



The  
Willamette  
University  
Alumnus ]

April 1930

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## Willamette University Bulletin

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# Willamette University Alumnus

*"That We May All Be Acquainted"*

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## The New Catalogue

The new catalogue is out and if its advent is of less importance than that of a Model A, yet this catalogue of the eighty-seventh year of the University is of more than ordinary interest, for it presents changes that are more radical than those of any year of the past decade.

In general form it follows the pattern of recent years. The cover color is tan instead of gray and greater variation of type gives the page a bit different aspect. The content order is the familiar one. It is in the new requirements for admission and for graduation and in provision for departmental honors that the reader will find the greatest change.

The new plan for evaluating high school credit agreed upon by the universities and colleges of the state and announced last year has met with general favor both in the eyes of high school principals and superintendents and in the registrars' offices. This is the plan approved by both the North Central and Pacific Northwest Association of High Schools and Colleges. It is probable that in another year or two it will be the usual if not the only plan of entrance.

By its provisions the graduates of accepted high schools must offer for entrance two majors and three minors. A major is three years of work and a minor two years in a single field. Of these a major must be in English and two minors at least must be in academic subjects.

One familiar with such matters will see at once that the plan makes possible entrance to the University without any foreign language or mathematics or science or history. This is, any two of these subjects may be omitted, not all of them. If there is a loss in such omission, there is a compensating gain in the continuity of work necessary to secure a major or minor.

This plan of entrance is reviewed because it is still new and not generally understood and because it is closely related to the new requirements for graduation.

For graduates of the past decade the most obvious change in graduation requirements is the omission for new students of the old group system, a device used to secure distribution of work. It is gone. Instead is made a further distinction between the upper and lower divisions of the university. In the lower division general courses predominate. They afford a valuable basis for educational guidance, an aid in choosing the field which is to be the major interest in the upper division years.

The specific requirements of the first years are determined in part by the student's high school program. If he enters without mathematics, he will be required to complete a new unified and condensed year course in the University. If he had no general course in European history he will be required to take such a course after entrance. If he had no foreign language, it must be made a part of his university program. Each student must complete three year-courses in science. Two of these may be completed in high school; one must be in college. At least one of the three must be in biological science, one in either physics or chemistry. Each student must complete a year course in Economics, Political Science, Philosophy or Sociology.

In the upper division years the major subject is the center; with reference to it the student's program is planned. It culminates in the comprehensive oral examination of the senior year and may lead to departmental honors at graduation.

Related departments of instruction are grouped together for administrative purposes. By this means it is thought that duplication or omission in the several fields may be avoided and the students get a better balanced understanding of his subjects. Faculty members also may profit by a better understanding of the work of their colleagues.

Honors for excellence throughout the course will be continued as in the past. In addition departmental honors will be awarded on the basis of high attainment as shown by a final public examination.

General honors will be awarded on the basis of general excellence in scholarship coupled with the careful reading of at least thirty books from a special list prepared by the faculty.

The changes sketched above have been made after a careful study of our problems and of the general trend in education. Some of the problems for which solution is sought are: Less restriction on the high school through rigid entrance requirements, especially since many studies and common sense both in-

dicating that the type of student is more important than the program of studies. The avoidance of duplication of high school work or the omission of any course which is important for subsequent development. The acceptance of demonstrated ability as in foreign language instead of a fixed requirement in terms of hours credit. And last, to keep the last two years free from specific requirements in order that the student may follow a unified program of work in his major field.



## Piper Memorial Professorship

In the course of his Commencement address last June, Mr. Walter W. R. May suggested that Willamette should have an endowed professorship in memory of Edgar B. Piper, '86, the great editor. Since that time plans have been formed for carrying out this suggestion. A leaflet has been prepared which so well presents the matter that it is partly reproduced herewith.

"Friends of the late Edgar B. Piper, for fifteen years Editor of the Morning Oregonian in Portland, Oregon, think that the greatness of his heart and mind and character should be handed on as a living legacy to succeeding generations. He should still be a voice lifting in valiancy and statesmanship and love of country.

