisals of all properties involved within the limits specified herein.

"4. That a special effort be made by a concerted program to secure donations or dedications of vacant properties within the areas that will be used for campus purposes.

"5. That arrangements be made for the preparation of proper legislation that must be enacted by the Oregon Legislature and the City of Eugene to reduce the future expense to a minimum in acquiring the necessary properties and to eliminate taxes and excessive interest rates.

"Respectfully submitted,

"Special Committee on Expansion of University Grounds:

"Campbell Church, Paul T. Shaw, T. T. Bennett, Carl Haberland, Dr. H. H. Olinger, A. C. Gage, O. Laurgaard."

. . . . I am submitting the report, together with the map prepared, to your Building Committee for detailed consideration and discussion.

◆ Gift Campaign ◆

The Gift Campaign as part of the permanent policy of the University, as I conceive it, is not a high pressure campaign nor a series of high pressure drives for specific objects. Such drives may occasionally be necessary to meet some emergency, but in the long run they are not wise nor profitable. They tend to antagonize our friends, rather than to enlist their far-sighted and intelligent support. High pressure campaigns tend to blind the fundamental policy that must, in my judgment, lie at the bottom of a gift campaign that is to be permanent, successful, and productive.

The philosophy of our gift campaign, as I conceive it, is based upon the theory that people who have surplus wealth—that is, more money than they need for the support of themselves and those dependent upon them—quite frequently are looking for opportunities to invest such funds in the service of the public from which they came. When people begin to realize that they cannot take their wealth with them, they frequently turn toward some form of permanent investment for the public good. The success of a long time gift campaign must depend upon an effective appeal to these people. It is my firm conviction that the University of Oregon and other educational institutions afford the safest and the most profitable opportunity for the investment of surplus funds that it is possible to find.

I have attempted to set forth this philosophy in the campaign booklet which we are preparing to publish under the direction of Dr. John Henry Nash, who, by unanimous acclaim, has been declared to be the world's finest printer. Some of his volumes have sold at auction at nine hundred dollars,

while one of his recent publications sold its first edition at two hundred and fifty dollars per copy.

Dr. Nash has very generously offered to supervise the publication of this booklet as his contribution to our gift campaign. . . .

Since my arrival at the University I have devoted much time to the gift campaign and to certain special drives for money which were absolutely indispensable if some of the departments of the University were to be continued and certain necessary buildings were to be erected. It may interest the members of the Board to know the total amount of these gifts for the last three academic years. They are as follows:

1926-27	\$ 322,981
1927-28	236,577
1928-29	751,200
Total	<u>\$1,310,758</u>

The above gifts do not include many gifts of invaluable services, they do not include many gifts for our museum which we had no way of evaluating, they do not include some of the prizes and scholarships that have been given to stimulate scholarship and interest in University activities, nor do they include the money raised by the Oregon Mothers for the infirmary. Beginning with January 1, however, we are inaugurating a system of accounting that will keep a record of every gift of every kind whatsoever, including an estimated value of things given and services rendered.



BETWEEN CLASSES
The students talk things over.

Organization of Oregon Dads and Oregon Mothers

Some time and energy has been expended in the last two years in encouraging the fathers and mothers of students at the University of Oregon to perfect permanent organizations, which have become known as the Oregon Dads and the Oregon Mothers. Permanent organizations have been completed for both groups and they follow the same general lines. . . .

The purpose of these organizations is two-fold. In the first place, I have felt that it was necessary that the University, being a public institution, should have some form of public support and should have some close and intimate contact with the citizens in general by which the University could be more adequately interpreted to the people and more thoroughly understood by them.

The capacity of the University to serve the people of the state is to a certain extent limited by the public understanding of what the University is equipped to do and what its place is in the general economy of state affairs.

Experience has seemed to indicate that the people whose interest can be aroused most easily in the University are not its alumni but its parents. The alumni, while loyal and interested, do not have occasion to keep in constant contact with the University as it is today, but think of it as it was yesterday. The parents, however, are interested in it as it is today. They can be easily interested in its problems and in its programs for development. They are the ones we have found who are most eager and most willing to become acquainted with the University and to try and explain and interpret it to the people of the state.

The second reason that led me to interest myself in the development of these two organizations was the growing conviction that we needed the intelligent cooperation of the parents in dealing with certain problems on the campus.

. . . . We need to have the cooperation of the parents to the end that when they send their children to the University the children will come with the idea of contributing to this

body of University traditions the best they have in ideals and spiritual understandings. I want to look forward to the time when a parent sending his child to the University for the first time will make it a great event in the family life. I want this event to be surrounded by appropriate, though informal ceremonial. I want this child to realize that when he is coming to the University it is his privilege and his duty to bring with him the best his home affords in ideals of life and character. I want him to come with something of the splendid missionary spirit of ardent and enthusiastic youth, and I want him to feel his full measure of responsibility for creating upon the campus that type of University life which is conducive to the finest standards of manhood and womanhood.

In the realization of this program the Oregon Dads and the Oregon Mothers play an indispensable role. My trip around the state this fall was arranged primarily to meet with the Oregon Mothers and to help Mrs. Walter M. Cook, the state president of the Oregon Mothers, to organize these mothers into local groups. I presented these ideals frankly to the mothers and to the dads and I asked for their effective, careful and painstaking cooperation. The whole-hearted and enthusiastic response was most reassuring. It surpassed my fondest expectations. I confidently believe that the Oregon Dads and the Oregon Mothers are going to play the dominant role in the development of campus ideals and sound University tradition. . . .

Fine Arts in the Educational Program

There seems to be a great amount of popular misunderstanding regarding the role of fine arts in the general educational program of a university. There is a feeling too often expressed that matters of art have no legitimate place in modern educational theory, where the emphasis is placed upon training youth for the problems of life. It is asserted too frequently that art, literature, and music are delightful luxuries but have no practical value.

This is not the view held by the administration, nor is it the view held by the best universities and educators throughout the land. More and more we are beginning to realize that in the practical affairs of life emotions are as important as intellect and that any scheme of education that does not seek to train the emotions and to direct their dynamic powers along intelligent and constructive lines is inadequate. I do not believe in "art for art's sake," but I do have a profound conviction that there is a very close relationship between the love of the beautiful and a sense of spiritual values. I believe that the most inspiring spiritual messages are found in literature, and one who has not learned to love and to evaluate intelligently the great poets and literary men will always be denied access to some of the greatest spiritual experiences of life. . . .

To this end I have been interested particularly in the development of the general courses in literature, in our School of Architecture and Allied Arts, and in the School of Music. I have wanted every student to have an opportunity to learn to love and appreciate the artistic work of creative masters, not because I want them to be artists, but because I wish to see their emotional life directed along the highest lines of beauty and appreciation, rather than to find expression in things that are cheap and tawdry.

It is for this reason that I am recommending that the general courses in the School of Music shall be made available to the students of the University on approximately the same terms as courses in other schools and departments.

At present, class work in the appreciative, historical, structural, and compositional phases of Music carries the

exceptionally high fee of \$9.00 per course. There has never been any academic justification for this penalty placed upon musical interests. The most that can be said for it is that it is the heritage of the old, outgrown idea concerning the nature and purposes of musical instruction. In the past, instruction in music meant private lessons, to be paid for by the recipient, who, in turn, expected to realize on his investment. About fourteen years ago a careful study of this problem was made, and it was disclosed that the University of Oregon stood almost alone among institutions of its kind which still retained this old notion of charging self-supporting fees for class instruction in musical subjects. Consequently this is not pioneer work—it is simply the means of bringing the University of Oregon abreast of the times in this respect.

In this connection it is well to direct your attention to the significance of having on the campus the finest collection of Oriental art to be found in any university in America. The erection of the Fine Arts Building means not merely an attraction to visitors, but the recognition of the place of the beautiful in the educational activities of the University. The Campbell Memorial Court, which is to be a part of the

Fine Arts Building, will be a thing of such striking beauty that it cannot fail to contribute to the spirit of artistic appreciation which we are striving to build into the lives of our students, and through them, into the life of the state.

As rapidly as is possible we wish to develop increasing facilities for enlarging the appreciation of literature, sculpture, and other forms of fine arts in their various manifestations. If we could awaken the people of Oregon to the matchless beauty of their native state it would do much to enrich their lives and to develop the most wonderful of all our natural resources.

Closely akin to this change in policy in our School of Music is a definite program we are launching upon the campus for a larger student participation in musical and artistic affairs. We are developing a concert band that will play weekly concerts, playing only the best type of music, on Sunday afternoons. The University orchestra is working out a similar program. The series of artist recitals will be continued. Every effort is being made to bring every student, consciously or unconsciously, in contact with the best there is in musical appreciation.

