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Oklahomans at home and abroad

ASSOCIATION PROGRESS

Tulsa Sooner club meeting

The Tulsa Sooner club will be host to visiting teachers at the annual Oklahoma Educational Association meeting at the Hotel Tulsa Friday, February 3. Dave R. Milsten, '25as, '28law, is chairman of the committee on arrangements and will serve as toastmaster. President Bizzell is to be the principal speaker.

Norman club meeting

The Norman Sooner club met at the Oklahoma Union Thursday, January 19, with Leonard Logan, '14as, president, as chairman. The club adopted a resolution recommending to the Board of Regents changing the name of Hygeia Hall to an appropriate name commemorating Doctor Gayfree Ellison, and named a committee consisting of Mrs Blanche Belt Shead, chairman, Fred Tarman and Frank S. Cleckler to draw up the resolution and to select an appropriate name. The club discussed the feasibility of furnishing an oil painting to be hung in the infirmary, and authorized a committee to investigate the possibilities of doing so and reporting at the next meeting. Mr and Mrs Earl VirDen furnished the music.

SOONER TO SOONER

The D. D. M. C. matter

Youngstown, Ohio, December 20, 1932
—It was my good fortune to be able to

respond to the first call for life membership in the University Alumni Association. That may or may not be an evidence of my interest in the welfare of the University of Oklahoma. Be that as it may, I do hereby and now declare both my pride and my continuing interest in that wonderful school.

Imagine my chagrin, therefore, at the unsavory news spread over the nation that has just come from there. I have just read the attached editorial from the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, of this date. Incidentally, by the way, my first information of the recent expulsions of the D. D. M. C.'s came to me via the *New York Times*.

In some respects, the governor of Oklahoma, several months ago, impressed

me favorably. But alas! it appears that he is like several of his predecessors. To the person far away from the scene, the impression is that the university is an institution without tradition, without stability, and without policy. At the time when I was a student there a new state administration ripped into the university with the result that the president was induced to leave just before being needlessly fired. There was nothing in the management nor in the merit of performance that justified any interference at that time. Never yet have I known, nor have I ever heard of, a single instance in which there was shown to be even a minor dereliction upon which to predicate such political intervention as the various chief executives apparently feel called upon to exercise.

The question arises in one's mind whether or not the president and the faculty of the university have enough experience and knowledge properly to conduct its affairs. If they have not, then where is the proof for the benefit of the reading public, that they do not have it? On the other hand, if they are capable of performing such routine duties as discipline, then why the executive interference?

You will observe that I have made no reference to the merits involved in the expulsion of the fourteen students alleged to have wet-rope another student. It may be that there is some doubt as to what was done by these students. I recall that among my warmest personal

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friends of my student days, there were at least a half dozen D. D. M. C.'s. Moreover, I recall that among this half dozen were some of the most brilliant students ever enrolled in the university up to that time. In addition, I firmly believe that all of these D. D. M. C.'s were just as loyal to the university, and are now just as loyal alumni, as any who ever attended the university. But that has nothing to do with the issue.

If a helpless youngster was taken to the woods and beaten up by a gang, that is nothing short of the "gangster spirit," and no self-respecting institution could tolerate it, just as no self-respecting student could participate in it. Such a thing, regardless of the delinquencies or offenses of the victim, is sheer cowardice and brutality.

But the point is: How can the university authorities, who ought to know the merits of the case, maintain discipline, if the governor of the state is to decide such matters by executive order, without first going into the question thoroughly? And if such executive is right should he expel the authorities who expelled the students? In other words, where is the middle ground?

One can easily imagine situations such as this being acted upon precipitantly by university authorities, indignant at conduct so wanton. In this connection, may I make the observation that organizations like the D. D. M. C. thrive on such publicity as has come out of this episode. To my mind (in this I may be wrong), there is no more justification for the broadcasting of matters of this kind through the public press, than that the spankings that I give my little boy should be entered as "news." Such things, within the university, should be dealt with quietly and as other routine matters are handled. A good big dose of silence, "thunderous silence," would do more to make such organizations seem useless to the adventurous student than all the publicized tabus in the world.

There are so many magnificent things that the university is doing that it just seems too bad that these unfavorable items should gain wide attention. Recently a half dozen or more university students have achieved national prominence. To my mind, an item of real "news" was the fact that the Book-of-The-Month-Club has offered a product of the University Press as one of the distinguished books of the current months. There are a thousand things, perhaps not so sensational, but far more constructive, that the governor of Oklahoma and the faculty of the university could broadcast over the land, than the story of this puerile incident. And these things would be "news," too.

Very truly yours,

CLAUDE B. NORRIS, '19.

OUR CHANGING VARSITY

Legislative proposals

The Fourteenth State Legislature, assembling January 3, was faced with the task of sharply reducing state expenditures. Governor Murray submitted the proposed budget made by a Budget Committee over which Regent Hatchett presided. This budget would reduce the total expenditure of the state for the biennium by \$11,000,000. To achieve this budget, meant for the university a thirty per cent reduction over the amount appropriated by the Thirteenth Legislature for the biennium.

It is proposed to give the university \$1,000,000 per annum during the next biennium, as compared with \$1,431,562 per annum during the period just closing. The Board of Regents had reduced voluntarily the amount used by the university during this year by ten per cent, or roughly, \$200,000. This would mean actually a further reduction of twenty per cent. Some of the specific reductions recommended for the university are reduction of the medical school appropriation from \$94,053 to \$66,000 per annum, reduction of the university hospital appropriation from \$308,521 to \$198,000 and similar reductions in other fields. A Salary Limitation bill by Phillips of Atoka, would limit the president of the university and A. & M. to \$6,000—smaller schols to \$4,000 and \$3,000.

Senator Hardin Ballard, '27as, '27law, of Purcell, reintroduced a bill defeated at the last session, to subject to ad valorem taxation fraternal property.

Representative Thomas Z. Wright, '29bus, a student in the law school, announced that he intended to ask the House to investigate prices charged in the Oklahoma Union.

Representative Leslie Conner, '27law, of Oklahoma City, has proposed reducing all salaries of faculty one-half starting January 1; he further proposed an investigation into the publishing division of the university, the cap and gown committee, and the Oklahoma Union.

Representative Conner also introduced a bill providing that the Board of Regents of the university or the Board of Agriculture of the Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College could make no charge of student citizens of the state any fees for enrollment, library, tuition, etc. No fees for the Oklahoma Union could be charged. Mr Conner declared that according to the state auditor's reports, students of the university were charged from January 1 to June 1, 1932 a total of \$289,000 in fees.

A grouping of all schools under one governing board is also to be presented to the State Legislature, it is understood. This board would supplant the present Board of Regents, the State Board of Agriculture and other governing boards.

Regents Tolbert, Lyons, and Barry were to be approved by the State Senate.



Natural gas engineering course

Many students who are enrolled in the school of mechanical engineering, and who plan to enter the natural gas industry after graduation have been permitted to substitute courses given in other schools and departments which relate to the natural gas industry for certain professional work of the regular mechanical engineering curriculum.

Since the demand for a specialized natural gas engineering course has been proved, and since various men from the industry have suggested that it be adopted, the courses offered which are best adapted have been grouped to form an optional course for juniors and seniors enrolled in the school of mechanical engineering.

It is the belief of W. H. Carson, director of the school of mechanical engineering, that this course will be the outstanding course of its kind in the country, as the geographical location of the school is ideal, and since the men of the natural gas industry have centered on the Southwestern Gas Measurement Short Course, which is held annually by the school of mechanical engineering, as the only course of its kind to which they will send representatives. It will be recalled that this course is national in scope, and that the attendance reached a peak of 450 with fourteen states represented in 1929. Too, the American Gas Association has recognized this school by placing an annual natural gas fellowship here; and one will find that the laboratory facilities of the school of mechanical engineering for teaching such a course cannot be approached anywhere in the country. The outlook for a man graduating from this course should be unusually bright as there are so many opportunities for engineers in the gas industry, and since there are many positions, such as district manager, special relation man, etc., as well as strictly engineering jobs that require the services of engineers.



Dr. Gayfree Ellison

Dr. Gayfree Ellison, for twenty two years a member of the university faculty, director of student health service, died at his home in Norman Thursday, December 22, 1932. Doctor Ellison had been ill for some months. He was fifty seven years old, having been born in Wallace county, Kansas, October 29, 1875.

