

Photographs of five Sooner women selected as outstanding appear on this and the adjacent page: From left to right, Maude Richman Calvert, Dr Anna Lewis, Mrs Walter Ferguson, Dr Lucile Spire Blachly and Mrs Frances Smith Catron

Alumnae leaders

BY ELIZABETH KING
COWGILL, '31



That work and achievement are inseparable is proven anew by the life stories of five women alumnae of the University of Oklahoma who have been named among the state's twenty-four leading women.

A committee of four Oklahoma educators and one business man selected the group of women whose achievements are worthy of note. Two of these, Dr Anna Lewis, Ph. D. '30, and Mrs George Calvert, M. S. '20, appear in the 1931 edition of *Who's Who in America*.

Even a running survey of the accomplishments of Dr Anna Lewis shows that she has never been a shirker in regard to work, or she could not have passed, successfully, one after another of the goals she set for herself. The degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred upon her by the University of Oklahoma in 1930, she being the second to receive it.

Recognized as a leading educator of the state, Doctor Lewis' reputation is based, in part, upon her ability to inspire her students with a vim for personal investigation of living problems of history, which invite them on every hand in this section.

Accepting many such invitations from the pages of her favorite subject, Doctor Lewis forgets fatigue while delving through historical files for information on a chosen subject. The following monographs and papers from her pen have appeared in the *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, state historical society, the Mississippi Valley historical Review, and other publications:

"French Interest and Activities in Oklahoma"; "Syllabus of Lectures in American History and Government"; "Oklahoma as a Part of the Spanish Dominion 1763-1803"; "DuTisne's Expedition into

Oklahoma 1719"; "La Harpe's Expedition into Oklahoma 1719"; "Outline of Oklahoma History"; "Fort Panmure."

Doctor Lewis was born in the Indian Territory, at Poteau, Choctaw nation. Spending her early life there, she is able by personal observation and experience to link the economic and social changes through which Oklahoma has passed in its transition from the tribal Indian governments, and the territorial period to statehood.

Taking her bachelor of arts degree from the University of California in 1915, she was professor of history at the Presbyterian college, Durant, until 1917, when she returned to Berkeley to complete work on a master's degree which she received in 1918.

Doctor Lewis became professor of history at the Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha, that fall. Taking a year's leave of absence, 1929-1930, she finished research work at the state university for her doctor's thesis on the subject "Early History of the Arkansas River Region, 1541-1800." She is an active member of the American historical association; Oklahoma historical society, American association of professors, Alpha Phi, Pi Gamma Mu, and of the Baptist church.

Work is not work for Mrs George Calvert, (Maude Richman Calvert), or she couldn't do so much of it. It is life, filled with courage, determination, an inspiring outlook, and a deep insight into human needs.

She is widely known as the author of *A First Course in Home Making*, junior high school text in home economics; also *Everyday Living for Boys and Girls*, and *A Homemaking Student's Notebook*. The book first named has been adopted by

schools in thirty states, in Hawaii, and in Vancouver, British Columbia.

As a teacher of home economics, Mrs Calvert found that text books for elementary grades covered merely foods, cooking and sewing. Resolving to supply material of a broader scope, touching all phases of home making, she began to compile information and helps into a course of study adapted to grade and junior high school students. Much of this material was presented to her own classes before publication. The volume has been recently revised, to include the following divisions: Living with Others; Earning, Saving and Spending; What shall I Eat; What Shall I Wear; Home Care and Beautification; Safety First and First Aid; Home Enjoyment and Recreation; Healthy, Happy Childhood.

Maude Richman Calvert was born in Effingham, Kansas, and received her education in Oklahoma, New York, Minnesota, and Illinois. She had the experience of teaching in every type of school in Oklahoma, from rural to city high school and college.

Then she became state supervisor of home economics, and saw educational problems from a different viewpoint. From observations collected in this field, she wrote her second book, *Everyday Living for Boys and Girls*. While avoiding details of domestic operations, the text presents fundamentals of health, home life and higher living.

