

Forty-second Commencement Address

«THIS WORLD OF YOURS»

By GEORGE C. SMITH, '08

WHAT a splendid opportunity this setting affords a speaker!

An audience fixed by a climax which insures attendance to the last, regardless of the quality of the address. A background of faculty, marshalled to its seats in regimented manner, under orders to stay put until the show is over and policed by members of the board of regents whose very presence lends sanction to the order. A foreground of expectant students, who have been listening for four years to abler lectures than this will prove to be, content to remain because of the reward which is to follow. Right and left wings of fond and anxious fathers and mothers, sure to stay until degrees are conferred upon their sons and daughters. Chairs which remind one of stories of the early Puritan churches, with pews designed to torture the bodies of the congregation while the pastor tortured their souls and minds, and on which one dares not go to sleep. Robes and sleeves binding ones arms so that oratorical gesticulation, no

matter how awkward, is passed unseen or excused because of the bindings.

No speaker is ever more honored than when invited to deliver such an address on such an occasion, especially when it is at his own alma mater. In twenty-six years of classroom and public meetings, no finer opportunity has heretofore presented itself to me. And, based on my own appreciation of what I am about to do, no such opportunity may again be presented.

Last year the graduates of this school listened to a great address by a former student who had graduated in English. This year the situation is quite different. I took about as little English as an average engineer, not much more than the catalog prescribed. During my senior year, I published my first magazine article. I'm still waiting for the check. The article was about the new constitution of the new State of Oklahoma. I had a copy of the magazine in which the article appeared mailed to my major professor. And, while I was waiting for the check, I likewise

waited for some word of commendation from him. Both were derailed somewhere. After anxious weeks I asked that professor if he ever received the magazine. He gave me a Scotch answer: "How much English have you had?"

A few months later I found myself teaching a class in American Government at the University of Wisconsin. Attendance grew apace. The class was changed four or five times to larger rooms. But there was no increase in enrollment. My lectures were drawing visitors, something quite unusual on the college campus—I had arrived.

But one day, discussing the situation with a student whom I had come to know quite well, he gave me the whole truth when he said, "But we have never before heard up here any Southwest slang." At the end of that year the Wisconsin faculty decided that I should go east for some "Eastern polish." I went. It took twenty years to get back to the Southwest and in the meantime I had forgotten what I went east for. I guess I should have joined the Masons.

You have been told that I am a railroad man. That is really not important. Probably thirty per cent of the students seated before me have never ridden on a passenger train. I doubt whether many of the faculty have been on one in the past fifteen years. But there is one thing about railroading which is important, that is—"terminal facilities." I have made a special study of them—railroad and other kinds—and I have come to believe that an audience, like a passenger, wants to know something of the terminals to be expected.

When Dr. Bizzell was starting his public career some years ago down in Texas, he was asked to address a public meeting. Concerned about his future, anxious to

Four thousand friends and parents of graduates packed the Physical Education building to near capacity in June to watch President Bizzell confer degrees upon nine hundred Sooners. R. H. Richards, director of University choral work, is at the microphone leading the assembly in an opening song.



make a good impression and even more anxious to profit from the criticisms of a trusted friend, Dr. Bizzell asked his friend for a close observance and a frank opinion of his speech. After the meeting was over, the friend told him that he did quite well, better than he had expected in fact, but that he had missed at least three good terminals. I shall not miss as many. There won't be that many along the route we take today.

But so you will know how long our journey is—it won't be standard classroom length of fifty minutes—I think I ought to tell you that this manuscript of my address embraces fourteen pages—double spaced—and requires about two minutes and thirty-five seconds per page, or a total of thirty-five minutes. You can count the pages as I turn them, thereby helping you keep awake so you won't hurt yourselves falling from those uncomfortable chairs, and you can let your spirits rise as we come near the end, not because of any oratorical ability of mine, but just because you will know, even better perhaps than I, just when the end is coming.

Last year "Deak" Parker paid fine tribute to three men formerly connected with the University. Reason for selecting these three is obvious to those who know "Deak." One, Dr. Parrington, former professor of English, taught "Deak" a great deal of what he knows and has used in his eminent career as a journalist. The others, Dean Buchanan and Prexy Boyd, in spite of many probable efforts to the contrary, let "Deak" stay in school long enough to get through his English courses, which have been so useful since.