The building of Hygeia hall, sponsored by the Dad's Association, was one of the major monuments to Doctor Ellison's work. The student health service built up by him ranked among the best in American universities.

Doctor Ellison was a graduate of Beth-

any college, Lindsborg, Kansas, from which school came Benny Owen, Dean Fredrik Holmberg and Oscar Brousse Jacobson. He received his bachelor of arts degree in 1898, his M. D. degree from Rush Institute in 1903. He became Oklahoma state bacteriologist, later practiced medicine and in 1911 he became an instructor in bacteriology in the university. At his death he was professor of epidemiology. He at one time was president of the Faculty club. His publications include: *A Sanitary Survey of Norman, Rabies in Oklahoma and Cancer in Oklahoma*.

His widow, a daughter Helena, a son Gayfree, jr., and a brother and sister survive.

Oklahoma civilization

One of the most important inter-departmental innovations in the last decade of university progress is the seminar course to be given by nine faculty members belonging to different departments the second semester on "The Development of Civilization in Oklahoma."

Breaking down the narrow division which characterizes many schools and colleges, these nine progressive instructors have demonstrated their intelligence and vision in what promises to be a valuable regional study. The class will meet from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. every Wednesday and is open to graduate students majoring in one of the social sciences; alumni living within driving distance of Norman might find it of advantage to attend the seminar.

The seminar is divided into three parts: "The Background of Oklahoma Civilization," "Economic Complexities in the Culture Pattern," and "The Oklahoma Culture Pattern."

Lectures announced follow:

"Introduction and Implications of Subject and Statement of Problem," February 1 by Dr. Forrest E. Clements, head of the department of anthropology; "The Physical Background," February 8 by Dr. C. W. Thornthwaite, assistant professor of geography; "Content of Aboriginal Cultures in Oklahoma," February 15 by Dr. Clements; "Historical Background of Settlement," February 22 by Dr. E. E. Dale, head of the department of history; "Economic History of Oklahoma," March 1 by Dr. Frederick L. Ryan, assistant professor of economics; "Social Problems of Oklahoma," March 8 by Dr. Jennings J. Rhyne, director of the school of social service; "Patterns in Oklahoma Politics," March 15, by Dr. Royden J. Dangerfield and Dr. Cortez A. M. Ewing, assistant professors of government; "Land Utilization," March 22 with Dr. Dale handling that which has to do with range cattle and Dr. Clyde J. Bollinger, assistant professor of geography, speaking on that part which concerns agriculture; "Cultural Aspect of the Petroleum Industry," March 29, speaker to be announced later; "Mining" by Dr. Ryan and "Lumbering," by George Phillips, Oklahoma government forrester, April 5; "Urban Development," April 12 by Dr. Rhyne and Dr. Thornthwaite; "Economic Change and Population Mobility," April 19 by Dr. Thornthwaite and Dr. Rhyne; "Race Mixture, Conflict and Adaptation," April 26 by Dr. Clements and Dr. Rhyne; "Folk Ways in Rural Oklahoma,"

May 3 by Dr. B. A. Botkin, assistant professor of English; "Functional Relation of Religion to Culture in Oklahoma," May 10 by Rev. E. N. Comfort, director of the Oklahoma school of religion; "Phases of Culture and Oklahoma Politics," May 17 by Dr. Dangerfield; and "Interactions of Educational Systems and Culture Patterns," May 24, the speaker to be announced later.

Recognition for Doctor Sears

Dr. Paul B. Sears, head of the botany department, is given recognition for his studies of prehistoric pollen fossils in the December 27 issue of the *New York Herald Tribune*. The article, by G. Edward Pendray, is as follows:

Those old timers who insist that the climate is changing may be right after all, though the change can scarcely have been enough in one life-time to make a measurable difference. In the last few thousand years climates in various parts of this continent have certainly undergone important alterations and the process is probably a continuous one.

Proof of these climatic changes, and some idea of what they must have meant to earlier people who inhabited North America, are advanced by Professor Paul Bigelow Sears, of the University of Oklahoma, in the *American Anthropologist*. In this report on his recent work Doctor Sears adds another to the various accurate methods of measuring the time which has elapsed since the last glaciation. The new method is one that not only gives a measure of the years but also reveals what the climate was in any given period by revealing the nature and abundance of the vegetation growing at that time.

The method is based upon the slow accumulation of vegetable matter in the form of peat, which contains layer after layer of fossilized pollen. Since the pollen of every kind of plant is distinctive in shape and other characteristics, it is possible to count the percentage of various plants represented in each stratum by examining the material with a microscope.

Professor Sears reports that he froze pieces of peat from various bogs in the Middle West and then cut them vertically into thin sections. After such treatment alternating layers of cellular and gelatinous material are revealed at least in some peats. These layers are considered by Doctor Sears to represent seasonal accumulations, one being laid down in summer and the other in winter; each pair thus representing one year. The combined thickness of each pair averaged one twenty-fifth of an inch in the samples examined. This means that the peat accumulated at about the rate of three centuries per foot.

Doctor Sears reports that this method of reading the climatic history of the past has now been applied to bogs in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Virginia, Arkansas and southeastern Canada. They reveal that there have been at least five major climatic changes on this continent in the last 10,000 years.

It was to be expected, of course, there should have been a gradual amelioration of climate from glacial days to the present—a sort of slow warming and drying. Presuming that this was the case, archaeologists studying the relics of prehistoric man in America have been puzzled by the overlapping cultures discovered in various parts of the continent, especially the Ohio Valley, where there are traces of at least four distinct peoples, each with a different type of culture, and the period of occupation of each sharply separated in point of time from the other.

The evidence of the pollen and the bog laminae, however, indicates that there has been no such simple amelioration of climate, but rather a series of distinct changes from wet to dry and back to wet, and from cold to warm.

In the first period, around 10,000 to 8,000 years ago, the climate was cold and wet, probably a hold-over from post-glacial conditions. In those days the Ohio Valley and most of Indiana were covered by forest of spruce, pine, and fir, and if there were any primitive Americans living in the region they probably engaged in hunting exclusively.

In the second period, between 9,000 and 6,000 years ago, the climate became dry, though remaining cool. The pine-birch forests still reigned in southeastern Canada, but in Ohio oak trees appeared in profusion among the pine forests, and in Indiana the trees were mostly oak and birch, interspersed with intruding savannas of grass and shrubs. The prairies of the west in this period had moved eastward as far as Iowa, which was covered with amaranth grass and as a semi-arid region.

Between 6,000 and 5,000 years ago the climate changed again, becoming more and more humid but gradually rising in temperature. The forests of hemlock and pine moved northward into Canada. Oak and beech trees covered Ohio, merging into forests in Indiana and open subhumid prairies in Iowa. In this period Doctor Sears believes the growing of maize was possible for the first time in post-glacial history as far west as Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, though it is unlikely that it became a major activity of the race of men who might have been living there. Dense forests would probably preclude agriculture in Ohio, at any rate.

The fourth period began about 4,000 years ago. The climate then became both dry and warm. In southeastern Canada the pine forests were replaced by stands of oak and birch. Iowa again became semi-arid, covered with amaranth grass. Huge grassy savannas appeared in the Ohio Valley and Indiana, bringing to these areas optimum conditions for growing maize for the first time. It was in this period Doctor Sears thinks that the agricultural peoples of the west and southwest following the best crop conditions, moved eastward to Ohio, displacing the hunters who had formerly inhabited this region, and there building up their important cultures, relics of which have been left to us in the form of artifacts and ceremonial, defensive and burial mounds.

In this fourth period it is likely that the maize growers moved so far east they were actually cut off from their home land in the west and southwest by intervening deserts. Perhaps they spread out, up and down the Mississippi, as far north as Wisconsin, as far south as Arkansas, which was in that time covered by forests of oak and hickory. In their open fields there was room also for tremendous herds of bison, which ranged in this time further east than they had ever been known before.

