

# Old Oregon

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What's become of Harry Newburn?

See page 5



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# To and From

Frequently school spirit is assumed to be that amount of enthusiasm or emotional display that we have during a football game or other athletic event. The fact that alumni and students do or do not vocally support our team indicates to all that we do or do not have school spirit, as the case may be.

Events related to the Stanford game created considerable comment from the campus and from alumni. Lack of support of the team was the basis of the complaint and then too there was much to be said about effigy hanging.

Basically there were three schools of thought expressed in the various comments. One was that we should support our team, win or lose. Another was the age old plaint, "It wasn't like that when I was in school".

Perhaps the last group had the best idea of what all the discussion was about. They looked a little deeper into what school spirit actually is. The big point to them was that school spirit is perhaps best described as school loyalty. That quantity of vocal support of a team is only a small measure of obvious support.

Far more important to the lasting interest and devotion of 'Old School Ties' is the degree of loyalty to the University. Loyalty is not being a "yes man" on all matters concerning the University either. When the University is right it should have your support; when it is wrong it should have your support in the form of ideas and effort to correct the wrong.

A loyal alum will be informed about the University and should be able to accurately represent it to others. Willingness to promote Oregon and its faculty, administration, coaches, teams, students, campus, curriculum, alumni, freedom of thought and expression are obvious manifestations of real school spirit or loyalty.

Perhaps it takes the penalty of time to acquire those emotions about Oregon which need no outside stimulus to inspire the same deep loyalty—patriotism if you wish—which is so much a part of all of us when we think of fidelity to our country. It is not sophomorish to retain a sincere interest, an active interest, in your University. Nothing can keep you so youthful and ambitious as to mingle, even from a distance, with the young people of the campus. They are the ones who have the new thoughts and ideas which we will be using in the future and that can never be bad.

School loyalty is healthy for all; individual, school and community. The effect of one act of disloyalty is often misinterpreted by some. But the effect of the mass of interested, well-informed alumni will always offset the misdeeds of a few.

If you were not here for homecoming you missed seeing and hearing the finest display of school 'spirit' seen on the campus for many a year. The students were behind the team, the band and all activities of the weekend 100 per cent. But that was only part of it. Actually they were acting to display real school 'loyalty' and for that reason the results of homecoming were, for all, another cause for pride in the worth of the University and its program.—BASS DYER

# Old Oregon

Published by the

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Member American Alumni Council

December-January 1956-57

Vol. XXXVI, No. 29



## COVER

At the Educational Television Center in Ann Arbor, Michigan, Dr. Harry K. Newburn, ex-president of the University of Oregon, confers with two other Oregonians, George Hall '39, director of development, and Glenn Starlin, acting head of the University Speech Department, who was in Ann Arbor last summer on a special two-month assignment. Hall used to be acting dean of men at Oregon. In the three years since Newburn left the University to assume the presidency of the newly-established center, educational television has grown tremendously. You can read more about this and about Newburn's present activities by turning to Elsie Schiller's article on page 5.

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Published bi-monthly (February, April, June, August, October, December) by the University of Oregon Alumni Association, Editorial Offices: 110-M Erb Memorial Union, University of Oregon, Eugene. Printed at the University of Oregon Press. Subscription price \$4.00 per year. Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Eugene, Oregon under act of March 3, 1879. Advertising representative: American Alumni Magazines, 100 Washington Square North, New York, N.Y.



# They love her in Oswego!



*Getting ready for the opening of school last fall was the climax of four years of training for Patty Fagan '56.*

The University of Oregon has graduated only one class of elementary teachers, but the program already is 100 per cent successful, judging from reactions of 24 enthusiastic students in the fifth grade of Forest Hills School in Oswego, Oregon.

These lucky boys and girls drew Miss Patty Fagan for their teacher in Patty's first year in the classroom after her 1956 graduation from the University elementary teacher program.

Patty is no stranger to education. Her mother, Mrs. Edwin P. Fagan of Lake Grove (which is in the same school district as Oswego), teaches the first grade. Patty thus had long exposure to the desk side of school before she greeted her students from behind her own desk September 17. Even so, Patty figures that she learned more about teaching in her first two days on the job than in her previous 20 years.

"There are instant decisions to be made constantly through the day," she explains, "and work as a student teacher cannot prepare you except to provide a background and train you in the organizational work required."

As for her students, Patty loves them. "Sometimes the boys are sweet," she says, "and sometimes they are—well—boys. And I wouldn't have them any other way."

*Preparing for the opening of school. A conference with Principal Robert Rath...*

*... A mid-morning check of hair-do and lipstick before mirror in teachers' lounge...*

*... And a final note to bring the record book up to date before classes...*







*As opening draws near Patty practices writing her name on blackboard and then pauses for a cup of coffee pensively looking forward to the moment when the students arrive. To see what happened when the kids showed up, turn the page.*





*On the big day, the youngsters, their faces freshly scrubbed, await Patty's first words.*



*Sandra Volm, struggling to find proper place in history text, gets Patty's help.*



*At mid-morning the kids pitch in to help water flowers.*

*By noon the first day of school, Patty has the situation well in hand. Here she eats lunch in cafeteria with her fifth graders.*



# What's Become of Harry Newburn?

*The former president of the University is up to his neck in work in one of America's fastest growing fields of education—television*

By Elsie Schiller '54

THREE YEARS AGO H. K. Newburn left his offices in Johnson Hall, where he had served since 1945 as eighth president of the University of Oregon, to pioneer in educational television as president of the newly-organized Educational Television and Radio Center in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Commercial television was just arriving in Oregon at the time. Channels, coaxial cables and George Gobel were still to be added to the Oregon vocabulary.

Where was this man Newburn going in educational television?

What was educational television? How would ex-President Newburn and the new center fit into the national education picture? Were not the men who talked of educational television dreamers and idealists?

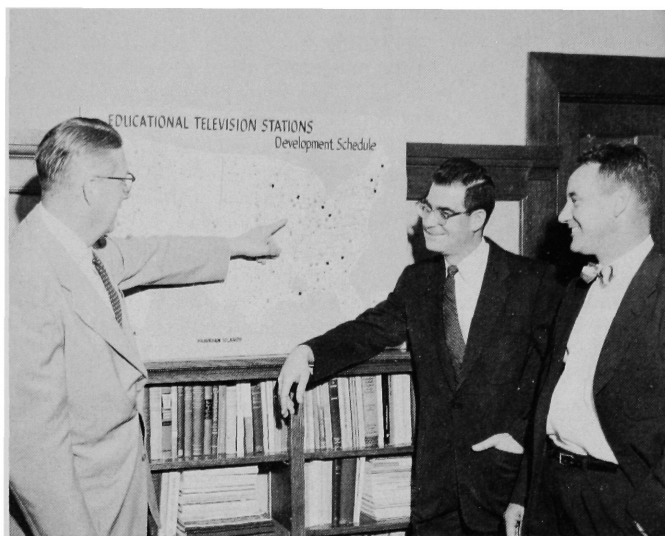
But Dr. Newburn's reputation at the University was one of practicality. He was widely known as a good administrator. His accomplishments on the Eugene campus were concrete and practical and sound.

He was justly proud of the achievements he and his colleagues had made in acquiring and retaining an outstanding staff for the University of Oregon. During his administration, faculty salaries were increased, curricular revision and reorganization was encouraged and library facilities were materially increased. And, because of the foresight of the Chancellor's office, the Board of Higher Education and the Legislature, it was possible to improve and expand the physical plant in remarkable degree.

However, those who knew Dr. Newburn knew also that this man had vision. They knew that no accomplishment brought more satisfaction than reorganization of the College of Liberal Arts at the State University of Iowa while he was dean there from 1941 through 1945.

So, to this new field of educational television, Dr. Newburn brought leadership in the form of a sound educational philosophy in its broadest sense, an inside knowledge of educational problems, and the ability to get a job done. What more would this new job demand?

The history of educational TV was so brief it was almost non-existent when Dr. Newburn made his move. In 1952 the Federal Communications Commission had reserved 242 channels for educational purposes. Educators called this the "greatest event" in the educational world since President Lincoln signed the bill authorizing American land grant colleges. But no one knew how these stations were to be activated, where money would come from for the expensive TV equipment, where the trained hybrid personnel needed for television-education would be found, how stations would be supported once they were on the air, what they should program to educate and to meet minority tastes.



Harry K. Newburn, ex-president of University of Oregon, discusses distribution plans for Educational Television Center in Ann Arbor, with Bart Griffith (center) and George Hall, UO '39.

One reserved channel, KUHT in Houston, Texas, was telecasting in September, 1953, when Dr. Newburn assumed the presidency of the center.

The Educational Television and Radio Center was conceived by the Fund for Adult Education as a separate entity under a special Fund grant. It is a non profit corporation established under the laws of Illinois. In May, 1954, after months of careful preparation, the center started operations to provide a national "network" program service for educational TV stations.

The center was not meant to be a production agency in the direct sense. Rather, it was to develop the finest possible educational programs using any available production facilities and to distribute these programs to the non-commercial stations affiliated with the center. Unlike a commercial network, the center does not intend to provide a majority of an affiliated station's program hours. From the beginning the center has followed the theory that strong local programming is essential to the educational station both to develop and retain an audience and to serve that audience.

"Strangely enough, it is necessary to constantly reiterate that educational television must have as its purpose education—education in the broadest and richest sense to be sure—but education and nothing else," says Dr. Newburn. "If such educational programs also can be entertaining, exciting, or humorous—and there is no fundamental reason why they cannot—so much the better. But entertainment, excitement, and humor must be but a means to the educational objective—not ends in themselves. The purpose must remain educational or there is no educational television."

**B**UT DR. NEWBURN KNEW that the educational TV station has to have an audience; that it could not fulfill its purpose in an "ivory tower" viewed only by educators and their friends. The experiment must involve something more.

"It is necessary constantly to be aware of the fact that there must be an audience to educate. There is no point in preparing the most significant programs, educationally speaking, if there is no audience to view them," Dr. Newburn told his staff.

Skilled educators in the broadcasting field, among them Dr.



Glenn Starlin, now acting head of the University Speech Department, joined the center staff to develop program ideas and to work with independent producers and individual stations to produce ETV programs of an acceptable quality.

And it was a struggle to develop these program sources, to locate producers who could supply films and kinescopes which could meet the center's twin standards of high educational content and technical quality.

Like any new movement of this size, financial support has been a major problem. Even though the \$250,000 to \$300,000 required annually to operate a station adequately is less than the cost of a single commercial spectacular, these funds are hard to find.

And though the center is budgeting more than two million dollars annually, the amount available for each of more than 1,000 programs produced each year is less than would be paid to a top script writer in commercial television. So one of the most pressing problems facing leaders in educational TV is that of securing the most in educational value for each dollar spent. At the same time, ETV leaders are searching for ways to secure the kind of support demanded for the unqualified success of the movement.

Here Dr. Newburn's experiences as an administrator at Oregon and Iowa are most helpful—since getting the most for the educational dollar is a universal challenge.

No one can say that in less than three years the problems of the pioneering center have been solved. Many of them have not been denied. And Dr. Newburn, a man who prefers hard truth to glowing hyperbole and generalization, would be the first to admit this.

But accomplishments have been impressive. There are now 22 stations on the air—stretching from Boston to San Francisco—and five more scheduled to start telecasting before the end of 1956. Stations telecast an average of 25 hours a week, ranging from Miami's eight hours this spring to Pittsburgh's 45. Total program hours telecast by stations during a typical week jumped from 197 hours in 1954 to 468 hours in 1956.

Initial reports on teaching by closed circuit television have been favorable. Students *can* learn by television. New studies are being launched to confirm these early findings.

Beginning January 1, the center will increase its regular program distribution to 6½ hours weekly. By 1959, it will be distributing ten hours weekly with programs in each of the following ten broad areas: history and civilization, the individual and society, public affairs, literature and philosophy, music, the arts, the natural and physical sciences, child interests, youth interests, and special interests.

The center, of course, is only a part of the total movement to make optimum use of television for educational purposes. Success for the center is inevitably intertwined with the success of the educational station and with the achievements of closed circuit operations in educational institutions. Gradually, the center is being urged to assume a central position in the entire movement as emphasis has shifted from establishing the physical means of communication to the intellectual substance of the educational program.

Now, Dr. Newburn can better afford to repeat what he told the Association of Land-Grant Colleges in 1954:

"... in spite of the obstacles which must be overcome by a pioneer movement of such magnitude, it is well to turn attention to positive elements which sometimes are obscured by the troubled clouds about our heads."

Very definitely among current "positive elements" is the better than six million dollar grant received from the Ford Foundation last December which will support the center's expanded program service through 1959.

**R**EMEMBERED AS A BUILDER on the Oregon campus, Dr. Newburn also considers the new home for National Educational Television, now rising on the outskirts of Ann Arbor, as another positive element for the center's development. The \$200,000 building, which will be occupied late this year, will provide the growing staff with adequate facilities and enough operational room for the first time since the center's organization.

Highest on the list of positive elements, Dr. Newburn privately lists his professional staff. A genial and friendly man who yet expects from his staff all that he demands of himself, Dr. Newburn has surrounded himself with outstanding men to aid in pioneering educational television. A man who depends heavily upon his staff and those in education whom he knows and respects, Dr. Newburn has drawn heavily upon former associates at both the State University of Iowa and the University of Oregon to staff the Center.

Lyle Nelson, assistant to Dr. Newburn at Oregon, accompanied his boss to Ann Arbor and was instrumental in setting up distribution routines and employing a clerical staff during the center's early days. He remained with the center until September, 1955, when he became assistant to the president at San Francisco State.

Dr. Eldon Johnson, formerly dean of the College of Liberal Arts at Oregon and now president of the University of New Hampshire, spent the summer of 1954 in Ann Arbor working on problems of evaluation and research for the Center.

And, early this year, when the center received a special Ford Foundation grant to establish a national information service for the entire educational TV movement, Dr. Newburn selected another Oregonian, George Hall, to head the new development division. Dr. Hall has responsibility for planning the future and expanded support of the center, station relations, and the distribution activities of the Center in addition to general information services. He received both his bachelor of science and his doctorate in education from the University and was on the campus as assistant and acting dean of men from 1945 to 1947.

These are the positive elements Dr. Newburn places on the credit side of the ledger as the president of the Educational Television and Radio Center looks to the future—the only direction in which he can look. With a common sense type of vision and his traditional desire to get things done, H. K. Newburn is providing leadership in a tremendously exciting field.

And he already is emerging as one of America's foremost figures in an entirely new dimension of American education.

*Noted California educator, Dr. Frank Baxter, confers with his director on the set of a new educational television series. Although the center has distributed Dr. Baxter's famed "Shakespeare on TV" series, this is first ETV series he has produced especially for the center.*



**P**OSSIBLY THE MOST significant aspect of Russian life today is the complete ignorance of its people regarding the United States.

After visiting Leningrad, Kiev, Odessa, Yalta and Sochi, and talking at length with people on the street, this conclusion is inescapable.

(Talking with the "average" Soviet citizen is almost impossible, not because of restrictions but due to the almost impassable language barrier and lack of cooperation from the Soviet travel agency, Intourist. In my case it was accomplished with the help of two friends and a smattering of Russian, German, French, English and pantomime.)

The popular Russian attitude toward America seems based upon patent misinformation, inadequate information, or a steady diet of information which has been kept deliberately within the party concept of a degenerate and discriminatory capitalistic state. This assessment is not based upon my own necessarily superficial exposure to Soviet thinking, but upon the statements of almost a score of Russians, from as many fields of endeavor, and representing the most important age group in the Soviet Union—from 17 to 40, the complete Communists.

We began these sobering interviews on a park bench adjacent to the Summer Palace in Leningrad, with a chemistry student in his early 20s—who chose the park bench because of fear of "those bad men" of the MVD.

Bob—and last names aren't used here for rather obvious reasons—had an amazing command of idiomatic English and an



*Above: The delightful children on a collective farm near Kiev. They had never seen a foreigner before. Note traditional headscarves on girls. Below: Soda water is sold at Moscow. Woman "smiling" at photographer Hallock is typical reaction in some regions.*



*Carrying newly-baked bread, a milkmaid is enroute home with son. She works on collective farm, and is alleged to earn about \$300 per month.*

# BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

**By Ted Hallock '48**





Here's the ordinary Russian "Man on the Street," seen strolling down the main street of Leningrad, one of the stops on author's 23-day tour of Russia. Hallock toured behind the Iron Curtain last summer under the sponsorship of J. Henry Helser and Company.

equal knowledge of some phases of American life, jazz music for example. But when we asked about which of our authors he had read, the answer was limited to Howard Fast, Ernest Hemingway, Theodore Dreiser, and O. Henry (and so ran the same thread through at least six subsequent interviews, adding only Mark Twain, Sinclair Lewis, and Upton Sinclair to this list of "representative" U.S. writers). Bob did read, daily, in the Leningrad public library, the *New York Times* and the *New York Herald Tribune*—because he could read and speak English.

But the news he accepted or rejected from these papers keyed his political upbringing: What about Aurtherine Lucy? Why did we have one million unemployed? Could Negroes be admitted to any American schools? Was Jim Crow practiced in the North, too? Incidentally, you might try practicing the answers to these questions yourself.

Today, in Sochi's only church (Russian Orthodox) a woman who has spent 13 years in a Communist prison for speaking against the party in the early 40s asked: "Can you speak freely at all in America?"

A young teacher of law with whom we spoke on the steamer to Yalta (after refusing to answer my questions as to whether or not the right of habeas corpus existed in Russia) asked us if all the cases in which Harvey Matusow testified falsely had been reviewed.

