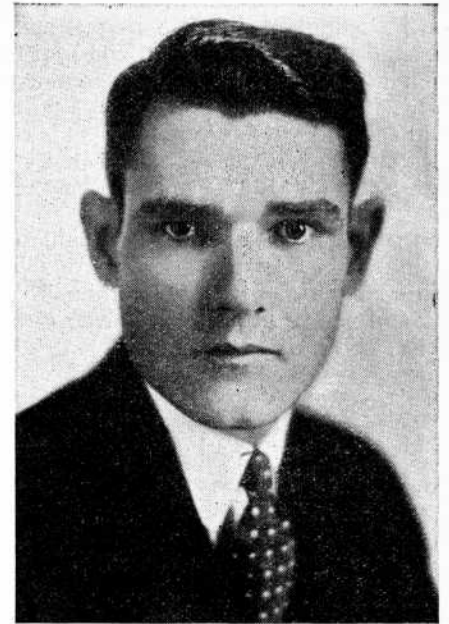


One of the most brilliant law students of recent years, friends of Horace Thompson, '30 law, believed him marked for continued success. Serving as correspondent of the «Daily Oklahoman» while in Norman, Mr Thompson became an executive on that newspaper's staff on graduation, only to be chosen by Patrick J. Hurley of Tulsa, secretary of war, to be his executive assistant, a position which Mr Thompson now ably fills



The secretary of war's assistant

WASHINGTON the intriguing goal of many has been realized by Horace Thompson, '30 law, who is executive assistant to Patrick J. Hurley, secretary of war.

Horace Thompson has an uncanny ability for plunging ahead, literally pulling himself upward from one good job to another. By his own efforts Mr Thompson became what is known as a "crack" newspaper man in Oklahoma City. Desiring to broaden his education, he entered the law school of the university in 1927, where he earned his entire way through school in addition to supporting a wife and baby daughter. He had the honor of making the highest grades of the group taking the bar examination in 1929. He was staff correspondent for the *Oklahoman* and *Times* while in school.

Ethel Bolend Thompson '29 arts-sc., his wife, attended school while Thompson was a law student. She is the daughter of Dr Floyd J. Bolend, '01, pharm.

Thompson has the happy ability to form wide contacts and friendships in connection with his work, first as a newspaper man, then as a lawyer, which may be explanation in part for his selection by Mr Hurley to the important position he holds now.

Born January 30, 1901, at Webber Falls, Indian Territory, Mr Thompson's parents, Mr and Mrs H. Y. Thompson moved to Oklahoma City in 1906. His father, a native of Ohio, was an attorney at law. He died in 1916. His mother lives in Oklahoma City. There were three sisters and a brother in the family when the father died, so Mr Thompson, then a high school lad, readily went to work to help his mother in the support

of the family. After two years high school work, he became traffic clerk with the Pierce Oil corporation. He resigned in 1921 to re-enter high school, working part time with the *Daily Oklahoman*, first in the classified advertising department, later in the editorial rooms. Graduating from high school in 1922, he took a job as reporter for the *Oklahoman City Times*, and later reported on the morning paper.

Upon leaving the university, Thompson became night city editor of the *Daily Oklahoman*, and formed a law partnership with Hugh H. Walker '30 law, who was a classmate. Thompson resigned his newspaper work in January, 1931, to become executive assistant to the secretary of war.

Of important dates, Mr Thompson attaches a great deal of importance to that of his wedding with Miss Bolend, June 1, 1926, in Oklahoma City. Their daughter, Mary Frances, four years old, in their words, is the most important addition to the Thompson and the Bolend families.

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USING YOUR 1932 LEISURE TIME

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 309)

nation, more than three millions of whom belong to the white race. But these figures are not as significant as the estimate that shows ten million additional adults who are able to read and write only with great difficulty.

The importance of adult education is seen in the expression of Saint-John Ervine, who declared in the *Christian World*, a London periodical:

The hope of the world at this moment is not

in the young but in the middle-aged. The most dangerous person in any community is the young man or woman who is resolved to ignore anything that may have happened in the world before his or her birth; and there are many young people about to-day who believe that the world began in 1918. These are times when the whole world is afflicted with a mania for worshipping youth. In my youth there was a heresy that the old knew everything; in this age there is a heresy that the old know nothing.

The problem of the proper use of leisure time and its application to adult education has become increasingly acute as a result of the recent period of industrialization, which brought shorter hours, fewer days of work and finally unemployment to the laboring man. Machinery has made it possible for the big employers of labor to cut the hours of work from the old twelve-hour, six-day week to the present eight-hour, five and one-half-day week, with an increasing cry for an eight-hour, five-day week.

We have been taught that the normal day may be divided into three periods—eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, and eight hours for recreation and improvement. For several years now, the laboring man has worked eight hours and rested eight hours, but the vast majority of workers have been engaged in profitless pleasures and inactivity as the sole end for the third period of eight hours. If every laborer would use half of this third period for study and self-improvement while working, the present period of industrial stagnation might have been made less acute and certainly, future periods of unemployment could be lessened in their severity and duration.

The reasoning behind this statement is seen in the tremendous technological unemployment that preceded the stock market crash of 1929. Unthinking citi-

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