"In considering how the perpetuation of his life can best be accomplished and what would most please Mr. Piper, these friends are of one mind that an endowed professorship, bearing his name, in his alma mater would be beautifully appropriate and well achieve the purpose. Willamette University at Salem, Oregon, is the only college he attended and to it he was attached by ties of obligation and affection. He received the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1886, in 1892 he became Master of Arts, and in 1909 he was made a Doctor of Laws. On two occasions he delivered the commencement address to the University. He loved the school and helped it with his means and pen and voice. A chair of English and Journalism, would keep the name and work and ideals of Mr. Piper before an unending current of youth and be to them instruction and inspiration. And this chair would be especially appropriate because of his fine appreciation of good English and his skill in using it. We are persuaded that could he now speak

he would approve with tender emotion and deep gratitude the memorial which is proposed for him.

"A fund of Fifty Thousand dollars to endow the professorship is sought from those who admired and loved him, and who wish that his greatness shall be a perpetual force and living memory.

R. A. Booth	Walter W. R. May, The Oregonian.
E. S. Collins	(Treas. of the fund)
J. C. Ainsworth	Carl G. Doney, Willamette University.
Ben Selling	B. Frank Irvine, '76, The Oregon Journal.
R. J. Hendricks	Claude E. Ingalls, The Corvallis Gazette Times.
Jno. F. Logan	Robert W. Sawyer, The Bend Bulletin."

There is confidence that the friends of Mr. Piper will approve and promote this fitting memorial. Money paid to found the professorship will count on the General Education Board's contract and will receive the supplemental gift of fifty-four cents for every dollar paid in before Oct. 1, 1930.

### BISHOP LOWE AT W. U.

For three days—Feb. 12, 13, 14—Bishop Titus Lowe was upon the campus, giving his full time to the students. Each day he spoke at the assembly and for three evenings met a student group. The afternoons were used for personal conference with students. A man of remarkable experience and having a true insight into students' problems, he was able to present messages and counsel of unusual strength and helpfulness. It is the hope that his visit may be made each year and that other strong leaders may be brought to the University.

## "Meet The Dean of Women"



Born in Ashley, N. Dak., she did not whimper about it; nor has she whimpered since. Blizzards and subzeros pay no attention to whimpers. To be sure, Olive Dahl has not always been pleased with everything, blizzards and shriveled mercury included, but she knows that courage is better than whimpers. So the red-cheeked youngster ploughed through snow or sweated through

heat until she reached the school house. This was at the town of Cathay to which the family had moved after her birth. "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay;" hence she left the cycle unfinished and put off to high school at University, N. Dak. Later she returned to be assistant cashier of the bank where dollars and the cashier were under her eye. Though she could not tell Scotch heather from sagebrush, nothing got away. But a different career beckoned, and the University of North Dakota in due course gave her Phi Beta Kappa and B.A. She moved across the campus to be the pastor's assistant and to work in Wesley College, winning the M.A. in that College and the University. Thence to be principal of Buxton high school and then to head the English department in Scooby, Montana high school—very, very near to Canada.

Blizzards, banking, university, teaching, graduate work in Columbia were a training which fitted her to become manager of the American College Bureau in New York City. There Willamette found her in 1927.

A woman is a microcosm, more representative of the radical composite than a man. For ages she developed a self less distorted by violent contacts with the world; she has more of native subjectivity than of acquired subjectivity—"if you know what is meant." So when a woman does tackle the life which men have long monopolized, she does it with a lot of potential resources, like a lily bulb brought into sunshine after a long period in the dark. Anyway Dean Dahl came to Willamette with sufficient passive assets and the ability to make them

active when a run on the bank impended. And every dean expects runs on the bank. That is largely what deans are for; if they appear to be only ornamental it is because they do their work well. The sweating, water-on-a-hot-stove dean announces that there are troubles unsolved.

Dean Dahl announces nothing before it is finished. The problems of her girls, new every morning and renewed in the evening, are passed through the alembic of a comprehending mind and sympathetic spirit. Life work, religion, courses of study, love, late permission, finances, physical aches are poured into the dean's mill and turned into palatable flour. Nor is she a stranger to burdens which harass the boys. Parents and the public are also in the reckoning; likewise the cooks, janitors and how to fold a napkin. There is a tradition in another institution that a parent once thanked a dean for what she had done for the daughter. That may be apocalyptic. Not so at Willamette; Dean Dahl receives bushels of gratitude, much from the girls, some from boys and parents.