Had I the same ability, I, too, would pay tribute to these same men, and some others no longer connected with the University. To Dr. Boyd for letting me chop cordwood at 15 cents an hour to settle my first charge account—fried oyster, which I couldn't afford, sold to me by Red Davis, who knew I couldn't afford them, but who also knew that the girl I had with me wasn't to be denied. What a moral I might have drawn from that first charge account!

To Dean Buchanan who taught me a little of American History, almost all of which I have since forgotten, and to the Dean and Dr. Barnett for their lofty idealism of our Constitution, its near sacredness, its permanency and its awe invoking power. Ideas and ideals which I haven't forgotten but which now seem to be subject matter for courses in history and not for those descriptive of our present political institutions.

But why talk of those who are not here and of ideals which are gone. Let "Deak" Parker's praise of these great men be my praise, and let us turn now to some of those who are still here. How they have survived the never ending flow of new students, new political administrations, new Boards of Regents, and new ideas,

may be worthy of some consideration. That they have so survived is ample evidence of their true greatness and just cause that I should sing their praises.

Not the oldest among these is Dean Holmberg, whom I mention first, as he is the only man who ever fired me from a job. And he did it without saying a word. I tried to play the French horn in his orchestra. After several rehearsals, irritated at the discordant noises from the French horn section, he solemnly selected a new number, one with a difficult solo part which I was supposed to play. My future training in wind was confined to the alto section of the band.

Or, I should mention Dean Gittinger, who, upon arrival at our campus, sought to separate himself from the prep school body over which he presided by hiding his extreme youth behind a full grown beard, or what seemed to be a beard. His aid to three young men in the prep school in forming the Websterian Society marks a service to me more valuable than anything that came from a classroom.

Or, Professor Sturgis, whose Latin language isn't as dead now as it was thirty years ago, with everybody trying to find parallels between the conditions leading to the Fall of Rome and our present political and economic turmoil. If this research leads to where some think it will, Sturgis may hold an advantage which will be the envy of us all. His may become the modern language and the current history. I think not, however.

Or, Dean Felgar whom I knew when a lad in another state, and who would have had a more serene but not a more useful life had he moved from Kansas to Stillwater instead of to Norman. May politics never take him and his great engineering school away.

Or, Dean Reaves, whose mathematics I studiously avoided.

Or, Professor Dowd, who taught me more things that have troubled me since graduation than all the rest of the faculty combined. Having learned all there was to know about the Negro races, he moved here from North Carolina to study our Indians, as though a full knowledge of one race, its origin, history, philosophy, religion, destiny, and previous condition of servitude were not sufficient for one man. From him and other economics teachers I learned of the Malthusian doctrine of population, only to find later that birth control, race suicide, war and pestilence produced results that made Malthus look like a piker. I learned the Ricardian Theory of Rent, only to find that tenants, who never heard of Ricardo and his theory, won't pay any rent when unemployment stops income, and contracts cease to be protected under a constitution which I had supposed would live forever. I learned of the high social and cultural value of free trade, little suspecting that national and human greed, whether in the South,

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Sooner roll call

Marriages

BUTCHER-HAMNER: Miss Virginia Elsie Butcher, '34geol, and Edward John Hamner, '31, June 6. Home, Hempstead, Texas.

ANDERSON-ABBOTT: Miss Marion Anderson and Lynn Gray Abbott, '31as, June 4 in Fort Worth, Texas. Home, Durant.

SMITH-BYERS: Miss Kaloolah Smith and LaMont Byers, Jr., '33geol, June 3 in Canadian. Home, McPherson, Kansas.

BOYETT-WILEY: Miss Nona Boyett, '34as, and Bruce Wiley, '34eng, June 9. Delta Delta Delta-Kappa Alpha. Home, Norman.

DRYSDALE-FLEMING: Miss Rachael Drysdale and Loyd Bruce Fleming, '24ex, May 2. Home, 1838 Northwest Eleventh Street, Oklahoma City.