♦ ♦ ♦ Oregon Alumna Is Honored ♦ ♦ ♦

THE UNIQUE honor of being the only woman to act as expert adviser at a World Conference was conferred the last day in February by President Hoover, on Dr. Emma Wold, a graduate of the University of Oregon. Dr. Wold is the only woman appointed as technical adviser to the United States plenipotentiaries to the Hague Conference for the Codification of International Law. She will serve with four men all of whom are distinguished experts in international affairs. They are:

Dr. Manley O. Hudson, professor of International Law, Harvard University; Dr. Edwin M. Borchard, professor of International Law, Yale University; Dr. Jesse S. Reeves, professor of International Law, University of Michigan, and Mr. S. W. Boggs, geographer of the State Department.

Dr. Wold is a widely known authority on International Law and has made a special study of nationality. Her pamphlet entitled *The Effect of Marriage on Nationality* has been printed as a public document by the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives and has caused her to be recognized abroad as well as in this country. At present Dr. Wold is at work on a compilation of laws bearing upon the status of aliens.

Dr. Wold has a romantic history. She was born in South Dakota and brought up at an Indian Mission in eastern Nebraska where her father was a Congregational missionary. Her family later moved to Oregon where she attended the University of Oregon. She received her A. B. degree from Oregon in 1894 and her M. A. in 1897. Later she became a member of the faculty. She studied also at Columbia University and at the University of California. She taught in the high schools of Portland, and at Mills College, California. After going East she took her law degree at the Washington College of Law. She received the honorary degree of Doctor of Law from Western College, Oxford, Ohio. She is a member of the American Society of International Law.

Miss Wold has served on the Nationality Committees of the Woman's Bar Association of the District of Columbia and of the Inter-American Commission of Women. As a member

of the National Council of the National Woman's Party and legislative secretary of that organization, she has followed legislation dealing with the question of Nationality. The name of Dr. Wold was first suggested as that of a person eminently fitted to represent the United States at the Hague Conference by Judge Charles H. Carey of Oregon. Both senators from her state of Oregon recommended her appointment. Others who endorsed her were Senators William F. Borah, Arthur Capper, Henry J. Allen and Frederick C. Walcott.

Among the organized women urging Miss Wold's appointment were The American Association of University Women, the Woman's Bar Associations of New York and the District of Columbia, and the National Woman's Party.

♦ ♦ ♦ Welcome from a Caterer's Standpoint ♦ ♦ ♦

OREGON is football wise and the fans may be counted by the thousands. February 21 they assembled in the great dining hall of the Masonic Temple, where the catering department of the Heathman Hotel, under the magic of Miss Sadie Palmer, hostess of that hotel, and Chef de Cuisine Charles Altorfer, fed upwards of 1,000 enthusiastic admirers of Dr. Clarence W. Spears, the new coach of the University of Oregon team. The guarantee for the dinner was 750.

Here is some of the detail of that dinner as worked out by the hotel: There were 45 waitresses, 250 heads of celery, 5 gallons of olives, 250 heads of lettuce, 6 gallons of salad dressing, 50 large turkeys averaging 20 pounds each, 25 gallons of green peas, 350 pounds potatoes, 25 pounds coffee, 30 pounds butter, 13 gallons of cream and 2,500 rolls. The dressing with the turkeys required 40 pounds of white bread, 25 pounds of liver, 20 pounds of onions and six dozen eggs.

For the pies, 10 boxes of apples, 100 pounds of flour, 90 pounds of sugar, 50 pounds of lard, and 25 pounds of butter.

—Northwest Hotel News.

Kappa Kappa Gamma Leads in Grades

THE UNIVERSITY grade list for the fall term issued recently by the registrar's office gives the first place to Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority with Sigma Kappa Sorority and Alpha Chi Omega Sorority taking second and third places. Sigma Alpha Mu lead the men's groups, with Omega and Alpha Halls second and third.

The living groups are rated on the scale recommended by the American Association of Collegiate Registrars. A point system is used in which the All University average is 42.419. The three leading groups came well above the University average and only two women's houses fell below. The three leading men's groups came just above the All University division, and twenty-four men's groups fell below the line.

The All Sorority average was 49.0118, All Women average 47.248, and the Non-Sorority average 44.803. The Non-Fraternity average was 39.732, while the All Fraternity average was 37.209. The All Men average was 38.404.

The list of groups with their ratings follows. Graduate students, law students, and fifth year architecture students are not included.

STUDENT SCHOLASTIC RATINGS--FALL TERM, 1929-30			
Group	Rating	Group	Rating
Kappa Kappa Gamma	55.714	1 Phi Sigma Kappa	42.121
Sigma Kappa	53.250	2 Sigma Pi Tau	42.000
Alpha Chi Omega	52.360	3 Phi Kappa Psi	41.724
Alpha Phi	51.142	4 Alpha Beta Chi	41.689
Kappa Alpha Theta	50.672	5 Chi Psi	41.608
Hendricks Hall	50.459	6 Delta Zeta	41.437
Alpha Xi Delta	50.440	7 Sigma Hall	41.242
Pi Beta Phi	49.877	8 Kappa Delta	40.428
Gamma Phi Beta	49.787	9 Friendly Hall	40.385
Alpha Omicron Pi	49.600	10 NON-FRATERNITY	39.732
Alpha Delta Pi	49.407	11 Phi Delta Theta	39.727
ALL SORORITY	49.0118	12 Sherry Ross Hall	39.225
Delta Gamma	48.0111	13 ALL MEN	38.404
Chi Omega	48.508	14 Psi Kappa	37.897
Delta Delta Delta	47.651	15 Phi Gamma Delta	37.600
Girls' Oregon Club	47.515	16 ALL FRATERNITY	37.269
Phi Mu	47.431	17 Theta Chi	37.200
ALL WOMEN	47.248	18 Sigma Alpha Epsilon	36.881
Alpha Gamma Delta	47.102	19 Delta Tau Delta	36.106
Susan Campbell Hall	46.550	20 Alpha Tau Omega	35.877
Zeta Tau Alpha	46.472	21 Beta Theta Pi	35.641
Chi Delta	46.175	22 Alpha Upsilon	35.533
NON-SORORITY	44.803	23 Bacheloron	35.528
Sigma Alpha Mu	44.800	24 Gamma Hall	35.105
Omega Hall	44.714	25 Sigma Phi Epsilon	34.603
Alpha Hall	44.386	26 Sigma Nu	33.647
ALL UNIVERSITY	42.419	27 Sigma Chi	32.408
Zeta Hall	42.308	28 Kappa Sigma	31.614
		29	49

University Is Remembered in Will

IN HER WILL Mrs. Ellen Condon McCornack made provision for a \$6,000 bequest to the University of Oregon. The interest on the sum is to be used for a fellowship in paleontology at the University. The fellowship is to be known as the Thomas Condon Fellowship in Paleontology. Mrs. McCornack was the daughter of the noted geologist,

Thomas Condon, one of the first professors of the University of Oregon. She worked with him in the field and in the writing of geological books.

Besides the \$6,000 fellowship for the University, she bequeathed \$5,000 to the First Congregational Church, of Eugene, the remainder of the estate, valued at approximately \$28,000 being divided among her children and intimate relatives. The portion of the will relating to the University reads as follows:

"To the regents of the University of Oregon and to their successors in office, I give and bequeath the sum of six thousand dollars, as a permanent fund for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a fellowship, to be known as the Thomas Condon Fellowship in Paleontology; the interest from said fund, only to be used or expended in maintaining such fellowship; said fund to be safely loaned or invested in unquestionable securities or bonds by the University comptroller or such other officer as the regents shall designate.

"The recipient of this fellowship shall be chosen by the instructor of paleontology, with the approval of the head of the department of geology and the president of the University; the proceeds from such funds may be used annually, but in case no suitable candidate offers or is selected, the proceeds may be allowed to accumulate for not more than three years, the accumulation to be at the disposal of the department of geology or paleontology, if the departments are ever separated, for paleontological work.

"The Thomas Condon Fellowship shall be open, not only to those doing graduate work, but also to seniors in the University of Oregon."



RAY BETHERS, Artist.

Whose illustrated articles have been appearing regularly this winter in OLD OREGON. Mr. Bethers insists he doesn't like to write and much prefers to draw, but alumni comment leads us to believe that both the text and the drawings have been enthusiastically received. In this issue appears his "Swiss and Italian Sketches."

As OLD OREGON goes to press, 4,000 copies of a questionnaire are being sent to the last ten classes graduated from the University of Oregon. The purpose of the questionnaire is to aid the United States Office of Education in making the survey of the institutions of higher learning in Oregon.