A professor of history on the boat from Yalta to Sochi said he felt America was not at all socialistic, that social security, unemployment compensation, etc., were "all concessions from the monopolies to the exploited workers," and said it quietly and without excess fervor—just stating a "fact." He added that while America did not have colonies in the 19th century, British sense

of the word, we had "informal colonies"—such as all of South and Central America.

Earlier—in Yalta—Vladik, a 17-year-old boy with whom we talked in our hotel room (a member of the Communist Youth League) had said that Venezuela was definitely an American "colony"—we explained the difficulty in accepting this thesis due to Venezuela's treatment of recent U.S. bids for various types of oil concessions.

Not one of our interviewees could reconcile this most puzzling paradox: If, after the February 20 Party Congress, Russia firmly believes in peaceful co-existence, how can she also follow the Lenin-Marxian thesis of eventual world domination by Communism?

The most adequate near-explanation came from Nadya, a 19-year-old girl counselor at a Young Pioneer camp near Yalta. A dyed-in-the-wool, would-be Communist, she smilingly explained that world revolution would not necessarily come by force, but could come peacefully, "without any intervention by the Soviet Union, and in due time."

I asked if she knew when the American workers might revolt and she, again smilingly, retorted "When do *you* think they will?"

Everyone we have seen is amazed to learn from us that there is some free education in America beyond the grade and high school levels, and even amazed to discover that this elementary education is without cost to the student or his family. One of my conversationalists was amazed to discover that all strikers are not fired immediately by their employers after a strike.

Benjamin asked if it were possible for an American to testify before an Un-American Activities Committee and refuse to answer questions without invoking the Fifth Amendment. Young Vladik, and the others we asked, were firmly convinced that the

United States and South Korea attacked North Korea.

The professor of history denied flatly that such countries as Czechoslovakia, Albania, Rumania, Hungary, Poland, and China were anything but independent.

"They are not Soviet colonies?" I asked.

"Not in the same economic sense that America has colonies," he said. We asked the professor as an afterthought if Russia would ever allow the reunification of Germany. "Some day," he replied—smiling.

Our friends had all heard of the Ku Klux Klan... in fact, to sum up—our friends have heard in detail about every phase of U.S. life which could contribute to Communist dogma; which could indicate American weakness or intolerance; which could serve as propaganda fodder.

They smile, they are pleasant, they want peace, but as to what America is or what America believes or says—as a commentator from Radio Moscow told me—"you only think you tell the truth."

**F**ROM OBSERVATION limited by travel in only three of the Soviet Union's 15 autonomous republics, I would guess that the government faces an internal potential for unrest or (at maximum) revolt in Georgia and the Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania). The latter appraisal is based upon personal correspondence with individual citizens, prior to my travels, in Riga, Latvia, and in Vilnius, Lithuania, and on the Soviet prohibition of travel by westerners within these areas.

In Georgia, the problem is obvious; dangerously apparent. Our three-day stay in Tbilisi, capital of the republic and scene of the March, 1956 riots—following Nikita Khrushchev's 20th Party Congress denunciation of Stalin on February 25—offered a virtually unfettered opportunity to talk with the "man on the street," albeit haltingly—an exposure not arranged by our hosts, the Soviet travel agency Intourist. These conversations underlined the potential explosiveness faced by Russia.

Entering Georgia by train, we could detect immediately the prevalent air of underlying strain and tense watchfulness. The republic is, in a very real sense, an armed camp, which can be sealed off easily from Russia. MVD frontier guards—with police dogs and fixed bayonets—patrol every vehicular artery and railroad bridge; guard towers and machine-gun pillboxes survey the border; all communications lines are under military surveillance (in tunnels, huge barrier chains hang ready for instant use in stopping rail traffic). Railway cars are locked at each end, preventing passage from one to another.

Three isolated—but to me significant—personal incidents occurred during my Georgian tour (also unscheduled by Intourist). At one waystation along the rail line I had a brief but pleasant discussion with a middle-aged fruit vendor, in broken, monosyllabic Russian. As our train pulled

out, I saw two MVD men move toward her. She said something, one man struck her, and she was escorted from the siding hurriedly. At another stop, in a rather senseless but romantic gesture of personal diplomacy, I shouted to a party of Georgians on the platform "*Da sveedahnya*" (goodbye) as we departed. Hearing the school-taught Russian (Georgian is a more languid language), one member of the group threw a hard pear at my compartment window—and not as a jest.

At a late hour on Saturday night in Tbilisi's largest public park, I made the mistake of asking a pair of militiamen (local, city police) the location of the nearest "live" orthodox church—"dead" churches are those which have been converted into museums or schools. Their answer was simple and quick; one policeman took my arm and told me in terse Russian that we had better move along to the station-house for an answer. Fast talk from me, while we walked toward the bastille, fortunately resolved the situation and I was dismissed as merely a "curious American student."

The streets of Tbilisi are patrolled constantly by militiamen during the day, and at night by Red Army troops (of which there are large garrisons in the city) and the uniformed MVD. There are an average of four to six militiamen per block, carrying sidearms (compared with an unarmed sprinkling in the average Russian city). Red Army soldiers, in pairs, walk in the center of the street, with bayonets fixed. And all of these "law enforcement" personnel are *Russian*, not Georgian, including most of the local militia.

We spent an hour interviewing Irakley Iosofovitch Chkhikvishvili, editor of the daily Tbilisi newspaper *Dawn of the East*. He was quite curious (as were most average Georgians with whom we talked informally) as to exactly what we knew about the March rioting. We told him that American correspondents had not had access to Tbilisi for at least a month following the upset, and that—as far as we knew—western newsmen still did not have the full story.

The editor said that he wanted us to have "the full truth." Following Khrushchev's 20th Party Congress speech, the government had banned commemorations of Stalin's death. However, students at the major university in Tbilisi insisted on parading to Stalin's monument on the March 5 anniversary, bearing wreaths to place beneath his statue. Militia intervened. "The demonstration grew; perhaps police did not handle the matter as effectively as they should have." But, the editor implied, the "demonstration" was largely sound sans fury.

In point of fact, statements of other Georgians indicated that more than words or flowers were thrown about, with from 10 to 50 persons dead and others injured. And the "demonstration" lasted at least three days, possibly two weeks . . . the truth was difficult to obtain.



*In Moscow, a sidewalk vendor sells morozhneyeh (ice cream) by the cone. It's delicious, too, says the author. These vendors, along with others selling candy, magazines or cigarettes, inhabit sidewalks by the dozens. An ice cream cone of the size shown here costs 50c.*



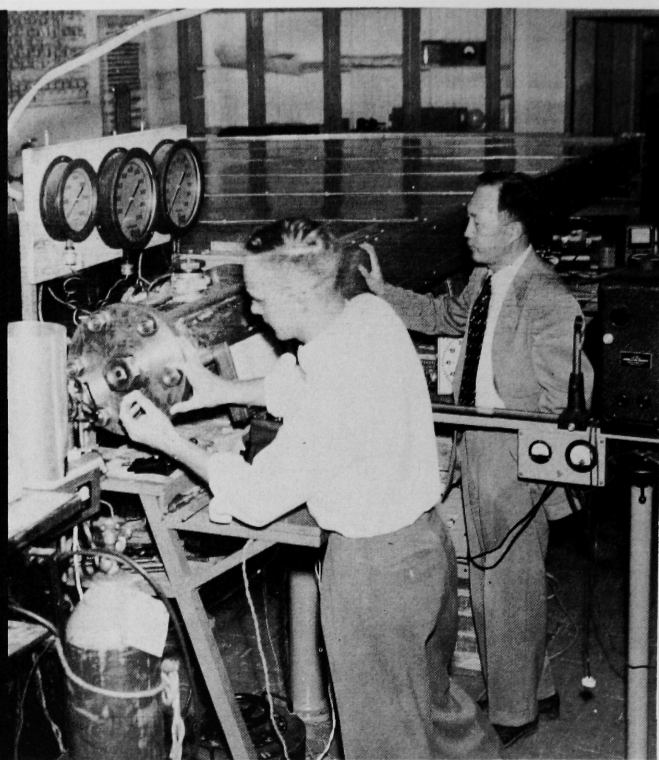
*Two Young Pioneers at summer camp near Yalta are ready to drum their comrades onto the parade ground where the group assembles daily to hear speeches pledging faith to the mother country. They spend 28 days each summer in camp activities, including relaxation.*



*They're exploring everything  
from the tiny atom to the  
limitless universe in the*

## ***Wonderful World Of Physics***

**By R. T. Ellickson**  
Head of the Physics Department



*Robert Bennett, student, and Professor Ch'en study the effect of high pressures on absorption of light by atoms.*

**A**MERICA FACES today a desperate shortage of trained scientists. Although well qualified scientists in all fields are in demand, the greatest need is for young men and women trained in the field of physics.

The University of Oregon is doing more than its share in filling this need. Recent graduates have been placed in teaching positions in various colleges and universities, and in research positions in many government and industrial laboratories.

Along with their training in the classroom, an important part of the education of physics students at Oregon is the experience they get working on the various research programs which are being carried on in the Department of Physics. Here they learn to work with the complicated and elaborate apparatus which is characteristic of physics research laboratories.

Although the University contributes in a small way to the support of these research programs, the greater part of the support comes from various agencies outside the University. At present the research programs in the department are being supported by four such agencies.

For example, the National Science Foundation has contributed substantially for the past four years to a program of research, directed by Professor S. Y. Ch'en, in the field of spectroscopy. By making measurements on the absorption of light by atoms under pressures up to several thousand pounds per square inch, Professor Ch'en and his students are contributing to our knowledge of the nature of forces between atoms, a problem of fundamental importance in physics. A steady stream of papers describing the results of this work has

brought wide recognition of the quality of work done in these laboratories.

Professor E. G. Ebbighausen, who has just returned from a year's leave of absence spent at Harvard University, is the only professionally trained astronomer in the State of Oregon. He and the students working with him have just completed the analysis of a great number of photographs of the spectrum of a star known as Lambda Tauri, one of the stars in the constellation Taurus. Most of these photographs were taken by Professor Ebbighausen with one of the giant telescopes on Mt. Wilson in California. The results of the analysis show that this star, which appears in a telescope as a single star, is really a triple star system consisting of one bright star and two dark companions revolving around each other. This work, which has attracted wide attention in astronomy, has been generously supported by the Research Corporation.

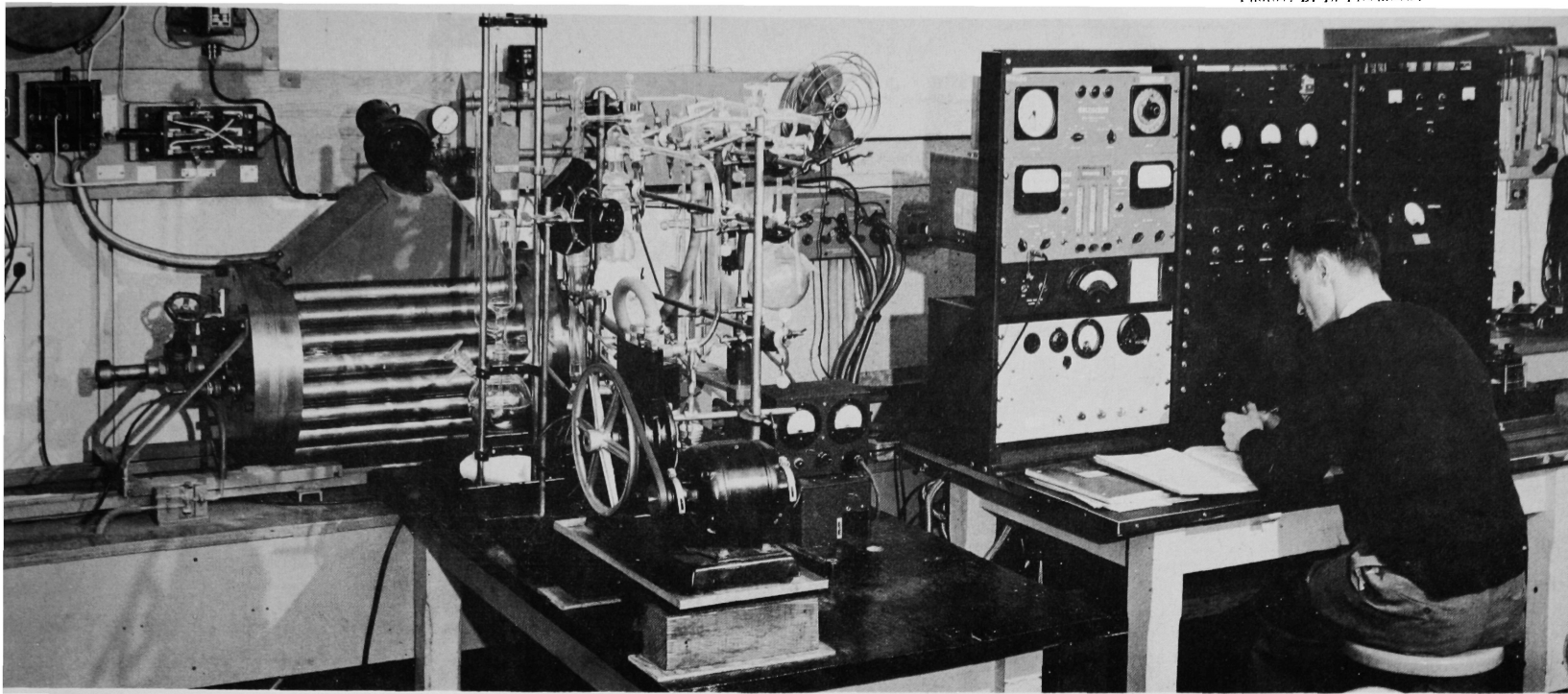
A great deal of attention in physics is given these days to the giant machines, such as cyclotrons, which are used to accelerate electrically charged particles to enormous speeds so they can be used to smash atoms. Professor John Powell is an expert on such machines, and he has been given a generous grant by the National Science Foundation so that he and his students can study the orbits traveled by the particles in these machines. He works in close collaboration with the Midwestern Universities Research Association, an organization which has been authorized by the Atomic Energy Commission to build the largest such machine in the world. Professor Powell's results will be of great value in the design of this machine. In addition to his many other duties, he also

serves as a consultant to the Hanford Laboratories of the General Electric Company.

The experimental work in nuclear physics at the University is done by Professors Bernd Crasemann and Harry Easterday. They and a number of graduate students, supported by grants from the Atomic Energy Commission and the National Science Foundation, have a substantial program underway studying artificially produced radioactive isotopes. The students gain valuable experience working with instruments that are part of any research program in nuclear physics, such as geiger counters and scintillation counters.

Professor Francis Dart, who will be on leave next year for study and research at the University of Illinois, has had several students working with him in the study of some problems in what is called solid-state physics. This is, perhaps, the most rapidly developing field of physics today, probably because it gave rise to the discovery of the transistor a few years ago. This revolutionary device is thought by many people to be as important a discovery as the vacuum tube. Professor Dart's work, which is concerned with the electrical behavior of solids, has been supported by the Research Corporation.

With the assistance of several students, the author has a research program in solid-state physics which is supported by the U. S. Signal Corps. This work is concerned at present with the study of certain compounds which are called semi-conductors. This means that as conductors of electrical current these substances are half-way between good conductors, such as metals, and insulators, such as rubber and glass. Most



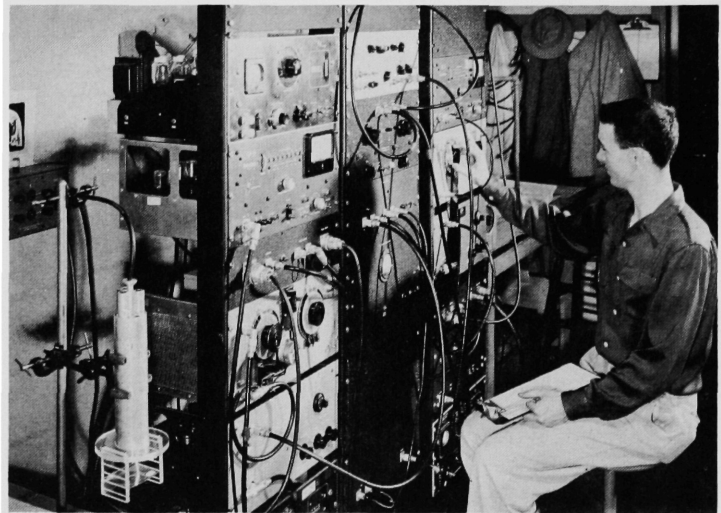
*Professor Bernd Crusemann uses geiger counters in his studies of radio-activity.*

interest these days in solid-state physics lies in the study of semi-conductors.

