



Clarence Streit, author of "Union Now," headlines International Relations Institute Program

## Campus Review

THE sessions of the Third Annual Oklahoma Institute of International Relations, held on the University campus from June 9 to 15, featured discussions on the new status of the United States as a world power, on the problems of hemisphere defense, and of the moral responsibility of the United States to preserve the democratic tradition in the world.

Throughout the conference, though not often assuming the form of verbal formula, the speakers, seminar leaders, and roundtable participants presumed that the United States, by materials and military strength could right the imbalance that apparently exists in Europe between the democratic and totalitarian powers.

On the other hand, there was some expressed sentiment in favor of the creation of huge military power in this country for the defense of continental United States. This implied the construction of a two-ocean navy, the training of millions of soldiers, and the immediate manufacture of airplanes and tanks in large quantity.

The middle ground found expression in the naval and military preparation sufficient to defend the western hemisphere. Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, Latin-American expert of the University of Pennsylvania, led the discussion on the integration of the military and industrial strength of this hemisphere into an impregnable defense force. To achieve this end, the speakers declared that the United States would have to compromise the political difficulties that already exist and would, in short order, have to terminate the worst practices of imperialism. In other words, to secure co-operation among the twenty-one Latin-American states the United States would have to evince an attitude of sincerity. And though pointing out

that these states had in recent years, and especially in recent months, come unreservedly into the political and economic orbits of the United States, the latter might not, without great expense, expect to protect "peoples who did not want protection." He also pointed out, as did Dr. Ronald Shuman, that this hemisphere was self-sufficient in the matter of raw materials and could, therefore, if it kept the system of communication open, fight the rest of the world successfully.

The moral duty of the United States to preserve the democratic system was the subject of several addresses. Both John W. Wheeler-Bennett, British citizen and professor at the University of Virginia, and Royden J. Dangerfield, of the University faculty, emphasized this responsibility.

"After centuries as leader of the van," remarked Wheeler-Bennett, "Great Britain bequeaths to the United States the banner of democracy with the assurance that the latter shall not fail in that high purpose." And Dr. A. B. Adams, of the University faculty, emphasized the fact that the present struggle in France was

"our war" and that we, as the defenders of the democratic way of life, ought to give to France and Britain all the materials that they required in their struggle with totalitarianism.

The problem of the Pacific area was discussed by William C. Johnstone, of George Washington University. The problem there, said Johnstone, is to give Japan an opportunity of saving its "face" in its failure in China. The military adventure in China has been going badly for Japan for the past year and Japanese, themselves, are now realizing in large numbers that China cannot be conquered by the Japanese at this juncture. The United States ought, therefore, to propose the creation of an economic bloc in the Pacific which would ensure the Japanese against economic discrimination. Such would, he continued, produce greater security against Japanese aggression in the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, Australia, and New Zealand. If the *rapprochement* is not achieved, the United States may be forced to defend these territories against the military might of a desperate Japan.

In one of the most thought-provoking sessions of the institute, Clarence Streit, author of *Union Now*, explained the more important features of his plan for the federal organization of the democratic states of the world. We would, he said, be merely applying the principles of our own national organization to a larger portion of the earth.

Under such a scheme only those people who had successfully operated democratic systems would federate. The result would be the creation of a great Union army, navy, and customs union, which state would be too powerful for any combination of powers to attack. States not included in the original organization would be admitted whenever they proved, by positive action, their ability to function as democracies.

The alternative to such union, he said, insofar as the United States is concerned, would be the spectre of increasing military and naval costs, a decline of the standard of living, and the inevitable burdens which such a program would place upon the existing economic order.

—CORTEZ A. M. EWING.

### CAMPUS CALENDAR

- July 1 to 11—Band Directors' and Drum Majors' Short Course, ending with massed band concert.
- July 9, 10—Visual Education Short Course.
- July 11, 12—Radio Short Course, Station WNAD.
- July 15 to 18—Music Directors' Short Course, ending with a cappella choir program.
- July 28—Baccalaureate Services, 8 p. m.
- July 29, 30—Final Examinations for Summer Session.
- July 30—Commencement Exercises, 8 p. m.

### Court Decision

The quarterly-estimate law passed by the last State Legislature, seeking to give the governor power to reduce the budgets of state departments and institutions below the legislative appropriations, was declared unconstitutional last month by the State Supreme Court.

The court held that the delegation of such power to the governor was illegal.

During the last year Governor Leon C. Phillips, '16law, had reduced the faculty budgets of state educational institutions about ten per cent for each quarter. The

University was able, by severe economies and by use of miscellaneous revenue such as out-of-state fees, to avoid cutting faculty salaries.

The Supreme Court said in its opinion, "We find nothing in our constitution which indicates that the framers thereof contemplated that the governor might be granted a continuing veto power."

"The prerogative of making appropriations lies with the Legislature, and upon it lies the responsibility to make the revenues meet the appropriations," the opinion continued.