SWISS AND ITALIAN SKETCHES

By RAY BETHERS



AFTER an infernally hot, all day journey across France, the Swiss electric trains were a god-send. It is possible to open the windows without being deluged by an avalanche of cinders, and as for going through tunnels and still being able to breathe, it is a remarkable experience.

The Swiss mountain meadows, green as any park and dotted with cattle, extend on either side, while the clouds at this altitude seem almost within our reach.

Lausanne, on a hillside with Lake Geneva at her feet, and great mountains towering over all. A modern city, with many traces of her older self, Lausanne seems a busy place. Many famous schools are here, the educational center of Switzerland.

White steamers ply up and down the lake to Geneva, at the far end of the lake, and to the French resorts on the opposite side of the lake. Byron's famous "Castle of Chillon" is near here at Montreux.

We had always thought of Great St. Bernard as a sort of myth in *Excelsior*, etc., but via one of the large yellow Swiss mail busses, we were able to sing *Tra la, la*, at the exact spot, at an altitude of 8,000 feet where this verse originated. Here, at this secluded spot, overlooking the Italian frontier, is the Benedictine Monastery, which still carries out the old tradition of assisting snowbound travelling during the long winters. About twenty Great St. Bernard dogs are kept here by the priests to aid in the work.

Due to the high altitude and the cold, the vegetation is almost nil, so that all firewood and food must be brought up from the valley.

Napoleon came this way from Italy, and a hotel on the route exhibits the chair he sat in—at so much per exhibit. Some Roman towers remain in the valley below.

The road leading up to the pass winds and twists till it seems the automobile will break in two. We pass through many quaint villages with brown wooden houses, their eaves overhanging the road. The streets are usually just wide enough for one car, and as the mail has precedence over all other traffic, many of the autos we met had to go back clear through the towns. Nearer Lausanne we can see many small villages tucked away, high on the hillsides, and seem-

ingly no roads to them. Vineyards cling to the terraced hillsides, and no farm land goes unplanted.

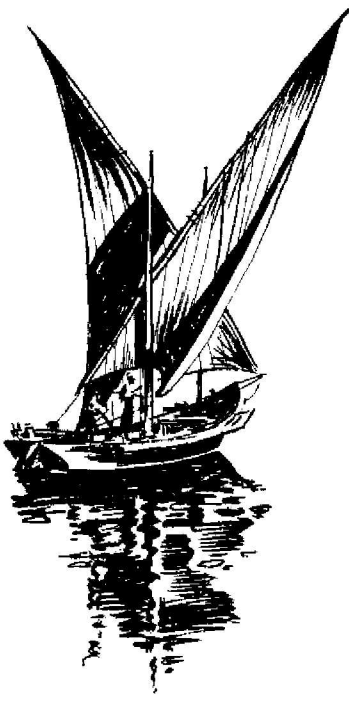
Through the Simplon tunnel, which I think is the longest in the world, at least it takes twenty minutes or more to pass through it on the train. Cool Switzerland on one side and warm Italy on the other. The dividing line of the two countries is crossed in the tunnel.

On coming into the daylight, the character of the country seems to have changed by some process of magic. Mountains, but not nearly so high as on the other side, houses built of plastered stone with designs painted on the plaster, tile roofs, and fields enclosed by fences made of stone slabs upright in the ground. Much of Italy's stone comes from this section. As we near Stresa, the country resembles California a great deal.

Stresa with its narrow streets and fine hotels, its lake, abundant vegetation and flowers. To stand on the hill above Stresa and see the lake, with its three islands and the blue hills in the distance—it all seems too perfect for words. Almost like Maxfield Parrish had built the landscape to his own formula.

When we arrived at Venice, we expected to get a taxicab to transport us and our baggage to the hotel. No one had told us that the only automobile in Venice was in a show window. As we emerged from the station, we were confronted with, it seemed, thousands of black gondolas and as many





gondoliers. We piled in with our suitcases, and after bumping a few craft in the vicinity, our gondola taxi headed into a narrow canal in the direction, we hoped, of our hotel. Our gondolier pointed out the Rialto Bridge and other things in Italian which we couldn't understand, and, as we came to turnings in the canal, would give out the most blood-curdling yells to prevent a collision with other boats, unseen around the corner. After an hour of this, we landed, stepping out of the gondola directly into the front door of the hotel. In front of the veranda, which faced the Grand Canal, was a "taxi stand" of about thirty gondola, slap slapping as the surface of the water was

ruffled by passing motor boats.

In this hotel we first met the famous Venetian mosquitoes, and equally famous mosquito nets over the beds.

It's surprising how many mosquitoes can be lying in ambush inside one of those nets.

After following a crowded, narrow street over bridges for some distance, we were on the far famed St. Marks Square. St. Mark's Cathedral, the Campanile, flags flying—one of the most colorful things we've seen. Hundreds of people moving about, British and Italian sailors, Blackshirts in uniforms, peasant nursemaids in brilliant costumes, with dark eyed children. Fat Germans, taking snapshots of their Frau, priests in Cassocks, and everywhere people of all nationalities feeding corn to the thousands of pigeons.

On either side of the square, outdoor cafes, people drinking, waiters rushing about with loaded trays.

Italian policemen, always in pairs, in uniforms that would do credit to an admiral. Up on the Basilica the four bronze horses of St. Marks. On the pavement below them is a plaque marking the spot where an Austrian bomb fell during the War.

In the evening we charter a gondola and go out on the Grand Canal to listen to the music. Small barges anchored in the stream, with instrumental musicians and singers aboard, and colored lanterns all over their boat. The gondoliers hold the boats together, so that there are twenty or more gondolas surrounding the music barge. The hat is passed, and, yes, they did sing *O Sole Mio*.

Although Venice is interlaced with canals, it also has many streets and many fine courtyards, usually with an old well of carved stone in the center. The Mercerie is one of the principal shopping streets, filled with people at all times, and stifling in the hot and humid weather. Narrow, winding, crossing bridges it contains almost everything. Glass blowing shops, Venetian shawls, Venetian leather work, laces. It's dangerous to look in a window, for the alert shopkeeper will rush out and endeavor to sell you everything in the entire shop.

* * *

One has a fine view of Venice, the Doges palace and Campanile from the harbor. Venice has a boat system which

takes the place of streetcars, winding in and out, with frequent stops. The harbor was filled with ocean going craft from the Adriatic, and the British fleet was in.

* * *

We took the steamer to Chioggia, a small fishing village about two hours from Venice. Many Chioggia fishing boats passed our steamer, glorious looking, with their orange and yellow sails and richly carved hulls.

Chioggia itself proved to be very interesting—black clad Italian women making lace in the arched-over streets, with dirty faced children everywhere. Three canals go through the town crowded with boats, and fish nets drying in the sun.



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President Hall Will Be Guest of Alumni

On a business trip East, President Hall will be the guest of Oregon alumni in Los Angeles and in New York City. He also plans to meet with the alumni and Dads and Mothers of Oregon students in San Francisco.

According to his present schedule, the San Francisco meeting will be held at the new William Taylor Hotel on March 20 at seven o'clock. The dinner will be two dollars a plate and all alumni and parents are invited.

In Los Angeles, the dinner will be given at the Woman's University Club, 943 South Hoover Street on Monday evening, March 24, at six thirty o'clock, according to Miss Charlotte Clark, secretary of the Oregon Alumni in Los Angeles.

New Yorkers will welcome the President at the same time that they meet to hear Frank Branch Riley. John MacGregor, 468 Riverside Drive, and Allen Eaton, 130 E. Twenty-second street, are arranging the program.

On Hayward Field Everything Is Mighty What Ho!

By DELBERT ADDISON ◆ ◆ ◆

NOW IT'S March and we have that about the lamb and the lion, but down at Hayward Field it's all lion. Perhaps the lion is just a cub yet but like all those particular juveniles he goes in heavy for the good clean rough and tumble.

There's a chap doing things down there at the field whom we first knew as Dr. Clarence W. Spears, the extremely successful "chubby" fellow at Minnesota, and who is now known as Doc Spears, the big shot at Oregon. He is a big shot, true enough, if one may judge from the current folk lore. No story is complete—be the subject on bowling, golf, cigars or hats—without an allusion to Doc Spears.

To read the daily sport pages and scan the athletic schedules one would be led to believe that there is little or no activity. The basketball season is over; the State Agricultural College won a technical victory over the Oregon swimmers and were later defeated, 51 to 33, but aside from that the fans are waiting for baseball, tennis, golf and track.