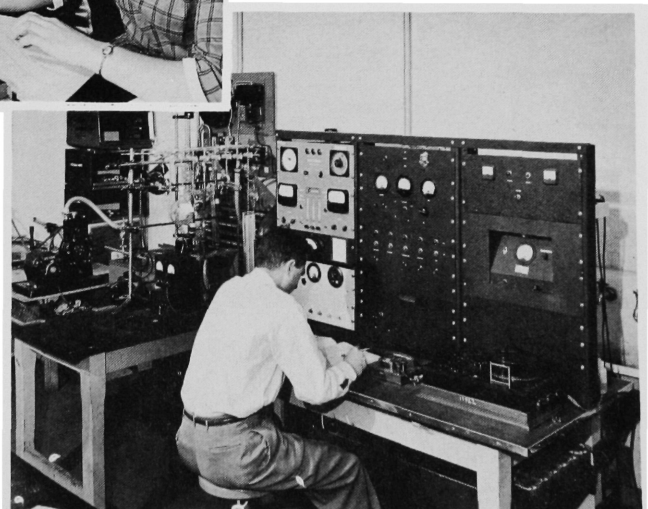
This rather detailed description of the research programs going on in the Department of Physics is given primarily to show that a physics student at the University of Oregon can obtain, along with excellent training in the classroom, the kind of research experience which will fit him for his life's work. The physics staff realizes that its most important work is the education of students. But it is also fully conscious of the fact that that education is sadly lacking if it does not include participation in the exciting business of research. The program of research is broad enough to offer interesting possibilities to any capable student.

Strangely enough, at a time when scientists are in greater demand than ever before in our history, the number of students going into science is decreasing, or at best holding its own. Many students find their interest in science aroused only after they enter college, and are then unable to go into the field because of inadequate preparation in mathematics in high school. Any student who has the aptitude should by all means be encouraged to take at least three years of high school mathematics so that if he should develop an interest in science after graduation from high school he will be able to follow his interests.

Last year the University conferred about a dozen degrees, bachelor's, master's and doctor's, on graduates in physics. About half of these returned for further graduate work. The remaining six, who were available for positions, had perhaps sixty employers bidding for their services, which indicates the tremendous demand existing for scientifically trained men and women. The University is proud of the record of its graduates in physics. It wishes it had more!



*Above: Douglas Hunt, graduate student in physics, adjusts a scintillation spectrometer used in studying gamma rays. Left: Students in general physics learn how to operate a Wheatstone's Bridge for measuring electrical resistance. Below: Professor Harry Easterday uses a beta-ray spectrometer which measures energy of electrons from radio-active sources.*







*Left: Charles Koyl '11, returning for his first Homecoming in 45 years, finds some familiar faces in the gallery of famous alumni at the Alumni Association office.*

*Photos: Ken Metzler*



# Oregon Revisited



*Left: Homecoming Parade was a highlight of Koyl's visit to campus. Here he watches a youthful strutter leading band down 13th Street.*  
*Above: A tour beside old vine-covered Villard Hall brings back many memories of early years.*



*Koyl was second alum to register for 1956 Homecoming.*

Among the many alumni returning to the University campus for the 1956 Homecoming, was one who was returning for the first time in nearly half a century.

It has been 45 years since Charles W. Koyl, of Ashland, donor of the Koyl Cup, was graduated with a B.A. degree in economics in the class of 1911. Although he has been on the campus several times since (twice to present the Koyl Cup in person), he had never been back for a homecoming celebration.

Mr. Koyl's homecoming was a quiet contrast to the gay revelry of some of his younger colleagues. He was the second returning alumnus to register at the desk in the Student Union lobby. Then he turned to locating some old friends (he finally found

Dean of Men Ray Hawk; Graduate Placement Director Karl Onthank was out of town). He toured the campus, chatting occasionally with students and professors. He dropped in to see President O. Meredith Wilson, talked with Governor Elmo Smith and browsed through some old Oreganas. There were only a few old faces, but a lot of new ones ("the students are getting younger every year"). He took in the parade, the bonfire rally, the alumni luncheon and the football game.

And after it was all over, Mr. Koyl concluded, right along with the Homecoming theme, that it *was* fun. "I don't know why they're talking about Oregon's lack of spirit," he said. "These students have got *plenty* of spirit!"



*President Wilson says hello.*



*A librarian gives campus directions.*



*Above: At alumni luncheon, Koyl chats with Retired Professor W. F. G. Thacher, a man he remembered from early years. Left: Trying to find his seat for the Oregon-WSC game, Koyl gets assistance from Alumni Secretary Bass Dyer, behind him.*

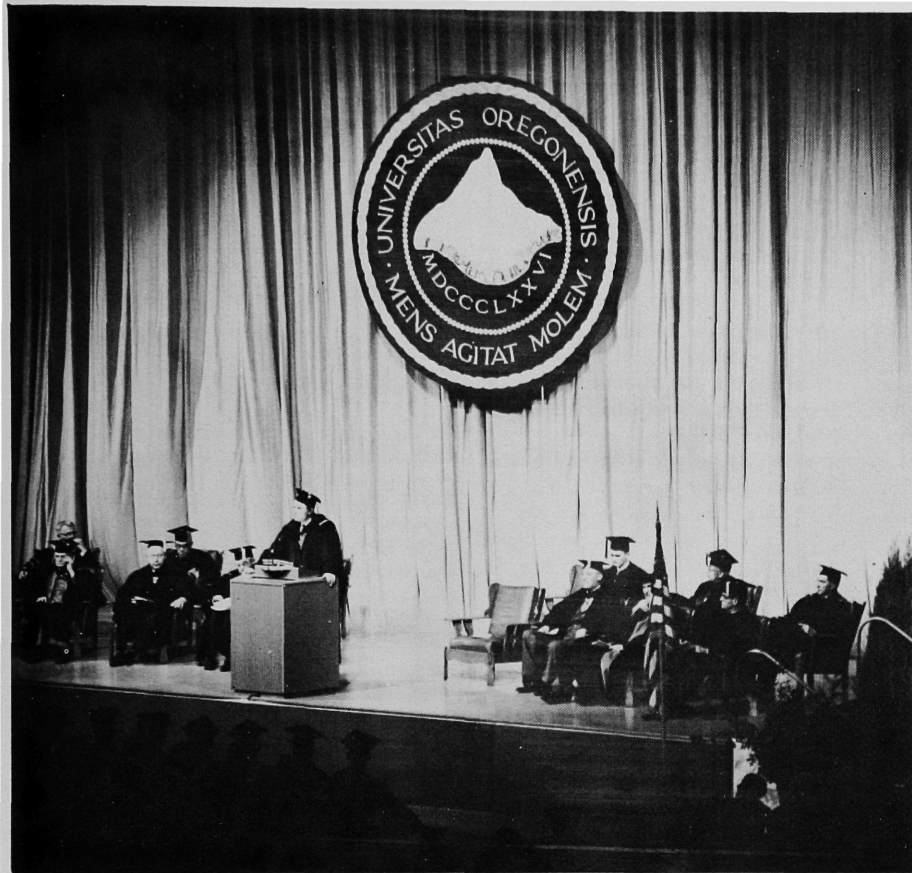




*Above: Touring the Oriental Art Museum, Koyl stops to chat with Yoko Hamada, Japanese student in journalism. Right: A Joe College, locked in stockade during Homecoming Parade, is comforted by a young lady. "Lucky boy," chuckles Koyl from background. Below: Receptionist in President's office helps Koyl search through old Oreganas for photos of Koyl Cup awards. The latest recipient, Bill Mainwaring, was the only one to write a letter of thanks, Koyl says.*



# OLD OREGON ROUNDUP



President O. Meredith Wilson addresses Charter Day assembly.

## Oregon's 80th Birthday

The 80th birthday of the University of Oregon was commemorated October 16 and 17 at the third annual observation of Charter Day. Dr. Lee DuBridge, President of the California Institute of Technology, was the speaker at the principal Charter Day Assembly. Dr. Robert Redfield, of the University of Chicago, was speaker at the evening meeting of Charter Day. Dr. Redfield's speech is reprinted in a special insert in this issue of OLD OREGON.

Three men were presented the University of Oregon awards for distinguished service. They are:

Charles A. Sprague, editor and publisher of the *Oregon Statesman*, and former governor of Oregon. The citation reads, in part, "As governor of Oregon he worked in the public interest without regard for his own fortunes or future political career. As alternate delegate to the general assembly of the United Nations he spoke stoutly for the freedom of all peoples. As editor of the *Oregon Statesman*, he has provided wise guidance to the people and their governing officials and by his standards of excellence

lifted the quality of journalism throughout the Northwest."

Ernest Bloch, composer and music teacher. "A native of Switzerland, and a citizen of the United States, he has been for many years a resident of Oregon. Internationally acclaimed

for the excellence of his works in all fields of musical composition, he has known further renown as a conductor both in Europe and in America. As a director of music schools and conservatories here and abroad, he has been teacher to a generation of composers."

James Henry Gilbert, professor emeritus of economics and former dean of the College of Liberal Arts at the University. "He has given a lifetime of service to this University, its students, its community and the commonwealth. For his contributions to the field of economics, his understanding counsel, his creative and imaginative instruction, he is remembered and loved by more than two generations of Oregon students. His 50 years of service to the University of Oregon, including years of his unflinching courage and strength at a time when its existence was threatened, were characterized by high intellectual quality, resourcefulness, vigor and loyalty."

### ALUMNI MEETINGS

Opportunities to visit "displaced Oregonians" are not too frequent so we took good advantage of the occasion of our game with the University of Pittsburgh to sandwich in alumni meetings in Chicago, Washington, D.C., New York City and, of course, Pittsburgh.

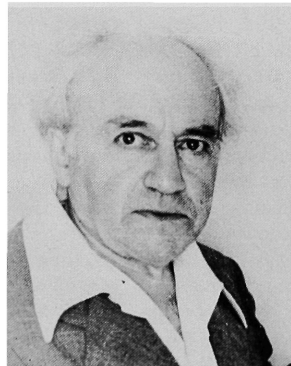
Tuesday night, October 23 was Chicago's Oregon night. Pat Cloud '43 had arranged a meeting for us there and we found a great interest in establishing a solid Oregon Club there around the nucleus of Pat, Dick Jones '29, Howard Anthony '50, Jessie Olds '25, and Tom Wildish '36. Another meeting is coming in January and more will be held in the future.

Jim Sharp and Ken Hamaker and their families spent a lot of time on the telephone and in planning a fine gathering in Washington. Jim and Mrs. Sharp invited everyone to their lovely home (Ken was the architect) for a wonderful dinner and were almost disappointed that only 35 Oregonians attended. Dean Bill Jones and Mrs. Jones were also present to bring a refreshing report from the campus.

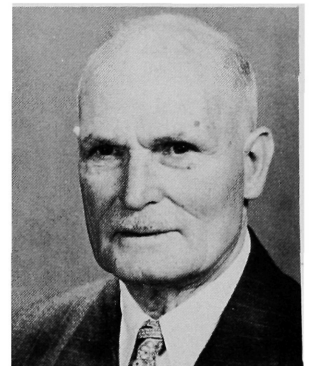
Thursday night, October 24, Phil Bergh and his active New York Club assembled for a fine social hour, dinner and film meeting. Dean Art



Charles A. Sprague



Ernest Bloch



James H. Gilbert



## Oregon's Hoop Prospects

This is going to be one year that an Oregon basketball coach can look any newspaperman in the eye and tell him that it will be a building year. That's the picture you get when you go over season prospects with Steve Belko, the Webfoots' new head man.

Belko, who guided the Idaho State Bengal hoop successes for the last six seasons, is the man with the construction job cut out for him. But building or not, Oregon basketball for 1956-57 still promises some colorful action for Webfoot followers.

Back to form a base for Belko's building job are six lettermen, including three who helped make last year's "sophomore splash" in Pacific Coast Conference play. Charlie Franklin, the 6'3" forward who was rated at the top of the sophomore standouts last season, will probably not see too much action for the first few games, but he's expected to be one of the key building blocks in the Oregon setup when January and conference play roll around.

Franklin has been ineligible to practice with his teammates until Dec. 6 due to lack of credit hours, but Belko says the Los Angeles junior will certainly see some pre-conference action, and probably quite a bit, "depending on how badly we need him."

Guard Wimp Hastings and center Hal Duffy are the other two ducks who took part in the second year splash and both are back this season. Forwards Bill Moore and Ed Bingham and guard John Lundell—all seniors—round out the letterman picture. Phil McHugh, the talented football end and grid captain, is a two year letterman at guard, but may not turn out for his final year of basketball.

Additional sparkle in the Webfoot year may be provided by some junior college transfers. Rollo Gould, 5'10" guard from Grays Harbor; Henry Ronquillo, 6'3" forward from Los Angeles, and Dick Valentine, 6'1" Santa Maria guard, are all expected to aid the building job.

Pete King, who played JC ball after graduation from one of Eugene's state championship clubs, is a 5'10" sophomore guard. Don Steen, a 6'2" junior forward, rounds out the list of men making their first appearance in Oregon basketball uniforms. Steen is more noted for his track abilities for the Webfoots and is the holder of the Canadian decathlon record.

Biggest problem area in the Duck program is the height situation. Only three men were lost by graduation from the 1955-56 squad, but 6'7" Max Anderson, 6'5" Ray Bell and the springy-legged Jerry Ross will be sorely missed. Anderson led scoring with a 15.4 points per game average for the season. Ross was second and Bell fourth in squad totals.

To replace that rebounding and scoring corps, Belko has 6'6" Duffy, non-letterman Paul Tucharadt, a 6'5" junior, and Eli Morgan, a 6'6" sophomore who played frosh ball for Oregon in 1955. Duffy played 243 minutes in 1956, third among returnees, and Tucharadt was the scoring power of the 1955 freshman squad. Morgan, an all-city selection in his prep years at Portland's Grant High, is expected to be a key rebounder.

Belko has been doing "lots of experimenting" in workouts with personnel, but says he will probably settle with a double post offense, working the ball for shooting situations. Contrary to previous Duck years the fast break offense will not be a top feature of the 1956-57 Oregons, but Belko says "we'll be able to run when we have to."

In the speed department the new Webfoot mentor will be well-stocked when it comes time to use the runners. Hastings and Lundell have always been noted as hustlers, and Valentine has natural speed and a jump shot that reminds a lot of onlookers of Jerry Ross.

Returning non-lettermen Rich Costi, who was kept out of action by a broken wrist last season, Roger Diddock and Don Delbon all have fair speed and should contribute to the outside shooting feature of Belko's new offense.

Fast and a deadly shot, Bud Kuykendall, the ex-Eugene prep all-stater, is the only member of last year's so-so freshman team to make the 1956 varsity. Kuykendall had a 12.8 average to lead the Frosh last season, despite a broken ankle which kept him out of the last four games.

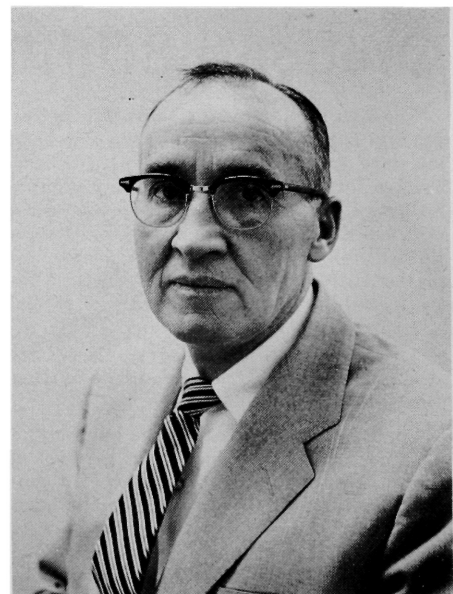
The Ducks open their season with a couple of the popular Willamette Valley double-header weekends. Oregon meets a powerful Portland University quintet at Corvallis December 7 in the first of the series, then tackles intersectional visitors Texas and Rice in Eugene on December 8 and 18 and closes against Missouri at Corvallis December 19. The Webfoots take a tour of their own in later December, swinging into Oklahoma and Kansas before returning to the coast to open their PCC slate at California, January 11.—CHUCK MITCHELMORE



*W. H. Brattain, who received master's degree at Oregon, was one of three awarded Nobel Prize for development of transistor.*

Esslinger of the School of Health and Physical Education participated as did Dean Jones. With us were George Nash '36, Evelyn Johnson '42, Donna Anderson '52, Anne Ritchey and Leo Graham both '56, Larry Opedal '32 and his son Larry Jr. '63, Larry Chelsi '42, Gladys '49 and Marty Pond '46, Dr. Laura Kennon '11, Jim and Mary Ann Wallace '50, Ina Jaqua '15, Helen Johnson '44, Beth Ann Johnson Kelly '32, McGowan Miller '33, Leon Culbertson '23, 'Bud' Johnson '45, George Taylor '19 and of course John MacGregor '23. The "youngest" and liveliest one present was Ed Shattuck '97, senior law partner in the firm of Shattuck, Bangs and Davis.

In Pittsburgh we found a long lost Webfoot, Jack Mulder '36 and his lovely wife Helen and their sheer joy in being with an Oregon group, their enthusiasm and interest were a rich reward for a year's alumni activity.—BASS DYER



*Herb Kimball '31, executive at Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, is new president of Southern California Alumni Association.*



*Prof. Robert Redfield  
of the University of Chicago  
ranks with the greats of  
our time. having served  
his fellow men with uncommon  
devotion. His address,  
“The Genius of the University”  
was delivered as a part of  
Charter Day Observances  
at the University of Oregon  
October 17, 1956*



## "The Genius of the University"

FOR MOST of the same span of years my life and that of my university have run along together, and it occurs to me to say one thing about any man's life and that of any university. For the most part both are busy doing what there is to do, and not what their own better natures would have them do. In human being and in institution there is a natural bent, a power of right growth, that is hard to discover in life as it is lived. If, however, an observer stands off a little way from the growing thing, he may perceive the outline of direction and symmetry, as he sees a vine grow in all directions and yet grow upward. This outline is the bent of the thing, its essential right nature.