HOUSE-SCRUGGS: Miss Marguerite House, '32ed, and John Scruggs, April 28 in Oklahoma City. Home, Ponca City.

MALONE-ASHBY: Miss Elizabeth Malone, '24as, and Sullivan Gaylord Ashby, '35law, June 6 in Norman. Chi Omega-Sigma Chi. Home, Boulder, Colorado.

BURTON-HOLTZENDORFF: Miss Jane Burton, '32 as, and R. B. Holtzendorff, '31law, June 12. Home, Oklahoma City.

EARHART-WAINWRIGHT: Miss Anne Earhart, '32 ex, and C. W. Wainwright, May 10 in Guthrie. Alpha Xi Delta. Home 9 Northwest Thirtieth Street, Oklahoma City.

WILLOUGHBY-WHITTEN: Miss Lorene Willoughby and Hal S. Whitten, '25law, May 20. Home, 2116 Northwest Twenty-seventh Street, Oklahoma City.

BROOKS-TAYLOR: Miss Elizabeth Ann Brooks, '33 M.A., and Ross McLaury Taylor, '30as, '33M.A., June 2 in Noran. Home, 23 Warner Plaza, Kansas City, Missouri.

EATON-BEST: Miss Davie Belle Eaton, '33as, and Lucius Pender Best, Jr., April 23 in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Home, Mebane, North Carolina.

BARLOW-MCKNIGHT: Miss Sara Margaret Barlow, '32ed, and Lloyd W. McKnight, '31law, June 3 in Hominy. Alpha Chi Omega-Phi Delta Theta. Home, Enid.

COLE-COWEN: Miss Ruby Cole, '33ed, and Link Cowen, '26ex, June 2. Gamma Phi Beta-Sigma Chi. Home, Atoka.

RENNIE-HAMILTON: Miss Laura Edith Rennie, '32ex, and William A. Hamilton, Jr. Home, Pauls Valley.

HARDIN-FOSTER: Miss Pauline Hardin and Lawrence W. Foster, '33ex, June 2. Home, Duncan.

DORSEY-RIDINGS: Miss Josephine Dorsey, '29as, and William Otis Ridings, '33bus, May 26. Alpha Phi-Delta Tau Delta. Home, Oklahoma City.

HUGHES-THOMPSON: Miss Helen Hughes, '28as, and O. F. Thompson, May 26. Alpha Chi Omega. Home, 438 Northwest Twenty-sixth Street, Oklahoma City.

MARK-KUHLMAN: Miss Frances Marx, '34as, and Harold E. Kuhlman, '32eng, May 25 at Stillwater. Gamma Phi Beta-Tau Beta Pi. Home, 471½ Elm Street, Norman.

HILL-MORRIS: Miss Carrie Hayden Hill, '30as, and Ryan Howard Morris, '30ex, June 1 in Oklahoma City. Gamma Phi Beta-Beta Theta Pi. Home, 601 South Williams, El Reno.

UNIVERSITY

Book Exchange

Charles C. Miles, Manager

the North, or in some foreign land, made the ideals of free trade impossible. I learned of money in its abstract sense (someone has always been able to abstract it as rapidly as I got it), of gold and silver, fiat, credit, and the quantity theory of money. There is one theory, the application of which has never been understood or demonstrated in a class room. But the casual reader of a newspaper—reading news dispatches from Washington—learns more about gold and silver and credit in a week's time than our class learned in four years, and learns also that these may become political footballs.

I learned of Adam Smith's theories on taxes. But we will learn so much more about this subject in the next few years, that the "Wealth of Nations" will read like a primer; we listened intently to lectures on the Agricultural School of Economists, of the origin of wealth in the soil. And now a new school provides wealth for letting lands go idle.

In political science we studied the origin and function of government and its form from the days of the ancient Greeks and Romans down to our own almost infant institutions, under which we lived and which, we were taught, found permanency in the constitution. And in later years we suddenly awoken to the fact that our government is the oldest in existence among the leading nations, without major change in form, and we begin to doubt either the permanency itself or the value of that permanency.