However, the rough and ready boys are not so inanimate as outward appearances may show. This is easily ascertained by engaging in conversation with a football player or wandering down to Hayward Field on an afternoon.

Spring is the time to learn the game and fall is the time to play it—this is a football axiom of Doc Spears' and it is being vigorously carried out at Oregon in spite of opposing views held by Grantland Rice and sundry other critics.

Your writer is not one of those shrewd observers who can stand on the sidelines and tell whether a guard turned too sharply on the around-end play and whether the fullback held his head four inches too high when he hit the line, but he did get the impression, while endeavoring to keep the sawdust out of his shoes, that there were a good many raw-boned young men out on Hayward Field doing things in a big robust way and there was a particularly large framed individual in plus-eights and a baseball cap who was telling them what to do, how to do it, and seeing that it was done.

Scrimmage, which took up the last two or three hours before dark, was particularly impressive. A defensive set of linemen was placed on the field, this particular afternoon, with a full team directing plays against it. The primary purpose appeared to be for the ball carrier to dash through the line unmolested and with two or three men still on their feet to form his interference.

The play started as the ball was snapped. All but three linemen charged en masse for a certain point in enemy territory, with the backfield in hot pursuit. The casualties on defensive warriors were great. Several mishaps also occurred in the attacking ranks, this being due, no doubt, to the rapid concentrated movement of so many men in a small thread of advance.

This somewhat confused movement was later explained by one of the defensive tackles. In pulling out three or four linemen to run interference on off-tackle plays it seems that—but it's hard to recall at this time the exact words as he explained it. The trouble had something to do with a guard turning too sharply, or too late, and getting in someone's else way.

Doc Spears took the time to explain these intricacies to his men after each successive attempt, and appeared to be doing

it with some vehemence, but the wind was blowing the other way that afternoon and those of us on the sunny side of the field were unable to catch his words.

This second-string tackle also made the prediction that tackles opposing Oregon next fall would not last three minutes in excess of half the game. After so kindly letting your writer in on the know, he hastily hobbled off towards the training quarters to have his arms and legs taped up and to stop the flow of blood from his nostrils.

You are reminded, though, that the standard rate of exchange for prophecies by players-on-the-squad is slightly lower than that on barbers' tips.

The characteristic stories are going the rounds, as they always do at the advent of a new coach. Our honest optimists are looking for "the greatest football team in the history of the institution" and our keen coffee-and-cigar advisors are observing that "the boys'll sure have to get down and work now; no monkey business with this coach."

It seems that Oregon has at last secured a man that comes up to Hugo Bezdek—except in one way. Ah! If Doc Spears only had that caustic, profuse vocabulary of the old master.

In spite of the somewhat cynical reaction to this "now you'll see" attitude there are no indications that enthusiastic grads will be forced to slink down back alleys; in fact, things at Hayward Field appear to be mighty what ho!

As soon as practice is resumed with spring quarter something new in the way of off-season competition will be in vogue. Doc Spears with Gene Shields, Prink Callison, Bill Reinhart and Jack O'Brien will work the squad into four teams, with the essence of an intra-mural league, the supposition being that this plan will inspire great masses of Oregon's young men to take part in the national sport for he-men, and incidentally, to verse some eighty of the more brawny candidates in the gentle art of beating down the dear old Aggies and all the rest.

This move will limit Bill Reinhart and Prink Callison to two sports. Reinhart is a year around coach and now two of the seasons will be spent on football.

In the February issue of OLD OREGON you read that the basketball team was quite up and coming. Since then the Webbies have played nine games and finished the year in third place, with a .500 per cent average. Such a record is nothing to write East about, yet it's no disgrace for the smallest of the nine Coast Conference teams to break even. Four of the eight games lost went to the Huskies; Oregon won three out of four from all the others.

The University of Washington does seem to be out for athletic trophies with a great deal of vigor. This is the second year in succession the Huskies have won the northern division title. Oregonians feel that Washington wasn't quite on tip-toes when selecting a Big Ten coach, but nothing can be said about the assistants. The list of Phelan's aides is quite amazing.

And at last we find the pure quill on Mr. Enoch Bagshaw and why he found it expedient to become a private citizen. Richard Hamilton, of the Puget Sound News Bureau, writes, "The point is that the university has outstanding bonds to the total of \$485,000, which were authorized to enlarge the athletic plant, equipment and facilities. Moreover, this obli-

gation is to be retired by proceeds from athletic events. . . . But it was found that football, the biggest source of sports income, was failing to attract enough spectators, if not losing ground. Consequently, since Bagshaw teams, no matter the reasons, were no longer attracting crowds, it became necessary—or, at least, good business—to make a change in the hope of reviving popular interest and increasing attendance. Hence the passing of Mr. Bagshaw.”

He also points out that the state of Washington is very much chagrined at the manner in which the university is becoming “Seattleized.” “. . . and naturally, such a feeling, even if spasmodic, is not good for gate receipts at the stadium.

So the program is to use Mr. Phelan as the chief character in good-will jaunts into different parts of the state.”

Now that the truth is out, there are many who express relief that the inherent cause of the trouble didn't lie in the power type of team that Baggy produced. It's easy to develop a fond regard for those old fashioned power teams—when the power plays netted five to fifteen yards a smack.

It can't be very long before someone comes out with “the real reason why Captain McEwan is gone,” and then we'll hear no more of that sort of thing—until Oregon gets another coach. For there's talk of building a big stadium, and—well, look what happened to Baggy.

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Collection of Dean Powers' Stories to be Published

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MAROONED IN CRATER LAKE, a book of Oregon stories, is scheduled for publication on June 1. The author is Alfred Powers, '10, dean of the University Extension Division and director of summer sessions.

Of special interest in connection with the publishers' announcement, are their plans to issue a de luxe edition, limited to 150 copies, which will be bound in special leather and in Coos and Curry County myrtle wood. Its type face will be 14-point Caslon Oldstyle, in two colors, on “monastery book” paper manufactured at Everett, Washington. It will have a frontispiece and decorated end papers but no other illustrations “to mar the printing.”

The regular edition, bound in cloth, will be given a national distribution, particularly as the stories are widely known through their appearance in national magazines. It has been placed on the Oregon school library list, which is also used in Washington. The publishers, Binford Brothers, Graphic Arts Building, Portland, announce that they are printing this book by an Oregon alumnus, first, as a volume of outstanding literary merit and, second, as an example of fine printing and indigenous binding. It is being given first place in a series of books of fiction, history, biography and poetry, dealing with the old Oregon country.

The stories were originally contributed by Mr. Powers to *St. Nicholas*, *The Youth's Companion* and *The Improvement Era*. Six separate stories make up the book—*Marooned in Crater Lake*, *The Hickory Bank*, *The Vanished Riders*, *The Fourth of the Far Fifteen*, *The Dinner Call*, and *The Blue Bucket Mine*.

The title story, *Marooned in Crater Lake*, first appeared in *St. Nicholas*, whose editors considered it one of the best stories that ever came to their desks. It was given the lead place in the magazine and attracted wide attention through its literary interest and its clever and ingenious plot.

The Hickory Bank is a story of the old Oregon Trail. After its publication in *The Youth's Companion*, it was included in the Horace Mann school reader used in New York City. *The Vanished Riders* has its setting in old Jacksonville and Roseburg. *The Dinner Call* is another Umpqua story.

The Fourth of the Far Fifteen deals with the Panther Boy Scout patrol of Hood River and the Pelican patrol of Klamath Falls, and their adventures on Mt. Hood and Mt. Shasta to find out whether the curvature of the earth's surface bulged up enough to keep them from seeing each other from the tops of those peaks by means of red fire one Fourth of July night. A missionary in Syria found the story so realistic that he wrote asking the boys of the Panther and Pelican patrols to correspond with his boys, thinking the former actually existed.

The Blue Bucket Mine has its setting in the Baker country in the sixties. It is characterized by an unusual situation with a factual basis in pioneer Oregon history and by many unexpected turns to its plot.

Mr. Powers says that many of his friends helped him write the stories, sometimes quite unaware that they were helping. In one story it was necessary to determine when Ben Franklin's picture went off the one-cent stamps. Whose memory can tell when it did? Mrs. Marion McClain of the library looked through many bound volumes of the reports of the postmaster-general before she found out. Dr. Dan E. Clark, authority in western history, was consulted as to the probable condition of a log barn after standing fifty years.

It will be a 180-page book. The regular edition, with all its artistry of printing, will be \$1.50. The J. K. Gill Company is the distributor. The publishers say they are trying to hold down the cost of the myrtle wood copies to \$6.00 apiece, but, whatever it costs, they are going to make of it a beautiful book. It is available at this time only through advance and direct reservations to the publishers.