"Neither the administrative officers charged with the receipt and distributement of the revenues nor the courts can annul valid appropriations made. Since power of the governor to veto items in an appropriation bill is limited by the constitution, any attempt on the part of the Legislature to enlarge the exercise of that power and to change the specified mode or manner of its exercise would contravene the constitutional provision fixing the limit of such power."

Governor Phillips indicated that during the next year he will rely upon co-operation of institution and department heads and governing boards to continue spending less than the amounts appropriated by the Legislature.

### Enrolment

Enrolment in the University Summer Session fell slightly below expectations. A report June 17 from the office of George E. Wadsack, registrar, showed 2,202 students on the campus, compared to 2,568 enrolled for the 1939 Summer Session.

Although enrolment figures from the School of Nursing in Oklahoma City were expected to add approximately one hundred students, the final total will still be lower than that of last year.

Figures compiled June 17, by schools and colleges are:

Graduate School .....	1,158
College of Arts and Sciences .....	407
College of Business Administration .....	133
College of Education .....	222
College of Engineering .....	165
College of Fine Arts .....	98
School of Pharmacy .....	16
General Freshmen .....	5
Total .....	2,202

### Toads

State newspapers proclaimed, in late May, that the state auditors office had turned down an \$86.32 travel claim of an O. U. faculty member, on the grounds "That's too much money for studying toads."

Though an elected state official perhaps cannot be blamed for seizing upon an apparently good opportunity to exercise economy in a way that is likely to do the most good, fairness requires that the purposes of this particular study be explained.

The research being conducted by this particular faculty member involves exam-

ining the stomach contents of toads from various parts of the state in order to determine the kind of insects consumed and therefore arrive at some fairly definite conclusion as to their economic value to farmers and gardeners.

Research in other states has shown the toad to have few superiors as an insect destroyer. An expert in New York State found that 88 per cent of a toad's food consists of insects, and that one toad would consume 10,000 insects in three months—most of them such pests as cut-worms, army worms, gypsy moth, caterpillars and tent caterpillars, which cause serious crop damage. This authority estimated that each toad has an economic value of \$5 to \$20.

Similar research in Oklahoma—if it can be completed—will show what particular insects are eaten by toads in this state, and therefore indicate their economic value to farmers and gardeners for protection of certain crops.

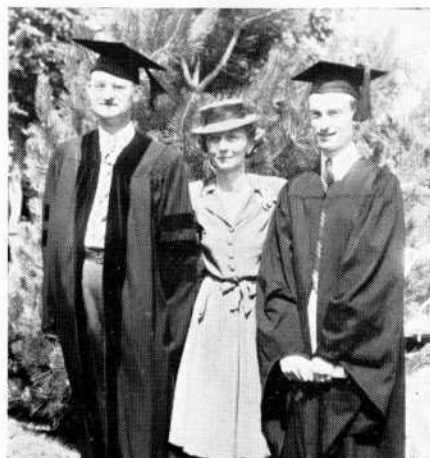
### National Convention

The 1941 convention of the National University Extension Association, an organization with representatives from thirty-five states, will hold its 1941 convention in Oklahoma City with several sessions scheduled in Norman.

The national association in its 1940 convention at Ann Arbor, Michigan, not only accepted the University of Oklahoma's invitation for the convention to be held in the Sooner state, but also elected Dr. J. W. Scroggs, 87-year-old founder of the O. U. Extension Division, as honorary president of the association.

Dr. Scroggs founded the extension division in 1913 with a special \$10,000 appropriation from the state legislature. Before his retirement as director in 1927, the University's statewide services had been greatly expanded.

Herbert H. Scott, present director of



*O. U. Family Group. Eugene P. Ledbetter, '14law, member of the University Board of Regents, and Mrs. Ledbetter (Helen Beattie, '14ex), visit the campus to see the graduation of their son Eugene Paul Ledbetter*



*New president of the O. U. Mothers Association, Mrs. E. C. Lambert of Okmulgee, has been working actively to help furnish Rochdale Hall, new co-operative house for women students*

the Extension Division, and Boyd Gunning, assistant director, attended the Ann Arbor meeting and successfully presented the invitation for the N. U. E. A. to meet in Oklahoma.

### Research Fellowship

Establishment of a \$1,000 annual research fellowship by Erle Halliburton, president of the Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Company, Duncan, has been announced by Dr. Homer L. Dodge, dean of the Graduate School.

The fellowship, to be known as the Halliburton Industrial Research Fellowship, will be financed through an annual gift of \$1,000, of which \$750 will constitute the stipend and \$250 will be for special equipment and supplies. The fellowship will be administered by the dean of the Graduate School in co-operation with the donor and Hayden Roberts, director of research for the Halliburton company.

In a letter to Dr. W. B. Bizzell, president of the University, Mr. Halliburton expressed his "appreciation of the attitude of the University toward research both pure and industrial and the splendid co-operation already received from the department of physics."