Then came the fifth and last period, which set in 1,000 to 2,000 years ago, continuing into the present. It consisted of a swing back toward humid conditions, with the result that spruce, pine and hemlock reappeared in southeastern Canada; the savannas of Ohio and Indiana gave way to mixed forest conditions (before white men cleared them); Iowa returned to subhumid prairie, with oak and hickory trees, and the maize-growing centers shifted again to the west and southwest, bringing an end to the highly developed agricultural culture of Ohio and Indiana and replacing it with an essentially hunting type of culture such as was found by white men when they first crossed the Appalachians.

Whether the latest climatic shift has been due to an absolute increase in humidity or to a relative increase on account of a decrease in temperature is not clear. If it is the latter we may be heading back toward a climate similar to that of 5,000 years ago, though this is a field of speculation into which the University of Oklahoma scientist does not venture.

Doctor Sears believes that the fact of changing climates over broad areas of North America will clear up many mysteries surrounding

the prehistoric peoples that have inhabited the continent since glacial times. We must assume, he says, the existence of several types of peoples in different parts of the country, each culture sensitively adjusted to some one of a variety of environments. Under such circumstances, when the zone of the favorable environment moved, due to climatic or other change, the culture best adapted to it would tend to follow it.

The Ohio Valley seems to have been a sort of "tension zone" in this interplay of cultures, and consequently it was successively settled by various groups as conditions in this rather central point favored one or the other.

In northern New England and southeastern Canada, for example, only two well defined culture strata have been found, one belonging to historic and prehistoric Algonkians, the other to a group called the "red-paint" people, an unidentified tribe, known particularly for its apparent cleverness in working slate. In the Iroquois region there have been found relics of two cultures preceding that of the historic Iroquois, one of them resembling that of the red-paint people and another considered by some archeologists as being a type of prehistoric Algonkian.

But in the Ohio Valley there are traces of many overlapping cultures. At least four different types of burials have been found and three types of highly developed mound cultures. In addition there are numerous village sites and pottery. Since the forest peoples were essentially hunters and the western and southwestern peoples essentially agricultural, depending upon maize for their food, it is possible to distinguish the relics of one from the other. Most archeologists have not placed the agricultural populations of the Ohio Valley as far back as Doctor Sears's chronology places them, but this may be explained, as Doctor Sears points out, by the relatively slow change of climate, and the persistence of a maize-growing people in the Ohio-Indiana region for some time even after conditions had become unfavorable for them.

An interesting sidelight of Doctor Sears' interpretation of his peat-pollen evidence is that the climatic changes indicated for this country agree rather well with those shown for Europe in the same period by the method of counting mud laminations or "varves" in the bottom of ancient glacial lakes.

This method which has permitted the counting of years with almost calendar exactness since the great glaciation in northern Europe, depends upon the fact that the melting of ice is faster in summer than in winter. This produces a series of layers, alternatively light and dark in the mud at the bottom of glacial lakes. Each pair means one year; relatively thick ones mean warm years; thin ones cold seasons.

Varve-counts have been keyed or correlated in Europe over a wide territory by comparing the sequences of thick and thin laminae, and by this means the full story of the years in which the ice front was retreating from northern Germany to extinction in upper Scandinavia has been revealed. Similar clay counts are now being made in this country by Dr. Ernest Antevs and other scientists. Doctor Sears believes that, when they have finished their work, the evidence of the varves will compare closely with that of his peat count and fossil pollen study.

Only one other method of telling prehistoric exceeds these two in exactness. This is the method of counting the annual rings in trees, and in the hands of experts it gives results exact almost to the year. By this method the settlements of the Pueblo Indians have been dated, even back to the time of their predecessors, the Basket-maker people, 3,000 years ago.

Unfortunately, however, this method is useful only for dating peoples who used trees in building permanent houses, and the houses

must have been constructed in such a manner and in a proper climate to come down to us without too much decay of the timbers. The tree-ring method is consequently useless in determining the age of truly ancient peoples.

Qualities of Justice Holmes

Dr. Victor H. Kulp, professor of law in the school of law, declared in the annual Phi Beta Kappa founders' day address that former Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes personified the ideals of Phi Beta Kappa:

"To me the one quality or characteristic which outshines all his many virtues is his humility; not the kind of humility which is conceived a sign of weakness but true humility which portrays great strength of character and calls for moral courage of the finest sort. It has nothing of egotism in it, is ever tolerant of others but at the same time does not underrate the powers to achieve.

"In Holmes was personified the ideals of Phi Beta Kappa as he exhibited great learning and scholarship, combined with effective leadership and those qualities of heart that transcend all merely intellectual endowments, no matter how great they may be and without which no fame can be enduring."

The annual founders' day dinner of Phi Beta Kappa was held in the Faculty club Monday night, December 5, 1932.

Verdi's "Requiem"

Verdi's "Requiem," presented January 11 by seven faculty members, the university choral union and a 50-piece symphony orchestra, drew the largest audience seen in the university auditorium for years. "More than a thousand listeners sat as though charmed" according to an account of the production in the *Oklahoma Daily*, student newspaper.

The soloists were Wilda Griffin, '27, Norman, soprano; Miriam Dearth, graduate student, Bartlesville, mezzo-soprano; Earl A. VirDen, associate professor of voice, tenor; and Adrian Wynnobel, associate professor of voice, baritone.

Lewis S. Salter, '17, professor of music education and piano, played the piano and Paul S. Carpenter, professor of violin, acted as concert master and directed the orchestra. R. H. Richards, director of the choral club, had the responsibility of binding the parts into a well organized interpretation.

"Requiem" was written by Giuseppe Verdi in 1870 in commemoration of the death of Manzoni, Italy's literary genius. It was sung entirely in Latin.

Teaching methods

Dr. Homer L. Dodge, dean of the graduate school, reported in December his findings in a survey of many American colleges and universities to discover the good and bad features of modern college teaching. The survey was made for the American Association of Univer-

sity Professors, Dean Dodge being the field director.

Writing in the *New York Times*, Dean Dodge gave some of his findings, although the report is not complete or definitive:

A study of the problems of instruction in American colleges leaves one confused by the complexity of the situation until he sees that there are a few chief sources of difficulty. With these eliminated, the way will be opened for the operation of the constructive forces already strongly in evidence.

One of these sources is the overemphasis upon departmental organization. More than is sometimes realized, departments are the most important single influence in a college or university.

It is the opinion of many college professors that departments have been devoted to self-aggrandizement rather than to service. Excessive duplication of courses, refusal to send students to other departments for needed related courses, and bidding for students by lowering standards are some of the faults charged. These evil effects are recognized everywhere, but little is done to remedy them. One of the few institutions that has faced the problem is the University of Missouri, which is building its curriculum around group majors instead of departmental majors.

Moreover, many departments, especially in the larger institutions, have been interested in subject-matter rather than in human beings, and in research rather than in teaching. They have, as a rule, been indifferent to the major problems of education and even to their own problems of instruction.

This situation has been aggravated by the influence of the national learned societies which, with few exceptions, have concerned themselves solely with research. These societies have even helped to cultivate the attitude that the college professor teaches to earn a living in order that he may devote the bulk of his time and energy to research. Not only has this attitude been disastrous in its effect upon instruction but it has also condemned to hack-work teaching many a man whose talents should have been devoted solely to advanced students and research.