Extending her activities as state supervisor of home economics, Mrs Calvert organized the first parent-education classes in the state which have since grown into the bureau of child development and parent-education, of which she is director.

Although the mother of two little girls, aged five and three, whose photographs appeared in the March issue of *The Soon-*



er Magazine, Mrs Calvert takes an active part in social and intellectual activities of the city. She puts into practice the policies she advocates in her talks that "Mothers cannot be at their best unless they too have time for exercise, rest, leisure and self-improvement. Right health habits, the need to play and be happy apply to grown-ups as well as to children."

Through some such program, Mrs Calvert has surely tapped the sources of extraordinary energy which enables her to serve capably in a score or more of philanthropic, civic, social and religious organizations. She is president of the Oklahoma branch of the National League of American Penwomen, a member of the American Association of University Women, P. E. O. Sisterhood, Auxiliary of the American Legion, Kappa Delta, Omicron Nu, New Century club, Oklahoma City Hospitality club, the Big Sisters and the Christian church. She is advisory editor of "Playtime," a magazine for children, and editor of a parent-teacher page in the *Oklahoma Teacher*.

Dr Lucile Spire Blachly, '13 sc., flirts with either Work or Success in a most unconcerned way, regardless of which is her companion for the time being. She learned long ago that they walk hand in hand—a great lesson for a girl to learn as early as she did. It has left her time and the enthusiasm of youth to accomplish much in her line of work where much needs to be done.

As director of the state bureau of maternity and child hygiene, Doctor Blachly served women and children of the state in the capacity of medical adviser where such counsel is sorely needed. Through lectures and clinics in the schools, and as county projects, Doctor Blachly was able to put over state-wide health programs having lasting results.

Born in Missouri, she accompanied her

parents to southern Kansas, where she was reared on a farm. Upon graduating from high school, Lucile took a course in accounting and later a teacher's course. She taught two terms in Kansas, and came to Norman in 1909 where she enrolled in the university. She received a B. S. degree in 1913, and matriculated that fall in Rush Medical college from which she was graduated in 1917.

When her husband, Dr C. D. Blachly, enlisted for service in the world war, she took over his practice in Drumright and continued there until her appointment in 1924 as director of Oklahoma bureau of maternity and child hygiene, which position she held until 1930, when she became director of the bureau of nursing and child hygiene for the state of Florida.

Tipping the scales at less than 125 pounds, Doctor Blachly brings to her work a tireless enthusiasm for scientific diagnosis, and a sympathetic understanding of women in their relations of mother and child.

Doctor Blachly says she can't remember when she was not interested in the investigations of science. She recalls her youthful inclinations to "mother the whole world," which eventually led her to a determination to teach a portion, at least, of the world's mothers how best to cope in a scientific way with health problems for themselves and their babies.

Much of Doctor Blachly's interest in rural and community problems may be traced directly to her early environment where she developed elements of leadership which characterize her work where ever she is placed.

Rarely does a woman look upon her work as play, but that is the attitude Mrs Walter Ferguson, '08 art, takes toward her daily editorial, "From a Woman's Viewpoint," which is syndicated in twenty-six of the Scripps-Howard papers.

Mrs Ferguson considers the job of housewife and mother of two sons and a daughter as being her most important work.

With all her qualifications for success as a writer and a home maker, Mrs Ferguson is endowed with unusual diplomacy in the management of a husband. Such deductions are reached after reading her editorials for a decade. She persistently supports the eternal feminine, even to the extent of defending their frailties and shortcomings. Any woman who can do this and maintain the atmosphere which characterizes the Ferguson home, is a real diplomat.

Among the foremost women writers of the southwest, Mrs Ferguson insists that she is not an after dinner speaker, but breaking her rule against speech-making at a luncheon recently, she disclosed the philosophy governing her reasons for championing woman in her writings.