It is fine to know and to have been influenced in early years by such men as these and with many of the others with whom you have worked. It's fine to believe the things they have taught you. But it's finer still, when in later life the detailed pattern of things taught have been forgotten by all but the teacher who remains at his task, to have left a broad interest in things which affect our life and well being, our character and our principles, our ambitions and our opportunities.

For after all, the details we learn in school are to be forgotten. In time things change and we are often glad that we can forget. When new rules are being written and rewritten for the game of life, new philosophies of government developed, new codes of conduct prepared for the business world, new standards of values and of money, new bases of credit, new philosophies of production and distribution of wealth, new governmental agencies for control over our almost every act, even new religions and new moral standards—when all of these start changing, rapidly and simultaneously—then there is real need for forgetting—and for remembering—forgetting the details of the social pattern that we once knew—and remembering the ideals of life, of society, of government and of church which we shall not have forgotten.

When broad experimentation with the

social order, at least in all its political and economic aspects, sets in, then we can be most glad that we went to college, worked with men like these, and developed mental processes and an idealism which in final analysis may prove to be our most vital national assets in the years immediately ahead of us.

For we are experimenting with the social order, more now perhaps than at any time since our Government was established. Things you were taught yesterday—details—will not be true tomorrow. Our Government is not the same today as it was a few months ago. Our whole economic order is undergoing rapid and vital change. Your life's opportunities and mine are not what they might have been a few short weeks ago, and yet I know that you face the future with a finer chance to do worth while things than it was the privilege of earlier generations to do.

Let us examine briefly the nature of this experimenting, not that we can find the answers in your histories, or texts on economics and government, but that we might find wherein these opportunities of which I speak may be. And in doing so let me remind you that the true measure of government lies not in its power as a military nation, not in the amount of revenue raised and expended, not in the number of its personnel or persons under its control, but in the effect it has on human character; not in the number and scope of its licenses, but in the true liberty it affords to its citizenry; not in its power to curb and destroy, but in the opportunities that are afforded each of its people in their chosen professions—opportunities for development, for profit and for service.

Nor is government to be tested by the degree to which its subjects have been educated—for mere knowledge without culture—knowledge which neglects consideration of social well being, may readily lead to ruin and corruption.

What then is this experimenting? I use the word not with disdain or contempt but in the same sense that you students would have used it in the laboratory.

A short time before you seniors came onto this campus as freshmen, our country began slipping into the worst economic depression in our history. Substantially before that, almost unnoticed forces had been creeping into our productive processes, substituting machinery for man power in industry, on the farm and in the home, and producing surpluses of agricultural and manufactured goods substantially beyond our ability to consume. In spite of a large increase in output, some millions of people were out of work. Foreign markets, ravaged by the World War, were unable to buy our surplus goods and pay us interest on their War debts.

Normanly our country might have been expected to sink into a severe depression immediately after the War. That the depression of 1920-21 was of short duration

and not intensive was due, perhaps largely, to three principal circumstances.

First, there was developing a great new industry, one destined to play a major part in our social and economic life, an industry which, with its servicing and accessories, soon gave employment to upwards of three million people, and at the same time afforded employment for others in road building, construction and transportation, and in the manufacture of building materials. I refer, of course, to the automotive industry.

Secondly, there was an abundance of credit and of capital funds available for investment. War profits, further improvement in facilities of the Federal Reserve, a wider market for commercial paper, made financing extremely easy.

Thirdly, and because of easy financing and a feeling of permanent security, production was widely stimulated through the development of installment selling.

I do not mean to say that these were the only forces at work to shorten the duration of the post war depression. There were, of course, other industries developing, such as the airplane, radio, and rayon, the widening use of refrigeration and electricity, and the establishment of an almost independent chemical industry. Too, the construction industry, finding ample credit available, rushed to completion new monumental office buildings, hotels, apartments and individual homes. Factories were modernized, the machine industry grew and prospered. The depression was soon forgotten and a period of our greatest apparent prosperity developed, only to tumble like a house of cards in the summer and fall of 1929. Those cards have been falling and fluttering almost ever since.