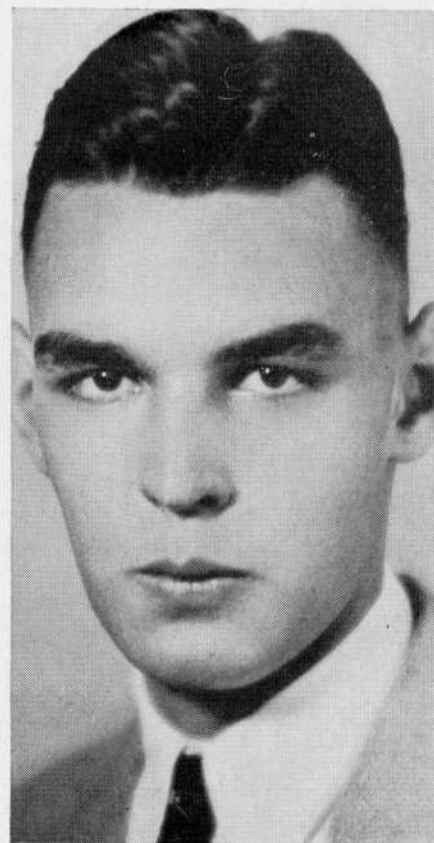
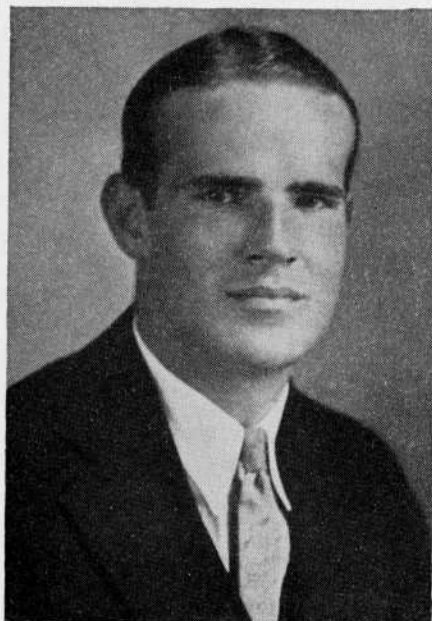
It is not that the emphasis on research is unwarranted; college professors agree that, without research or some other recognized form of scholarly activity on the part of the teacher, it is impossible successfully to conduct instruction on a college level.

It is, rather, that the instructional program has been neglected. Departments that maintain a balanced emphasis on research and teaching find that their advanced work and research actually profit because their elementary courses are more effectively taught.

At Ohio State University the department of botany, with the help of testing experts from the college of education, has conducted experiments for nearly a decade upon the teaching of the elementary college course. The original purpose was to better adapt the work to the needs of the 93 per cent of the students who do not go on with botany. Not only has this result been attained, but it has also been found that the course is a much better preparation than it formerly was for those who continue their work in the subject.

Many are coming to believe that academic departments must have men on their staffs who are experts in matters of teaching as well as in their subjects. To such men the guidance of prospective teachers will in the future be delegated. It will come to be recognized that a reasonable amount of time spent in substantial courses in education and in acquiring training in the methods of teaching a given subject is an essential part of the prospective teacher's program.

Both candidates selected by the Oklahoma state committee of selection were elected Rhodes scholars by the Gulf states regional committee December 14 at New Orleans. Only four states in the nation were so fortunate. Both scholars were from the University of Oklahoma. On the immediate right is David St. Clair, of Norman, a double degree man, who takes his B. A. degree in English mid-semester and his B. S. in geology at the end of the summer session. At the extreme right is Jack Fischer, '32journ, of Amarillo, Texas, former editor of The Oklahoma Daily and now a reporter on the Oklahoman of Oklahoma City. Both men are Phi Beta Kappa members. Mr. St. Clair rowed in his preparatory school days



In this picture the department or college of education appears in its rightful place. In the field of technical education it will continue to function as a subject-matter department or as a professional college. In the field of teacher-training it will be a service department to which students can be sent for courses in educational psychology, philosophy of education, the American educational system and similar basic subjects.

As has been demonstrated by extensive studies and experiments made at the University of Minnesota, Ohio State University and other institutions, moreover, the solution of many educational problems can result from coöperative studies made by academic professors and educationists.

Another very definite obstacle to the improvement of college teaching will be removed as soon as it is generally recognized that the present administrative organization of higher education is badly in need of revision. In the past, at a time when graduate schools were a relatively new thing and when the high school marked the end of education for all but a highly selected group, the four-year college program was regarded as a natural unit.

But experience is clearly demonstrating that a large portion of high school graduates are not able to profit by the four-year college program. Two years of college work, especially adapted to their needs, could be made a more effective preparation for life.

On the other hand, it has been found that four years of college work is insufficient for those of superior ability who are preparing for careers in which training commensurate with the modern expansion of knowledge is required. In fact, many students are now being told that they should not consider specializing in certain fields unless they can go at least as far as the master's degree. This means, then, that the natural dividing line is not between the senior year of college and the present gradu-

ate school but between the lower half and upper half of undergraduate college work.

Recognition of these facts through administrative reorganization will, in the opinion of many, go far toward opening the way for a better adaptation of materials and methods of instruction to the needs of the student. The lower division or "college" will be concerned with the student as well as with subject-matter.

Since these years will mark for many people the end of all formal education, and for others will be the preparation for specialized training, they should be devoted to the fundamentals of general education and should emphasize especially the understanding of the larger problems of the society in which the student is to live in order that he may play his part intelligently as an educated man. In such a program successful teaching, as the word is commonly understood, will naturally be emphasized.

Those students who go to the professional school or to advanced and graduate work will be a highly selected group, capable of adapting themselves to the type of instruction given by professors whose major interest is, and should be, in subject matter and research. The spirit of the graduate school will extend into and vitalize the work which is given in the last two years of what is now considered undergraduate work.

It is impossible to discuss here all the implications involved in such a reorganization. It is substantially the plan which is being tried at the University of Chicago, apparently with marked success.

College professors are beginning to expect the same evolution and progress in instruction that they find, and help to produce, in their own particular fields of study. When college professors take a truly experimental attitude toward their teaching and remember that they are teachers as well as chemists, historians and philologists, the way will be opened to many improvements both in the general educational

structure and in the actual work of the classroom.



The Logan scholarships

Dave Logan, '16as, of Okmulgee, state senator, has provided an unusual and valuable scholarship foundation known as the University Scholarship Foundation, which will administer the Logan Apartments at the corner of Boyd street and Lahoma avenue in Norman in the interest of aiding worthy students.

The Foundation is incorporated with the following board: R. W. "Bep" Hutto, '10as, president of the Security National bank of Norman; Bert Baggett, assistant cashier of the bank; Dr. Leonard Logan, '14as, and W. K. Newton, both members of the college of business administration faculty; and W. D. Grisso of Seminole, formerly president of the Dad's Association.

The purpose is stated in the charter to be "the educational, benevolent and charitable purpose of encouraging scholarship in the University of Oklahoma by aiding worthy and deserving students in securing educational advantages by providing scholarships which will enable such worthy and deserving students to remain in school until the completion of their education:

"To own and hold real and personal property and to rent, lease and otherwise use the same for the purpose of securing funds with which to endow, es-

establish and pay the aforementioned scholarships; to maintain and operate all such real or personal property as may be acquired by said corporation either by purchase, grant, devise bequest or gift, and to apply all of the net profits from any and all such transactions to the aforementioned endowment, establishment and payment of educational scholarships and such other educational, benevolent and charitable acts as may be consonant with the purposes for which this corporation is formed."

Mr Logan erected his apartment building, said to be the finest in Norman, in 1929. Recently, the apartment building has not been able to show a reasonable profit as a commercial institution, Mr Logan states; and since this is the case, he believes that the Foundation can pay out the remaining debts on the building in a few more years, since it will be tax exempt, and then, with the title clear, be used for students alone. During the period when the remainder of the debt is to be retired, the apartments will be rented either to tenants already occupying them or to other persons, but a number of apartments will be available at once for worthy students, married students preferred.

There are twenty four apartments in the building. Most of these are rented. The first Logan Scholars were Mr and Mrs Ernie Hill, both students in the university.

WNAD plays

National broadcasting experts were reporting to the university radio station WNAD on the three best plays submitted in the radio play contest sponsored by the station. The judges were C. L. Menser, director of dramatics for the National Broadcasting Company of Chicago; Don Clark, continuity editor for the Columbia Broadcasting System of New York; Vida Sutton, of the NBC; Merrill Dennison of Toronto, Canada; and W. V. O'Connell, head of the department of speech of the East Central State Teachers College. The plays finally selected will be broadcast by WNAD, then sent in mimeographed form to the members of the National Association of College and University Broadcasting Stations, while the NBC has been granted permission to reproduce them in its Magic Speech hour.

Newspaper typography

Students graduating from the University of Oklahoma school of journalism in the future will be at home in the mechanical departments as well as in the front offices of a newspaper.

A class in newspaper typography and mechanics is being taught for the first time this semester, and beginning next semester this course will be required of

all journalism majors, says H. H. Herbert, director of the school.

Under the direction of an experienced printer, A. C. Smith, assistant professor of journalism, the class, including three women students, is learning the elementary facts about the linotype, different kinds of presses, setting type by hand, making up a page, use of mats, and job printing.