In terse phrases she said: "Regardless of the pointless jokes which men banter about women talking, they are on the contrary, unable to speak for themselves. It seemed to me that women had been without a spokesman long enough; so, in a small way, I resolved to represent womankind, heretofore an unrepresented group of the American public. Men can speak for themselves."

Mrs Ferguson continued, "You should see the letters I get overflowing with gratitude from women all over the country who write trying to thank me for saying, in part, the very things they have been choking all their lives to say. It seems to give them pleasure for me to say some things to a few thousand men at a time. My greatest ambition is to help relieve, if possible, some of the injustice, the inhibitions and complexes under which women work in thousands of homes in our country."

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THE UNIVERSITY INVESTIGATION

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to discharge them on a basis of such statement. Some of these instances revealed that the witnesses, testifying to such threats, had been discontented for sometime, while others apparently had been in agreement and showed no such discontent or prejudice. Kraft and Craven testified that they had talked with a number of persons whom they understood had given statements and had requested them to explain the nature and contents of such statements and had admonished them to tell the facts about the various matters.

They denied, however, that they had threatened to discharge any of such persons or had used any form of abuse or coercion in an attempt to affect a change in their testimony. In one particular instance a witness made a statement to McDonald to the effect that he had done certain work for Kraft on state's time. Thereafter Kraft produced and exhibited to him the check with which he had paid the witness for the work and the witness recalled that Kraft had paid him out of his private funds for this employment and that his former statement was incorrect in that regard.

This check was introduced and is contained in the record. All of these things considered in the light of the entire testimony, the committee is unable to state that any form of force or coercion was used by any of the parties concerned in the investigation on any of the witnesses. It is possible that any conversation had with any such witness by any such official with a view of ascertaining the contents of such statements made to McDonald by them might be considered by such witnesses as an unwarranted attempt to have them reveal the substance of the testimony which they expected to give, while at the same time the sole purpose of such questioning by such officials might have been with an honest intention to ascertain what the witnesses actually knew.

We do find that a number of the witnesses made written and signed statements to Mr McDonald, containing certain purported statements of fact to which the witnesses did not testify under oath before the committee. Be this as it may, the only evidence and testimony which the committee could consider, in arriving at the findings, conclusions, and recommendations herein, is that which was made under oath, before the committee in open session, and on the basis of such evidence and such evidence only, it has been our attempt to conduct this investigation in a judicial manner with fair and impartial treatment to everyone concerned.

All parties concerned in this investigation, including Mr McDonald, were represented at all times by able counsel, and it is the desire of the committee that such counsel be thanked by this committee for the aid and assistance given in this investigation and the fair manner in which they conducted their part of the same. On a basis of statements which Mr McDonald received, we cannot say that his report and conclusions, or the conclusion of any other persons from a reading thereof, were unwarranted. As Mr McDonald has stated repeatedly his investigation was not ended when this investigation by the senate committee began, and had he continued with his investigation to a satisfactory conclusion, it is possible that he would have reached the same conclusion which was reached by the committee and contained herein, on a basis of all the testimony and evidence brought before the committee.

We desire to state that Dr W. B. Bizzell, the president of the University of Oklahoma, has shown a complete willingness to co-operate in this investigation and it has been his purpose to arrive at the true facts covering all phases of the same. He has been present at all the sessions of the committee and has advised and counseled with the committee and the individual members thereof. We desire to thank the president of the university for his co-operation with the committee.

Conclusion: As a brief summary of the record consisting of 1,308 pages of testimony and exhibits, your committee finds that the charge of flagrant cases of immorality and the misuse of thousands of dollars of state funds is not substantiated in fact.

We further find that the administration of affairs at the university is in the hands of officials who are competent and who are sincerely and honestly devoted to the true purpose of higher education. We, therefore, recommend that the supervision and guidance of the university affairs be left to the board of regents and president of the university, free from interference.