There is a characteristic of the present depression, which I might as well mention now as later, which presents some aspects and problems not heretofore existent in previous depressions. Prior to the development of the automotive industry, our principal and ranking industries were engaged in the production of consumable goods, mainly food and clothing. With the exhaustion of accumulated stocks in these essentials, our former leading industries soon went back into production and unemployment largely ceased. As the manufacture of capital or durable goods increases in relative importance, such easy relief from depression no longer exists, and we are presented for the first time with new problems of production and of finance with which we are not experience.

A substantial part of all unemployment today results from inactivity in the capital goods industries, which peculiarly are most dependent upon long term credits, available capital for fixed investment and a confidence in a long term future.

To meet these problems of over production of consumable goods; stagnation of capital goods; loss of confidence and of

funds for financing; unemployment both technological and ordinary; almost complete loss of foreign markets; and an uncertainty as to the future which almost reached hysteria, after four years of continuous decline, the American people rose, as they might have been expected to rise, demanding a new deal and a new administration. Prior experiments, and they were numerous, were quickly cast aside or absorbed in the new laboratory. Precedent was discarded, as it should have been, because conditions were so largely new, and a national patriotic fervor was aroused which disregarded states' rights, balanced power of the legislative, judicial and executive branches of the government, and the ordinary checkmates of our national constitution. Theories were poured into congressional test tubes, the heat of public confidence turned on, often augmented by a Bunsen Burner of pure circus ballyhoo, and action set in. We shall not concern ourselves in detail with those actions. The reactions, the social and political consequences, are more important now.

Experimentation, as such, is not to be condemned. In fact it is a much more common phenomenon than ordinarily supposed. Experimenting prevails throughout the business world, not only in the great scientific laboratories of the Bell Telephone, General Electric, General Motors and thousands of other companies in much the same way as you understand it on the campus, but also prevails in almost every major decision in business.

When our railroad undertook to extend its rails through the Panhandle of Oklahoma; when directors decide to establish and locate a new bank; when a merchant chooses a location, decides upon the lines of merchandise to be carried, the advertising media to be used, the kind of copy to be written and the price to be fixed on the goods offered for sale, all of those acts are in the nature of experiments. Judgment and experience are used to reduce the risk in business and to insure the outcome. Finally, the business man reserves the right to change his mind and his plans.

In government, when that government assumes control over business, either as to its detailed conduct or its relations to the social order, something of the same processes are to be expected—and allowed. It should be pointed out, however, that the agent for the government, unlike the business man, assumes none of the risks of private enterprise. He has nothing at stake but his political future. He is apt, therefore, to feel less need for judgment and experience and to take a longer risk with other people's capital or institutions.

The problem, then, which our Government has assumed, after business failed to cope with it for several years, may be stated briefly, as follows:

- Increase employment,
- Decrease over-production,
- Widen markets,



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When, at O.U., Tom was Mary's
beau?*

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a dream,*

*If you'd keep up thru the Sooner
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Patronize the hotels which
patronize you!

Salvage the investment and deposit of private funds and reduce risks incident thereto,

Revive or stimulate our durable goods industries,

Reestablish confidence so that the normal flow of business may be resumed,

And, at the same time, check those evils in our social order which permitted the development of the chaotic conditions now existing. A large order for any government!

In attempting to reach a solution of the depression problem, billions of dollars of other people's money have been appropriated; Government payrolls have grown faster than barnacles on a South Sea's ship; bureaucracy has spread rampant until the alphabet threatens exhaustion; regulation without direct responsibility becomes the order and the control of the day.

The new securities act, crop production and regulation acts, the regulation of stock and commodity markets, the regimentation of business under N.R.A. codes, plans for the establishment of old age pensions, sick insurance, retirement funds and the abolition of child labor, with tax measures yet to be offered, all assure radical changes in our social order.

A recent survey revealed nearly nineteen and one half million people on the Federal payroll, including some eleven million on direct or indirect relief rolls. Adding to that the large number receiving subsidies through the Agricultural Administration, T.V.A., P.W.A., H.O.F.C., and the like, we find that nearly thirty million of our one hundred twenty-five million people are being subsidized by our Federal Government.

Washington becomes the focal point of our every activity—business, social and political. Lacking direct financial interest, there develops an arrogance, a seeming dictatorship among the bureaucrats never before seen at the Capital.