You and I, who have been so close to a university that we have been parts of it, know that we have lived the life that is peculiarly appropriate to a university, as a special kind of thing, only once in a while. Much of what we have been doing might as well have been done elsewhere, at a club, perhaps, or at home, or somewhere down at the corner with the boys. Much of it was pleasant, a good deal of it was necessary, and only a small part was downright bad, but it did little to make stand forth the direction and symmetry of our own essential natures or that of our university. I could join you in personal admissions that would support what I have just said, but from now on I leave the man and talk only of the university.

The ordering of life, in a university as in anything else, is most immediately a matter of just keeping things running. We are all housekeepers. Housekeeping is a universal preoccupation, an unavoidable distraction. It is no wonder that we have dignified it with a Greek name and made a science of it. In the case of the university, it is the professor as well as the comptroller and the registrar who is

busy keeping house. He records grades, tries to get placed on reserve the books for his classes, and argues with his colleagues as to required courses or permitted sequences. It sometimes seems as if the realistic organization chart of a university would show all the arts and sciences depending from the Department of Buildings and Grounds, the office of student records, or the investment committee of the Board of Trustees. Students too keep house, in the sense that they must eat, sleep and more or less dress, and must manage the routines of study.

I have felt this inversion most strongly when our faculty representatives have come together to discuss university affairs. The talk is so often about how the house is to be kept. I think of arguments as to the competing claims of faculty groups for pieces of the pie of the student's working time, of talk about faculty housing, and of long reports on a choice of plans for retirement allowances. Yet there was a period in the history of my university, to which I can look back, when at such meetings there was occasional talk about education. I can still recall the exhilaration of such unusual moments. There was aroused a joyful surge in the breast; one felt something grow within, something essential and true. It was exciting, hopeful.

Together with housekeeping, other ways of passing the time deflect the university's natural bent. The activities on and around our campuses are so varied and mixed that I am sure I mention only some of them when I name play and recreation, academic politics—a very serious matter—perhaps some participation in civic affairs, and the usual private and domestic life. It is so long since I have myself seen at close range that great sector of the powers and the passions of a large university that begins with spring practice and ends with a bowl game or, perhaps, a penalty from the Conference

Board, that I dare not speak of it here. I believe that it exists, and has more than a little to do with the confusion of the natural bent. All these things take our time and our strength, lead us in a variety of directions of enjoyment or disappointment, and make a university as difficult to characterize in single terms as the shows now playing in New York, or the people of the United States.

And yet a university *is* one kind of thing, or would be, if it grew rightly. Before it grows at all its true outlines may best be seen—with the mind's eye. When Paul Henry Newman spoke so eloquently of the idea of a university, the one he came to found in Dublin was not really in existence. So he could see it as it should be, "a place to which a thousand schools make contributions; in which the intellect may safely range and speculate, sure to find its equal in some antagonist activity, and its judge in the tribunal of truth." And he continued: "It is a place where inquiry is pushed forward, and discoveries verified and perfected, and rashness rendered innocuous, and error exposed, by the collision of mind with mind, and knowledge with knowledge."

There you have it. A university in fact and not merely in name, is a place where people meet to expose knowledge and ideas to the test of other people's knowledge and ideas. Words Newman uses are speculation, error, rashness. In a university the mind is encouraged to take reasonable chances, to ask questions that are difficult and far-reaching and perhaps a little outrageous; and this is done safely in a true university because it is a place of critical examination of all significant ideas and pieces of knowledge, because the others who have joined in the *concourse of minds* will test and judge what is put forward.

Newman writes also of the passion that goes along with the thinking and the reasonable discussion. He speaks of the professor as a missionary and a preacher, not meaning that he promotes religious or other doctrine, but that the works of the mind are conceived in devotion and even love, and one who sees some part of truth that others may not have seen pours it forth, as Newman says, "with the zeal of enthusiasm." The zeal is the moving engine of the exploring intelligence. It is governed by the communications with others. And it

is restrained by the humility and habit of doubt that are part of the discipline and tradition of universities. The missionary of the mind's adventures puts forth ideas and conclusions in enthusiasm, but, if he serves truly, he welcomes the tests and checks that come upon him in the meeting place of knowledge.

To say, as we often do, that the university is engaged in education, scholarship and research, is to say what is true but incomplete. What has to be added is this: A university is carrying on a special kind of life, the life of the mind. This life is intellectual and passionate. Its exercise takes place in a community arranged for that purpose. Its participants are provided with opportunities not found elsewhere to carry on such a life. Insofar as they take part in it, they make the assertion that such a life is important. They say, in effect, that the life of the mind is a part of the good life for anybody, in the university or out of it. The education and the learning are the business of the university; they are its ways of doing things that are needed by all the people. But by doing these things those of the university community do something that is a good in itself, and so keep that kind of good alive and possible for other people too. The people of the university carry on their conversations and their investigations for two reasons: that the knowledge gained may be put to use, and also that the life of the mind may flourish, as one among many of the great goods that are good for their own sake, like music, prayer and the joy of living. The life of the mind is work, and it is delight. It is men and women, young and old, coming together in an activity human and angelic.

Fine words. But are they true? Does this really take place in a university? How can it be said that it is true, when all the other things that I have mentioned, the housekeeping and the distractions, the lesser pleasures and the small tasks, make up so much of what goes on? The main business of the university, the teaching and the advance of scholarship, by no means takes place always in a spirit of joyful adventure. Much of what is necessary to research is a mere repetition of small tasks. Much teaching has become only routine. I am sure that in the classroom and in the workroom a great deal goes on that is perfunctory, tedious and wasteful.

And yet I am here to say that the mind's adventures *are* pursued in a university. I say that it does happen that there, young people and older people exchange with one another their insights and discoveries in the library or the laboratory in a spirit of delight in the effort, of commitment to the endless search. I have seen it happen. I have taken a small part. I recognize the moments or the hours in which the life of the mind is lived. Sometimes they happen as the student listens to the occasionally effective professor. The professor is talking about something that he feels deeply to be important, and on which his intelligence is working. To the student he communicates the importance, the indications of the means whereby the new understanding may be reached or confirmed, and the sense of a struggle to cross a frontier. Maybe the student cannot yet fully join in the effort, but he sees that one can join, and that the effort is a good thing in itself; and the frontier beckons to him. He has entered, though silently, into the life of the mind. Sometimes these luminous hours occur as the student too makes his contribution, talking to the professor and to the other students. He can himself frame the words, point out the facts, suggest the difficulties and the doubts. The conversations of intelligence are widened and refreshed. The young go oftener astray, perhaps, as they struggle toward the frontier, but on the other hand they are bolder; they will ask questions that the more experienced man has forgotten; they will propose an apparent irrelevance that suddenly turns out to be a challenge. A collection of professors without students could continue scholarship and research, but the rot of routine would become a greater danger than it is with the participation of students. And, further, in this account of the moments in the life of the mind, I have seen them occur as one professor listens, really listens, to another. I think this is relatively rare, but when it does occur, it is splendid. I have seen a half a dozen professors from different departments and with different specialties talking, seriously, with one another about a thoughtful question which all of them found important and to which each found his special knowledge relevant. A good university is not a collection of private offices. It is a meeting place, a coming together of many kinds of seekers and searchers.

In these moments or hours the enquiring bent of man's nature, disciplined by reason and learning, moves forward, upward. It then seems to me that some important part of the human spirit has found its voice. It is as if an indwelling being had announced itself. Before the word "genius" came to be applied to anyone with conspicuous talent, it had reference to such a being: the tutelary god or attendant spirit presiding over one's destiny in life, a personification of the characteristic inclination of man, institution or people. If the Roman people recognized their genius, so, with as good reason, may the university. Pagan and Christian have had this conception of a presiding and guiding inner being: guardian angel, *daimon*, *genius*. I am talking of the genius of the university.

When its influence is felt, the life of the mind is lived. This life is a kind of communion. It is intercourse, intellectual and, in its own way, spiritual. The communion may be with a mind recorded in a book, with the observations and the thoughts of Charles Darwin or Henry Adams. It may be the communion of the face to face, in classroom or laboratory. I have spoken of the mind's efforts, of the sense of importance, of the feeling that one or several together can make clearer what is confused, or may push knowledge beyond the line of doubt and difficulty where now it stands. I add that in this effort, at its most intense and best, the self is lost. In this respect—I hope that the comparison will not seem strained—the life of the mind is like love. One is forgetful of one's selfish interests; one merges with that toward which one strains; the understanding, the truth. But in the works of this particular genius, belonging to the inner life of the university, that toward which one moves is not singular but universal. I think it was Michael Polanyi who described the propositions of science as made "on behalf of everybody." The propositions of all scholarship and learning, scientific or humanistic, are made on behalf of everybody. They are offered for all to accept, if they will, or to take so that better propositions can be made, again on behalf of everybody. In the work we do with colleagues and students I feel this movement toward selfless communion. Teaching and talk may begin at that level where one is aware of Brown's tendency to over-generalize, of Smith's argumentative-



ness, and of, perhaps, one's own disposition to talk too much. But if the discussion advances, these things are forgotten; student and professor, as selves, begin to disappear as the question clarifies and the search gets keener. All the minds that now participate are upon the question, the idea, the impact of fact on theory. The genius presides.

In trying to describe the manifestations of this presiding spirit of the true university, I talk about something that is not much talked about. It is not the aspect of the university that "makes the newspapers," nor that to which its proud alumni or the parents of its students commonly refer. When the President invites a gift of money, he is more likely to mention the need for a building or to suggest the possibility of finding a cure for some disease through research than to say that his university should be helped to keep going, for the sake of all of us, an important kind of life, a habit of truth-seeking, a choice among values. Moreover, it might be thought unseemly for him to do so should it occur to him. A man does not talk easily and naturally about his own personal genius, and I suppose it is hard for those who speak for a university to speak of its inner and better nature. Maybe I am unseemly in trying to talk about it now.

I make the attempt because I think this genius is a good genius, and because I think that its presence is to be recognized and welcomed. Its appearances are to be encouraged, and its influences gratefully received. I do not make any claim to special superiority in academic people. The university is only one among many institutions each of which strengthens some component of the good life. The judges do not talk much of how their work makes all of us more firm in maintaining the rule of law, justice and equity; they are mostly busy hearing and deciding cases. But in hearing and deciding cases they exemplify and make stronger in any who are by them influenced, the great principle of the rule of law. The doctors show us, more firmly and exactly than do other people, the obligations to guard life and health. The Marines are tougher than most of us can be, and the extra fortitude they show in danger helps us all to show some of that quality. So too the craftsman strengthens the responsibilities of workmanship, and the artist the power and value of the creative imagination. Each

who does well the kind of work that is his not only gets that work done but, in the doing of it well, makes firmer, for us all, that virtue which his kind of work demands. So it is with those whose business and happy fortune it is to carry on in a community the search for truth and the extension of learning. They make discoveries and they learn new things, and these achievements are good because they are useful. Also good is the activity itself by which the learning is reached and the truth approximated. It is good because this life of the mind, like making things well and like judging cases justly, is a right manifestation of human powers and delights. It is strengthened by its exercise. When theoretical research in the sciences is supported by argument, it is usually said that many unpredictable practical applications are likely to come from research that appears purely theoretical. This is a good reason for carrying it on, but there is another reason equally good. It is that theoretical enquiry, in scientific and in humanistic fields alike, is a good thing in itself, one of the important themes in the human symphony. It too calls out virtues: clarity, intellectual rigor, respect for the facts, humility before the advance of truth, freedom of thought, and boldness in the search for understanding. When I hear the suggestion that research in the physical sciences be checked or limited because we may destroy ourselves with its fruits, I am troubled, because I feel that such restraint upon the enquiring mind is the wrong way to protect us from ourselves. It is wrong because the search for further understanding, of all the universe and everything in it, is a desirable part of the human spirit. To prevent the mind from exercising this essential nature of mankind would be to deny the human genius.

In great universities the genius is encouraged. In others it is denied. How shall we tell the one from the other? We may look to those formal signs of distinction in science and scholarship: the listings in *American Men of Science*, the memberships in academies and societies, the prize awards. But these are only signs, and they do not always point accurately to that community of scholars in which the life of the mind is really carried on. For one thing, achievements by professors, as individuals, do not always prove the presence of those exchanges

among professors and students wherein the genius rises to full power. Some universities are collections of men working alone. Others are such men guiding and stimulating one another. For another, the genius is at work not only in specialized research and scholarship, but also in the teaching of young students, and there are few formal signs of success in undergraduate instruction. One must experience the difference between the teaching where the genius presides and that where it does not. The movement toward selfless struggle to understand, the difficulty and delight of the effort shared, appear in one classroom and not in another, though what happens in both is recorded identically in the books of the registrar and in the salary checks of the teachers. Yet if one happens to enter the one, it is as though the air were charged with electrical excitement, while in the other there are only the hiss of the radiator and the low buzz of sleeping minds.

If it is difficult for academic people to recognize, for their own lives and purposes, the work of their genius, and if it is improper and uncomfortable to talk about it if they do recognize it, how much harder it is for the rest of our American people to see what really that genius is, and to comprehend what obscure and yet immense good, may be going on in the true university when the genius is encouraged to prevail! I do not have to remind you that the two communities, academic and lay, do not always understand each other. University people are regarded by some people as futile, or as dangerous. In recent times of unusual uncertainty and peril, the misunderstanding between academic people and other people has, in some places, taken on the aspect of a small cold war. We all know of the questioning of professors with regard to their political attachments or opinions, of jobs threatened or lost as a result of such challenges from outside the university, of legislative investigations of universities, and of attempts to reassure the general community as to the university by the requirement of that dubious symbol, the oath.

In these events it is not easy to separate the suspicions as to the loyalty of some one academic person from the more general distrust, that some people entertain, as to any community that sets itself up to think and to question. And this is just

what a true university is set up to do. In carrying on its proper duty and function, the university arouses suspicion. The position of the professor is comparable with that of the soldier or the judge. A soldier may be criticized by other people for exposing others to risks, so as to develop fortitude,—risks that the civilian thinks unnecessarily great. Even our highest judicial officer is today criticized for doing his duty in developing our law within the unfolding principles of our Constitution. But it may be that the misunderstanding of the intellectual, especially of that man of the mind who is employed in one of the universities, is an even greater misunderstanding.

If the misunderstanding is real and serious, I should think that the first responsibility to do what can be done to remove it lies with the academic person. It is his business to clarify, to communicate. He is in a better position to see the differences in interest and viewpoint between the citizen outside the university and himself, because it is his habit and his task to look objectively at things and to present their nature for the understanding of everyone. People who study and who think should be able, if anyone is, to understand, for one thing, that the current fearfulness of people about war and Communism exaggerates whatever tendency they have to distrust people whose job it is to think and question. The man who travels where thieves are about is fearful of his honest companion. And the man of the university can probably see more clearly than the troubled citizen outside of it that the misunderstanding in part arises from the fact that town and gown have different questions in mind. If the professor talks about Karl Marx, his question may be: What did Marx mean? Or, what became of Marx's views in the light of later events? If the professor studies the Fifth Amendment, he may ask: What rights of the citizen did its framers seek to protect? But the man outside of the university, who feels himself threatened by war and by Russia, may be asking, of the professor quite different questions, such as: Is he teaching my child to follow the Marxists? Or, is he soft on Communism? Moreover, there are unhappily those fellow citizens whose real questions about what goes on in universities are indeed ignoble: these men are really asking, privately, if I attack this outspoken profes-

sor, or that research associate who pleaded the Fifth Amendment, will it get me a headline or a vote? But these men too may be understood. Of course I would deny a false charge. But it is even more important to make plain what the professor's job is, to show that he is put where he is to pursue truth by questioning and searching, for the good of everybody. The best reply to charges and misunderstanding is to be but what one can best be, and to make it known that that is what one is. For the university this is to live the life of the mind when it can be lived, and to show it forth, in word and deed, making known to others the nature of its goodness.

As I state these bases for the misunderstanding of the university—misapprehension of its intellectual functions; a certain lack of sympathy in this country for the life of the mind; the confusion of examination of an idea with its endorsement and propagation—they seem to me insufficient to explain all the distrust directed toward the university. There are deeper troubles. I should like to try to state one of these. The questioning and considering which is so much of the business of the university leads to the raising of a *kind* of question which other people do not easily raise. Most people in most places, when they at all ask questions of general interest, ask questions as to how something can be done. How are schools or roads to be financed? How is industrial production to be maintained or increased? How is this threat of war to be averted? Our talk and our newspaper comment are filled with "how-questions." It is natural and necessary that "how-questions" be the kind of question usually asked. They have to be answered if we are to live at all, or to live with enough freedom to let us think of other matters. The practical and activist bent of American life has given them a special prominence in our country. An East Indian or a Latin-American is likely to think us too much concerned with these how-questions, even while he is eagerly learning from us the technical answers to many of them.

There are, however, questions other than how-questions. There are the very many "what-questions". These are questions as to the nature of things. They ask, "What is this that I look upon?" The questions are asked because one wants to

understand, whether or not one may do something that needs to be done with the knowledge. These questions are the ones mainly asked in science and scholarship. Other people ask them, too, but less systematically and persistingly. And now I come to those of the "what-questions" which are also "why-questions". These are the questions as to why any of the things we do, or might do, should be done at all. They are the questions as to final ends. They may be asked in small words, but they are very large questions indeed. They include the following: Who am I? Why am I here? What is the meaning of human existence? What is the nature of the good life? These questions are distinguishable from the how-questions in that the answers to those questions depend upon the answers one gives to the why-questions, so that, for example, the question as to how to increase production seems to stand aside and wait as soon as one asks why production should be increased at all, and pursues the reply given back to the point at which some choice of ultimate goods, some conception of the meaning of life, is stated. They differ also in that the why-questions are questions that are the same for all men. Not the answers—of these there are innumerable. But all men confront these same questions, and they have been asked for thousands of years. In the communities of primitive men, answers are given in the myths, the ceremonies, and the teachings of the young by the old. In civilized societies they have also been the central questions of reflective people, and the struggles with these questions are recorded in the books that we recognize as great.