Without further findings and conclusions, your committee recommends that the report submitted herewith be adopted by the senate and the committee discharged.

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NATIONAL GEOLOGISTS' PRESIDENT

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States." His doctor's thesis on *Studies in Minor Folds* was published as a book by the University of Chicago Press in 1920. Collaborating with C. A. Merritt he wrote a bulletin for the Oklahoma geological survey on *Physical Characteristics of the Arbuckle Limestone*. His bulletin on *The Simpson Group of the Arbuckle and Wichita Mountains of Oklahoma* was published last year by the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. Several of his papers were published by the Illinois Academy of Science and the Oklahoma Academy.

The Oklahoma geological survey will soon publish his bulletin, *The Simpson Group of the Arbuckle and Wichita Mountains*, upon which C. A. Cooper and Rex McGehee are working with him. The new map will be included in the bulletin.

And so Doctor Decker works on. Hard work is a joy to him. He will always smile and patiently help students who come to him for assistance. Students love him. They are quick to return his courtesy. They willingly exert extra effort to do well in his classes. Most of Doctor Decker's time and energy are spent for students—but there's always time for the flowers. They keep him young.

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ALUMNAE LEADERS

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Lucia Loomis Ferguson is the second of the group born in the Indian Territory, Choctaw nation, at old Boggy Depot. Little can be said of opportunities in that section for a white child of that period, except that there were few distractions, no recreations—but a whole world of time to think and read.

This is what Mrs Ferguson did—became an inveterate reader, which habit has grown stronger, if anything. She took her high school work in a convent in Texas; then she majored in music at Hardin College, Missouri, and received

her degree in music from the University of Oklahoma in 1908.

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If work can be made better by love, then the work of Frances Smith Catron, '26 arts-sc., has been refined many degrees by her love for music, and therein lies the secret of her success. This year marks the silver anniversary of her coming to Ponca City to become director of music in the city schools.

Mrs Catron is nationally known in musical circles, being president of the Southwestern supervisors conference, and a member of the board of national federation of music clubs.

She is solicitous for the advancement of her pupils and the extension of music into every grade and high school in the state. To that end she is selling music to Oklahomans, not only in its vocational aspects, but for its culture and as a means of expression and achievement. Mrs Catron was one of the organizers of the state federated music clubs, and later became president of the organization when choral music was made the goal for every high school in Oklahoma.

Largely through her influence, contests in group singing have been made a part of the annual interscholastic meets.

Born in Linneus, Missouri, Mrs Catron received her early education in the public schools there. Later, she was graduated from Central college, Lexington, Mo., in piano, voice and dramatic art. She has also studied in New York, Chicago, and the University of California. In 1926 she took a bachelor's degree from the University of Oklahoma.

Mrs Catron has been influential in developing the music department of the Ponca City schools into one of the best small systems in the United States, having ten assistants in the department, with Mrs Catron as director.

Students from the school have taken part on outstanding musical programs, state and national.

So much for work she has already done. As for work now in progress, her everyday program would tax the endurance of half a dozen women—until her friends ask "How do you accomplish so much?"

Possessed of a happy philosophy of life, she rejoices in her work and secures her greatest relaxation through it. She has traveled and studied extensively. In the summer of 1929, she represented the United States at the first Anglo-American conference of music supervisors held in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Mrs Catron has one son who also attended the university. Her husband died a number of years ago.

The promotion of music in the public schools of the state has brought appreciations from hosts of music lovers to Mrs Catron.

Through work, worlds of it, each of these women has contributed her part

toward making the state worthy of the pride of its citizenship.

Remembering the work along the way, they have quietly accepted the congratulations of admiring friends upon being honored as outstanding women of achievement in Oklahoma.

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SERVICE ON THE ROCK

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Even the banana patch, rice paddy and orderly furrows of pineapple plantation and sugar cane fields were garbed in rich color. Here too, on our first day we were introduced to liquid sunshine, a mist falling in the bright sunshine that gives one a picture of a falling silver dust. We found Schofield barracks to be all that we had hoped it to be. A beautiful post, excellent quarters with almost every lawn looking like a flower garden.