"Peter" is her assistant. Peter is the automobile and no woman ever worries about girls when she drives an automobile. Gas, stop signs, the rattle under the hood, relaxation, exhilaration—nothing else when Peter performs. Of course the reader wishes to know something about that saving sense of humor. Can a dean really have it? Not uproariously; Dean Dahl chuckles and twinkles. She reminds one of Taft; a right round inner assimilation and gustatory appreciation of fun. Salt on the potatoes, just enough and never missing. Peter and humor and—walking. Six in the morning and she is off with some girl for a six-mile tramp. Dakota blizzards made her fit, Oregon mornings are irresistible.

And she has time for community interests: church, the Business and Professional Women's Club, the A.A.U.W., the Lausanne Hall Guild and the like. She hates to do it, but she makes a good speech; and when she presides, business is dispatched. Her real job is that of being a first class dean; her passion is girls. She has ambition for them, pretty high, hard to reach, worth going after.

When the books are balanced, no days will be in the red. But to reckon up the assets one must know something of those values which do not ring a cash register—love and guidance and faith and the chuckle put into the heart of discouraged girls.

## CHAMPOEG, A NATIONAL SHRINE

Our nation has gone far enough on its journey to be interested in marking the mile stones of its advance. In time too short to claim more than a single page in the voluminous record of human history, the United States has pushed out from the narrow Atlantic seaboard and has spanned the continent. More in the spirit of reverence for those who led the way than in the vain glory of self achievement our people are now building memorials to mark the significant steps of advance. The nation is building shrines. But to mark the course of westward conquest is like trying fittingly to symbolize the sea. The movement was that of the fur trader seeking pelts and fortune, the missionary seeking Indian souls to save, the farmer seeking new lands. It was restless America which must be on the move as long as the unexplored lay tempting it.

To build shrines which are symbolically significant and satisfying one must find a spot which bears the evidence of events which marked the course of centuries. Such a spot is Champoeg.

There on May 2, 1843, was adopted a provisional government for the Oregon country. This meeting satisfies our craving for the dramatic in history. There was conflict. Aggressive American settlers sought to establish a government which would rule the pioneer community until ownership of the Pacific Northwest was determined by the two great Anglo-Saxon nations. Both Great Britain and the United States were determined to possess the Oregon country. Each one had excellent though conflicting claims to support its demands. Those who sought to establish the new government were eagerly and confidently expecting that the United States would be the victor. Opposed to them were the hostile servants of the Hudson Bay Company, who expected the British to win this rich land for their world empire.

It is not unnatural that in the intervening years, as the memories of living men grew dim, the thought grew up and has found its way into popular history that these men consciously fought the battle of the United States on that historic day and won the Northwest for the United States.

The chronicler of the historic meeting had a happy sense of the dramatic. From a noisy and indecisive meeting held in the old Hudson Bay warehouse the little crowd of pioneers was about to break up without having adopted the proposed government when the picturesque moun-

tain man, Joe Meek, broke through the ranks and demanded a divide. He drew a line in the earth with the heel of his boot and commanded those who favored the new government to follow him to one side of the line and those who opposed it to go to the other. For a few tense moments the fate of empire was lung in balance. An equal number stood on either side, only two French Canadians stood undetermined. Finally they followed Joe Meek and a new government was born. Said the chronicler, "Oregon was saved for the United States." In three years Great Britain signed the treaty which gave the United States what is now the states of Oregon and Washington.

The factors which determined this final settlement were many and complex. Not the least among them was the fact that Oregon was actually being settled by American pioneers. England would not be in position to settle the territory for an indefinite period and yielded her claims to the United States whose restless people were ready to possess it and make its wilderness fruitful for men. No wonder that the dramatic appeal of the Champoeg incident has created the tradition that the action taken that day secured the Oregon country for the United States.

Oregon has asked the United States government to recognize Champoeg as a national memorial and build there a beautiful shrine. The critical historian can join in the popular approval accorded this action. He may know that the account has acquired much that is traditional and inaccurate. He may feel that the action at Champoeg was in no sense a determining factor in securing of the Oregon country. But he knows that it marks the site where significant effort was made by the pioneers to establish the familiar Anglo-Saxon institutions of government to maintain law and order and serve the social good. Here the pioneers made the great decision to build anew all that was fine and good in their old home. The Champoeg memorial is to enshrine the memory of the pioneer who won a continent by daring perseverance and sheer toil. It is a memorial for the daring trader who invaded the wilderness in a determined effort to wrest wealth from its dangerous recesses, for the missionary who risked his life to save Indian souls, and for the men and women who followed in the covered wagon to make new homes on the shores of the Pacific.