I think that one of the sources of the certain uneasiness that is felt about the university arises from the fact that these why-questions are considered more often, and more characteristically, in universities than they are considered in factories, offices and homes. Much of the thinking in universities, too, takes up how-questions; this I recognize. But I think it is also true that the why-questions get considerable attention. From time to time, ever and again, in classroom and in study, the marshalling of facts to bear on idea and of ideas to bring order in the facts, and the clash of mind with mind moves away from questions as to how to do things to questions as to why things should



be done at all. The university is a philosophical kind of place, in its central tendency, not in that many men there are professional philosophers, but in that it is philosophical to ask the largest and most fundamental questions.

I think it makes some people uneasy when the why-questions are asked. It makes especially uneasy those whose own habits of mind are with how-questions, and those who feel insecure when that which they take for granted is held up for examination. The living of life requires that on the whole the ends of life be taken for granted, so we can get on with other things. To raise these questions is to lift the stones of the pavement on which we work. The university *is* subversive, not, of course, in the special sense of trying to overthrow our government, but in the simple sense that in fulfilling its special duty it turns the stones over to look on the other side. It is the human genius never to forget that the why-questions are the ultimate questions and to try, from time to time, to answer them. Here the genius of the university serves the very heart of our common human nature: our essential, questioning spirit.

I will say again how I think of the duty and the goodness of the university. Ours is not a society in which the underlying morality, to which all more or less adhere, is expected to be maintained equally, each man being as brave, as carefully just, as persistently questioning and truth-seeking, as every other man. Courage, justice and the freedom of the mind are common virtues, yes. But we have special occupations and special institutions in which these virtues get special attention, where certain of them are more highly in connection with some task necessary to our society—the armed forces, the law courts, the universities. The man outside of any of these activities and institutions will not understand, as he will not fully share, the standards of performance, the special dedication to the particular appropriate part of the common morality, of these various specialists and special institutions. It follows that as the judge and the soldier must expect occasionally to be criticized, so too must the man of the university. The criticism, in each case, will come about as a consequence of the doing of just that which the criticized is put there to do. I will put the matter in another way. If a university is never

criticized for being just a little dangerous, it is no university.

We must all take these consequences, or fail to do what we are here to do. It seems impossible to avoid reference, in this connection, to that hackneyed advice that Polonius gave. If the university is true to itself, it cannot be false, though it be called false by others. Falsity arises when the university pretends to be something other than it is. In an effort to please those who expect that a university be something other than it is, something to which they are probably more used, I have seen a prospectus, addressed to high school graduates and parents, that made a college course look like a four-year visit to Sun Valley or Coral Gables. The pleasantness of life at many a university is not its essential nature; it is, at most, a secondary feature. If too much goes to pleasantness, the genius of the university will be, I think, at least a little thwarted. A university that represents itself as just like other agreeable places to spend time, either is no university, or is deceitful. A true university cannot reflect the total society, in its tastes and interests. It has made a somewhat different emphasis in choosing among the many goods open to man. On behalf of one university I heard it declared that its administrators were seeking to bring to it "well-rounded students." I am not sure I know when a student is well-rounded, but if the word means that the student desired is to be like the average American, then I say that it is the nature of students, like other people in universities, on the whole, to become not well-rounded. If he is perfectly round when he comes into a university, he will not be so when he comes out. In his composite nature the academic person is just a little elliptical. The bent of growth pulls him in the direction of the life of the mind. This student may not be pulled that way at all, and that professor may long ago have resigned all attempt to live such a life, but the university of which I am proud is that one in which the glorious and helpful ellipticality exists, and is made known. The possibility of realizing its genius is open to every university as to every man. Before our failures I am humble; before our successes, such as they are, I am even more humble. For whatever sector of the good life is ours to maintain, the opportunity to do so is a gift granted, a blessed boon.



*Martin Brandenfels '56 receives award for class having the most alumni (77) at Homecoming. Jean McDaniels presents award.*



*Convening at Webster Hall in Pittsburgh prior to the Oregon-Pittsburgh game were these University alumni: (Around the table from left to right) L. S. Anderson, Jim Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. MacLaren, Alumni Director Bass Dyer and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Mulder.*

## ALUMNI GIVING PROGRAM

A program of Annual Alumni Giving will be undertaken within a few weeks by the Alumni Association of the University.

Planned to provide the University with support beyond the restricted limits of state funds, the new program is expected to mark a new era in development of the school.

The plan for the program was presented at the recent meeting of the Executive Board of the Alumni Association and was approved at that time. C. R. Manerud, president of the association, was asked to name a committee to head the program.

Under the new program all alumni will be asked to contribute to a special fund to be used in extending the services and advancing the general program of the University. Contributions may be earmarked for given purposes.

Pointing to the need for such a program, O. Meredith Wilson, president of the University stressed that the funds would be used in areas in which state funds were either not available or so limited as to be wholly inadequate. Such areas include research, faculty travel, library acquisitions, museums, scholarships, and others.

Programs of Annual Alumni Giving are not a new thing; other state-supported schools throughout the nation have used them with great success to help reinforce limited budgets.

## TROUBLES WITH TAXES

Members of the University's Interfraternity Council were girding themselves for battle with the announcement of a ruling that fraternities, cooperatives and sororities were subject to a personal property tax that might reach \$400 per house annually.

At a meeting of the Interfraternity Council and its advisors a special committee was appointed to study the problem. As this is written at least one further meeting has been scheduled to hear the committee's report.

Similar groups at Oregon State College were already working on the problem and were reported to be planning a protest before the Benton County assessor.

Oregon's living organizations have received personal property forms, for use in taking inventory (as of January 1, 1956) on which the tax would be based. At present, living organizations pay a real property tax said to average \$1,300 to \$1,500 annually. The personal property tax would apply to equipment, such as furniture.

Attorney Joe Richards suggested during the meeting that the local committee await the outcome of the protest by Oregon State College groups.

However, Lane County Assessor W. W. Smith, in a letter to Dean of Men Ray Hawk has said that "all tangible personal property owned by a fraternity house is subject to assessment and

taxation. A fraternity is not an exempt institution."

Members of the committee appointed to study the problem are Bass Dyer, alumni secretary; Si Ellingson, representing the cooperatives; Ray Hawk, advisor to the Interfraternity Council; Chuck Slemmons, Don McClain, Rusty Kimsey, Chuck Larsen and Jim Frost.

About 40 persons attended the original meeting November 15 to discuss the situation.

Those attending cited the possibility of legislation to clear up the problem which, according to Dean of Men Hawk, apparently arose from a misunderstanding.

## FELLOWSHIPS

The National Science Foundation has announced plans to award approximately 800 graduate and 175 postdoctoral fellowships for scientific study during the 1957-1958 academic year. These fellowships will be awarded to citizens of the United States, selected solely on the basis of ability. They are offered in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineering, and other sciences including anthropology, psychology (other than clinical), geography, certain interdisciplinary fields, and fields of convergence between the natural and social sciences.

Further information and application materials may be secured from the Fellowship Office,



*Oregon Alumni enjoy chat during meeting in New York: Leon A. Culbertson '23, Dr. Laura H. Kennon '11, and Bass Dyer '45.*



*At New York Meeting, Dr. William C. Jones, (right) briefs Dr. Allen Eaton '02 on the latest events on the University campus.*



*At San Francisco Meeting, Ken Oliphant '43, Coach Len Casanova and Jim Ferguson '34 discuss Oregon's football prospects.*

National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington 25, D.C. The deadline for the receipt of applications for postdoctoral fellowships is December 24, 1956; for graduate fellowships January 7, 1957.

## NEW LAW EDITOR

Charles C. Howard, University of Oregon professor of law, has resigned as editor of the *Oregon Law Review*, a publication he has edited since 1929.

He has been succeeded by Kenneth J. O'Connell, another professor of law on the University faculty. Howard will continue his present position as a member of the Law School faculty. He has been at Oregon since 1928.

O'Connell heads a staff of four student editors. The *Law Review* reaches some 2200 practicing lawyers in Oregon and several elsewhere in the nation.

## KUNZ RETIRES

Professor Adolf H. Kunz, who has been a member of the University faculty for nearly a quarter of a century, has retired from active teaching because of an illness.

Dr. Kunz had been head of the Department of Chemistry since 1942 and first came to the University in 1930 from the California Institute of Technology where he had been a research fellow. Later, he taught chemistry for two years at Oregon State College, returning permanently to Oregon in 1934.

Dr. Kunz had been on a leave of absence for several months and Dr. F. J. Reithel has taken over the department as acting head. Dr. Reithel has been at the University since 1946.

## JESSE H. BOND

Jesse H. Bond '09, retired University professor of business administration, collapsed and died October 24 while attending a lecture on



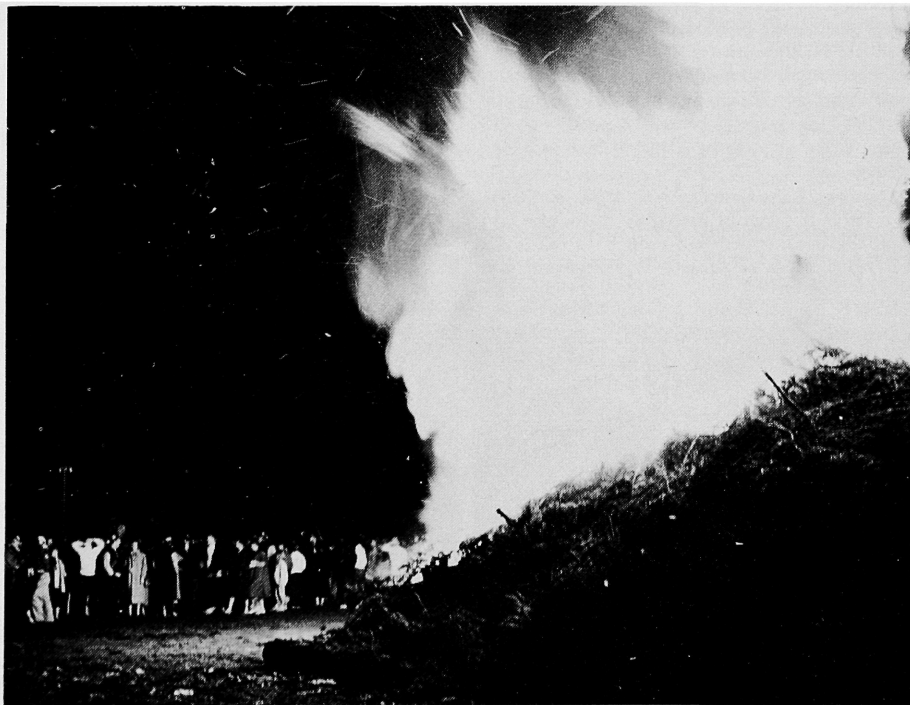
*Barbara J. Wolfe '45 has been promoted to rank of Captain in Women's Army Corps while serving with Eighth Army in Korea.*

the campus. He was 75 years old.

He had been with the University's School of Business Administration from 1928 until his retirement in 1947. A Phi Beta Kappa, Dr. Bond worked his way through the University of Oregon by waiting tables and other work. He was class president his senior year and winner of the Failing-Beekman speech award that year.

He did post-graduate work at Columbia University and received his master's degree at Oregon and his doctor's at Wisconsin. He held several faculty positions at other schools before joining the Oregon staff.

Surviving are his widow, Elsie, a daughter, three brothers and a sister.



*Pre-game bonfire rally kindled the spirits of students and alumni alike at Homecoming. The next day the Webfoot team fought the Washington State Cougars to a 7 to 7 tie.*

## DR. CLARK APPOINTED

Robert D. Clark, professor of speech at the University, has been permanently appointed dean of the College of Liberal Arts. The appointment was announced by President O. Meredith Wilson following confirmation by the Oregon State Board of Higher Education.

Dr. Clark had been acting dean of the college since mid-1955, and has been on the University faculty since 1943. He was assistant dean of the College of Liberal Arts when former Dean Eldon L. Johnson resigned to become president of the University of New Hampshire.

Clark is a graduate of Pasadena College and took his master's and doctor's degrees at the University of Southern California.

## ARCHITECT HONORED

Earl T. Heitschmidt '20, a Los Angeles Architect, has been selected by the State Department to supervise the design of an eight million dollar exhibition building which will contain America's exhibits at the Universal and International Exposition to be held in Brussels, Belgium in 1958.

In 33 years as a practicing architect, Heitschmidt has designed a number of prominent buildings in the Los Angeles area—the newly-built Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce Building, the Hollywood Stars Ball Park, the seven million dollar Furniture Mart, hospital buildings, and many other school and industrial buildings.

## ALUMNI IN JAPAN

From Bunji Kobayashi, an assistant professor at Nihon University in Tokyo, comes a report of the first Oregon alumni meeting October 6 at International House at Tokyo.

"Yesterday, in the Saturday afternoon," he writes, "we got together for the first time and ten alumni joined at the International House. To my surprise, older alumni were quite active and told us their interesting experiences in both campus and town."

Those attending were Kenneth G. Hendricks, Tetsuichi Kurashige, Charles Hisao Yoshii, Yoshiko Seki, Tsuneo Ushiyama, Fumiko Kurata, Yasuo Kurata, Namiko Ikeda, Bunji Kobayashi, all of Tokyo, and Joseph Kazuto Sato of Yokohama.

## JOSEPH R. McCREADY

Joseph R. McCready '25, Forest Grove, Oregon businessman and attorney, died last September from a heart attack at Walla Walla, Washington.

After his graduation from the University of Oregon, he attended Harvard University and received a law degree in 1928. He served as city attorney in Forest Grove for 18 years, and also was attorney for a school district and for a local bank. He was also active with his brother, W. J. McCready in a lumber firm.

Survivors include his widow, Laura, his brother, and two children.

## AUSTIN F. FLEGEL

Austin F. Flegel '13 of Portland, one-time candidate for governor of Oregon, died last September after an illness of several months. He was 66.

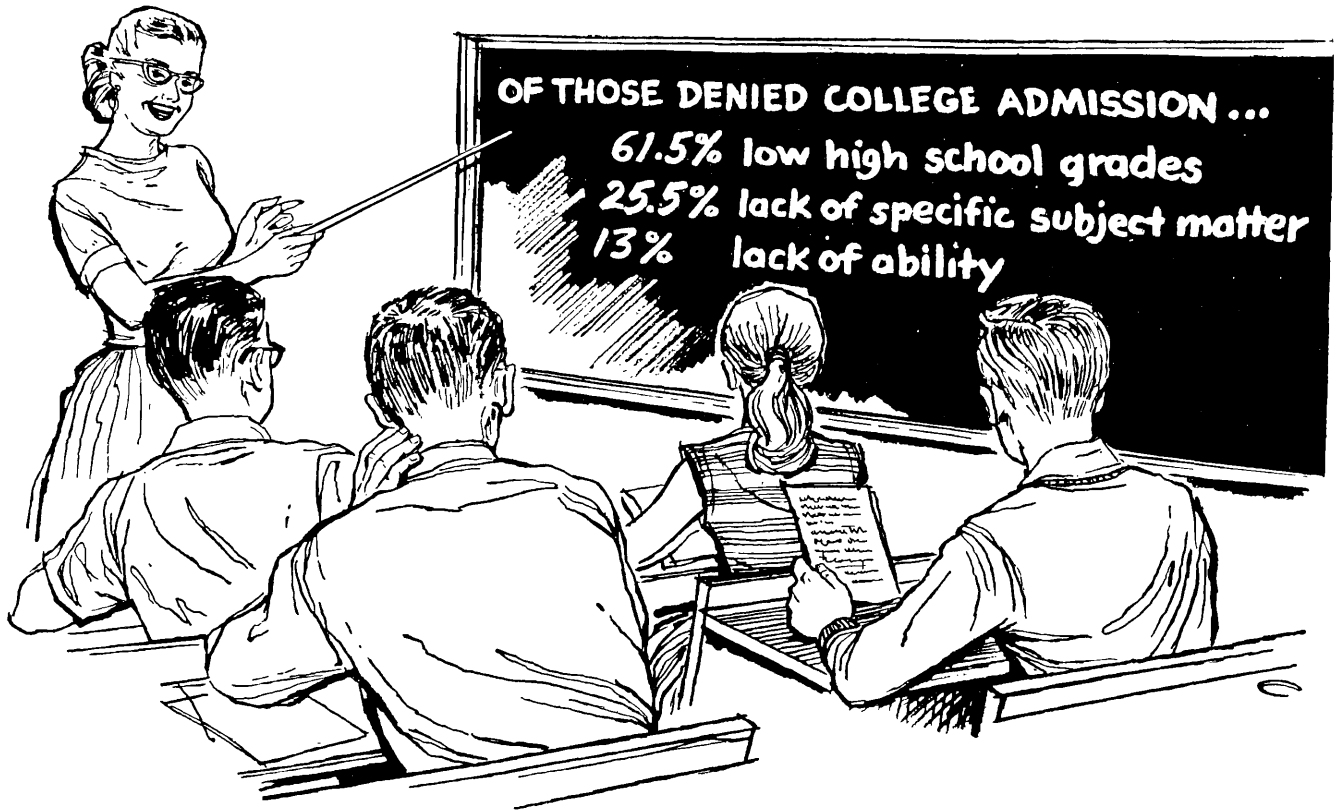
Flegel served for 28 months as chief of the U.S. Technical and Economic Mission to Thailand and was prominent as a Portland attorney and businessman.

