

The University

EDUCATION of returning servicemen is an obligation on the part of both the federal government and universities and colleges, Dr. George L. Cross, acting president of the University, stated.

Obligation of the federal government, President Cross continued, arises from the following factors: (1) That the federal services have interrupted the normal education of millions of young men; (2) That the education of youth is necessary for the survival of democratic government; (3) That after the war the economic situation may not enable us to absorb these men into industry as fast as they are discharged and a period in college is preferable, for those who can make use of it, to even government-made work; (4) That the government cannot permit a large group of disappointed ex-service men to be put "on their own" under conditions that will involve possible disappointment and disillusionment, when and if ex-service men do not find ready employment open to them, or re-employment available in their former jobs.

Because of an enormous increase in technical applications of science to industrial processes, returning servicemen will require some technical training in order to adjust them to postwar industry even though they do not desire a general education, he stated.

"Colleges and universities will find in this postwar education one of the greatest opportunities for service ever offered them," he declared.

Considerable adjustment must come on the part of educational institutions because there will be a great difference between the capacity for adjustment of ex-service men and the normal crop of youth who will go into colleges direct from preparatory schools after the war, he believes.

He pointed out that ex-service men will require refresher courses in many instances because many of them will have developed non-academic capacities which must be availed of in their future training; they will find habits of study more difficult after the break in school attendance. Many of them will feel that because of the time lost from school they should have accelerated courses even though they wish a general education. President Cross believes that many of the older men will want training that will fit them for jobs at the earliest possible moment.



EDUCATION BY AIR
E. E. Dale, '11ba, O.U. history professor, lectures in Oklahoma history over WNAD to students scattered in classrooms over the state.

The postwar program, he stated, will not require separately organized schools or departments within the institutions but it will require a variety of modified courses to fit the needs of various groups. It will require more experienced counseling by counselors who know education, whose experience has been equivalent to that of servicemen and who can appreciate the effect of war experiences upon the servicemen, he stated.

Even though the government furnishes the means of an education it should "leave the academic adjustments to the states and individual institutions," President Cross declared. Under no conditions should the "federal government consider this a duty or an excuse to go into educational fields by supervising the details of the program," he concluded.

The Regents

Three new positions on the University administrative staff were created by the Board of Regents at a meeting in Oklahoma City April 12. The Regents plan to appoint an administrative assistant, a financial assistant and a public relations adviser to work with the University president.

The Board also announced the appointment of Robert V. Peterson, Wewoka newspaper publisher, as a special member of the School of Journalism staff, to direct student publications. The appointment is for one year, starting June 1. Mr. Peterson, who holds degrees from Iowa State College and Oklahoma A. and M. College, formerly was with the publications division at Oklahoma A. and M. College.

Annual budgets of the School of Medicine and the University Hospital were approved by the Board at the meeting. Emil Kraettli, University secretary, said that the regular University budget will be submitted to the Board at the May meeting.

Other business included voting to return to the plan of two 18-week semesters and two summer terms at the beginning of the fall semester, and the approval of a revised plan for the University College, which will be presented to the Board of Regents for Higher Education.

Leaves of absence were granted to the following:

John N. Cooper, assistant professor of physics, to do war research in Berkeley, California; Dr. Dudley Williams, assistant professor of physics, to do war research work in Santa Fe, New Mexico; Dr. Stuart Tompkins, professor of history, to complete his study of the history of Alaska, and Kathlyn Krammes, director of the School of Nursing and superintendent of nurses, to work on her master's degree. Clara Wolfe, of the School of Nursing staff, will succeed Miss Krammes while she is on leave.

The following resignations were accepted:

Elizabeth Hall, instructor in bacteriology at the School of Medicine in Oklahoma City, who plans to complete work on a doctor of philosophy degree.

O. Boyd Houchin, instructor in pharmacology, who has accepted a position as assistant professor of biological chemistry at Loyola University School of Medicine.

The following appointments were approved:

Alda Mae Johnson, transmitter technician at radio station WNAD.

Opal Belle Wilson, '24ba, '31fa, assistant in the Correspondence Study department of the Extension Division.

J. Ted Hefley, '39ed, '40ma, Norman, director of the Lecture and Entertainment Bureau and editor of the Extension Division News, succeeding Charlotte Shepherd, '39ba, now secretary to the counselor of men.