This sudden spread of bureaucracy would not need to be viewed with alarm, were it not for certain peculiar characteristics of all bureaucratic forms of government. Set up for emergency relief measures, we might assume that, once the emergency is past, the bureaus would cease to function. History does not so indicate. Politicians do not readily surrender their power. We can reasonably be assured of its continued growth and its permanence, for bureaucracy, not sharing responsibility, has always sought and will continue to seek its self-preservation, its aggrandizement and, unfortunately, its convenience.

Ultimately, because of this lack of responsibility and tendency to develop more power, the stake of the politician becomes the Corporate State, with political selection of employes even for private enterprise and complete determination of profits.

Such a Corporate State is neither to be desired nor feared. Regimentation of private enterprise and of persons is too alien to our national character to permit such a development. Individual initiative, to now our greatest asset, remains essential to our society. There is recent evidence also that the American people are intolerant to restrictive measures.

Our present system of bureaucracy must be regarded as only a temporary policy. It cannot be permitted to protect inefficiency; to freeze our standards at present levels; to grant monopolies to those now in business, or to stifle the initiative of local governments by substituting a system of organized political begging. Nor can it hope to restore the capital or durable goods industries so long as the Government remains in competition with private enterprise—the Government operating tax free—with money secured at low interest rates and with utter disregard for profits and for costs.

American society will not long tolerate any system, no matter what its effect may be on commerce, finance, employment, and the like, if that system adversely affects human character in society with its subvention, bureaucracy and centralization. Already there is growing evidence of controlled votes, of administrative control over legislation, of a centralization of government at Washington with its tentacles spread over States and localities, producing a carpet bag local government closely resembling that in the South after the Civil War.

In time our southern states freed themselves from the carpet baggers. Ultimately it may be necessary for the 48 states, when the emergency of the present depression is over, to assert themselves for a reestablishment of government equilibrium, and for the development of local and state governments in which the responsibilities of the politician can be brought under closer control by the electorate.

If our ideal is to be a form of government under which there can be an individualism functioning for social benefit and subject to checks to prevent social injustice; an American society in which man's greed ceases to be the dominating motive, then national centralization, autocratic bureaucracy and carpet bag local government must be modified. Then we can have a truer democracy than we have had before.

Years of economic and industrial research prove to me only the fallacy of prediction. I am too timid to say to you that this depression is nearing the end. There is, however, reason for much optimism.

Industrial operations and employment, sales volume, carloadings, steel and electric output, bank debits and other standard trade barometers show increases by

more than the usual seasonal percentages. Such a showing—continuing for several consecutive months generates optimism. Hesitation resulting from uncertainty continues to retard business activity. Little has yet been done to stimulate the durable goods industries.

Corporate statistics of earnings, however, show marked improvement for the year thus far. Yet pessimism still exists in the money and securities markets. Bureaucracy, under the titles of the securities act, stock exchange regulation act, deposit insurance act, and various inflation acts, is largely responsible for that pessimism.

Liquidation has run its course. Industrial surplus stocks have been exhausted. Those in agriculture soon will be if nature, with its drought, dust and bugs continues to serve the A.A.A. Business failures have almost ceased.

With a shortage of nearly two million homes; with slums to be eradicated; farm to market highways to be built; rolling stock of railroads to be rehabilitated; millions of families not yet provided with what you and I consider ordinary necessities; the average automobile well beyond the age planned for its existence; factory and commercial buildings and residences in need of modernization; new devices for reducing the drudgery of housework not yet exploited; new inventions awaiting new industries; natural resources unexplored; power sites unharnessed; standards of living below our standards; with these and many other opportunities and with banks choked with money, there can be no doubt about the final ending of the depression.

The older generation, of which I am a part, has bequeathed to you upon this day of your graduation, a social order which has been unable to function without wide variation in its prosperity and its poverty, an order which, however, in spite of its shortcomings, has developed the greatest nation and the richest people in the world.

Take your heritage, work to reestablish the functions, initiative and the power of your state and local governments, to restore to the individual those rights which do not conflict with the rights of society, and you will have established a real freedom of man and a standard of living worth all that this depression has cost. You will then have a social order worthy of the great experiment.