He was admitted to the Oregon bar shortly



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# Can your child go to your college?



Every one of us has the hope that his son or daughter may be so well prepared that the admissions officer will say: "Your application is accepted. We will look forward to seeing you in the fall." But sometimes plans go amiss.

We at General Electric have for years been urging youth to aim high, work hard, master the basic subjects, and go on to college.

Recently, we sent a questionnaire to 100 college-admissions officers. We asked: "What are the reasons some high-school students are admitted and others rejected?" The 78 replies we received contained a great unanimity of opinion.

We have summarized those replies in a booklet, *Start Planning Now for Your Career*; the illustration on this page, taken from the booklet, gives a clue as to its content.

We believe that the alumnus can work for the best interests of his college by sending to that college young people prepared to receive a higher education.

We further believe that our summary of opinions of admissions officers is so persuasively compelling that the boy or girl who reads it must ask himself whether he is choosing his courses wisely and getting high enough marks.

Perhaps with this booklet in hand and supporting its thesis with your own experience, you can help persuade your child, or another child in whom you have an interest, to prepare against the day when an admissions officer will review his record. We invite you to write for a copy (or copies) to Dept. 2-119, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York.

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GENERAL  ELECTRIC

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after his graduation from the University. He served variously as U.S. Attorney for Oregon, attorney for the Oregon Liquor Control Commission, and as state senator from Multnomah County. He became president of the Willamette Iron and Steel Corporation in Portland in 1945.

In 1952 he was the Democratic candidate for Oregon governor, losing the election to Douglas McKay.

He is survived by his widow, Catharine, five brothers and two sisters.

## The Classes

'00 Homer Angell, ex-congressman, was given a testimonial dinner in his honor in Portland on September 25.

'19 Lawrence Dinneen, whose address is 1333 S. W. College St., Portland, reports the arrival of his seventeenth grandchild.

'23 The appointment of George Royer to the position of manager of the plywood department of the new Dant and Russell, Inc., forest products sales organization, was recently announced.

'26 George N. Belknap, University editor, is author of an article on the work of George Law Curry, first public printer to the Oregon territorial government and also its governor. The article appears in a recent issue of the *Pacific Northwest Quarterly*.

Musical director for TV station WKY in Oklahoma City, is Allan M. Clark.

Thomas W. Dant is the new board chairman for Dant and Russell, Inc., of Portland.

'28 Dr. Harmon M. Chapman of Cow Hill Road, Clinton, Connecticut, has been named chairman of the Department of Philosophy in the University College of Arts and Science of New York University.

An item from the July issue of the *Dartmouth Alumni Magazine* discloses that Professor Ray Nash was a recipient of the Gold Medal of the American Institute of Graphic Arts—top award for service and achievement in that field.

Election of Wilda E. Parrish to the newly created post of Eugene savings officer at Pacific First Federal Savings and Loan association, has been announced.

'32 Army Lt. Col. Arthur P. Ireland has been assigned as a staff judge advocate at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point. His wife, Kathryn Perigo, is with him at West Point.

Mrs. Alice H. LaFollett (Alice Hesler) is an assistant statistician at the California State Department Highway Patrol.

'33 Mrs. Elma Matson Yeomans and Kenneth E. Proctor were married on September 1 in Eugene. They are at home in Eugene.

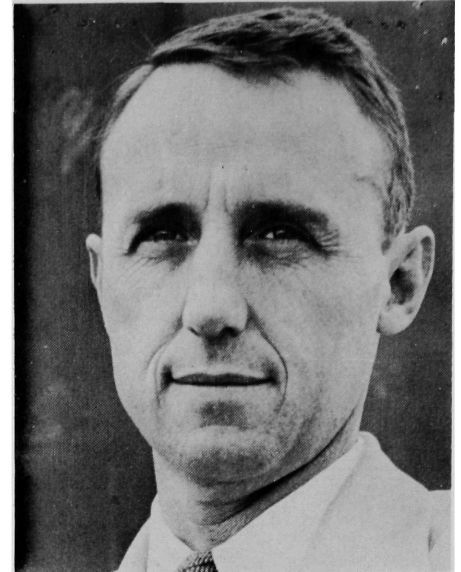
'34 Charles L. Burrow is sales promotion manager for WBZ-WBZA in Boston, Massachusetts. He and his wife (Phoebe Greenman) and family live at 26 Normandy Rd., Auburndale, Massachusetts.

Robert L. Gantenbein is manager of the tax department at Consolidated Freightways, Inc. His wife (Nan S. Ruonala '35) is teaching at El Portal, a cerebral palsy school in San Mateo, California.

Col. Joseph A. Gerot, his wife, and two sons were recent visitors in Eugene. Colonel Gerot has spent the past two years with the Operations Division of NATO's Land Southeastern Europe command. His new assignment will



William P. Hutchison



Donald E. Bailey

be as head of the Military Science and Tactics Department at the University of Dayton, in Ohio.

Col. Emery E. Hyde recently participated in a command post exercise of the Allied Forces in Southern Europe. In the Army since 1933, he is chief of the general section in ground plans and operations branch of AFSE headquarters in Naples, Italy.

Mrs. Marcella Settle Pape sends as her new address: 450 Fairway Lane, Kirkwood, Missouri.

'35 George F. Brice, Jr. has been elected to the board of directors of Insurance Company of Oregon. He is president of Oregon Mutual and Brice Mortgage. He and his wife (Virginia Mae Van Kirk) now live at 1750 S. W. West Point Court, Portland.

'37 Gerald S. Calhoun of Portland has been appointed a field representative of Lutheran Brotherhood, the second largest fraternal life insurance society in the United States.

Colonel Patrick F. Cassidy has been assigned as chief of training in the General Staff Section, Headquarters staff, Seventh Army, in Germany. He holds the Bronze Star Medal with cluster, the Silver Star and the Purple Heart among his decorations.

Paulen W. Kaseberg of Wasco, Oregon has been elected chairman of the Oregon Wheat Commission. He has been a member of the commission since October, 1949.

'38 Donald E. Bailey of 540 Park Lane, Orange, California, is a sales representative in the Santa Ana district for CIBA Pharmaceutical Products, Inc.

Harold H. Berg has assumed the position of assistant manager of the Eugene Branch of Pacific First Federal Savings and Loan Association.

Frank G. Breuer is in the legal department of Georgia-Pacific Corporation of Portland.

Donald E. Fry is district manager for the Social Security Administration for four counties in north central Washington.

Fergus Wood, science editor of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* and *Americana*, his wife (Doris Hack '41), and two daughters recently visited Eugene for the first time in four years. They now live at 2400 Starcrest Dr., Silver Springs, Maryland.

'39 Zane Kemler was incorrectly reported as being newly promoted to the position of sales manager for McDonald Candy Company in Eugene. Mr. Kemler is general manager of the company and makes his headquarters in Eugene.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Allen G. Long (Margaret Mae Chase '38) are now living in England where Lt. Col. Long is a pilot with the Air Force.

'40 Frank B. Emmons is new sales manager at Pierce Freight in Portland.

William P. Hutchison has been elected to the Council of the American Institute of Accountants. The Council is the governing body of the 28,000-member national organization of certified public accountants and is composed of CPAs from all parts of the nation. Mr. Hutchison is principal in the firm of William P. Hutchison and Company.

Louise D. Ingle is teaching first grade at Prospect, Oregon.

Richard H. Olcott has a position with the real estate department of Commerce Investment, Inc., in Portland.

'41 Mr. and Mrs. Jay Ambrose announce the arrival of a daughter, born on July 25. They live at 1646 Walnut Creek Parkway, West Covina, California. Mr. Ambrose is an executive with Sears Roebuck and Company.

John E. Cavanagh, after a ten years' residence in Washington D. C., has joined the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation in Van Nuys, California as an assistant counsel in the legal office.

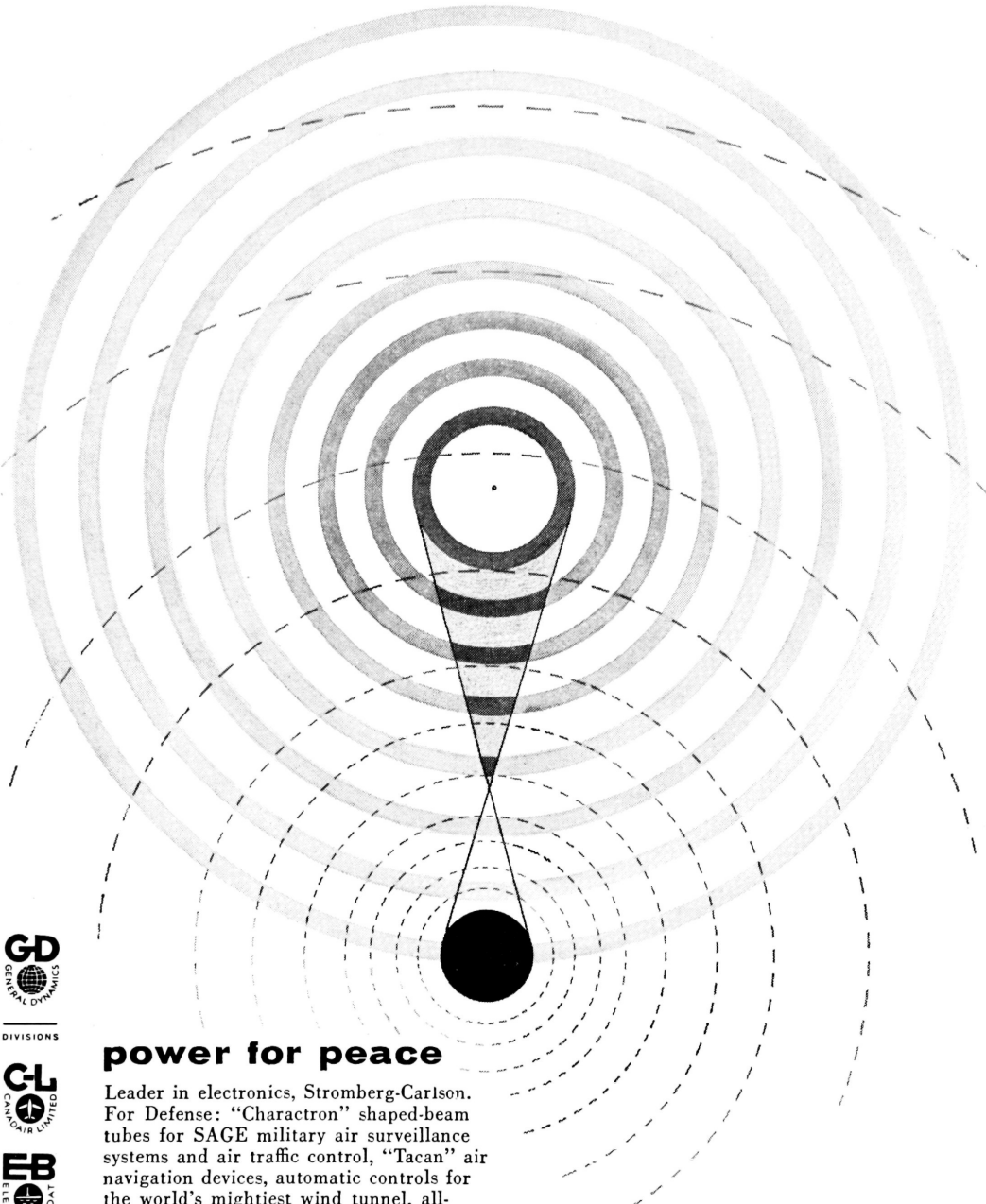
Harold C. Ellicott is advertising manager of specialty products for Georgia-Pacific, Portland.

H. Russell Hulett is head of electronic research at Detroit Controls in Redwood City, California. He and his wife (Iva Lee Prevet '42) live at 455 Buena Vista, Redwood City.

Richard J. Seufert sells insurance for the Tewksbury and Duncan Agency in Seaside, Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Arnold Smith (Mavis Jones '43) now have six children with the arrival on August 6 of Corey Arnold. They live at 5090 Westmoor Rd., Salt Lake City 17, Utah.

A son, Peter Joseph, eight pounds two ounces, was born August 16 to Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Williams (Marjorie Kellogg '42) of Eugene. Peter joins brothers Jerry 14, Tommy 13,



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Bobby 11, Dick Jr. 4, and John 2 and a sister, Amy Lee 8. The Williams are living at 331 Pearl St., Eugene where Mr. Williams, former director of educational activities on the campus, is now part owner of Shelton-Turnbull-Fuller Printers.

**42** Kenneth L. Bowes is sales manager of the newly-formed wholesale lumber sales department of the Ostrom Lumber Company with offices in Marysville, California.

James H. Rathbun, formerly assistant sales manager of sportswear for Jantzen, now has charge of the Northwest sales division with headquarters in Portland.

A new addition to the John C. Veatch (Elizabeth Feasley '47) family is Marilyn Jane born on August 27 in Portland. They live at 4024 S. W. Seymour St., Portland.

**43** Robert F. Moller, Medford, Oregon orchardist, was chosen Oregon's Junior Citizen of the year by the Chamber of Commerce last February in Corvallis, Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Rentschler (Jean Hayes) recently moved into their new home at 4529 Fran Way, Richmond, California. They have three children, Ricky 10, Roddy 7, and Ann Melinda 16 months.

Mary Ann Campbell visited her sister and brother-in-law and their three sons in Portland

from Japan where she has been working as a civilian employee for the Army.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Mrs. Virginia Anderson to Theodore L. Bouck. The couple was married on August 11 in Reno. Mr. Bouck is the University's athletic business manager.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh B. Muir (Patricia E. Gray '44) now live at 6522 Danbury Lane, Dallas, Texas.

Dr. C. Russell Perkins has been recalled to the Air Force and is now with his family in England, where they will remain for two years.

John A. Williams and Elizabeth Weldon were married on August 26 in Reeltown, Alabama. They are now living in Auburn, Alabama where Mr. Williams is a faculty member of the Alabama Institute of Technology.

**44** Mr. and Mrs. John N. Matschek are parents of their fourth son, Peter Anton, born on August 22 in Portland.

Frederick C. Robison operates his own commercial fishing boat at Depoe Bay, Oregon.

Recently promoted to the position of regional sales manager for the San Francisco division of Bemis Brothers Bag Company, is Albert Silvernail, Jr. He and his wife (Annabelle Dow '42) now live at 1474 Ernestine Lane, Mountain View, California.

Betty Jane Soules is currently employed in Europe as a civilian member of the Special Services program for the U. S. Army. As crafts director, Miss Soules is responsible for supervising three crafts shops and five photography laboratories in the Saar River area in Germany.

**45** Dr. and Mrs. Jules F. Bittner (Vida Everts '48) of Pendleton, Oregon welcomed the arrival of their second daughter, Nancy Lynn, on September 21. The Bittners live at 716 N. W. Johns Place, Pendleton.

Mrs. Donald W. Peters (Nancy Ann Boles) recently moved from Ann Arbor, Michigan to 35 Dome Lane, Wantagh, L. I., New York.

Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Dodson, Jr. (Phyllis Lehman '47) are now living in Memphis, Tennessee, where Dr. Dodson is a chief resident in urology at the University of Tennessee Hospital. They have two children, Mary Jo 5, and Tommy 2.

Mrs. Margaret Barrett Shiers is in Japan with her husband who has been working temporarily as an advisor to the aviation industry.

**46** Gloria R. Campbell recently became the bride of Ralph G. Day on July 28 in Hillsboro, Oregon. They live at 146 E. Dartmouth Place, Claremont, California.

**47** Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Bryant (Janette M. Williams) are parents of

# A Policy Report from the

*The following is condensed from Chancellor Richards' address to the City Club of Portland September 28.*

Since my arrival in Oregon in 1953, the state system of higher education enrollments have risen from 12,000 to 18,000, a gain of 50 per cent. By 1960 the population of our public colleges will have doubled. By 1970 we will be approaching the 30,000 mark. These, in general, are the figures on which we are basing our budget request to the 1957 Legislature.

At such a time as this it seems logical to some people to begin excluding students on the basis of their parents' residence. The argument is made that a resident student is excluded by the admission of a non-resident. However, this argument is valid only when one assumes that Oregon may lead a life entirely apart from other states, and it ignores the fact that we already practice selective admission on out-of-state students through requiring a high admission standard for him and a high tuition from him.

Actually, we should be proud that students are attracted to us from other states and we should be pleased by the prospect of their continuing residence in our state. The economy of Oregon is dynamic and we should count each new resident, whether he remains with us for the four-year college course or for a lifetime, as an asset rather than a liability.

**SELECTIVE ADMISSIONS.** Some publicity has been given to the introduction of more severe admissions policies as they apply to our own residents. Because of the general lack in Oregon of post-high-school study opportunities in our school systems, a tradition has developed that all high school graduates who are so impelled will be admitted to any one of the public colleges upon application. This worked fairly well in days of smaller enrollments and when

the compulsory school attendance law was 16. But since the age was raised to 18, the percentage of high school graduates has increased, and this factor, plus the birth rate plus in-migration, spells out our problem.