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The Vice-President Will Award Cups

VICE-PRESIDENT Burt Brown Barker has been active in promoting interest in scholarship and in student contests. He has recently donated scholarship cups, to be given to living organizations on the campus as scholarship awards, and has offered a sum to be used as prizes in a public speaking contest, to be held early in the spring.

The scholarship awards are known as the Vice-Presidential Scholarship Awards and are given in response to a demand for more adequate representation of student leadership, and especially to permit dormitories and other living organizations to compete for prizes. The Pan-hellenic and Interfraternity Council awards are limited to Greek-letter organizations, thus eliminating about twelve living groups from competing for scholarship prizes. The Vice-Presidential cups will be given at Junior Week-end each year to include the spring term of the preceding year and the fall and winter terms of the year of the award.

The public speaking contest will have two parts, one an extempore meet open to all freshmen, and the other an oratorical contest open to all men on the campus excepting members of the varsity debate and oratory squads. Mr. Barker is a charter member of Delta Sigma Rho, national forensic honorary fraternity, and was a member of the first winning debate team of the University of Chicago in 1897.

In the Land of the Soviets

By W. H. BURTON, '15

OUR TRAIN came to a stop just under a huge red star, electric lighted, gleaming defiantly against the pitch-dark night! The five-pointed star of the Soviets! The green-clad soldiers of Poland warned us courteously to stay in our compartments and left the train. Their places would be taken in a few minutes by the soldiers of Russia. We were at the actual border of mysterious Red Russia, land of the Bolshevik and the dreaded Cheka. Did they really treat foreigners as American newspaper stories said? We would find out within the hour.

The train started slowly on. I stepped into the corridor only to dodge quickly back. At each end there was a khaki-clad figure, looking in the dim light to be about eight feet high with a two-foot bayonet fixed to his rifle. Taking courage, I peeked out again, catching the nearer soldier grinning from ear to ear. "Allo, Americanski," he called, and though that was the only "English" he knew, he borrowed my cigarettes! Soldiers are the same the world over!

We arrived at the customs house about midnight and walked down the platform with our minds filled with all the stories of the very searching examinations travellers in Russia must undergo. To our surprise, the examination was extremely courteous and quite perfunctory. The border stations are manned by the cream of the Russian army and officials. Party after party was passed on to the Russian side, where the Trans-Siberian Express waited. I wondered why we were not turned loose. Finally an officer of the secret police approached with my papers in his hand and addressed me in Russian. The dreaded secret police! Again wild tales of Russian atrocities to defenseless tourists flashed through my mind. An interpreter was called and it developed that my Russian passport had expired five days before. I explained that the mistake must have happened in the Paris consulate. The officer listened without batting an eye. It was quite clear I was in Russia illegally. With my papers still in his hand, the officer shouted something through the outer door. We were to be thrown to the wolves! In fact, I could hear them howling, though my wife asserts it was only the locomotive whistling. Through the door came the commandant of the border police. After listening to the case, showing extreme courtesy to my wife and me, he stamped our passport for entrance, requesting merely that I report the matter to the foreign office in Moscow. Our first adventure in Russia was over. I could have been arrested and fined heavily; I could have been made to stay in that lonely station for twelve hours and sent back to Poland. This was our first revelation as to the difference between Western opinion about Russia and the actual Russia.

The porter took us to the Russian train. Again we wondered what we would find. During the famine Russian transport went to pieces. When trains ran at all, they were inefficient, filthy, the train crews were insolent and not above turning bandit. A courteous conductor received us, putting us in a compartment in one of the most comfortable sleeping cars I have ever ridden in. Being the through car to Harbin, China, it smelled rather heavily of Chinese incense, but otherwise it was spotlessly clean and well appointed. Breakfast the next morning was taken in a dining car which had once been a magnificent carriage furnished in mahogany. The aftermath of the Russian collapse of 1920 was still to be seen here. The car was dirty, the linen spotted, the potted plants

on the tables long since dead. The waiter was courteous but indifferent and had not shaved for three days. The menu card was in four languages, including English, the only one of its kind in Europe. So we got breakfast without trouble. The spring floods were on and I could not fail to notice that all the Russian main line trains maintained high speed and arrived on time. While some of the provincial lines were terrible—one night in a third-class carriage would asphyxiate an ordinary American—the main lines were in excellent shape, good trains run on time. From this train we saw our first Russian villages—just like their pictures, low wooden houses with no windows, thatched roofs, interminable, and as I found out later, almost bottomless mud everywhere.

The railroads and factories are the best exhibitions of Russian rehabilitation. Comparing the railroads of today with the terrible conditions reported by H. G. Wells seven years ago, the change is miraculous. True, Russia presents a picture of dilapidation, breakdown and dirt. The significant thing, however, is not the dilapidation but the truly unbelievable recovery from seven years of war and famine.

We arrived in Moscow early on May Day and got one of the thrills of a lifetime seeing the great Red parade through the streets of Moscow—the revolutionary world celebrating its Fourth of July. For five solid hours, marching steadily through the pouring rain, the procession flowed past our hotel. Every phase of this topsy-turvy Soviet Republic was represented. Detachments from the army, infantry, cavalry, artillery, air service, and all the others. Regimental and trade-union bands roaring out what I suppose were revolutionary marching tunes. Most interesting to me were the enormous number of floats representing all the industries, the educational, literary, and cultural activities of Russia. We learned much about the industries, since nearly every factory had a float, so well gotten-up that we could understand them despite our ignorance of Russian. There were exhibits from the china workers, the porcelain workers, the machine tool trades, the makers of farm machinery, the electricians, the clothing trade. Rubber workers were shown actually making tires, rubber boots, and so forth. The telephone girls were shown operating a model switchboard mounted on a truck. Later we saw some of these factories and were astonished at the remarkable contrasts: machinery in constant use since 1860 set side by side with new machines imported from England and Germany. The leading newspaper has first-rate line-o-type rooms, but in the business office computation is still done on an abacus.

Particularly interesting were the propaganda floats, of which there was an enormous number. Most of them glorified the worker, urged class solidarity, ridiculed religion, and quite a few were intelligent efforts to educate the masses in politics and economics. One very impressive float, on which were school children doing their stuff with vigor and enthusiasm, ridiculed and lampooned the royal family because of their subservience to Rasputin, the monk who dominated the late Czarina. This drew great applause from the remarkably silent crowd. An anti-religious float represented a workman's family gathered around a lamp all reading books and magazines, refusing admittance to a priest, saying that with learning they would no longer listen to him. The most interesting in this group was a huge one representing the attitude of all nations toward Russia. A huge Russian workman stood

at one end. Germany, which has established remarkable contacts with Russia, was represented as a civil engineer satisfied with business contracts. An effigy of Sir Austin Chamberlain, glaring arrogantly through his monocle at a prostrate Russia, represented England. Looking carefully for America, I found Uncle Sam's star-spangled hat surmounting an enormous question mark. Russia hopes for recognition and does not know what our attitude will be. I may say in passing that no nation is so extravagantly admired and copied in Russia as the United States. No tale of our industry and achievement is too wild to be believed. Everywhere the Russians are trying to do things the way they imagine that they are done in America. They pride themselves on having the best telephone service so far as it reaches in Europe. It is certainly immensely superior to the ordinary service in France, Italy or England. This regard impressed me as genuine and sincere with reference to our industrial efficiency. They hate us with equal frankness because of our capitalistic strength.

While going over the Comintern Building (propaganda center), I had a vigorous argument with the officials about the ethics of Russian propaganda in foreign countries. I told them that probably the greatest obstacle to recognition by America was their continued propaganda against our government. After a spirited interchange of opinion, they admitted quite freely that they did not believe that they would ever achieve revolutionary results in England or America by propaganda. Their campaign in these countries, particularly our own, is by no means so vigorous and well-organized as our professional alarmists believe.

In the afternoon we paraded with the crowd in Red Square, visiting the grave of John Reed, a Portland boy. We saw also the tablet in the Kremlin Wall with "Big Bill" Haywood's name on it marking the place where his ashes rest. What a picture this square was on May Day, the great Red day! Color, movement, enormous vitality everywhere. Soldiers of the Red army, huge men in khaki coats with red collar tabs; others in blue collar tabs, who were soldiers under the famous secret police; peasants in sheepskin clothes and bearskin hats and with feet and legs wrapped in burlap; proud Cossacks, dashing enough on horseback, but rather awkward on the cobble stones; crowds of dark men in brilliant uniforms, some of them odd to Western eyes with their shawls; crowds of workers in Russian blouses of brilliant and varied colors; and many men and women in typical European dress.