Mrs. Elsie Turney, who has been in charge of various military houses and mess halls, was appointed supervisor of civilian housing beginning July 1.

Alumni Must Face Issues

Six major problems which will face O.U. alumni and alumni of other universities in the postwar world were outlined by Gov. Robert S. Kerr, '16, in a speech before a faculty group in March.

Speaking on the subject "The University of Tomorrow," Governor Kerr also told of the greater educational obligations of the university "to supply intellectual light, energy and leadership to this nation and the world."

The six problems which he called to the attention of alumni include the problems of discordant interests, alien doctrines, national indebtedness, government involvements, economic security and racial intolerance. "The attitude of citizens of the future to those six problems will preserve or destroy the way of life which we have cherished for three hundred years in America," he said.

In elaborating upon these points, the governor gave the following explanation of each problem:

First: these discordant interests are such as the acrimonious relations between capital and labor, and the pressure of specious blocks for favoritism in government.

Second: alien doctrines. Both Europe and Asia were pregnant with a thousand doctrines for the solution of our manifold economic and social ills even before the war broke upon us in 1941. Those doctrines will continue to seep across the oceans—they will raise their heads anew and seek to reassert for themselves a place in our polity when the war ends.

Third: national indebtedness. It has gone beyond any we have experienced in the history of the nation. Heavy taxes will continue when the war ends and the pressure of the tax burden can be lightened by accelerating the productive forces and doubling or trebling the annual national income. The pressure of taxes will mean discontent by the governed with the government.

Fourth: government involvements—both domestic and foreign. We now operate under a planned economy, and it remains to be determined whether it will be abandoned or continued. Externally we are more involved than in the history of the government, and the citizens of the future must decide to what extent those involvements shall continue, whether we shall assume the dominant leadership in foreign affairs, or whether we shall retire within our own shell between two oceans.

Fifth: economic security. Not only immediate security for returned veterans, but security for all in the long pull ahead. That plus the further question of whether that economic security is to be guaranteed by private or government enterprise or both.

Sixth: racial intolerance. The responsibility for tolerance lies with those who know the full life and who have the wider vision.

The governor stated that, in trying to solve these problems, university-trained men and women must be able "to detect truth from propaganda, demonstrate economic fallacies, expose even subtle jingoism and combat racial intolerance."

In the years that are to come, when friend or foe rises in our midst to preach discord and to set class against class, I would have the graduates of this institution, irrespective of the school or college from which they come, take to the mountain tops and warn the advocates in impressive tones against the perils of a breach which cannot be repaired.

When designing partisans attempt to stir popular discontent and passion, I would have the graduates of this University sound the alarm in the name of American brotherhood.

When an attempt is made to induce the Ameri-

can people to adopt doctrines alien to the democratic process, I would have the graduates of tomorrow inform the voters that although there is no inherent relationship between democracy and the capitalistic system, yet democracy has reached its fullest flower in nations where that system is best developed.

When the weak and the timid rise up in future years to declare that the national debt is a canker eating at the heart of national prosperity, I would have the informed graduates of O.U. stand up to declare the purpose for which the debt was incurred, inform the timid and the faint-hearted that per capita our national debt is the lowest of any nation, and recall the maxim that "logical consequences are the scarecrows of fools and the beacons of wise men."

When selfish interests seek undue economic security through governmental aid, I would have the men and women of O.U. exhort the people to a disinterested and patriotic love of the government for its own sake, because in its unperverted operation it secures to each citizen his just share of the prosperity it holds in store for all.

And when a design is apparent to lure the people from our traditional tolerance of all races and all creeds, I would have the university of the future, panoplied in unstained memories of the tolerance of earlier years, and joined by all the other universities and colleges of Oklahoma, cry out against the infliction of this treacherous and fatal wound. There must be tolerance, because if we once light the fire of intolerant fanaticism we cannot foresee what it will consume. Tolerance moreover, will ease the solution of many of our other ills. It is the one touchstone that has stood like a beacon to the down-trodden of all races in all climes, that has opened a pathway out of the quagmires of doubt, distrust and discontent.

The University and its faculty members, in the governor's opinion, are responsible for the education of men and women who will be able to face these problems squarely. It is therefore important that the teaching personnel at O.U. be of the highest quality, he said.