Clearly the best criterion for determining aptitude for college is college work. Yet it is clear that not all high school graduates should contemplate four years of college. Many would be served by enrollment in a 13th or 14th year in their home communities or entry into a technical institute. We would agree with Walter J. Murphy, who said:

"A well educated America need not fear the economic future of this country. There are no boundaries, no frontiers, as long as we continue to educate all those who have the potential capacity to use such knowledge intelligently."

But we would also submit, with Lowell, that "there is only one thing that will really train the human mind, and that is the voluntary use of the mind by the man himself. You may aid him; you may guide him; you may suggest to him; and above all else you may inspire him. But the only thing worth having is that which he gets by his own exertions."

**JUNIOR COLLEGE DEVELOPMENT.** A recent report of the junior college study committee in this state found that ideally the junior college should be an upward extension of the local school system rather than a program run directly by the state. Many of us have been hoping for such a development of post-high school educational opportunities. It will be difficult to exclude students from the freshman year in our colleges when no substitute educational opportunity is available.

Nevertheless it seems to me we can no longer temporize with this problem. The foremost obligation of the State Board of Higher Education is to maintain an excellence in collegiate instruction. If the weight of sheer numbers of

students threatens college instructional quality, then it is our clear obligation to control numbers.

The time has come when the board must deny admission to those Oregon high school graduates whose record and test scores—and I emphasize the combination of both — indicate that they are poor risks to complete at least two years of satisfactory study. We would not suggest that we are turning our backs on the young man or woman who frittered and flattered away his high school experience, but in most instances the college potential is determinable. Out of this, it is to be hoped that impulsion will be given to movements setting up 13th and 14th grade opportunities in various localities.

**RESEARCH.** Another principal expansion lies in the field of applied research. This growth has come about not only because the scientists were available in the universities and colleges, but also because of a planned program of relating instruction and research. Obviously the educational utility of a government laboratory will be greater if it is placed on a campus than if it is programmed in the magnificent isolation of a Los Alamos.

Some college administrators argue that the attention devoted to applied research diverts staff time and university facilities from the priority job of instruction. I would argue that these administrators do not allow full weight for the investigatory function within education. Our college teaching today is related far more closely to exploration than to rote learning. In my opinion, the college teacher who is not involved in investigation of any sort must perforce be a sterile and ineffective teacher. William Donaghy put it this way:

"Education which is simply intellectual taxi-dermy—the scooping out of the mind and the stuffing in of facts—is worthless. The human

a daughter, Laureen Janette, born on September 1. The Bryants live at 429 Butler Rd., N. E. Warren, Ohio.

Major Arnold W. Seeborg recently received a master of science degree in journalism from the University of Utah.

Shirley Ann Stow and Donald W. Jones were married on August 18 in Oakland, California. They live at 516 Merritt Ave., Oakland where Mr. Jones is doing free lance photography.

John Kelty has joined Gordon Orput as a partner in the Portland agency of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. The agency under the new partnership, is known as Gordon Orput and John Kelty, general agents.

D. Donald Lonie, Jr. has resigned as sales manager at KPTV television station in Portland, to join Hancock and Associates as a public relations consultant.

Dr. and Mrs. Donald E. Olson are the parents of a daughter, their third child, Kathy Ruth, who arrived on September 25 in Portland. Their home is at 2148 N. E. 20th Ave., Portland.

Virgil A. Parker is a partner in the purchase of radio station KRSN at Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Roy R. Seeborg is the new school superintendent in Seaside, Oregon.

Richard O. Ward is sales manager for Currier Realty Company in Sunnyvale, California.

Stanley E. Watt, Portland representative of Lincoln National Life, has qualified for participation in a company training school at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

**48** Eugene H. Bird is serving as vice-consul at the consulate general in Jerusalem, where he expects to remain for two years.

William H. Boyer has completed requirements for a doctor of education degree at Arizona State College and has accepted a teaching position as assistant professor of education at Milwaukee-Downer College, Wisconsin.

**49** Col. Norman G. Reynolds, former instructor in military science and tactics at Oregon State College, has assumed command of the 188th Airborne Infantry (Eagles) Regiment at Augsburg, Germany.

Recently elected assistant secretary and assistant manager of the Clackamas County branch of the Title and Trust Company, was Kenneth G. Baklum. He has been with the Title and Trust Company since 1948 and is vice president of the Oregon City Junior Chamber of Commerce.

# Chancellor

By John R. Richards  
Chancellor, State System of Higher Education

mind is not a deep freeze for storage, but a forge for production. It must be supplied with fuel, fired and properly shaped."

It is true, of course, that all things must be kept in balance. There is real evidence that our emphasis today upon the directing of research into specified channels and anticipatory to certain well-defined conclusions has grown too rapidly in relation to the support available for the scholar working alone with his thoughts. To achieve a better balance, we certainly should think in terms of increasing the support for the latter rather than to decrease present efforts in applied directions.

In the cooperative development of research in all broad areas nationally, it sometimes happens that a given state is reluctant to undertake its clear share. By reason of this fact, the national effort is harmed. But the real loser is the state itself. For in the process of denying appropriate support for research efforts, that state deprives itself of the service of distinguished scientists or of even potentially distinguished scientists; it is able to maintain only ineffective communication with the tide of learning. As an example, Oregon, by reason of its distinguished medical center, has attracted to local medical research millions of dollars in gifts and grants.

I do not mean to suggest that Oregon should ever be required to support, say, one of the most important applied research programs in the nation. Rather, I propose that our level of contribution, considering our size and wealth, should be increased if we are to realize returns to the state in terms of improved scholarly communication and in terms of more effective college instruction. The returns will more than compensate us for the funds spent.

SPACE REQUIREMENTS. Not the least of our problems is the continuing increase in the proportion of students enrolling in the upper

classes of our colleges and in graduate work. The costs of instruction at these levels are considerably higher than in the lower divisions. But we would not have it otherwise, for only as students continue through the junior and senior years to graduation and on through to professional graduate training can we hope to replenish the supply of college instructors and to increase their ranks to meet the load ahead.

As an example of another expansion of our program, note should be taken of the increasing involvement of college staff members in the ordinary concerns of our communities. More each year, our staff members are called upon as experts to help in the operations of society.

All of these expansions mean growth in staff and physical facilities. We are hard pressed for both. The Legislature will be asked to designate this next biennium as a "catch-up" period caused by both our growth and the small building appropriation of the current biennium.

While the rest of the state gradually draws back to a 40-hour week and people from the Vice President to Walter Reuther talk of the four-day week, we intend to make increasing use of night and weekend hours. This means that parents who have become used to Johnny reporting home for long weekends will henceforth miss many of these visits.

INSTRUCTION BY TELEVISION. An intriguing development of recent years has convinced most faculty members that instruction by television is feasible and, if properly managed, without loss of instructional quality. In some areas of instruction, such as surgical observation, television can be superior to traditional methods. In all teaching areas, television can be used, but costs are likely to be higher as quality improves. In no sense is television magical. It is just a potentially great teaching tool that can be developed by great teachers and only by them.

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A Curtis Magazine

John E. DeFigh teaches English and physical education at Arroyo High School, in San Lorenzo, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Glasgow (Mary Lau Renard) announce the arrival of a daughter, Jane Marie, born on August 19 in Portland. They live at 2021 N. E. Ridgewood Dr., Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Felker (Mary Harrison) welcomed the arrival of their third child, Sally Jo, born on June 16.

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has named Edward Henry John as district representative in the Lane County area. He previously represented the firm in the Roseburg, Oregon area. His office is in Eugene.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. McLaughlin are being congratulated on the birth of their third child, Thomas Hugh, born on August 23 in Redwood City, California.

Robert R. Morgan, Jr. is sales manager of the Hibbard Medical and Surgical Supply Company in San Francisco. He and his wife, Allene M. Amacher, now live at 435 Waverley St., Menlo Park, California.

Mr. and Mrs. LeBron C. Preston (Charline Harmon) have moved from Washington, D. C., where Mr. Preston was employed by the Railroads' Tariff Research Group, to San Francisco where he has assumed a position in the office of vice president of traffic of the Western Pacific Railroad.

William Rex Stevens is a salesman for Western Equipment Company. He, his wife (Shirley Miller '47), and four children now live at 317 Lynnwood Ave., Medford, Oregon

**50** Katherine Eileen Maloney became the bride of Arthur William Anderson, Jr. on September 15 in Portland. The couple is at home in Portland.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert A. Braymen announce the birth of a daughter, Cindee Gail, born on September 18 in Portland. The Braymens may be reached at 220 American Bank Bldg., Portland.

Stephen Paul Dotur is stationed in Europe with U. S. Army. Last summer he toured Austria, Yugoslavia, and Italy.

Charles D. Grell has become city editor of the *Roseburg News-Review*. He has worked on newspapers in Ashland and Grants Pass before joining the *News-Review* staff as a reporter in February, 1953.

Leonard B. Kimbrell of Portland has been named assistant professor of art at Eastern Oregon College of Education, La Grande, Oregon.

John A. Lucas is working toward a doctor of education degree at the University of California and is also vice principal at North Torrance High School, Torrance, California.

A new addition to the Raymond Muessig family of Longview, Washington, is James Bradford, born on September 27 in Longview. He joins an older brother, Scott. Their address is 1028 19th St., Longview.

Robert George H. Robinson is presently the manager of the Hawaiian Village Beach Club at the Hawaiian Village Hotel in Honolulu. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson (Joan Dysart '53) live at 2132 Kapiolani Blvd., Honolulu.

A Portland accountant, Ralph B. Stratford, was named on August 28 to head a 49-member citizen's committee which is evaluating the need of new physical facilities for community service agencies.

Madeleine Millicent Young and John Baptista Madden were married last September in Portland, where they now live.

'51 Arlene June Miller and Milton O. Brown were married on August 31 in Portland. The couple has made their home in Portland.

David Dardano, Portland attorney, has been appointed Oregon department judge advocate of the American Legion.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley W. Hargrave (Genevieve Colton) welcomed the arrival of twin daughters, Lyn and Lee, born on March 7 in Santa Rosa, California. They live at 924 Gay St., Santa Rosa.

Dolores Jeppesen left in mid-August for her second trip abroad to serve as a teacher with the U. S. Air Force. Her position as teacher to children of Air Force personnel has taken her previously to Drew Air Base in France; Mildenhall, England, and Oslo, Norway.

A son, Daniel Christopher, was born on August 15 to Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord E. Krahn of Portland. Their address is 3816 S. E. 32nd Ave., Portland 2.

Mrs. Gloria Frances Grimson Lyon recently returned from a two year round-the-world trip and has settled in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. John Leiter Newell of Arcata, California, are the parents of a son, Paul Gilbert, born on September 27. Their address is 1042 16th St., Arcata.

## How to live alone and hate it!

What happens when a man joins the University faculty and leaves his wife at home? Well, Wickes Shaw provides the answer in her sprightly column, "The Editor's Corner," in the weekly *Curry County Reporter* at Gold Beach, Oregon.

Shaw joined the law school staff at the University last fall and Mrs. Shaw remained temporarily in Gold Beach to publish her newspaper.

"There are a lot of consolations about having your husband away from home," she says in her column. "You don't eat as much and your grocery bills go down because there's nobody to eat with, and anyway what woman wants to cook for herself? The kitchen floor stays cleaner—less traffic. The house doesn't get all cluttered up with papers, pipes, slippers, books, stray articles of clothing and other masculine impedimenta. You work harder, because there's nothing else to do. And you can still find time to curl up with a good book. That is, if you want to curl up with a book.

"Oh, these nice, long evenings at home alone. Not a thing to worry about. Except where he put the key to the food locker and how you're going to chop kindling for an open fire, and what you'll do if the water line gets plugged or the fuses blow, and whether that scruff on the dog's back is mange and when, if ever, you can get your check book balanced. And whether he can really manage to make it home this week-end.

"I really don't mind being alone at all. Not much!"



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*As symbols of his award, Bud Wallen wears a baseball cap and holds a bat — in addition to the trophy — after being named "Rookie-of-the-Year" during the annual meeting of New England Life's Leaders Association at Sun Valley, Idaho.*

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Alicia M. Peters has just completed two years' work as an air line stewardess for TWA and has taken a trip to Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald L. Thompson (Barbara Williams '52) announce the arrival of their first child, Susan Ruth, born on August 22 in Portland. The Thompsons are living in Portland at 5135 S. W. Nebraska St. Mr. Thompson has been employed at the Halton Tractor Company as sales promotion manager.

Mr. and Mrs. LaVerne S. Angst (Dorothy Thorssell) are the parents of a daughter, Debra Ann, born on August 14 in Eugene. Their address is 726 Fremont St., Eugene.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Wall are the parents of a son, David Wright, born on August 15 in Portland. Their home is at 2431 N. W. Johnson, Portland.

'52 Dr. Morris Aderman has been appointed to the staff of Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, as a psychology instructor. Aderman joined the Institute's faculty after working as a teaching assistant at the University of Texas for two years. He is a member of the American Psychological Association, Sigma Xi, scientific honorary society, and Psi Chi, psychology honorary society.

A daughter, Michelle Diane, was born on August 31 in Gresham, Oregon to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O. Morgan, Jr. (Joan Avery). They live at 456 N. E. 4th, Gresham.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo G. Plinski, Jr. (Martylou Coffey) and their three year old son, Leo G. III, now live at Apt. 22, Spartan City, San Jose State College in San Jose, where Mr. Plinski is a senior in police administration.

Elaine Suzanne Hartung ('53) became the bride of Robert Patterson Craig on September 8 in Portland. The couple is at home at 2500 N. E. Couch St., Portland.

Kenneth Cushman is with the information service of public relations at Colorado A. and M., Fort Collins, Colorado. He is in charge of publicity for special experimental work.

It's a daughter, Cynthia Ann, for Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Howard (Mary Knox '51). The baby, born on August 15 in Portland, has two older brothers. They are living at 4725 S. W. Vermont Dr., Portland.

Sandra Rae Weitzel was married on August 30 in Salt Lake City, Utah to Dale H. Johnson. The couple is now at home in Berkeley.

Lois Patricia Graf and Carl J. Kubin were married on August 24 in Portland, where they have made their home.

Jim O. Lafferty is now a salesman for Great West Life Assurance Company, Portland.

Carl B. Meehan has begun a training program in the export department of Brown and Williamson Tobacco Company, Louisville, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Muntzel are the parents of a son, Eric John, born on September 14 in Portland. They live at 3334 N. E. 17th St.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Pfeffer announce the arrival of their third daughter, Kathy Anne, born on September 21 in Portland.

John G. Ranlett is an instructor in economics at Whitman College in Walla Walla, Washington. He was a research and teaching fellow at Oregon for the past three years.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack M. Smith (Barbara Burke) are living at 135 E. American Ave., Claremont, California, not 504 W. F St., Ontario, California, as reported previously. Mr. Smith is track coach and social studies teacher at Fremont Junior High School, and Mrs. Smith is a sixth grade teacher at Madison Elementary School, Pomona, California.

A daughter, Debra Lee, was born on September 5 to Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Thompson of Portland.

The marriage of Edie Mae Lawyer to Jerry D. Vitus took place on September 9 in Bellevue, Washington. The couple now is at home in Seattle where Mr. Vitus is booking-department manager for a theater company.

'53 Alice Cayley Belt ('56) became the bride of John Roosevelt Faust, Jr. on September 8 in Honolulu, Hawaii. The newlyweds are living in Eugene where the groom is continuing his studies at the University's Law School.

Carol Barbara Craig ('57) and John Hale Foster were married on August 25 in Portland. The couple lives in Eugene.

Mr. and Mrs. Larry Scott Hobart (Judith M. McLoughlin '54) are the parents of a daughter, Jennifer Mary, born on September 7 in Salem, Oregon. They live at 375 Salem Hts. Ave., Salem.

Ellis H. Neal is city school superintendent of Dallas, Oregon.

Howard M. Nicholson is superintendent of Live Oak Union High School District, Morgan Hill, Colorado.

New account executive at the Portland office of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Beane, is James F. Rippey, who has been transferred there from the firm's New York office where he completed a two-year training program.

A son, Mark Roger, was born on September 27 in Portland to Dr. and Mrs. Robert J. Schulstad. He is their second child. Their home is at 2222 N. Pacific St., Portland.

Dr. and Mrs. Herbert J. Semler welcomed the arrival of a daughter, Shelli Joy, their first child, on August 15 in Spokane, Washington.

Lt. and Mrs. Stanley R. Swanson (Margaret Randolph Phelps) send news of the birth of their first child, a daughter, Victoria Charlotte, born on April 28, in Fairchild, Washington.

A wedding on September 18 in Portland was that of Winona Lorene Woolley and Melvin Richard Thomas. The newlyweds are now at home at 4444 N. E. Hoyt St., Portland.

Roger W. Truesdail is an account executive for radio station KNX in Hollywood. He, his wife, Audrey, and daughter, Pamela, now live at 1645 Poppy Peak Dr., Pasadena, Calif.

Yvonne Joyce Heppley ('52) and Garland Arthur Trzynka were married on August 11 in Eugene. The couple is at home in Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth L. Warren (Karen Jacobson) have settled in Fresno, California where Mr. Warren is with Radio and TV Station KFRE. The couple has two children, Kenny Lee and Carol.

William L. Weinberg is a clinical psychologist in a child guidance clinic in San Francisco. He and his wife welcomed the arrival of their first child, Stephen Jay, on July 16. They live at 2730 Summit Dr., Burlingame, California.