▲ ▲ ▲

Davis, Upsher Are Champs

Charlie Davis and Albert Upsher, University students, won the Missouri Valley doubles championship in June at St. Louis, Missouri.

The pair of Sooners beat Wray Brown and Karl Hodges, veteran Missourians, 6-3, 4-6, 4-6, 6-4, 8-6, in a hectic championship flight. Both pairs had match point within their reach several times, but the Oklahomans broke through Brown's service to clinch the title.

Sooner roll call

Marriages

PIPER-FINLEY: Miss Jane Piper, '29fa, and Cyrus Leland Finley, '23ex, June 3 in Enid. Kappa Alpha Theta-Alpha Tau Omega. Home, Arlington Arms Apartments, Tulsa.

LESTER-MAPEL: Miss Virginia Lester, '33as, and Eugene Ballew Mapel, '31ex, May 27. Kappa Kappa Gamma. Home, Oklahoma City.

LEFLORE-MEANS: Miss Martha LeFlore, '33ed, and Louis Ryan Means, Jr., June 2. Delta Delta Delta. Home, 1000 Northwest Hill, Oklahoma City.

EDWARDS-HUNT: Miss Lillian Hamilton Edwards, '31ex, and William Shelton Hunt, May 12 in Los Angeles, California. Alpha Chi Omega. Home, Glendale, California.

FLYNT-CROFT: Miss Pauline Flynt, '30fa, and Frederic Croft, April 12 in Oklahoma City. Home, Durant.

EDWARDS-PROKESH: Miss Neva Lavonne Edwards, '32ex, and Hugh E. Prokesh, '31ex, May 26 in Newton, Kansas. Home, Wilson.

LAUGHLIN-CALDWELL: Miss Christine Laughlin, '36as, and John Clark Caldwell, '35as, May 27 in Guthrie. Home, 135 Page, Norman.

SPEARS-MACDONALD: Miss Beulah Helen Spears, '33as, and Robert G. MacDonald, Jr., '33as, June 6 in Norman. Phi Mu-Lambda Chi Alpha. Home, Oklahoma City.

Births

Mrs. Pauline Gray Robinson, '29as, and Mr. Robinson, a daughter, Janice Lyn, December 23, 1933. Home, Lawton.

Mrs. Frances Lee McDonald, '31as, and Angus McDonald, '33as, '34M.A., a son, James Angus, June 11. Home, 412 Park Drive, Norman.

Year by Year

Paul M. Peters, '34eng, has been ordered to active duty as Second Lieutenant in CCC Company 895, in Oklahoma City.

Helen Van Vacter, '29as, graduated from the New York School of Social Work in 1931. Since then she has worked with the New York State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration and has travel with the Mobile Clinic on a nutrition survey conducted by the New York State Health Department. On June 1, 1934, she accepted a position with the Health Department of the State of New Mexico and is now the County Executive for the Bureau of Child Welfare, State Capitol, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Peggy Maguire, '31as, is working in the office of the National Editorial association, Chicago, Illinois. She is employed by Harry B. Rutledge, executive secretary of the association and former member of the University faculty. Miss Maguire, who was a Letzeiser medal winner during her final year in school, recently visited in Oklahoma.

Phil C. Kidd, '28law, who is practicing law in New York City, was in Oklahoma recently. He was one of the outstanding student members of Kappa Epsilon, local fraternity, when it petitioned and was granted a Phi Kappa Sigma charter.

Ralph Brand, '33as, who has been teaching school at Paoli for the past year, will teach at Wewoka next fall. He was enrolled for summer work at the University and was president of the Cleveland county club. Brand was a letterman for two years on Sooner baseball teams.

Dr. M. M. Wickham, '20M.A., '26M.D., Norman physician, was elected secretary-treasurer of the Oklahoma State Dermatological association recently. The meeting was held in Tulsa.

Roland Horton, '21eng, is consulting engineer for municipal projects in St. Louis, Missouri. He has been working recently on water systems, sewers, streets and survey projects.

Smith Watkins, '32ed, has accepted a position as director of athletics at Anadarko high school.

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