Now, if the war be of long duration, as it promises to be, it will mean that a larger percentage of able men will be drawn into specialized war activities and the available supply of competent teachers will be diminished. In short, in preserving the quality of instructional staff, the field from which to draw will be less. But it is important that the quality of the instructional staff be kept on a high level and that in making replacements or in the enlargement of faculty personnel we should not relax the qualifications because the demand exceeds the supply of qualified candidates. My point is that, in preserving continuity in the institution, the Regents, the President, and the Deans must preserve and insure the quality of the faculty personnel.

In truth, they should ever strive to improve the quality of our teaching personnel.

The governor charged the regents, the president and the deans with selecting faculty members for the University who (1) will ever try to improve the quality of the instruction; (2) have something more to offer the student than "an objective approach"; (3) have a knowledge of the world in general, of which their specialized fields are only infinitesimal parts; (4) have sound scholarship, keen intellect, fertile imagination and the discerning capacity to interpret the inescapable facts of history and to demonstrate their pertinency in the solution of problems of our social and economic order; (5) have first-hand information of the fields in which they instruct; (6) are scholars of high ideals.

The governor commended the University

and faculty members for their contributions to the war effort and expressed gratification that all schools and departments in the University have continued to function despite loss of students and teachers.

He predicted that the extensive training of servicemen in technical subjects vital to the war effort would lead to decreased enrollment in these fields of study after the war; that men and women who have had to postpone their educations in the liberal and fine arts and in the professions will come in larger numbers upon their discharge from the service.

The governor made particular mention of the need for more comprehensive teaching of the social sciences. "Social scientists must project their thinking into the future," he said. "It is no longer sufficient to study the past, approach the present and disregard the future. The University of Tomorrow must be definitely forward looking."

Institute Progresses

Contracts totaling approximately \$48,000 have been accepted by the University of Oklahoma Research Institute during the last three years, Dr. George L. Cross, acting director, stated in a report to institute officers and faculty members.

Proof that the institute is making progress despite the handicaps imposed by the war was given by Dr. Cross in announcing that contracts in the amount of \$11,690 have been accepted during the past year.

He pointed out that most of the work of the institute is still primarily in the fields of physics, chemistry, chemical engineering, plant sciences and geology.

The Job Ahead

Reorganization of the legislative branch of the government was among recommendations for the agenda of future democracy presented by Cortez A. M. Ewing, professor of government, in the annual Daniel lecture at the University.

"All over the world, the common man has revolted against the parliamentary bodies of liberal democracy," Dr. Ewing said. "The revolt is justified. The legislative branch has failed, and is still failing, to interpret the will of the body politic on great national questions."

Robert Luce, distinguished congressman from Massachusetts, observed that in all American history, the Congress had never stood lower in the public esteem, Dr. Ewing said. "When Senator Alben Barkley played his recent dramatic role in condemning the presidential insult against the integrity of the Congress, the common man felt no outrage. Most observers believe that the President was immeasurably strengthened by his clash with the congressional leadership," the government professor said.

Dr. Ewing cited two fundamental alterations Congress must make before it restores the public faith in its sincerity and its ability.

It must reduce substantially its interests in patronage, in jobs, in the entertainment of constituents on

tour in the seat of government. The selection of public employers is a technical personnel problem and should be handled by those properly equipped to perform that task. Too often our legislative races are no more than the public election of amateur personnel officers. Under such conditions, the real issues of the campaign are untouched and our future legislation is the product of guesswork by the individual constituencies' public patronage dispensers. These are scarcely legitimate intellectual dynamics for the framing of fundamental group standards.

The second change necessary for the resuscitation of the Congress to a position of public respect is that of increasing the sum of information among its membership. The usual answer that we voters should elect better congressmen is sheer rhetoric, and makes no more social sense than to exclaim that mothers should have more intelligent babies. The important fact is that, even though we may not send our best men to Congress, there are no citizens in the United States with sufficient information to vote intelligently upon all the questions that come before Congress. The problem, therefore, is to instruct members day by day upon the issues that emerge for decision.

Congressmen are now guided more by the partisan clichés, such as the traditional belief that it is politically unhealthy to increase taxes during election years, than by the basic factors in our political economy. The alteration must be essentially one of perspective. The executive has already developed techniques of securing adequate information, the main one of which is the employment of experts. When broad administrative policies are to be framed, a corps of experts meets around the table with the general administrative officers. As a result, our administrative law, secondary though it is to statute law, is much superior to the latter in regard to the national interest.