Wearing the usual printers' aprons, members of the class go down to the shop of the *Oklahoma Daily*, student newspaper, for an hour's practical experience following each hour spent in the journalism classroom.

Smith is a former member of the printers' union and has owned his own printing shops in Texas, besides holding editorial positions on city dailies.

Faculty

Dr. Homer L. Dodge, dean of the graduate school, underwent a minor operation late in December at St. Anthony's hospital in Oklahoma City.

A. C. Gregory, member of the staff of the University Press, was elected worshipful master of the Norman Masonic Lodge Monday, December 5, 1932.

Dr. Jennings J. Rhyne, director of the school of social service, attended the twenty sixth annual meeting of the American Sociological society in Cincinnati December 28-31.

Dr. Henry D. Rinsland, '20as, '24M.A., associate professor of education in the college of education, is the only Oklahoman invited to speak before the American Educational Research Association meeting at Minneapolis, Minnesota, in February. Doctor Rinsland's subject is "Techniques of Validating English Tests."

Dr. Forrest E. Clements, head of the department of anthropology, represented the state at an archaeology conference of southeastern states held in Birmingham, Alabama, December 19 to 21.

GRADUATES IN EMBRYO

Acacia formal

Acacia fraternity entertained with its formal dance at the chapter house Friday night, December 2, 1932. Chaperones were Mrs Maude K. Thomas, Mr and Mrs Emil R. Kraettli, and Dr. and Mrs Lloyd E. Swearingen. The Ramblers orchestra played.

Dates follow:

John Stewart and Jane Von Storch, Ed Bartley and Frances Ray, Don Porter and Gayle McCorkle, James Ray and Lina Jane Walker, Frank Ittner and Frances Swigert, George Verity and Grace Carr, Robert Blase and Virginia Ruth Gentry, Leslie Hamm and Betty Bachtold, Paul Battenburg and Virginia Parriss, and W. C. Alston and Barbara Pickrel.

Ray Autry and Mary Morton, John Zwick and Gwen Wilson, James Wilson and Ruby Cole, Austin Stough and Naoma Morris, Joy

Blanchard and Daisybelle Dunn, and Louis Bond and Eloise Warford, Electra, Texas.

Bryan Cole and Dortha Love, James Gwin and Mary Ozmen, Robert Pollard and Doris Medberry, Wilmer Ragsdale and Dorothy Henry, Laurence Elderkin and Marian Hauck, Laurence Swansberger and Mary Carter, Dolph Shults and Addie Williams, Thomas Munson and Bobbie Bowling, and Wayne Stephens and Jane Browne.

Ed Ellis and Upshaw Jones, Samuel Stillis and Elizabeth Plaster, Doyle Todd and Virginia Todd, Paul Wilson and Janice Young, Claude Bloss, Okemah, and Carolyn Shaw, Alfred Todd and Eloise Cheryholmes, Harold Kirton and Virginia Kraettli, Douglas Bell and Betty Scheble, Bobby Clark and Martha Jane Dowell, and C. L. Holmes and Jessie German.

Charles Engleman and Jean Garnett, John Fortson and Virginia Klein, Merton Muson, Lawton, and Louise Pierce, Anadarko; Mr and Mrs Carlton Wright, Oklahoma City; and Mr and Mrs Lynden Mannen.

Others attending were Jack Sutherland, Tom Ashton, J. R. Settle, Millard Sinclair, Ted Fisher, Thomas Hunter, Earl Sneed, Bruce Miller, Clarence Birney, Robert Kutz, Gordon Watts, William Bollinger, George Herr, Jim Hopkins, Denver Meacham, Clyde Hightower, and Jacob Collar.

James Hamill, Thomas Weise, William Hewitt, Robert Reeder, Rupert McClung, Charles Davis, Denny Falkenberg, William Majors, Willard Gurley, Robert Biedleman, Dudley Culp, Richard Bryant, Fred Dunlevy, Kenneth Alfred, Jack Highley, Clay Underwood, William Perryman, Richard Carpenter and Jack Rivers.

Ace Bailey, Orval Hill, Jack Nunnery, John A. Croom, Ray Will, George Menninger, Irwin Tucker, Bennett Anderson, Berkley Woods, Joe Travis, Wilson Mahone, Ross Taylor, Joe Mills, Carey Maupin, Harry Lambert, Melvin Stilwell and William Throckmorton.

And Bob Black, Glen Manning, Joe Fitzpatrick, Gerald Erdman, Warren Sherman and Arthur Ramsey, all of Oklahoma City.

Class of '33 arch

A stone arch costing approximately \$500 will be erected on the south side of Brooks street entrance to the campus, as the senior class memorial this year, it was decided at a late class meeting.

The class voted to assess each member a fee of fifty cents to pay for the memorial. If \$450 is raised by the assessment plan the university will furnish the rest of the fund as it did last year, according to W. W. Kraft, superintendent of university utilities.

Marco millions

The first O'Neill drama presented on the campus, *Marco Millions*, will be the next production of the University Playhouse, February 10 and 11. Production staff has been announced and costumes are being made, while the play itself is shaping up steadily under the direction of Professor L. A. Haydon.

William Yllie, Norman, is to be stage manager with Walter Ainsworth, Camden, Arkansas, as assistant. Properties are to be handled by Georgia Ledbetter, Norman and J. C. Skinner, Oklahoma City.

Costumes will be made by Iva Jewel Rone, Walters; Marjorie Clevenger, Longview, Texas; June Marie Williams, Oklahoma City; Phyllis Seago, Dearfield,

Illinois, Garnet Bee Wright, Chicago, Illinois; Grace Ferry, Oklahoma City; Elizabeth Amis, Roswell, New Mexico; Effie Jean Pulliam, Ardmore; and Elizabeth Sinclair, Houston, Texas.

A crew of ten will be in charge of the lighting effects. Members of the crew will be Irene Shaul, Norman; Odile Burroughs, Oklahoma City; Bob Neptune, Bartlesville; Herman Zeimer, Yale; Georgia Ledbetter, Norman; Iva Jewel Rone, Walters; Virginia Cavitt, Oklahoma City; Trina Osburn, Tishomingo; James Hawk, Norman; and Charles Musson, Norman.

The cast includes Emily Stephenson, Anadarko; Joe Callaway, Ardmore; Marcus Cohn, Tulsa; Fred Wheeler, Oklahoma City; Irene Shaul, Norman; Merwin Elwell, Fairview; and William Lee, Dallas, Texas.

Expert gunner badges

Thirty six field artillery badges for rating of expert gunner were awarded first year men last semester. The rating is judged by standards of the United States army for three years in college.

Those winning the badges are:

Frank D. Ashby, Stuart Brady, Nicholas Corff, C. V. Gannaway, Samuel M. Hoisington, Vern James, Jack Rushing, Oscar Smith and Mal Wynne, all of Norman.

William Bradburn, John Marik, Doren Shubert, William Timmons, and Charles Worley, all of Oklahoma City; Bert Barefoot, Max Hickey, Wade La Boon and Robert Yeaton, all of Chickasha.

Clifton Bell; Leo A. Bell, Cement; Elmer Cain, Ringling; Peter Campbell, Temple; Dale Clark, Sand Springs; Mark Deakey, Drumright; Lemiel Dysart, Tipton; Delmar Holloman, Frederick; Ray Holloway, Collinsville; James Killingsworth, Seminole; Louis Moody, Tulsa; William Roberts, Ardmore; Homer Wheeler, Sallisaw; Earnest Beall, San Antonio, Texas; James A. Johnson, Buet, Texas; Luther Smith, Dallas, Texas; Irving Weinstein, Houston, Texas; and Earnest DiLorenzo, Brooklyn, New York.

"Welcome" or "Demand"

The celebrated men's council under the direction of Joe Stamper, '35law, of Clayton, president, has voted:

a To demand an investigation of the University Press, the Oklahoma Union and the "cap and gown" committee.

b To interpret the resolution as one to "welcome" such an investigation as proposed by Leslie Conner, '27law, of Oklahoma City, after Mr Stamper had told Oklahoma City newspapers that the council represented all students in demanding the investigation.