Nowhere in the crowd was there to be seen a man of obvious wealth, nowhere the trappings of ease and luxury. While the days of revolution and famine are gone, when clothes in Russia consisted mainly of patches, and while hundreds of reasonably well-dressed people are to be seen, it was quite obvious that the mass of the people is still quite poor. But it was a holiday crowd and poverty was forgotten. I noticed the vendors of candy, of pumpkin seeds and squash seeds were doing good business, as also were the little street stands selling cigarettes, cookies, chocolate, shoe laces, shoe blacking, soap, or what have you. The Russian street stands are like American drug stores.

Though dressed plainly for Americans, my wife and I were far too well-dressed for this proletarian crowd. Everyone glanced at us curiously, some with resentment and quite a few with distinctly hostile scowls. I noticed, however, a

curious thing. Man after man, after coolly looking us over, would suddenly smile and nod in a friendly way and pass on. Quite puzzled, I watched closely and discovered it was my necktie which did the business—a flaming red one purchased a long time before in Chicago with no thought of Red Russia.

Far down one side of Red Square along the Kremlin Wall stretched a line of people four-deep as far as one could see. At least 15,000 people, waiting to enter Lenin's mausoleum. Receiving special permission, we joined the front ranks of this line to see one of the most remarkable exhibits in the world, the embalmed body of Lenin. The mausoleum, at the center of one side of the Square, under the red walls of Russia's famous fortress, is an unostentatious wooden building painted red and black. Day and night a military guard of honor stands at the doors. At the four corners of the glass case containing the body four more soldiers stand. The building is beautifully clean, brilliantly lighted, and kept at a never-changing temperature by an automatic, self-regulating electric heating system.

The embalming is well-known as one of the most remarkable examples in the world, the body after seven years being so life-like that one expects the eyes to open and the lips to move. Walking as slowly as I dared, I received a very clear impression of this mysterious little man who was such an enigma to the Western world. A small man with irregular features, slightly bald, and with sandy beard; undoubtedly one of the really great personali-

ties of the present era, but whether a true prophet or an impossible visionary, history has not yet revealed. In life an unimpressive, short man in unpressed clothes and cap of a workman; in death clothed in the uniform of the Red army, he lies enshrined in the capitol of the country which believes that he led it to freedom.

Across from the mausoleum stands the state finance building, on the wall of which is that famous sign, "Religion is the opiate of the people." Later, visiting the schools in Russian cities, I studied in great detail the unbelievable instruction in atheism and anti-religion which is given as a regular part of the curriculum.

We spent Russian Easter morning in the magnificent church of Jesus Christ. Arriving shortly before time for the service, we found the building silent and locked and no congregation in sight. Our guide found the concierge sound asleep, and kicked him with great force, saying in mimicry of polite Russian, "Thou sleepest late, my darling." We climbed at once to the great dome, one of the highest in the world, from where we could see all of Moscow, and particularly down into the Kremlin.

Coming down again, we stayed for Easter mass, performed by Bishop Benjamin, the eighty-five year old patriarch of Moscow. It was the beautiful and impressive Greek Church service. Despite the very vigorous anti-church campaign of the government the church was reasonably well-filled; but it was to be noticed that there was but a handful of young people and children. The anti-religious campaign has been successful with the rising generation, but the old ones still preserve the faith.

Next Sunday in Leningrad we again went to church to see not only the further effects of the anti-religious movement, but to visit the famous "Church of the Blood."

(Continued on page 32)



W. H. Burton of the University of Chicago.

OLD OREGON

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MEMBER OF AMERICAN ALUMNI COUNCIL

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In the Thirsty Search for Facts

ALUMNI response to the recent questionnaires for the Alumni Directory has been splendid. The cards have been returned to the Alumni Office by the wholesale. To all those who responded we wish to extend our appreciative thanks.

It is no simple task to publish an Alumni Directory. It means checking and re-checking; mistakes are bound to creep in where over seven thousand names, many of them duplicates, are being handled. Take the name of Smith, for instance. Sixty-five individuals by that name have been graduated from the University. It does not take an imaginative person to picture possible entanglements.

As we have proceeded it has become apparent that the Directory cannot be issued in the April edition of OLD OREGON. We have therefore set May as our goal.

In the meantime, if you have not returned your questionnaire card, or if you hear of any alumni who have not returned them, please make it a special point to see that the information is sent in at once. We need the names, degrees, addresses and occupations of all graduates of the University.



We Take Exception to the North

IN THEIR worth-while report to the Board of Higher Education the Oregon Dads urge, among other items, the immediate adoption of boundaries for the future campus of the University. The Dads offer definite suggestions; they recommend that the boundaries be fixed as follows:

- On the east by Fairmount Boulevard;
- On the west by Alder Street;
- On the south by Nineteenth Avenue;
- On the north by the Southern Pacific right of way.

With all due honor to the Dads for their excellent report, we would take exception to their suggested boundary on the north, the Southern Pacific right of way.

Why stop there, when the land just beyond affords more

possibilities for a beautiful campus setting than any other portion of the proposed grounds? We would suggest the Willamette River as the northern boundary.

Add to the campus suggested by the Oregon Dads the land between the Mill Race and the river and you have a magnificent opportunity for University grounds of real beauty.

Visualize rustic bridges over the beloved old Mill Race; picture landscaped gardens between the Race and the Willamette; add flower beds planned by artists; fountains, perhaps, which would bring a reminder of those at Versailles. The possibilities fire the imagination.

To alumni particularly who know the beauty of the Race in spring and in fall the picture is appealing. They have paddled up the Race in the first warm spring sun; they have watched the trees and the bushes along the bank bud and blossom; they have listened to Oregon songs floating across the lighted water at canoe fetes; and having once experienced these things, alumni consider this land a precious heritage which should be kept for future generations of Oregon students.

Surely no one, sensing the potential beauty of this land, could fail to include it in any plan for a Greater University.



The University's Friend

TO the editor's desk recently came a letter from Dr. Luella Clay Carson. It seemed particularly interesting just at this time that she should enclose a picture of a landscaped park on the margin of which she wrote: "I hope some day a beautiful park will border the Mill Race."

Dr. Carson's fine interest in Oregon has continued through the years. Her influence on the lives of the alumni cannot be over-estimated. Younger students, who missed the good fortune of knowing her, hear her name with respect for it is an honored one at Oregon. And she, in turn, carries Oregon in her heart.

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News of the Classes

1894

Lorna M. Laurie, daughter of Rev. J. A. Laurie, died at the family home, Cedar Heights, a suburb of Waterloo, Iowa, on February 23, after a brief illness. She was almost nine years old. She was buried at Marshalltown, Iowa, beside her mother, who died at the little girl's birth. Rev. Bruce Giffin, former Presbyterian student pastor in Eugene, conducted the funeral service. Dr. Laurie has a son and daughter at home, aged six and four respectively, and a son who is a Presbyterian Minister at Rahway, N. J.

1901

Mrs. Sadie Atwood Martin is now living at 323 West Tenth Avenue, Eugene. She was formerly at the W. C. T. U. Children's Farm Home in Corvallis.

1903

Calvin Casteel is in private engineering practice and is running an apple orchard of his own in Okanogan, Washington. Mr. Casteel has three daughters.

1908

Major W. O. H. Prosser has been transferred to Panama and has been located at the new post since December. He is in the medical corps. Major Prosser has two boys and a girl and swimming in the Pacific is a daily delight for the family. His address is Fort Amador, Canal Zone, Panama.

1909

Claud Giles is practicing law in Marshfield. At the time of his graduation in 1909, he was one of the youngest graduates of the University Law School, not being twenty-one years of age. Consequently, he was not able to begin his law practice until his twenty-first birthday, in February, 1910. In a featured interview with Mr. Giles on the occasion of his birthday anniversary last month, the "Marshfield Times" listed some of his activities, and among them was that during the time he was studying law he was also in charge of and handling all the cheese sales in Coos and Curry Counties, Oregon's famed dairy products center.

1911

Word has come to the Alumni Office of the marriage of Grace Magladry Thompson, ex-'11, to Captain J. T. Murray in Georgia. Captain Murray was formerly with the R. O. T. C. at the University and is now stationed in Fort Benning, Georgia. Mrs. Murray was formerly of Eugene.

1912

C. Adolph Osterholm, ex-'12, is a consulting interior decorator and dealer in antique furniture at Floral Park, New York. His office is at 79 Magnolia Avenue. Mr. Osterholm is a graduate of Columbia University.