Inevitably, we have placed upon the shoulders of our lawmakers an almost impossible task. Let us blame no one for the evolution of our hair-trigger economic order. It is not peculiar to the United States. . . . As the board of overseers of this economic order, the Congress must possess adequate information about it and its contributions to the common weal. . . . For its own protection, and that of the entire country, Congress should employ its own experts, who would assist the committeemen in their public and private hearings upon bills.

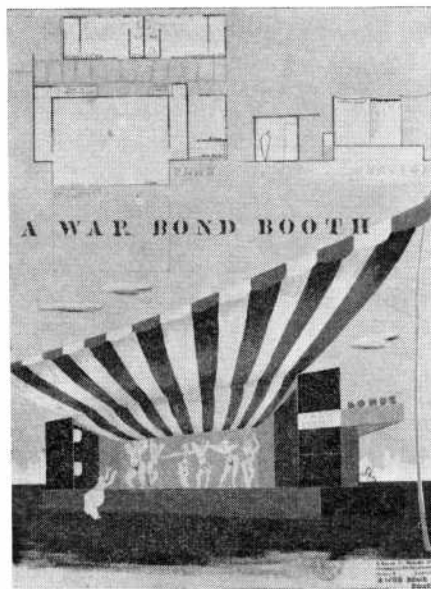
Other recommendations listed by Dr. Ewing for the agenda of future democracy include the revision and improvement of the public education system, the offering of opportunity in the economic order for all citizens to make their contributions, and improvement in the relations among different racial stocks of the whole people.

In regard to improving the educational system, Dr. Ewing made the following statements:

Withal our enviable record, there remain great segments of our people who receive only the barest smattering of training for life. Compensation for the anti-social acts of sheer ignorance alone constitutes a leading drain upon social wealth. Sometime we may learn that it is both cheaper and more humane to create educational institutions than to freeze our substance in prisons, hospitals, and venereal-disease eradication programs.

Dr. Ewing cited the rise of the Nazi movement in Germany, which was supported by the trained graduates who could not find places in German industry, as an example of what happens when citizens are denied the opportunity of contributing in the economic order.

They remained as a tinder box in the body politic and were among the most enthusiastic supporters of the Nazi program. It promised them the opportunity to implement their training. There is little danger of peasant peoples initiating fascist programs, but the educated sons of peasants will join almost any movement that offers the chance



O.U. TRAINEE WINS
This sketch by Leslie Brauer, V-12 trainee from Ohio stationed at O.U., won the highest possible award in a national contest for student architects.

of occupying a social position for which they have been educated.

In regard to race relations, Dr. Ewing pointed out the alarming amount of anti-semitism, anti-catholicism, anti-negroism and anti-alienism which exists even in wartime.

Despite the Good Neighbor Policy, citizens of the United States refuse to associate with the "Spiks" or "greasers" below the Rio Grande. Withal the care that one may exert in the choice of his parents, he may never be sure as to the purity of ancestral blood lines. Scientists have proved beyond doubt that there are no class distinctions between races. The racialism issue is essentially an evidence to the crisis of our time. If we can solve the economic and political problems that face us, if we can remove the necessity for huge military expenditure in the future, we shall be in position to expend our social energies upon our social problems and the racial antagonisms will largely disappear.

In his speech, entitled "Government and the Public Weal," Dr. Ewing traced the development of government from early days and gave the following summary of recent trends:

The revolution of our time consists in the attempt of the majority to put halter and bridle on the economic forces of the capitalist order. Future historians will probably date the origin of this revolution as somewhere near the beginning of the twentieth century. The exact date is of no importance, but the forces that demanded the alteration constitute the *Zeitgeist* of our time.

Dr. Ewing's address was one of the series of annual Daniel lectures established as provided for in the will of the late J. L. Daniel, Oklahoma City, in 1941. Trustees are to arrange for an annual lecture to be given at the University for 25 years. Income of the trust is to pay for the lecturer and finance the publication of 1,000 copies of the lecture, which are distributed free to Oklahoma colleges.

Debaters Win Again

The University debate team won first place honors for the second successive year

at the annual Missouri Valley forensic meet, held at the University of Kansas at Lawrence. Debaters on the winning team were Tom Finney, Idabel, and James Horgan, Oklahoma City.

Mr. Finney and Cecil Munn, Enid, another O.U. debater, tied for first place in the individual rating of debate speakers, and the former was also awarded first in the extemporaneous speaking contest.