The first action was taken when Mr Conner, who represented George Miskovsky, '35law, former president of the men's council, in an unsuccessful effort to get Mr Miskovsky re-instated in the university after the student conduct committee had rusticated him for a year, appeared before six members of the council recently and presented them a resolution, according to newspaper reports, de-

manding the investigation which Mr Conner had proposed to the state legislature. Although the council prohibits the use of proxies in such cases, the proxy of a seventh member was cast and the resolution was approved. Later, Mr Stamper, said to be a close personal friend of Mr Miskovsky, went with Mr Conner to Oklahoma City, taking with him the copy of the resolution which was the only copy at hand. Mr Stamper then told Oklahoma City newspapers the action of the council reflected the will of the student body.

The action of the council aroused considerable protest on the part of students and was roundly condemned as a usurpation of authority by university administrative officers. Following a petition by a majority of the council, a resolution was adopted, proposed by Ralph Cissne of Oklahoma City, that the original resolution be interpreted as one of confidence in the three organizations referred to and that this being the case, the council welcomed any investigation. Twelve members voted for Mr Cissne's resolution, President Stamper voting against it.

Mr Stamper stated that his statement to the newspapers was solely that of an individual and that he still wanted to know where the money went. Herman Greenhaw of Hobart, although voting for Mr Cissne's resolution, said he wanted an investigation. Rupert McClung of Trinidad, Colorado, declared that a majority of the council wanted the original action of the six members and one proxy rescinded, and protested against "rail-roading" the resolution demanding the investigation.

Oratorical broadcast

Radio station WNAD will broadcast the state peace oratorical contest February 24. Joe Jackson of Sulphur will represent the University of Oklahoma in the contest. WNAD has a frequency of 1100 kilocycles.

Continues loan of drill

A diamond core drilling machine used last year in the school of engineering will be used again this year under the supervision of John Q. St. Clair. The machine is owned by John, George and David St. Clair who allow the university the use of it to assist engineering students to obtain actual experience in core drilling.

Alpha Chi Sigma officers

Alpha Chi Sigma, National chemistry fraternity, elected the following officers at its annual banquet January 16: William Patterson of Norman, president; Albert Schaefer of Mountain View, vice president; Jackson Sickels of Norman, secretary; James Stephens of Norman, corresponding secretary; and Robert Florence of Antlers, treasurer.

Union suit

The state supreme court heard oral arguments January 17 on the protest of a number of law school students protesting the payment of the \$2.50 fee to the Oklahoma Union.

Abrams daily editor

Samuel K. Abrams of Guthrie, formerly editor of the *Capitol Hill Beacon* of Oklahoma City, was elected editor of *The Oklahoma Daily* January 16 by the publishing board to succeed Mrs Christine Squire Hill, '33journ., of Norman, who was ineligible for the second semester under the four-year activity rule. Miss Nan Reardon of Ardmore was elected business manager of the *Whirlwind* to succeed R. H. Parham of Norman. Mr Abrams has been managing editor of the *Daily*.

Lon Manar, McAlester, has been assigned a position new on the staff of the *Daily*, that of critic of books, plays and motion pictures.

Other names are:

Ervin Lewis, Tulsa, managing editor; John Fortson, Tecumseh, city editor; Ralph Sewell, Oklahoma City, assistant city editor; Ralph Roberts, Norman, news editor; Frank Culwell, Norman, sports editor; and Patsy Truscott, Norman, women's editor.

Five special writers appointed are Dale Clark, Sand Springs; Don Morrison, Waurika; Roy Hickox, Oklahoma City; Dale Moody, Cushing; and Hal Galloway, Vernon, Texas.

SPORTS OF ALL SORTS

Free throwing Andy

Influenza may have slowed up Andy Beck, University of Oklahoma basketball "ace," just before the Kansas game but it couldn't keep him from hitting sixty two consecutive free throws the first day he reported for practice after his illness, the wildest shooting orgy railbirds at the Fieldhouse have seen in years.

Beck stood calmly at the foul line and poured the leather through the iron ring so regularly that it seemed the goal was a magnet for the ball. As Beck kept hitting, the news went around the Fieldhouse and soon players and spectators alike formed a group around the goal to watch him shoot.

Wrestling meets

Six dual matches and the Big Six conference tournament are on the wrestling schedule of the University of Oklahoma this season, Ben G. Owen, Sooner athletic director, has announced.

Coach Paul V. Keen's Sooners meet the three strongest teams in Oklahoma besides themselves, engaging Coach Joe Milam's Southwestern Bulldogs here Jan-

uary 20, Coach Raymond Swartz's Central Bronchos here February 3, and wrestling two meets with Coach Ed Gallagher's Oklahoma Aggies.

The Sooner wrestling schedule for 1933:

January 20—Southwestern at Norman.

January 28—Freshmen at Norman.

February 3—Central at Norman.

February 17—Oklahoma Aggies at Norman.

February 24—Missouri at Norman.

March 2, 3—Big Six Tournament at Manhattan, Kansas.

March 10—Oklahoma Aggies at Stillwater.

On honor roll

Despite the fact it was an Olympic year and achievement therefore was all the more difficult, the University of Oklahoma track and field team will be represented in six events in the National Collegiate Honor Roll published in Spalding's guide, Coach John Jacobs has been notified by Major John L. Griffith, editor of the *Athletic Journal*.

Sooner performances that rated were: Clifford Mell's 21.1 seconds for the 220-yard dash at Manhattan, Kansas, April 16; Mell's 24 feet 1½ inches in the broad jump made at Norman April 9; Harold Morris' 24 feet 5 inches in the broad jump made at Norman, May 26; Bill Newblock's 6 feet 4 inches in the high jump June 11 at Chicago; Alfred Howell's 48 feet 4 inches in the shot put at Lincoln, Nebraska, May 6; and Howell's 146 feet 9 inches in the discus May 27 at Norman.

Mell's 21.1 seconds for the furlong is the second fastest ever made by an Oklahoman, being surpassed only by Frank McCoy's mark of 21 seconds flat made at Guthrie back in 1901. McCoy also attended the University of Oklahoma.

At Griffith's request Coach Jacobs contributed the following form descriptions of each Sooner making the honor roll:

CLIFFORD MELL—doesn't hitchkick but uses the old leg swing method, and gets his distance by means of burning speed and strong determination. Did his best broadjumping when in best condition to run a 440-yard dash. Although a broad-jumper by trade, Mell was fast at any distance from 50 yards through 600 yards. In 1931 he won the 600-yard Shannon Douglass cup race at Kansas City from the best middle distance men in the Big Six conference.

HAROLD MORRIS—uses the hitchkick form and was an effective broad jumper for the additional reason he developed his stamina by running the quarter in high school.

BILL NEWBLOCK—uses a modified roll form and had lots of action while in the air, owing to the variety of forms he was obliged to experiment with. Dur-

ing the 1931 season he used the Western Roll and although his jumps weren't questioned in the big meets, they would be rulled illegal in the smaller meets. He could jump higher with his old form than the new one he was obliged to learn.

ALFRED HOWELL—wasn't as strong as most weight throwers and consequently depended upon speed and leg power for his distance. Used the standard forms in both the shot and discus.

Drake in O. C. Booster

Bruce Drake, greatest basketball player ever developed at the University of Oklahoma in the opinion of many, and now physical education instructor at the university, has returned to the lineup of the Oklahoma City Boosters of the Missouri Valley A. A. U. league for his eighth consecutive year since graduating from Oklahoma City high school in 1925.

With Drake in the lineup, feeding and shooting immaculately, the Boosters won both games he has played in, defeating Baylor university, Southwest conference champions, 48 to 17, and the Albert Cleaners, 51 to 23.

Other former Sooner players on the roster of the Boosters this season are Harry Pinkerton, '27; Gordon Graalman, '32; and Charles Grady, '32.

R. I. P.

Joe Burleson's O. U. Sandwich Shop, which has furnished employment to University of Oklahoma athletes for the past five years, closed its doors recently and now thirty of the university's best varsity and freshmen athletes are wondering where their next meal is coming from.

Joe saw the handwriting on the wall some time ago and although he fired his cook and did the frying and stewing himself, the depression was still too much for him. Most of the thirty athletes were waiters or dish washers at Joe's place. He had never used any help except athletes.