ROBERT MOULTON GATKE.

## Talking Pictures Came to Hollywood

By Homer G. Tasker, '19

(Mr. Tasker, who writes this graphic and instructive article for the *Alumnus*, is assistant chief equipment engineer for the Vitaphone Corporation which serves Warner Brothers Pictures and First National Pictures. His work is to design electrical circuits and equipment, and the maintenance of recording quality.)

"QUIET PLEASE!!!"—The raucous voice of the assistant director is followed by the screech of a police whistle as the heavy doors of the sound proof stage roll shut. The hum of conversation has subsided and there ensues a period of deepest silence. Then the director flips a little switch, a tiny light responds and in a moment we are conscious of the low murmur of motor driven cameras confined, together with unfortunate camera men, within the stuffy interiors of sound deadening padded cells. Another tiny light now shows beside the first indicating that the sound machines are all in readiness.

A nod from the director, and the trembling actor, frightened by that strange intruder, the microphone, which has cost him the friendly promptings of the once voluble director, addresses stilted lines to an unseen and unheard audience, his actions stiffened by the need of constant nearness to that dread microphone.

Standing there with the others—you and I—just outside the camera angle we hold our breath as he nearly stumbles over his second line, then breathe easier as he finds himself and rambles on. Now we may cautiously glance about us taking care not to shift our feet—no, you must not even whisper although those two fellows 'way over there on the other side are far enough from the "mike" for cautious words.

The lights are painfully intense and its getting very warm here. Gradually our eyes become sufficiently accustomed to the dazzling brilliance to see that these powerful lights are huge copies of the familiar incandescent globes at home. We had always thought that they used arc lights in the movies but, come to think of it, they *would* make a noise wouldn't they and of course the microphone would pick it up.

Where does the sound from that funny looking microphone go anyway? We try to follow the wires from which it hangs till they become lost in the maze of pipes and rafters overhead. Reading our thoughts our guide beckons toward a large bay window overlooking the stage through which we see an earnest looking young man seated at some sort of

table. He is looking intently at us—no, not at us, it's the actor whom he watches and every now and then he makes some move there on that table before him. We guess that he is the "mixer" who controls the sound for there are amplifiers on that high panel beside him. Behind him is a large horn. He must be hearing the performance through that, although no sound reaches us through that window for it is sound-proof.

Other things engage our eyes—the director, obviously restraining his desire to give instructions to the actor; the script girl making notes; the beauty of the set and furnishings, each tiny detail so thoughtfully correct; the electricians and prop boys, who were buzzing around like hornets a few minutes ago and are now lazily watching the scene.

Minutes have passed. Those cameras are relentlessly eating up expensive film—twenty dollars a minute someone has said—and we've heard that the actor and director are highly paid. What if the actor should falter now! The scene ruined! We might forgive a *single* failure on the stage; but to show his faltering on the screen a *thousand* times! The actor realizes this, too. He is trying so hard to make good that the strain is telling on him. Can he finish? Only a minute more—half a minute—the last sentence—its over!

Everybody takes a deep breath. How wonderful! What's wonderful? Well, we don't really know just what it is, but—ah! the script girl's calendar, today is May 5th, 1927. We have witnessed the first talking picture made in Hollywood. *That's* wonderful, isn't it?

Now, please do not misunderstand me, this was not the first talking picture ever made. Talking pictures are almost as old as motion pictures themselves for the infant cinema was not three years old when Edison coupled together a phonograph recorder and a movie camera and made a talking picture. It worked! The voice could be heard, the picture could be seen. But, imperfect as was the picture, it so far outclassed the sound as to discourage any attempt to produce talking pictures commercially. From time to time others attempted it but always there were lacking three essential qualities to success: sufficiently faithful character of the sound, enough volume to adequately fill the theatre, and a simple means of keeping the sound in step with the picture. Talking pictures became known as an easy road to poverty for gullible promoters.