Reactions to Novel Vary

"The Reception of *The Grapes of Wrath* in Oklahoma," a research article by M. S. Shockley, associate professor of English, is the lead article in the current issue of *American Literature*, scholarly quarterly published at Duke University.

Based chiefly on statements in the Oklahoma press shortly after Steinbeck's novel appeared, the article quotes former Governor Phillips, Rep. Lyle Boren, Oklahoma civic leaders and editorial writers in disagreement with the book's thesis. A newspaper interview with O. B. Duncan, head of the Department of Sociology at A. and M. College in Stillwater, in which he is quoted as saying, ". . . all the available data prove beyond doubt that the general impression given by Steinbeck's book is substantially reliable," is reprinted in part.

In his research on the subject, Dr. Shockley states that he found two main bodies of opinion on *The Grapes of Wrath* in Oklahoma, "one, that this is an honest, sympathetic, and artistically powerful presentation of economic, social and human problems; the other, the great majority, that this is a vile, filthy book, an outsider's malicious attempt to smear the state of Oklahoma with outrageous lies. The latter opinion, I may add, is frequently accompanied by the remark: 'I haven't read a word of it, but I know it's all a dirty lie.'"

His article further states: "One consistent theme in the writings of Oklahomans who attacked *The Grapes of Wrath* was that this book represents us unfairly; it will give us a lot of unfavorable publicity, and confirm the low opinion of us that seems to prevail outside the state. Rarely did someone say, 'We should do something about these conditions; we should do something to help those people.' Generally they said, 'We should deny it vigorously.'"

Gimeno Award

The Patricio Gimeno memorial award has been established at the University by Harold Gimeno in honor of his father, the late Patricio Gimeno, Spanish professor at the University.

The award of \$50 will be presented to the student, who must be at least a second-semester junior, having the highest scholastic record in Spanish. During the war, the prize will be in the form of a \$50 war bond plus \$12.50 in cash.

War Publications Wanted

The University Library is anxious to secure for permanent preservation printed

and manuscript materials relating to the present war.

Especially desired are military broadsides, service newspapers published overseas, propaganda leaflets dropped from airplanes and other similar documents. Letters and diaries of soldiers and sailors are also wanted, whenever the recipients or writers are through with them.

Persons having such materials are requested not to throw them away, but send them to the Librarian, University of Oklahoma, Norman.

Aids War Industries

Activities of the Oklahoma Geological Survey during 1943 centered on problems relating to minerals for war and ground-water supplies for military establishments and war industries.

Mineral investigations conducted by the survey during the year included manganese, zinc, "high" alumina, clays, coking coal, fluxing stone for blast furnaces and high-calcium limestone for chemical industries.

Ground-water problems handled by the survey involved water supplies for one of the state's training camps, one of the largest war industries, a large prospective industry, and numerous communities, including Norman and Altus, that suffered the combined effects of the drouth and increased population resulting from local war activities.

Function of the survey, which is directed by Robert H. Dott, is to study and map the rock formations of the state and the minerals and water they contain, and to determine their quantity, chemical and physical properties, and possible commercial utilization. It also acts as consultant to mineral operators on technical problems.

Fund Almost Doubled

A grant of \$73,000 has been added to the original \$76,000 which forms the Will Rogers Memorial Scholarship fund available at the University to help physically disabled students pay for their education.

This gift, from the Will Rogers Memorial Commission in Washington, D. C., almost doubles the principal and raises the annual interest, which is used by the students, from \$3,000 to \$6,000.

Since the fund was first made available in 1940, approximately 100 students have qualified for aid. At the present time eight students are attending the University through its assistance. Plans are being made to expand the scholarship program to aid students who, though not personally handicapped, intend to teach or work with those who are after they graduate.

Woods Re-elected

Mort Woods, '11, Ardmore, and Earle S. Porter, '11ba, 12ma, Tulsa, were re-elected president and vice president, respectively, of the University Research Institute for the coming year at its third annual meeting last month.

E. K. Gaylord, Oklahoma City publisher, was named to the executive committee. Other members of the committee are Erle Halliburton, Duncan; Dr. W. B. Bizzell, president emeritus of the University; Dr. J. Rud Nielsen, professor of theoretical physics, and Mr. Woods.