The original discovery of Hawaii is in dispute. According to documents in the Spanish archives, the islands were discovered in 1555 by Juan Gaetano, a Spanish navigator, who named them "La Mesa." Though some give credence to the Spanish claim the consensus of opinion is that the islands were discovered in 1778 by Captain James Cook, noted English explorer, who named them the Sandwich Islands. Captain Cook met his death in the islands at the hands of the natives on his second visit in 1779.

There are nine islands in the group, ranging in size from two square miles to four thousand and fifteen square miles. Midway, the smallest, is uninhabited, except for a few members of the staff of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company. Niihau and Kahoolawe are principally devoted to grazing. Oahu, on which Schofield barracks and Honolulu is located, is third in size with an area of five hundred and ninety-eight square miles. The present population of about three hundred and sixty thousand is divided into races approximately as follows: 20,000 Hawaiians; 16,000 Caucasian-Hawaiians; 10,000 Asiatic-Hawaiians; 30,000 Portuguese; 7,000 Porto Ricans; 2,000 Spanish; 38,000 American, English, Russian, Scandinavian and Germans; 25,000 Chinese; 138,000 Japanese; 6,300 Koreans; 64,000 Filipinos and a sprinkling of other Oriental races. Truly it may be called the "melting pot" of the Pacific. Of this total number about 236,600 or sixty-six per cent are American citizens. However this number includes 87,000 Hawaiian-born Japanese and 9,600 Hawaiian-born Chinese who are all in the dual citizenship status. That is to say they are citizens of the United States and of the country of their forbears. The United States government however

does not take cognizance of the Oriental citizenship of children born of alien parents under the American flag.

The recorded history of Hawaii began with its discovery by Captain Cook. In 1791 Kamehameha I, a chief of northern Hawaii, after nine years of warfare, became master of the whole island of Hawaii. In 1795 he conquered Maui and Oahu. After uniting the group under one strong government, he died on May 8, 1819. He was succeeded by his son, Kamehameha II. His dynasty ended in December, 1872 with the death of Kamehameha V. The island legislature elected Prince William C. Lunalilo king, who died in 1874 and David Kalakaua was elected king. King Kalakaua's sister, Liliuokalani, succeeded him in 1891. She was dethroned in 1893, and a republic established. An annexation treaty was negotiated with President Harrison, which was withdrawn by President Cleveland in April, 1893, but brought up again on accession of President McKinley. After long delays a joint resolution of congress was passed on July 7, 1898, permitting the annexation of Hawaii. The territory of Hawaii was finally organized on June 14, 1900, and Sanford B. Dole, the president of the Republic of Hawaii, was appointed governor.

The climate of Hawaii is nearly perfect, there are no sudden changes, few storms and not once during my stay of three years did I hear thunder or see lightning. Every day is comparable to a June day in Oklahoma. Some one said "the first six months one wants to sit and think, after that just sit." The temperature varies between seventy degrees and eighty degrees, thus after a year or so one gets a holiday, then when it's convenient looks at a calendar to see whether it's Christmas or the Fourth of July.

The chief products of the islands are sugar cane and pineapples. Industries are canning pineapples; making raw sugar; tourists, and weaving and selling leis, wreaths of native flowers which are hung as testimonials of affection around the necks of returning or departing friends. There is an abundance of tropical fruits such as the mango, avocado, guava and papaia but it will not stand the long freight trip to the states. Rice is cultivated for local use. Bananas and cocoanuts are plentiful but are not grown extensively for export.

Honolulu, the one city of the islands, is a cosmopolitan city of over 100,000 and for a brief space along main street exhibits a little of the bustle of an American city. However, one has but to wander down a side street to find the Orient. The city is well lighted and

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