Last spring Dr. V. E. Monnett, president of the university's athletic council, declared that Burleson had done more for Sooner athletics than any other person in the school's modern sports history.

Some of the greatest athletes ever developed at Oklahoma formerly worked at Joe's, men like Bus Mills, Frank Crider, Hardie Lewis, Bob Dunlap, Hi Roberts, Spot Gentry, Hilary Lee, Elton Eubanks, Swede Ellstrom, Al Mayhew and others.

1933 football season

With Coach Dan McGugin bringing his strong Vanderbilt university eleven to Norman September 30 for the first intersectional football game ever played by the Sooners at home, the University of Oklahoma football schedule for 1933 is both strong and attractive, Athletic Director Ben G. Owen believes.

The Sooners will meet Vanderbilt, Iowa State, Kansas and Oklahoma A. and M. at Owen Field here and Tulsa, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas State abroad. Excepting Iowa State and Missouri all these teams were formidable last year and probably will be so again next season. And Missouri defeated Oklahoma 14 to 6 here last year.

Lewie Hardage, starting his second season as coach at Oklahoma, has lost Young, Curnutt, Watkins and Cherry from his line, Walker and Simms from his backfield, and also Orin "Red" Borah, veteran kickeroff, from a squad that already was depleted by lack of reserves, yet expects to draw liberally from a large freshmen turnout and to conduct what will be Oklahoma's first extensive spring practice.

Vanderbilt, Oklahoma's first foe, went undefeated this year until its final Thanksgiving game with Alabama. The Commodores tied the powerful Tennessee and Tulane teams. Moreover Vanderbilt landed four men, Gracey, Talley, Leyendecker and Roberts, on the all-Southern team selected by the coaches. Tennessee and Alabama were the only other schools rating as many as two places.

In Tulsa the Sooners are meeting a powerful aggregation that has not lost a game on its home grounds at Skelly field since the Sooners themselves defeated them in a charity game at Tulsa two years ago, 20 to 7. Coach Elmer Henderson's "Golden Hurricane" lost but one game this past year, the 0 to 7 defeat to the Sooners.

An Oklahoma victory over Texas for the first time since 1919 is scented by Sooner fans in 1933. Coach Clyde Littlefield loses backs like Koy, Stafford, Hodges and Clewis and linesmen such as Blanton, Cook, Moody, DuBose and Price. Defeated only 17 to 10 by Texas last year, Oklahoma apparently will enter the 1933 Dallas game with an even chance to win.

Coach Adrian Lindsey will bring his improved Kansas team to Norman November 4th for the annual Sooner Homecoming day contest. Inasmuch as Lindsey coached at Oklahoma from 1927-1931, resigning only eight months ago, interest will run high for the Kansas mentor will be keen to take the measure of the new Sooner mentor, Lewie Hardage.

The Nebraska game at Lincoln October 28 will be a terrific one for the Sooners despite their great showing against the Cornhuskers here last fall, Nebraska winning only 5 to 0 the week after she ran Pitt all over the field. The 1932 game marked the first time in the twelve Oklahoma-Nebraska games that Nebraska failed to score a touchdown.

Either Coach "Bo" McMillin's smooth-running Kansas Aggie eleven, which re-

tains both Graham and Russell, or Coach Lynn Waldorf's Oklahoma Aggies, always a well coached team with plenty of reserves, are apt to take the measure of the Sooners in the last two games of the season. The Sooners will rest the Saturday before they play the Aggies.

Oklahoma's 1933 schedule:

- September 30—Vanderbilt at Norman. (Boy Scout day.)
- October 7—Tulsa at Tulsa.
- October 14—Texas at Dallas.
- October 21—Iowa State at Norman. (Dad's day.)
- October 28—Nebraska at Lincoln.
- November 4—Kansas at Norman. (Homecoming)
- November 11—Missouri at Columbia.
- November 18—Kansas State at Manhattan.
- November 30—Oklahoma Aggies at Norman. (Thanksgiving.)

Illegal jump

John Jacobs, University of Oklahoma track coach, opposes the present inter-collegiate high jump rule.

The part of the rule that Mr Jacobs objects to describes an illegal jump as one in which the competitor dives or somersaults over the bar or jumps in such a manner that his head crosses in advance of both feet.

"I don't think there should be any rules in the high jump except that you have high-jumping standards, a cross bar and level ground to take off," says Jacobs. "I don't think a man can go as high off of both feet as he can off one, therefore he should be permitted to get over the bar any way he wishes as long as he jumps between the standards and doesn't use a vaulting pole. In my opinion the strict Western Roll is a dive, according to the present rule."

A strong prospect

Floyd McBride, Oklahoma's all-Missouri Valley conference forward of 1924, whose East Central college five defeated the Sooners 32 to 25 at Ada is the best young basketball coaching prospect in the midwest, even better than Hank Iba, famous mentor of the Marysville, Missouri Teachers, his friends at the University of Oklahoma believe.

McBride's East Central college quintets of Ada, have lost but one game in the past four years in the Oklahoma Collegiate conference, and have an offensive average of right at 50 points a game over the four-year span. They averaged 54.4 points per game in 1931.

Moreover the Ada teams, under McBride, always have done well at the national A. A. U. tournament. In 1930 they won third place, losing only to the champion Wichita Henrys, 22 to 27. That year East Central had the tournament's high scorer in Bart Carleton, forward, who made the All-American team. In 1931 they went to the quarter finals.

In the only meeting between Iba's Marysville team and the East Central

five, a National A. A. U. tournament game in 1931, McBride's Oklahoma collegians won by eight points.

Athletic receipts

With net receipts from athletics decreasing \$19,259.34 from the preceding school year, an excess of expenses over income of only \$7,702.87 was shown in the financial report of the University of Oklahoma athletic association for the twelve months ending June 30, 1932, Ben G. Owen, athletic director, announces.

In 1931-32 the amount available for athletics and physical education, after the deduction of guarantees to visiting teams, was only \$54,699.56, as against \$78,232.90 during the school year 1930-31.

The report showed that every varsity sport at Oklahoma decreased its expenses in comparison with 1930-31. Football reduced its expenses from \$37,476.73 to \$25,712.67, basketball from \$8,284.99 to \$5,361.42, track from \$6,263.86 to \$4,306.13, wrestling from \$2,956.96 to \$2,173.06, baseball from \$2,375.29 to \$1,847.13, and tennis from \$844.15 to \$503.67. Maintenance expenses were reduced from \$10,553.14 to \$4,126.07, the report showed.

The total reduction in expenses of the association in 1931-32 was \$22,602.99, of which \$10,200 was applied on the stadium-union bonds. No bond payment was made in 1930-31.

Football and basketball were the only sports which showed an excess of income over expenses, and in the case of basketball the margin was very small, \$169.52.

The report for 1931-32:

GENERAL STATEMENT

	1931-32	
Receipts	\$72,424.82	
Expenses	80,127.69	
Excess of expenses over income	7,702.87	
	INCOME AND EXPENSES	
	<i>Income</i>	<i>*Expenses</i>
Football	\$48,626.71	\$25,712.67
Basketball	5,530.94	5,361.42
Track	1,380.15	4,306.13
Wrestling	1,031.98	2,173.06
Baseball	598.10	1,847.13
Tennis	350.42	503.67
Swimming		128.58
Intramurals		201.99
Student tickets	14,156.50	
Maintenance and improvements		4,126.07
Administration		25,556.97
Applied on stadium-union bonds		10,200.00
Miscellaneous	750.02	1,903.26
	\$72,424.82	\$80,127.69

*Expenses include guarantees to visiting teams.

Missouri wrestlers

University of Missouri wrestling team will invade the Fieldhouse here for a

dual meet against Coach Paul Keen's University of Oklahoma squad February 24, it has been announced by Ben G. Owen, athletic director.

This match will have no bearing on the Big Six conference championship, since that title is not decided by a round-robin this year, but rather by a conference tournament to be held at Ames, Iowa, March 3 and 4.

A proud addition

Cy Sherman, veteran sports scribe of the *Lincoln* (Nebraska) *Star*, thinks the Oklahoma-Vanderbilt football game, to be played at Norman September 30, 1933, is not only a valuable addition to the Sooner schedule but that Nebraska or any other Big Six school would be proud to meet the Commodores.