It remained for the vacuum tube to solve these problems. This modern Aladdin's Lamp, discovered by DeForest, which unlocked the door to transcontinental and even world wide telephony, to radio broadcasting, to telephoto, and to television has opened flood gates of scientific investigation promising endless marvels for the future. For talking pictures it not only makes possible vastly more natural sound in any desired volume but also removes the problem of synchronizing since the record need no longer be located behind the screen but can be mechanically connected to the projection machine and the sound carried by wires to the horns back of the screen.

And so it came about that four years ago such a system for the making and showing of talking pictures had been developed by the Bell Telephone Laboratories which was vastly superior to anything previously available. The representatives of this organization then approached the motion picture producers to arrange an outlet for their product. For a time their canvassing was fruitless. No producer could be found who cared to risk his fortune in such a dubious enterprise.

Some twenty years before a small theatre had been opened in an empty store by four brothers, their first business venture. The chairs they rented from the undertaker next door—subject to sudden recall whenever there was a funeral. Their modest beginning proved successful. They opened a better theatre. Then others. And presently began making pictures themselves.

It was in these four brothers, now well established as producers, that the Laboratories representatives finally found an interested audience and in the summer of 1926 there began a commercial experiment that has made motion picture history.

The skepticism of other producers was not unfounded. The making of talking pictures was expensive and they could not be shown in a theatre without the aid of expensive equipment. The owners of theatres hesitated to spend so much money until assured that the new venture would be successful. As a result the first year of effort found the new enterprise with more than a million dollars deficit, with less than a hundred theatres equipped to use its product, and with a weekly loss of many thousands of dollars.

Through the trying months to follow, the most courageous spirit in the whole organization was the oldest of these four brothers, Sam Warner, who devoted his

entire time and energy and at times, his own financial resources to this project. In the face of growing losses he risked more than a quarter million dollars to produce the first full length talking picture. All previous efforts were one reel only.

Two days before the premiere showing of this picture destined to be his crowning achievement, Mr. Warner died. It was not for him to witness the fulfillment of his dreams, yet all the world knows that *The Jazz Singer*, half silent though it was, demonstrated to producer and theatre-goers alike that talking pictures were the pictures of the future.

Six months later half a dozen studios were embarking on talking picture programs, more than three hundred theatres were showing them and the same men who produced *The Jazz Singer* had also produced the first all-talking picture, *Lights of New York*, thereby writing the last important page in talking picture history.

In the two years which have since elapsed, the attention of all concerned has been engaged in improvement and refinement of the product and in expansion of the recording facilities so that all studios could produce the new talking pictures.

Most important in this connection has been the gradual emancipation of actor, director and scenario writer from the limitations imposed by the microphone. Gradually we have found means of controlling the acoustics and the noises on the set so that the microphone can be farther from the speakers, permitting them to move about more naturally. We even move the microphone about with them, just outside the camera angle, so that speech and action need no longer be divorced. Better dialogue has been written with an understanding of the new requirements and the old time rapidity of action is returning.

The making of motion pictures, silent or audible, is not all accomplished on the stage. Rare indeed is the director who knows just how many feet of this scene or that should be used in the final assembly of the picture. As soon as the shooting of a silent picture is well under way the film editor steps in and from the daily accumulating short scenes assembles, by the simple procedure of cutting and cementing, tentative reels of the picture. Upon viewing such a reel with the director, scenarist, and production chief, certain changes are agreed upon and the reel is recut accordingly. This process continues until, reel by reel, the picture assumes its intended form.

With the advent of the sound pictures



one of the most serious difficulties encountered was the fact that a full reel of sound and picture must be recorded at once. This was due, principally, to the fact that the only method of recording sounds then available was essentially the same as the familiar phonograph disc recording. Hence each scene must be a long one without change of locale or else the picture must be released as a large number of short reels causing much difficulty and confusion in the theatre.

So we built a machine, a strange fantastic thing, with gears and motors and turntables and relays, lights and switches, all connected with a cobweb of wires. With this machine any desired number of short records or portions of them may be re-recorded in smooth succession into one long record to accurately match a full reel of film prepared by the film editor. It is even possible to have two or more records going at once thus making easy the addition of sound effects or musical score. It was this machine which made possible the first all-talking picture.