'54 Lt. and Mrs. Richard E. Adams (Patricia Ann Gustin) of San Antonio, Texas, are parents of their first child, Stephen Rowe, born on September 14. They live at 2410 W. Woodlawn, San Antonio, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Courtwright (Ellen Quibell) send news of the birth of their second child and first son, Michael James, who arrived on March 7 at Parks Air Force Base Hospital in Pleasanton, California.



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*Kathleen E. Evans*

Kathleen E. Evans recently arrived in Nurnberg, Germany, for assignment as a service club director with the Army's Special Services staff in Europe. Special service workers provide entertainment and recreation for Armed Forces personnel.

George T. Frey is an apprentice architect with Skidmore Owings & Merrill in Portland. He, his wife (Venita L. Roberson '53), and two sons live at 6126 N. E. 13th Ave., Portland.

Lt. and Mrs. Frederick G. Gent (Donna Donahue) are parents of a son, Terence Patrick, born on March 11. They live at 752 Spruce St., Apt. 4, San Francisco.

Lt. and Mrs. Robert P. Glasson (Shirley Ann Johnson '56) send news of the new addition to their family, Mark Pearce born on August 4. Lt. Glasson, stationed in Schwienfurt, Germany, was joined by his wife and son last October.

Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Hollis Hendricks of Honolulu welcomed the arrival of a son, Rodney Charles, born on August 14.

Robert E. Hooker, Jr. has accepted a position on the sports staff of *The Wisconsin State Journal*, Madison, Wisconsin. Previously he had done post graduate work at the State University of Iowa, covering Iowa's 1955 Big Ten basketball championship team and had been sports editor and had handled the photography departments of daily papers in Marshall, Minnesota and Piqua, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Karr (Jean A. Mauro) are living in Madison, Wisconsin, where Mr. Karr is working for a master's degree in history at the University of Wisconsin.

Don L. Manley has been appointed assistant professor of physics at Whitman College in Walla Walla, Washington. Prior to this position, he had been an assistant physicist under an Atomic Energy Commission research grant at the University of Washington, and was an AEC radiological physics fellow at the University of Rochester and Brookhaven National laboratory.

Lt. and Mrs. C. Richard Peters (Jean Marie Petersen) are parents of a daughter, Katherine Marie, born on August 4 in Frankfurt, Germany.

Thomas F. Shepherd received his master of arts degree in Public Administration from Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio on

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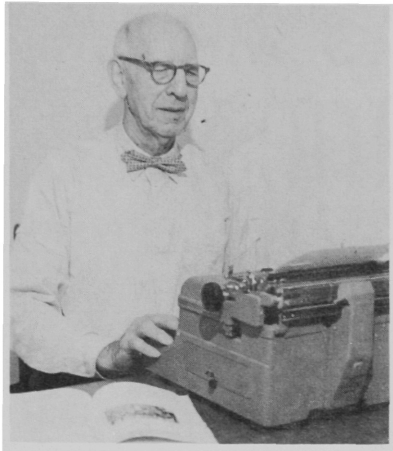
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## Huntin' and Peckin' to Success



W. Gilbert Beattie

Reminiscences about years gone by form a large part of the occasional reflections of most people who have reached their 80's. To the average person they're a pastime, an enjoyable, thoughtful recreation that whiles away the hours.

But W. Gilbert Beattie '01 of Sacramento, California, has done more with his memories than pass the time of day. He followed up his own knowledge with a couple of years of research and had his first book published a little over a year ago. *Marsden of Alaska* is a striking portrait of Edward Marsden, Alaskan Indian, who rose to a position of eminence among distinguished world figures of his generation.

Beattie became acquainted with Marsden when he had graduated from the University and had taken a job as teacher and superintendent of the Sitka Training School, now the Sheldon Jackson Junior College, in southeastern Alaska. In 1909 the Sitka school graduated its first class—three Indians.

In 1954 Beattie returned to the school, as commencement speaker, 46 years later, when the graduates included both junior college and high school classes.

Beattie spent 15 years in educational work in Alaska and knew personally almost every one mentioned in the book. Edward Marsden was a full blood Tsimshian Indian, born in British Columbia about three miles from the present Prince Rupert.

This colony migrated to southeastern Alaska when the Indian was in his teens. Inexplicably, this Indian whose parents were members of a barbaric tribe in their youth, had a great yearning for education and became the first Indian from Alaska ever to take college and theological training in the States, and the first to become a citizen of the United States. He came to feel that the native peoples of Alaska should be aroused to a consciousness of their own capabilities in order to adjust to the new way of life thrust upon them

by the white man, and was their leader in southeast Alaska for many years. He was really the Pioneer Citizen among native Alaskans.

By the time of his death in 1932, Marsden had contributed immeasurably to the progress of his own people—and to the advance of the entire native population of Alaska as well.

Beattie taught at the University of Oregon until he retired in 1947. About the time of his retirement, his wife passed away, and Beattie occupied himself with preliminary work on his prospective book, in an effort to occupy his mind and thought. He did quite a lot of traveling in the next few years. He went to Metlakatla, Alaska, and spent some time as a house guest of Marsden's daughter, going through correspondence and records. Following that stint he drove to Marietta, Ohio, where Marsden had attended college, and later to the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., which yielded a lot of information on Marsden's people.

All this material, of course, took quite a while to digest and put into an interesting, readable narrative. And from what the reviewers say, Beattie did a good job.

"Though more than five years devoted to gathering, sorting and assembling materials, and publishing my book have brought no financial gain," says Beattie, "they have yielded much value to me, mentally, spiritually, and even physically, through revealing facts, setting forth truth and throwing light on an old controversy which involved Edward Marsden, a talented Indian who accomplished much for his people."

Beattie says he types his own manuscripts using the "hunt and peck" system. He has some ideas for further hunting and pecking that have to do with the Alaska scene. So those around his neighborhood in Sacramento who hear a typewriter beating an uneven staccato can well imagine that another volume will be on the way.

—Margaret Kreiss,  
Suburban News Shopper



Beattie '01 poses with his niece, Roberta Schuebel Caldwell '20, her son, John C. Caldwell '48, and grandson David ('74?).

June 13, 1956. He is now with the United States Army at Fort Ord, California.

Lt. and Mrs. Richard C. Sowell of Honolulu, Hawaii announce the arrival of a son, Thomas Richard, on September 3.

Jeremy P. Taylor, formerly with Bell Laboratories in Allentown, Pennsylvania, is now with Lockheed Missile Division in Palo Alto, California.

Claude C. Turner has been appointed principal of Lakewood Elementary School in Oswego, Oregon.

Second Lt. Kenneth D. Wegner recently participated in the Army resupply of isolated radar stations of the "DEW line" in the Eastern Arctic. The "DEW (Distant Early Warning) line" is designed to provide warning against the possibility of a transpolar air attack.

'55 A son, James Edward, was born on September 1 in Portland to Lt. and Mrs. Jerry E. Beall (Beverly J. Kreick '54). Lt. Beall is serving with the Army in Korea.

Ann Blackwell was married to Robert Marshall Lenihan on September 14 in the Wayfarers Chapel in Portuguese Bend, California. The couple is now at home at 3609 Vista Drive, Manhattan Beach, California.

Nancy Ann Gilbert was married to Dee J. Guilford on September 7 in Eugene. The couple is living at 4505 N. E. Prescott St. in Portland where Mr. Guilford is employed by Trans-Pacific.

New superintendent of production for Portland General Electric Company is Arthur H. Greisser. Greisser is in charge of operation and maintenance of PGE's power generating plants. He also supervises direct power operations.

Norma Rae Hamilton and Raymond G. Martin were married on September 29 in Salem, Oregon.

Jerry D. Harrell is stationed at Ft. Myer in Arlington, Virginia, where he is a clerk typist.

Army Private Robert R. Helber recently completed a course in Microwave from Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.

Betty M. Leach sends news of her change of name and address. She is now Mrs. Edwin K. L. Langford, 1705 S. E. 139th, Portland.

Sally Anne Officer and Gerald P. Leake were married on August 25 in Portland. They have made their home in Portland.

Dr. and Mrs. William McChesney, Jr. are the parents of a son, Steven Lee, born on August 16, in San Francisco.

Daryl B. May is employed by Mick and Anderson, Landscape Architects in Oakland, California. His present address is 2335 Parker St., Apt. 3, Berkeley 4, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Randolph E. Middleton (Maureen Eve Rice) are serving the Golden Congregational Church, Ryan, Iowa, as student pastorates while Mr. Middleton finishes his two and a half years at the University of Dubuque Seminary in Dubuque, Iowa.

Nancy Louise Moore and William Robert Warner were married on September 9 in Eugene. The couple is at home at 973 Hilyard St., Eugene, and Mr. Warner is a senior in journalism at the University. Mrs. Warner is employed by United Air Lines.

September 15 was the date of the wedding of Patricia Joan O'Brien and Arthur A. Vanbellinghen in Portland.

Second Lt. Alan H. Packer is assistant transportation officer in the 11th Transportation Terminal Command B in France. He arrived in Europe last March and previously had been stationed at Fort Eustis, Virginia.

In a ceremony performed on August 24 in Eugene, Marjorie Lyn Beard was married to James Gordon Pengra. They are at home at 1160 Emerald St., Eugene.

It's a son, Jay Hjalmar, for Mr. and Mrs. Hjalmar J. Rathe. The baby, born on August 22 in Portland, has an older sister, Karen. They live at 3110 N. W. Luray Terrace, Portland.

A bride of September 7 was Yvonne Elaine Schaefer whose marriage to David Lee Kirkland took place in Portland. The newlyweds are living in Portland.

Mary Ellin Moore Stigum received a certificate in the Harvard-Radcliffe Program in Business Administration from Radcliffe College in June, 1956.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Taylor (Janet Wick) welcomed the arrival of a son, Kent Edward, last July. The Taylors live at 10235 10th Ave., Apt. 4, Inglewood, California.

Carolyn Marie Wiley became the bride of William B. Nitzel on August 19 in a ceremony performed on the campus of Lewis and Clark College near Portland. The newlyweds have made their home in San Francisco.

**'56** A wedding which took place on August 11 in Laguna Beach, California, was that of Susan Edith Benedict ('58) and William Clyde Baker, Jr.

At an afternoon ceremony performed on August 25 in Milwaukie, Oregon, Ann Blatchford became the bride of Frank M. Mallory.

Lt. Lee R. Boles is an instructor with an advanced training unit at the Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas.

Charmayne Lea Charley and Conrad Eldon Stewart were married on September 8 in Eugene. They live at 97 W. 36th Ave., Eugene.

Beverly Jean Anderson ('58) became the bride of Ronald Lee Christensen on August 26 in Eugene. The couple is living in Dubuque, Iowa where the groom is attending Wartburg Seminary.

Phyllis Carolyn Averill became the bride of Robert Preston Doughton on September 1 in Portland. The newlyweds have made their home in Portland.

Elizabeth Ann Frey and E. Blakney Boggess were married on September 2 in Portland. The newlyweds are living in Sacramento, California.

Barbara Joan Geyer and Elvin Duane Reeves were married on September 8 in Portland. The newlyweds will be at home in Seattle, Washington until January when the groom will report for duty to Lackland Air Force Base in Texas.

Brice Gregerson is with Robert Feyder, Landscape Architect, Richmond, California.

Nancy Virginia Hagglund became the bride of James A. Wood on September 9 in Redmond, Oregon. They are at home in Ithaca, New York where Mr. Wood is employed in the speech department at Cornell University.

From Grants Pass, Oregon comes news of the marriage August 11 of Hanna Sue Hansen and Peter Chase Harvey. The couple is at home in Portland.

First Lt. Darrell E. Hawkins, who was graduated from the University's Dental School last June, recently completed a military medical orientation course at the Army Medical Service School, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Lt. Hawkins has received orders assigning him to Fort Lewis, Washington.

Harvey E. Henneman, Jr. is a sales trainee for General Petroleum Corporation in California. He and his wife (Bonnie Polley



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'55) can be reached at 1000 S. Fairfax Ave., Los Angeles 19, California.

**Beverly Anne Jones** and Lt. James William Ruggles were married on September 6 in Portland. They live in Panama City, Florida where Lt. Ruggles is stationed with the Air Force.

**Clark H. Lyman** is attending Stanford University and will graduate in political science next June. He plans to enter the Stanford Law School the following fall.

A wedding which took place on August 25 in Eugene, was that of **Dixie Lee Miller** and **Donald Dean Schwartz**. They live at 1359 Pearl St., Apt. 6, Eugene.

**Peggy Louise Roush** became the bride of **James Joseph Mizner** on September 15 in Portland.

**Susan Muncy Morris** and **Donald Reid Holman** were married on September 1 in Portland. The couple is living in Eugene while Mr. Holman attends the University's Law School.

**Mr. and Mrs. Dennis G. O'Neel** are the parents of a son, **Michael Scott**, born on September 5 in Portland. They live at 4307 N. E. Flanders, Portland.

**Dolores E. Paulin** has won the silver wings of a United Air Lines stewardess. She now serves aboard mainliners flying in and out of Boston.

**Phyllis E. Pearson** became the bride of **Lt. Andrew S. Berwick, Jr.** on September 9 in Portland. The couple has their home in Houston, Texas where the groom is stationed with the Air Force.

**Nancy Quinn** became the bride of **Richard W. Hughes** on September 15 in Portland. The newlyweds are living in Portland where the groom is with the U. S. National Bank and the bride is engaged in public health work under the University's School of Nursing program.

**Ann Ritchey** has joined the staff of *Today's Living*, a section of the *New York Herald Tribune*.

**Sally J. Ryan** has accepted a position as social news editor of the *Farmville Herald* in Farmville, Virginia.

**First Lt. Gene Sargent** has been graduated from the military medical orientation course at the Army Medical Service School, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The course stressed

medical service in combat.

**Sally Elfriede Scott** and **J. Jefferson Davis** were married on September 9 in Hood River, Oregon. The couple is living in Eugene.

A wedding on September 8 in Portland was that of **Suzanne Silverthorne** and **Charles Ernest Carlbom**. The newlyweds are living in Eugene.

**Jean Singleton** is now training for a position as stewardess for American Air Lines. Jean was one of three girls chosen from one hundred applicants for the job.

The marriage of **Nina Graber** to **Wesley J. Stewart** took place on August 30 in Ashland, Oregon. The Stewarts have made their home in Riverside, California.

**Mr. and Mrs. Lee W. Tucker** (Judith Johnson) welcomed the arrival of a daughter, born on September 14 in Eugene. They are living at 1841 E. 15th Ave., Eugene.

Married on August 25 in Portland, were **Claudia Margaret Zorn** and **Newton Jasper Thornton**. The newlyweds are at home in Eugene where the groom is a graduate student.

'57 **Adele Gerda Hedin** and **Jon Alan Hall** were married on September 8 in Portland. They have made their home in San Jose, California where the groom is attending San Jose State College.

**Roselyn Lee Welch** became the bride of **Gerwin E. McFarland** on September 8 in Portland. The couple is at home in Eugene.

'58 **Elizabeth Ellen Church** and **Donald Charles Ameling** were married on September 16 in Oswego, Oregon. The couple is at home in Portland where the groom is a third year student at the University's Dental School.

**Jo Ann Eggleston** and **Fred Albert Weber, Jr.** were married on September 6 in Eugene. The couple is living in Mankato, Minnesota where the groom is studying veterinary medicine at Mankato State Teachers' College.

'59 **Sharon Anne Bowens** became the bride of **Francis L. LaPierre** on September 15 in Vancouver, Washington. The couple is living in Portland while Mr. LaPierre attends the University of Portland.

An event of September 8 in Portland was the wedding of **Mary Alice McCloskey** and **William Glynn Roberson**.

A wedding which took place on September 8

in Portland was that of **Jeanette M. Sather** and **Frank Edward Baker**. The couple lives in Seattle, Washington.

## Necrology

**Frank B. Harlow '98**, native of the Eugene area, died on August 29 at the age of 79. Among his survivors are his widow, **L. Gertrude Stevens**; one grandchild, **Shirley Jean Harlow**; a daughter-in-law, **Florence B. Harlow**; several nieces and nephews.

**Stuart A. McQueen '07**, passed away on August 22 in Portland. His home address was 7025 S. E. 17th Ave., Portland.

**Mrs. Edith M. Woodcock Whittlesey '11** passed away in September of this year in Portland. She was a member of Gamma Phi Beta sorority, the YWCA, the American Association of University Women and the Piedmont Presbyterian Church. Her husband, **Frederick J. Whittlesey '10**, two sons, **Frederick J. Whittlesey, Jr. '37**, and **Peter C. Whittlesey**, a sister and two brothers survive her.

**Mrs. Minnie Bernice Jackson Koyl '14** of Ashland, Oregon passed away on August 25 on the Jackson family ranch north of Ashland. Mrs. Koyl was active in many civic and fraternal groups, including charter membership in the Medford Rose Society, Alpha chapter of the Order of Eastern Star, Southern Oregon Historical Society, College Women's Club of the Rogue River Valley, and the Jackson County Republican Women's Club. She is survived by her husband, **Mr. Charles W. Koyl '11**.

Word has been received of the death of **Dr. Richard Gwyn Watson** who passed away in Oakland, California in 1953. Dr. Watson received his B.A. degree from Oregon in 1914 and his M.D. from Columbia University. While at the University he was a pole vaulter on the track team and a member of Sigma Chi Fraternity.

**Robert E. Will '43** of Portland was killed in a two-car collision near Bend, Oregon last September. Mr. Will recently passed the Oregon State Bar examination and was on his way to be sworn in as an Oregon attorney when the accident occurred. He is survived by a brother, **John**, of The Dalles, Oregon.

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