Summer School

Dates for the 1944 summer session have been announced by M. L. Wardell, director. Registration for the first term will be held June 12 and 13, with classwork beginning June 14. Commencement for those who complete work for degrees will be held August 8. Registration for the second term will be held August 9. This term will close September 1.

Earl Bartholomew, '21ba, '22eng, '23 m.eng, director of engineering research for the Ethyl Corporation, Detroit, was named alumni counselor of the institute.

Named as industrial counselors were the following: David E. Fields, '25eng, '38eng, vice president and supervisor of research for the Tulsa Boiler and Machinery Company; William R. Wolfe, '26eng, '38eng, Muskogee, and Dr. Norman Wright, '29ms, director of the spectroscopy laboratory of the Dow Chemical Company.

Eight Alumni Honored

Thirty-five persons, including eight alumni, were elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa honorary scholastic fraternity this spring. Especially honored were the following, chosen in their junior year: Fannie Whitlow, Jean A. Porter, and Gail Riley, all of Oklahoma City; Virginia Stout, Muskogee; Mabel Marie Morgan, Healdton, and Joe Ann Godown, Tulsa.

Seniors named were as follows: William E. Price, Mary Ann Raleigh, Marguerite Samis, Webster Sawyer, Dorothy Steele, Betty Jane Swanson, Betty Gene Tway, and Carl Thuringer, all of Oklahoma City; Garth A. Abbott, Delaware; Wade Blocker, Idabel; Gertrude Burchard, Henryetta; Robert Dillman, Ponca City; Patty Ellis Floyd, Duncan; Elizabeth Fortson, Tecumseh; Irene Haskett and Lucille McAnally, both of Norman; Marian Johnson, Boise City; Joye Murphy, Foss; Maudine Prunty, Blackwell; Betty Wheeler, Tulsa, and Keith W. Wright, Ardmore.

Five alumni, graduates of the class of '34, were elected, following the custom of naming to membership each spring members of the class which left the University ten years before. They were: Lt. Arnold Court, '34ba, Norman, meteorologist with the Air Force; Gaston K. Litton, '34lib.sci, '40ma, Chickasha, member of the staff of the national archives of the Department of Interior; Lt. John L. Fortson, '34ba, national public relations director of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America on leave for Naval duty; Margaret Kaaiser, '34bs, '36ms, professor at Cedar Crest Col-

lege, Allentown, Pennsylvania, and Dr. Guy H. Williams, '34med, one of the founders of the Cleveland County Health Department, now in Mobile, Alabama.

Three alumni who attended the University more than ten years ago were elected to the fraternity, Mrs. Walter Ferguson (Lucia Loomis, '07), Tulsa columnist; Dr. Cecil G. Lalicker, '30geol, '32ms, professor of geology, and Dr. Dora McFarland, '21 ma, associate professor of mathematics.

More Psychology Training

The article in last month's *Sooner Magazine* on the survey conducted by the Alumni Office among former students now in the service as to postwar University planning prompted thoughtful comment from Omar R. Lyon, '20bs, '23ba, assistant superintendent of the Prudential Insurance Company at Alton, Illinois. Mr. Lyon's letter to the Alumni Office read in part as follows:

"I was surprised to note that no mention was made in any answer or comment . . . of the importance of social conduct, or let us call it applied psychology. . . . My observation has been that the biggest single need in all college curricula is a required course in psychology which would embrace applied psychology, social contacts and graces, salesmanship, development of personality, public speaking.

"I have observed in too many cases that after a person has graduated he is left floundering and handicapped by the lack of that which is so essential to an educated person—the fact that he can get along with his fellow man."

Famous Botanist at O. U.

Dr. Aven Nelson, eminent botanist and president emeritus of the University of Wyoming, has come to the University to continue his research and to write his memoirs.

Dr. Nelson was accompanied by his wife, also a well-known botanist, who will serve as classification assistant in the Bebb Herbarium in the department of plant sciences during their stay in Norman.

Writing the history of the University of Wyoming will occupy most of Dr. Nelson's time while he is at the University. He has been a member of its faculty since its establishment in 1887.

Book Rights Sold

The eighth printing has been completed by the University of Oklahoma Press of Edward Faulkner's book on better farming methods, *Plowman's Folly*.

Because of the paper shortage, printing rights to the book have been sold to Grosset and Dunlap, New York publishers, for the remainder of the year. *Plowman's Folly* has received nation-wide attention for the innovations in farming which the author proposes as soil-saving measures.