Later a new method of recording sounds became available. Instead of scratching a wavy groove on the surface of a wax disc, the new method records the sound photographically on motion picture film either as a black strip of varying width or as a constant width strip of varying intensity. This new method greatly simplifies the sound editing since the sound film may be pieced together in much the same manner as the picture film.

Many persons have the impression that the names, Vitaphone, Photophone and Movietone, refer to these three methods of recording sounds. Such is not the case. These names are trade names for the product of a producer and Vitaphone pictures, for example, may be recorded or released in any of the three ways at the producer's pleasure, but the name Vitaphone will only be found associated with Warner Brothers and First National Pictures.

The problems of the "talkies" are by no means solved. For each one overcome a dozen spring up to take its place. Those of us engaged in the search for solutions find it fascinating work. We have no goal, only a direction. He was wise who said, "Success is a journey, not a destination."

### SUMMER SCHOOL AGAIN

One of the advantages which has always been claimed for the teaching profession is that of a long summer vacation. But times change. True of this what Dr. Cadman says of all things American, "It is, it always has been, and, by gum, it is not going to be any longer." Teachers are spending a large part of the summer vacation in study. At least those who cannot afford the European tour are taking a more modest vacation by returning to study at any one of several summer sessions which offer the opportunities of a vacation land coupled with study in the smaller, more informal classes of the summer session. Many thousands of teachers find such a program profitable especially since competition for positions is becoming more and more keen and every advantage in the struggle is with the person of wide training.

The Willamette session opens June 16 and continues for six weeks. At the close of this session a post session of three weeks is offered. By this plan a student may attend three, six or nine weeks, earning a corresponding amount of credit.

Salem, too, is an attractive spot in which to spend a summer. New roads have brought near places that once were a day's journey removed. A fine road makes the Silver Creek Falls loop but a late afternoon drive; the nearest beach resorts are but sixty miles away over a fine road. In short, Salem is in the heart of vacation land, itself a charming city with fine theatres, churches, and shops.

If you are a graduate of recent years you are, of course, aware of all this. The items are given as memoranda in the hope that you will bring these advantages to the attention of some one who may be interested. Such choices are made largely on the suggestion and recommendation of friends.

### THE FORWARD MOVEMENT

So far as the General Education Board of New York City is concerned, Willamette's Forward Movement will close Oct. 1, 1930. No money received by Willamette after that date will be supplemented by the Board's gift. A dollar paid before then will bring in an additional fifty-four cents; paid thereafter it will bring in nothing supplemental.

Alumni and friends are urgently asked to pay their pledges as soon as possible. Those who have made no pledge are requested to do so. Surely every alumnus can do something and it should be done now.

### THE POLICE SCHOOL

A police school arranged by Dean Hewitt in connection with the Law School was one of the innovations of the year. It continued for six days from February 3 to 8 with morning, afternoon and evening sessions.

The burden of instruction was carried by three lecturers, Mr. Ferrey of Salem, whose subject was the psychology of the criminal, William E. Levens, deputy attorney general, who lectured on evidence and Luke S. May, noted criminologist of Seattle, who gave most interesting lectures, part of them illustrated, on collecting and interpreting evidence. Among others who spoke but once or twice were Dr. Magruder of O. S. C.; John H. Carson, Salem; Horace Thomas, executive news editor of the Oregonian; Dr. Parsons of the University of Oregon; Chief Jenkins, Captain Niles and Lieutenant Epps of the Portland police department.

Attendance was much beyond expectation; interest was keen from the first to the last session and in every way the conference was a complete success.

A well defined movement exists the country over to professionalize law enforcement and to put it on a higher plane. The University of Chicago has such a department presided over by a former chief of police. The federal Department of Justice also has established an officers' training school in New York City to which it invites college men who wish to enlist for federal prison service. The training of this school is typical. It includes a study of the characteristics of criminals, causes of crime, probation and parole, modern penology, etc. Instruction is given also in the use of firearms, boxing and Japanese wrestling. A new and important vocation seems opening for college men. College training receives endorsement from an unexpected source.

