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behavior of students might do well to think about this: One of the few opportunities a youth has to enter a period of psychological moratorium in this complex world of today is in the years of college. This is his last chance to try out different roles, to develop himself as a contributing and worthwhile member of society. Colleges may sometimes seem lax in their administration of rules and regulations, but although I agree that standards must be kept and the line drawn, there must still be enough flexibility within the system to allow the individual to grow and to become. If you have patience, wait and see. I think you may agree that this is a remarkable generation of youth. We all have much to learn from them. I learn every day.

Let me close with a favorite quote of mine from Erik Erikson: "To enter history, each generation of youth must find an identity consonant with an ideological promise in the perceptible historical process—but in youth the tables of childhood dependence begin slowly to turn—no longer is it merely for the old to teach the young the meaning of life, whether individual or collective. It is the young who, by their responses and actions, tell the old whether life as represented by the old and as presented to the young has meaning; and

it is the young who carry in them the power to confirm them and joining the issues, to renew and regenerate, or to reform and rebel."

Campus Notes

Continued from page 3

football tailback for the past three seasons. Robert L. Bailey is the new director of registration under Dr. William C. Price, dean of admissions and registrar, and Joseph H. Lawter, principal of Oklahoma City's Central High School for the past eight years, has been named to head the human relations studies center, part of the Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education.

Obituary

Death has taken three retired faculty members this summer. Dr. Nathan Altshiller Court, professor emeritus of mathematics, died July 20; Dr. Helen Brown Burton, for twenty-three years director of the School of Home Economics and for whom the home ec building is named, died Aug. 23, and Dr. Arthur N. Bragg, professor emeritus of zoology, died Aug. 27.

Court, who was 87 at the time of his death, was a world renowned mathematician who pioneered the college course work in geometry. When he began university teaching in 1913, Euclidian geometry was taught at the high school level only. At OU from 1916 onward, he urged the establishment of an upper level course, taught it, and developed the outline and basic

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Professors Court, Burton, and Bragg Death takes three former faculty members

Court's basic text, College Geometry, was first published in 1925, translated into Chinese in 1932, and republished in 1950. It is believed to be the only text to have been in continuous use for more than a quarter of a century without revision. notes which resulted in the course being added to the mathematics curricula at many other colleges and universities.

Court was recognized as the world authority on synthetic geometry, which is the pure form without the use of analysis. He also is widely respected for his theories on the philosophy of mathematics, projective geometry, mathematics in the history of civilization, and mathematics as a science.

Dr. Burton retired as professor emeritus of home economics in August 1958 and moved to Arizona. A specialist in food and nutrition, her research included the study of calcium and phosphorus in the human body, the ascorbic acid content of certain foods, and the use of crushed egg shells and dry skim milk as foods.

She came to OU in 1927 from West Texas State Teachers College, Canyon, Tex. She also taught at Wayne (Neb.) Teachers College and Lewis Institute, Chicago, Ill., which is now the Illinois Institute of Technology. Dr. Burton received a bachelor of arts degree cum laude from Indiana University in 1911 and a bachelor of science degree in home economics from Lewis Institute in 1915. She earned the master of science and doctor of philosophy degrees from the University of Chicago in 1922 and 1929, respectively. While at OU she was active in home economics, scientific, academic, and civic organizations.

Bragg, 70, who joined the OU faculty in 1934, was a specialist in herpetology, the branch of zoology which deals with reptiles and amphibians, and was the author of more than 300 papers for Ameri-

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can and European scientific journals. He was the author of Gnomes in the Night, published in 1965 by the University of Pennsylvania Press, and was working on another manuscript dealing with the frogs and toads of Oklahoma. He had done ex-

A native of Pittsfield, Maine, Bragg granuated from high school at Maine Central Institute in Pittsfield. He earned his bachelor of science degree in biology in 1924 from Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, his master of arts degree in biology from Boston University in 1934, and his doctor of philosophy degree in zoology from OU in 1937. He also had done advanced study at Johns Hopkins University.

Before joining the OU faculty, Bragg was an assistant professor of zoology at Marquette University. He also had been a graduate assistant in biology at Johns Hopkins, a teacher in a rural school near Tuftonbourough, N.H., and principal of a grade school in Danforth, Maine. Bragg was the recipient of the first Ortenburger Award from the OU chapter of Phi Sigma, international honorary biological society. The annual award recognizes a faculty member for breadth of interest and activity in biology, for interest and participation in research, and for enthusiasm and ability to interest others in biology. tensive research on frogs and toads, particularly on the evolution of adaptive behavior of Spadefoot toads.

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