Writing in the January issue of the *Star*, Sherman said:

Vanderbilt is one of the leaders of southern football, a school of fine reputation in academic circles whose head coach, Dan McGugin, is outranked in the years he has served his institution by only two mentors in the nation, Stagg at Chicago and Yost at Michigan.

McGugin's regime at Vandy had its beginning in 1904, after he had played under Yost at Michigan in the "point a minute" days. The high reputation of McGugin does not rest alone on his ability to produce winning teams. More important is the fact that McGugin's hold on the affections of his old players is so strong that they are sending their sons to Vandy—and that tells the real story of why Dan McGugin is a great coach.

Frank Long's record

Frank M. Long, back in 1907 a University of Oklahoma tackle and half-miler, still maintains excellent physical condition despite the fact that he is nearly fifty years old.

A dispatch from Porto Alegre, Brazil, where Long is Y. M. C. A. general secretary, discloses the information that the former Sooner won first place in an all-around sports test with younger athletes, scoring 93 points. His son, James, aged 15, was second in the contest with 50 points. The elder Long ran the 880-yards in 2:59 on a six-lap track, among other feats.

In October, 1931, Long was a member of the Porto Alegre 10-kilometer relay team, running his kilometer in excellent time.

Speaker McDermott

Hugh McDermott, '20as, basketball coach, was a guest of honor January 17, at Duncan, where twenty years ago he played guard on the Duncan high school five that won the first official state high school championship awarded by the Oklahoma High School Athletic association.

McDermott, Athletic Director Ben G. Owen, Alumni Secretary Frank Cleckler, and Football Coaches Lewie Hardage and John "Bo" Rowland all drove to Duncan where Owen and McDermott made short speeches at the dedication of Dun-

can high school's new basketball court. After the ceremony Duncan lost the dedication basketball game to Lawton.

Back in 1913, Duncan, a small city of approximately 2,000 people, developed a high school basketball team that won the state championship, defeating Oklahoma City high school in the finals of the state tournament. March and Fuqua at forward, McCasland at center, and Whisenant and McDermott at guards, comprised the team.

Three members of this team later attended the University of Oklahoma and each of them captained a Sooner basketball team before his graduation, McCasland in 1915 and 1916, Whisenant in 1917 and McDermott in 1918.



Tennis prospects

With Albert Rollins, of Okmulgee, state high school champion, enrolled at the University of Oklahoma, Sooner tennis prospects for 1933, '34 and '35 picked up considerably.

Although he won't become eligible until 1934, Rollins is a splendid player and with development should make the Sooners an "ace" who deserves to rank with the greatest tennis players ever developed here, players such as Paul Darrough, George O'Connell, Ben Parks and Fred Royer.

John O. Moseley, Sooner tennis coach, has set February 1 as the opening date of Sooner tennis practice. All four letter men from last year, Ray McPhail, Jim Sessions, Bill Schofstell and hard-hitting Charlie Davis, are back in school, as is Albert Upsher, promising sophomore from Oklahoma City.



Three greats

Three former University of Oklahoma track "greats," Glen Dawson, distance runner; Alfred "Hippo" Howell, weight-tosser; and Harold Adkison, dash man; are now in training for a swing around the circuit of indoor meets staged in the east in February. They plan to leave February 4 for New York City. Dawson is training at Skiatook, Adkison at Tulsa and Howell at Bartlesville.

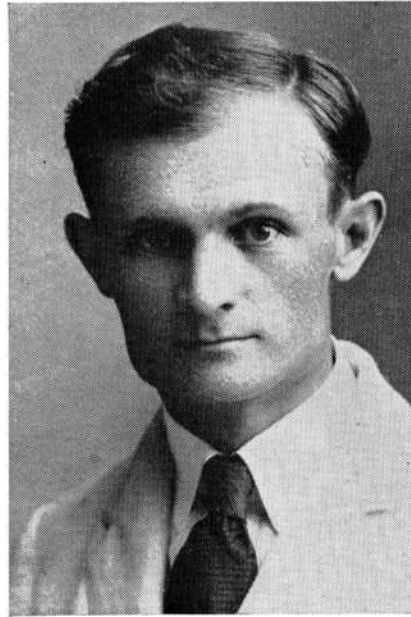
Dawson holds four University of Oklahoma outdoor distance records, Howell the school outdoor record for the shot and discus, and Adkison is co-holder of both the school 50-yard indoor record and outdoor 100-yard mark.

Parker Shelby, greatest high jumper ever developed at the University, and now an architect at Los Angeles, where he jumps for the Los Angeles Athletic club, may join them.



These safe records

Three University of Oklahoma outdoor track and field records in the new list Coach John Jacobs has compiled for 1933 are excellent enough to defy the attempts



Denzel Carr, '22ex, master of languages, has left Poland to become professor of Chinese grammar in the University of Leyden, Holland

of record-breakers for some time, it is believed.

They are the javelin record of 208 feet 2½ inches made by Arthur Cox at Norman in 1925, the high jump mark of 6 feet 5⅞ inches set by Parker Shelby at Norman in 1930, and the 220-yard dash time of 21 seconds flat made 31 years ago by Frank McCoy at the old Territorial Intercollegiate meet at Guthrie back in 1901.

Glen Dawson, probably the most versatile intercollegiate distance runner ever developed in the nation, holds three outdoor track records and also the Nebraska course record for five miles in cross-country. His mile record was set in a raging wind-storm at Lincoln, Nebraska, and his two-mile mark at Stillwater after he had tied a team mate for first in the mile, consequently are not up to Dawson's best standard.

The Sooner outdoor records to 1933:

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

100 yard dash—9.7, by Ray Lindsey, 1924, and Harold Adkison, 1928.

200 yard dash—21, by Frank McCoy, 1901.

440 yard dash—49.3, by Earl Flint, 1929.

880 yard run—1:57.3, by Karl Frank, 1925.

Mile run—4:22, by Glen Dawson, 1931.

Two mile run—9:33.2, by Glen Dawson, 1931.

3,000 meters run—8:53.5, by Glen Dawson, 1931.

3,000 meters steeplechase—10:9.6, by Harold Keith, 1928.

120 yard high hurdles—14.9, by Ray Dunson, 1927.

220 yard low hurdles—23.7, by Jack Carmen, 1929.

Shot put—49.1½, by Alfred Howell, 1932.

Discus—146.9, by Alfred Howell, 1932.

Pole vault—13.¼, by Johnie Bryce, 1929.

High jump—6.5⅞, by Parker Shelby, 1930.

Broad jump—24.5, by Harold Morris, 1932.

Hop step and jump—45.4½, by Harold Morris, 1932.

Hammer—137.8, by Artie Reeds, 1909.

Javelin—208.2½, by Arthur Cox, 1925.
Decathlon—7,422.2846, by Tom Churchill, 1929.

RELAY EVENTS

440 yards—41.9, by Don Adkison, Baker, Hill and Mell, 1931.

880 yards—1:27.6, by Don Adkison, Charles Potts, Hill and Mell, 1931.

Mile—3:23.3, by Taylor, John Hewitt, Edmondson and Heald, 1928.

17½ mile medley—7:37.2, by Taylor (440), Harold Adkison (220), Carson (880), and Keith (mile).

2½ mile medley—10:32.6, by John Hewitt (440), Heald (880), Carson (1,320), and Keith (mile).



Ties dash record

Whitley Cox, of Tulsa, University of Oklahoma sophomore dash man, tied the world's indoor record for the 60-yard dash this week by clipping it off in 6.2 seconds on the Sooner indoor track beneath the west wing of Memorial stadium.

Running with tremendous speed and acceleration, Cox defeated the best varsity and freshmen dash men on the squad by a yard and a half. If he can do that well in Big Six competition, he will be the first great dash man developed at Oklahoma in more than two decades.



Basketball

January 2—Oklahoma 39, S. M. U. 31 at Dallas.

January 3—Oklahoma 29, S. M. U. 31 at Dallas.

January 6—Oklahoma 25, Iowa State 31 at Ames, Iowa.

January 7—Oklahoma 28, Kansas State 16 at Manhattan, Kansas.

January 14—Oklahoma 25, Kansas 23 at Norman.

January 18—Oklahoma 39, Kansas State 36 at Norman.