Jessie Prosser, 1604½ Scott Avenue, Los Angeles, says that she is planning to go to San Gabriel to see Irmalee Campbell, ex-'16, who will be leading lady in the Mission Play.

1913

Karl W. Onthank, executive secretary of the University of Oregon, who has been taking work at Stanford University this past term, will return to the campus on April 3. He has been studying problems of higher education administration. He will represent the University of Oregon at the formal dedication of the University of California campus at Los Angeles the latter part of March before returning to Eugene.

Paul W. Campbell is agency organizer for Southwestern Idaho and Eastern Oregon for West Coast Life Insurance Company. His home is in Fruitland, Idaho. Mr. Campbell has three sons, Donald, aged ten years, Philip, aged nine, and Gordon, aged two. Mrs. Campbell is an alumna of Willamette University.

Lyda Oakes Garrett is a visiting teacher in the Chicago city schools. She is also attending the University of Chicago. Miss Garrett went to Chicago in 1928 to study for her M.A. degree. She did vocational guidance work in Spalding and

Christopher schools for crippled children for about one and a half years.

Harry William Dahleen, who received his LL.B. from Oregon in 1913, is taking work in education at the University of California. His address is 687 Fourteenth Avenue, San Francisco.

Mrs. Ida Warnock Jenks lives at 230 West First Street, Albany. The Jenks have three children, Dorothy Marion, aged nine years; Joanna, five; and Barbara, three.

Major Martin W. Hawkins is practicing law in Portland. Major Hawkins for a time held the world's record in the hurdles, which he made while wearing the Multnomah Club's colors. He lost the title at the Olympic games held at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1912, but he was third in the high hurdles. Major Hawkins was graduated from the University Law School in Portland. He served in the World War, and rose from the rank of private to major. He was made captain while serving in the Argonne. Upon his return home he was legal adviser for the Red Cross for six months. In 1920 he was appointed district judge, and was afterwards elected for a six year term. In 1927 he resumed his law practice.

1915

Ben F. Dorris has resigned his position as a member of the State Game Commission in order to be free to support the candidacy of Charles Hall for the governorship. Mr. Dorris has been active in state politics for some time. He has recently been appointed county chairman for Lane County C. M. T. C. training this year.

Jacob Cornog is an assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa. He has two children, Robert and Grace. His address is in care of the chemistry department.

1917

Mrs. Mary Chambers Brockelbank and Mr. Brockelbank returned to the United States on New Year's day from Paris. Mr. Brockelbank resumed his work at the University of Alabama. Mrs. Brockelbank is spending some weeks in Florida recuperating from a recent illness. They have one daughter, Frank Leslie, age six.

1918

Albert Gillette, ex-'18, staff soloist of the "Oregonian's" radio station KGW and former soloist with the University of Oregon Glee Club, sang at the state-wide civic dinner given in Portland for Dr. Clarence W. Spears, Oregon's new football coach. Mr. Gillette is the new program director for KGW. He has been prominent in music work for the past eight years, his activities including the opera, concert and stage work. He conducted a conservatory of music, teaching voice, for two years. He was for two seasons with the San Francisco Opera Association. Later he sang leading roles with the Pacific Coast Opera Company.

Lieutenant S. W. Hanns, gunnery officer on the U. S. S. Sacramento, attached to the special service squadron operating in Central and South American waters, spent a two weeks' leave visiting in Eugene recently. He will sail from San Francisco March 29 for Balboa.

1919

Frances Wiles Cannon writes to OLD OREGON from her new home in Grants Pass. Her husband, Clarence Cannon, ex-'22, is now division office engineer for the State Highway Department. Their address is State Highway Office, Grants Pass. The Cannon's formerly lived in Selma.

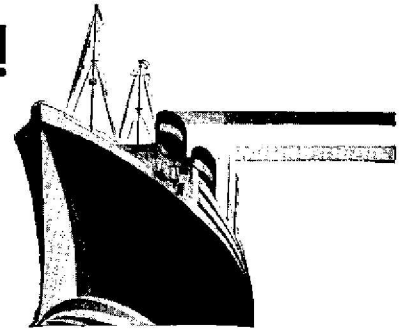
Mr. and Mrs. Huber Little (Myrtle Campbell, ex-'19) have a daughter, Eva Rose, born in November. Alice Jean is six years old. Mr. Little is an alumnus of Oregon State College. Their address is Route 1, Box 740, Modesto, California.

William Patterson's alumni directory questionnaire contained in addition to his degree, address at Corvallis and occupation as teacher, the news of the arrival of a son in the Patterson family. The boy was born January 26 and has been named Melvin Burton.

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1920

OLD OREGON has learned of the death of **Ben W. Hosmer**, which occurred recently. Mr. Hosmer lived in Fargo, North Dakota.

OLD OREGON has learned of the death of **James L. Almack**, B.S. '20, M.A. '21, who passed away January 17, 1929. At the time of his death he was an administrator in the high school at Alhambra, California.

Robert Ormond Case has had a story, "The Yukon Drive," published in "Publishers' Weekly." The story deals with the gold rush to the Klondike.

1921

Mr. and Mrs. **Harold I. Donnelly** (**Beatrice Wetherbee**) live at Orchard Way, Berwyn, Pennsylvania, a town some twenty miles west of Philadelphia on the main line. Mr. Donnelly has a position with the Presbyterian Board. His spare time is given to studying for his doctor's degree, that he will receive, some time during the year, from the University of Pennsylvania. They have two sons, **Harold Jr.**, age seven, and **Frank Wetherbee**, age three.

Janet Frasier, who was in Eugene last summer, has returned to New York City. She lives at the Hotel Sevilla, 117 West 58th Street, Apartment 8 E.

1922

Captain William M. Tow, ex-'22, is at Fort Eustis, Virginia, with the 34th Infantry. Captain and Mrs. Tow have one son, **George William**, who is three years old.

Mrs. Mary Mobley Jacobs writes that she has a daughter, **Dorothy Emma**, born January 5. Her son, **George**, is now three and a half years old. Mr. and Mrs. Mobley live in Richland.

It is with regret that OLD OREGON records the death of **Myrtle N. Anderson**, who passed away December 16, 1929. Her death came after a tonsil operation. Interment was in Roseburg.

Stanley Eisman is northwest manager for the "Ask Mr. Foster" travel service. He makes his headquarters at the Olympic Hotel, Seattle. Mr. Eisman was the first editor of "Lemon Punch," campus humor publication. He was married last fall to a University of Washington graduate.

Harris Ellsworth and **Jimmy Leake**, ex-'26, stopped in the Alumni Office for a visit when they came to Eugene for the editors' conference. Mr. Ellsworth is editor of the Roseburg "News Review" and Mr. Leake is with Earl Bunting and Associates, marketing counselors, commercial research.

Dorothy Miller, recently returned from abroad where she spent most of her time in Paris, is in New York for the year.

Roxie Hall has a new position as first assistant in the Monterey County Library, at Salinas, California. Her address is 407 Capitol Avenue, Salinas. She was formerly in the Ventura County Library.

1923

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph McClafin (**Lois Parker**, '25) are living in Jerome, Idaho. They were formerly in Everett, Washington. Mr. McClafin is with the J. C. Penney Company.

Marvel Skeels Oberteuffer (**Mrs. Delbert Oberteuffer**) stopped in Eugene recently on her way to Coquille to attend the funeral services of her father. She lives in Columbus, Ohio.

Godfred Tschanz is manager of a chain store in Portland. His home address is 170 East Fourteenth Street, Portland.

Dr. Edwin R. Durno, who was elected delegate-at-large of the 1929 Alumni Convention, has recently moved from Grants Pass to Medford. Dr. Durno took his undergraduate work, as all basketball fans will remember, at Oregon, and went to Harvard for his M.D. degree. After his graduation from Harvard Medical School, he spent two years in the Massachusetts General Hospital, then returned to Oregon to practice medicine.

Mrs. Robert F. Boetticher (**Ruth Sanborn**) of Vancouver, Washington, recently visited her sister, **Dr. Ethel I. Sanborn**, assistant professor of plant biology at the University. Mr. Boetticher spent one week end on the campus during her visit. He is a graduate of the University with the class of 1921.