The first project will be the spectrum analysis of oil well brines and similar solutions, under the direction of Dr. J. Rud Nielsen, professor of theoretical physics. R. C. Reynolds, research chemist of the Halliburton Company, will spend a part of his time in Norman to collaborate in the research.

Ten years ago Dr. Nielsen began a

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# Oklahoma Books and Writers

THE ORDEAL OF BRIDGET ELIA: A Chronicle of the Lambs, by Ernest C. Ross. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1940. \$2.50.

THE strange story of the sister of Charles Lamb, a woman who wrote brilliantly though subject to recurrent insanity for more than fifty years, is told in this new book from the University Press.

Mary Lamb, who was called "Bridget" by her brother in some of his intimate essays, is shown by this book to be not just a useful collaborator with her famous brother, but a competent writer herself.

It was a peculiar sort of life of "double singleness" led by the moody Charles Lamb and his mentally unstable sister, but their lives touched intimately many of the literary figures of the great romantic movement in English literature, and Mr. Ross's book deals with a subject well worth presenting.

Mr. Ross, who is professor of English at the University of Oklahoma, has been a student of the Lambs for many years, and has worked on the life of Mary Lamb for the last ten. During the winter of 1931-32 he visited the haunts of the Lambs in London and its environs, and during 1937-38 he returned to London to investigate the last years of Mary Lamb and to write this book.

Although all biographers of Charles Lamb have necessarily included much material about Mary Lamb, Mr. Ross's book is the first to tell her story fully.

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*Cultural Relations With Latin America*, by W. B. Bizzell, University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1940.

This booklet is a report by the president of the University on a conference held in Washington, D. C., in November, 1939, on Cultural Relations Between the Republics of the Western Hemisphere.

Some of the thoughts presented are particularly timely in view of possible effects of the European war on the United States' relations with Latin America.

Dr. Bizzell emphasizes the idea, developed at the Washington conference, that better cultural relationships with the countries of Latin America should be sought ahead of better trade relations.

"In view of what is happening in Europe," Dr. Bizzell comments, "we should realize that we must get much closer to South America and keep up the very best possible relations. The commercial relations will follow the development of the cultural, and the way will be much easier."

"There is certain to be a great increase in intercommunication between North,

South, and Central America in the immediate future," he adds. "I sincerely hope that our institutions in Oklahoma may be fully cognizant of what all this implies for all of us."

## Sooner Writers

*The Oklahoma Annotations to the Restatement of the Law of Agency*, by Dr. Maurice H. Merrill, '19, '22law, professor of law in the University, has been published by the American Law Institute, St. Paul, Minnesota. The American Law Institute is a nonprofit organization composed of leading scholars among the judges, practicing lawyers and law teachers of America, which for nearly twenty years has been engaged in the task of restating the leading principles of the common law in the United States. Dr. Merrill previously had prepared the Nebraska Annotations to the same subject, and is the first man to prepare annotations to the same subject in two states. He also assisted in the preparation of the Nebraska Annotations to the subject of contracts. A revised and enlarged second edition of Dr. Merrill's *Covenants Implied in Oil and Gas Leases* has been published by the Thomas Law Book Company, St. Louis, Missouri.

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## Campus Review

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fundamental research dealing with the structure and vibration of molecules. For this work he has gradually developed what is probably the best equipment in the country. Little did he dream that it might have an application in the oil field of Oklahoma. It is not strange, however, that when Mr. McReynolds came to Norman to see if spectroscopic equipment were available, he found his way to Dr. Nielsen.

Spectrum analysis is the fastest and most sensitive method of detecting and measuring amounts of chemical elements as small as one ten-millionth of an ounce. Mr. McReynolds, from previous experience in California, had become convinced of the value of this type of analysis to the oil industry. Oil well brines and similar solutions were chosen for analysis because they are characteristic of the different strata and thus give a clue to underground structure.

The work will be done with two spectrographs built a few years ago by Dr. Nielsen and N. E. Ward, research fellow in physics, and with a micro-photometer built by Dr. F. W. Crawford, former instructor in physics and now research physicist with the Phillips Petroleum Company.

## Writing Magazine Fiction



A new book by  
*Walter S. Campbell*  
(Stanley Vestal)

This new volume on writing technique by the director of creative writing courses at the University of Oklahoma, and published by Doubleday, Doran and Company, sums up the knowledge and experience of one of the nation's most successful instructors in this field.

The book is a comprehensive, well rounded explanation of the technique for writing and marketing short fiction for magazines. It supplements Mr. Campbell's book, *Professional Writing*, which was a more general approach to the whole subject of writing for publication, and which won wide acclaim from critics.

Mr. Campbell writes from the double viewpoint of successful author in his own right, and a successful teacher of writing technique, so the methods he suggests are thoroughly practical instead of theoretical.

**\$2.50**

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