1924

Reginald Hilliard, ex-'24, has the Chrysler Agency in Bellingham, Washington. **Steve Williams**, '25, is selling Chryslers for him.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Robinson (**Betty Manning**, '27) have been making an extensive tour of the East and Middle West collecting figures on elections, straw vote statistics, and talking politics with the various political leaders in gathering data for

their research work and study of the methods used to gauge pre-election sentiment and to forecast the outcome of the polls. The project has been adopted by the Council for Research in the Social Sciences at Columbia University and this body is putting up half of the money to finance the research. The work will require approximately two years for the initial study. Mr. Robinson received his M.A. degree from Columbia. Mrs. Robinson has given up her social case work in New York City and is acting as secretary, assisting Mr. Robinson. Their trip has carried them into most of the states on the Atlantic seaboard, the Middle West, and those bordering on the Mississippi River. They are travelling in a new Ford Tudor, by which they swear. "Runs fifty miles an hour on all our long hops. Only one car passed us on the trip from Louisville—that was another Ford and he slipped by us in a city where we slowed down for the sake of decency," says Mr. Robinson. Mr. Robinson became interested in the election-prediction project at the time of the attempt to predict the outcome of the Hoover-Smith campaign by means of the "Literary Digest" straw vote. The argument is explained by the little story: "If you are a farmer taking your cream to a dairyman, you are paid for your product in terms of the percentage of butterfat it contains. To determine the percentage of butterfat, the cream is stirred and a small cupful, or sample is taken for testing. The same idea holds with straw voting; sample a few individuals as to their political intentions and gauge the voting behavior of the mass by the leanings of the few individuals." The two and one-half million ballot cards from the "Literary Digest" have been secured and stored at Columbia to be studied later. Other data gleaned from studying straw votes taken in the various states, and facts learned from newspapers and other publications, and from views of politicians will be taken back to New York where the long work of compilation will be carried on.

1925

Mabel Armitage is in the office of the Oregon Child Welfare Commission at Portland. She was formerly with Blyth and Company in Eugene.

Frances Simpson Case was manager for the presentation of "Ed's Co-Ed," University of Oregon campus movie, held in Fossil, March 12, as a benefit for the Camp Fire Girls. With the movie was shown a reel of pictures of various University football games and pictures of the Alaska summer school trip last summer. Mrs. Case, in addition to her Camp Fire work, keeps house for her husband and her daughter, Janet Saville, who is a year and a half old.

Ted Kurashige, graduate of the University of Oregon School of Law, is now in Tokio with Sale and Company, an English firm. He is doing office work and has been with the company since 1928. Mr. Kurashige writes: "For a fellow who has been accustomed to live according to the American standard, Japan is rather a difficult place to live in. In the first place, if he were to live strictly under the Western style, it would cost several times more than in America. . . . This is supposed to be winter, but thus far it seems more like spring, here in Tokio at least. There was a flurry of snow yesterday, which was the first one here." Mr. Kurashige reports that he has had several articles and poems published in the "Tokio Nichi Nichi," newspaper.

1926

George Belknap and **Elsie Brooks**, ex-'28, were married in December. They are living in Portland at 1171 Raymond Avenue. On the campus Mr. Belknap received honors in the philosophy department and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Delta Chi, national journalism honorary fraternity.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph L. Lupher (Anna Q. Woodward) are living in Pasadena, California, where Mr. Lupher is working for his Ph.D. degree in geology. Both are members of the class of 1926.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy A. Hunt have a daughter, Joan Douglas, born January 4, 1930. Phyllis is one and a half years old. Their address is 518 Magnolia Avenue, Modesto, California. Mr. Hunt is an ex-member of the class of 1926 and Mrs. Hunt was Lucille Douglas, ex-'25.

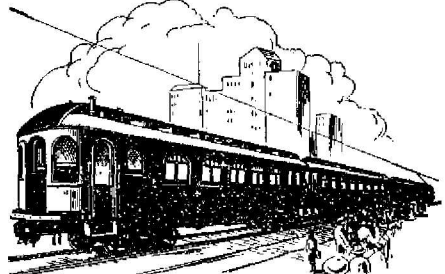
Vida Povey Sherwood, graduate of the University, and of the University of Oregon School of Medicine, died in New York City, February 13, after an illness of a few months. Dr. Sherwood was born in Portland and lived there until the death of her husband, Dr. Robert Sherwood, M.D. '16, who was killed in France in 1918. She then went to the Walter Reed Reconstruction Hospital in Washington, D. C., where she spent three years. Upon her return to Portland she attended Reed College,

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the University of Oregon, where she received her B.A. degree, and the medical school, from which she was graduated with honors in 1927. Since that time she has been associated with Dr. Cannon, specialist in dermatology in New York City. She was a member of Alpha Omega Alpha, honorary medical fraternity, and Alpha Epsilon Iota, national women's medical fraternity. She is survived by her mother, two brothers, and three sisters, one, Mrs. Dymon Povey Mooers, '23, and another, Mrs. Polly Povey Thompson, ex-'30. Burial was in Portland.

Walter Brattain, M.A. '26, is on the technical staff of the Bell Telephone laboratories at 463 West Street, New York. He received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Minnesota.

Wava Brown Lewis is secretary of the Oregon State Teachers' Association and her office is at 408 Salmon Street, Portland. She was formerly secretary to the superintendent of schools at Klamath Falls. Her husband, **Howard P. Lewis**, is a senior at the University of Oregon Medical School. He is a graduate of Oregon State College.

"We came to two conclusions from our motor trip through California," writes **Ruth De Lap Turner**, ex-'26. "First, that the roads of California are highly over-rated, and second, that the balmy climate of Southern California is not over-exaggerated." Mrs. Turner and her husband drove south and into northern Mexico, and returned by way of the inland route. "The mission cities were very quaint and we liked San Luis Obispo very much. Randolph Hearst has a castle about forty miles from there up in the hills. The castle is one he had torn down in Germany and reconstructed in San Luis Obispo. . . . We flew over San Diego and it certainly was a beautiful sight. The pilot took us directly over the city and then out over the bay, almost to the ocean. There was a large fleet in the Bay and it looked like toy boats from the air." Mr. and Mrs. Turner live in Klamath Falls where Mrs. Turner is county recorder for Klamath County and her husband is owner and operator of a garage.

Louie Anderson, ex-'26, is a full time student at Teachers' College, Columbia, and is teaching at Horace Mann School. He and Mrs. Anderson (Ruby Speer, '25) live at 509 West 121st Street, New York. She is recreation teacher at the St. Agatha girls' school.

John Lowe is with Calvin Bullock, investment bankers, in New York City. He came to New York last spring from San Francisco.

1927

Melville E. Bush, ex-'27, and Miss Sylvia Troch were married in Portland, February 1. After a wedding trip of a month through southern California, the couple will reside in Portland. Mrs. Bush is a graduate of the University of Washington and is affiliated with Mu Phi Epsilon, honorary music society, and Delta Zeta Sorority.

Adna Milton Boyd, M.D., is a physician and surgeon with offices in the Peninsula Bank Building, Portland. He has two sons, Bruce, aged nine, and Stanley, aged five.

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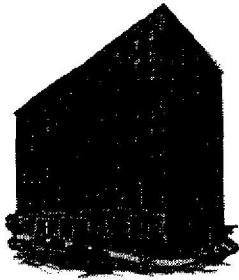
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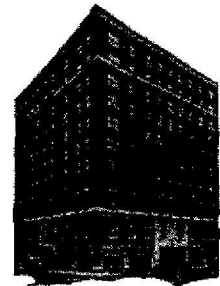
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In the Land of the Soviets

(Continued from page 23)

Since no one sits in these churches, I spent the hour or so walking around in the crowd, as everyone else was doing. The faces of this group were one of the most interesting sights I have ever seen. The strain of life in Russia for those not with the government was clearly to be seen. Many of the upper classes have of course left Russia, many have gone in with the government with apparent sincerity; but there is a small group who, though they keep still, still hope for a return of the old days. It should be emphasized here, however, that the common people, the huge masses of workers and city dwellers in Russia, are behind their government to the last drop of their blood. The peasants, the huge majority, are indifferent and probably would adjust to any regime. The hope that the present Russian government will be overthrown from inside is useless. The probable outcome is a progressive modification of theory and practice of government which is very obviously under way. Undoubtedly the Soviets, internally, are one of the strongest governments in the world. To overthrow them would precipitate one of the bloodiest wars in all history. While the workers of Russia are not so well fed, clothed or housed as before the Revolution, they have scores of things they never had before and never would have had. That they know this and that they are quite determined to uphold the present government is one of the most obvious things in Russian life.

I should like to go on and tell of the many other interesting exhibits I saw in Russia and the many odd personal experiences we had. In fact, I should like to write 15,000 words; but the editor says 3,000, and doubtless she is right.

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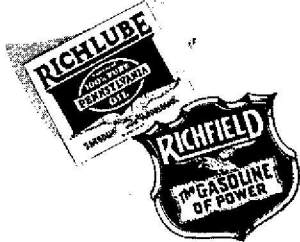
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