### DR. SHERMAN

Deepest regret is expressed because Dr. Sherman must have leave of absence next year in order to restore his health. For sixteen years he has held steadily to his work, putting virility, glow and humanness into the hard subjects of philosophy. His courses have always been known to be rigorous, yet the students crowd his classes. A great thinker, teacher and friend, he has steadily held to Willamette, though offered rich places in other great schools. Countless friends will wish and pray for the speedy return of his full physical vigor. It is probable he will spend most of the year in Iowa, the old home; and his family will be with him.

### THE LOYALTY FUND

The alumni of many colleges and universities are maintaining the Loyalty Fund. They find it to be a splendid method for steadily building up their alma mater and for expressing their own spirit of good will. It is commended also for its simplicity and complete democracy. The Fund at Willamette surely should be supported by every alumnus. There is a bit of "psychology" in this: where a man's treasure is there also is his heart. An alumnus who contributes something to his college will find his affection for it increasing. And he will have the happiness of self-approval. So, personally, the Fund is excellent.

Just now, however, there is the extra incentive offered by the General Education Board, an incentive which will close next October. Alumni, more than any others, will wish Willamette to have the final dollar which that Board will contribute. Not many alumni can give large sums, but everyone of us can give something. That's the point; and it is urged that this be done. Send a dollar if you cannot send more, but let all of us get into it this year. Just put your check in an envelope and send to Harry Swafford, '03, Treas., 888 N. Cottage St., Salem, Ore.

### CHARLES B. MOORES, '70

When Charles B. Moores died Jan. 5, 1930, Willamette lost a great friend and Oregon lost a great citizen. A trustee of the University for more than fifty years, he gave time, ability and money ungrudgingly to advance the institution. Likewise he was devoted to the State, serving as a member of the legislature, speaker of the house and chairman of the state central committee. Later in Portland he was for eleven years a member of the dock commission. He was also a member of several learned societies, a writer on Oregon history and a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

He was a man of finest loyalties. He made and kept his friends. He was cordial, human, loveable—a scholarly, Christian gentleman. The alumni and trustee meetings will sorely miss him.

Mr. Moores was born in Missouri Aug. 6, 1849. Three years later he came to Salem and in 1870 was graduated from Willamette. He later was graduated in law from the University of Michigan. Last June Willamette conferred on him the degree of LL.D.

Mr. Moores is survived by his widow, Sarah Chamberlain Moore, '73, a daughter, three sons, a brother and two sisters.

## Music

A number of excellent recitals have been given this year by members of the music faculty, who have been co-operating in various ways with music lovers of Salem for the enjoyment of good music.

In January the Salem MacDowell Club presented Professor and Mrs. Gaw in an outstandingly charming concert in which they were assisted by Mr. Christian Pool, cellist in the Portland Symphony Orchestra. In February, as baritone and soprano soloists, Professor and Mrs. Gaw shared in the artistic presentation of Liza Lehmann's song cycle, "In a Persian Garden." Professor Gaw is also director of the MacDowell Club chorus.

Miss MacHirron of the Theory Department recently delivered an address on "The Figure in Music" before the Arts League. Her entertaining and instructive talk proved the inspiration for the forming of a group for further study.

Prof. Roberts is constantly in demand for organ recitals. He received a standing ovation for a performance recently in Portland.

The young orchestra on the Willamette campus, conducted by Professor Graham, will soon be heard in concert. It will be an asset to the musical activities of the campus.

Frances Virginie Melton, director of Piano and Theory, is president of the Salem MacDowell Club, also of the Salem Branch of the Oregon Music Teachers' Association. The Beethoven Society will present Miss Melton in an informal recital "At Home Night" of National Music Week and on May twelfth Professor Roberts and Miss Melton will give a musical program in the Roberts studios.

The aim of the Music Department is quality and accomplishment, and a faculty, unusual in concord of aim and harmony of cooperation, inspires toward that goal.

### FRESHMAN GLEE

Never a better Freshman Glee than that of March 1, 1930. The freshmen managed it with perfect skill and the decorations were beautiful in conception and realization. Though the freshmen were given last place by the judges, the audience of three thousand would have done differently. For three years the juniors have taken first place—they have the habit. Josephine Albert and Grace Henderson composed the music while

Mary Allen and Dorothy Pemberton wrote the words. Here is the winning song:

### WILLAMETTE NIGHT SONG

Over the moon's bright circle  
Clouds like a curtain creep;  
The night with sombre darkness  
Covers the world asleep.  
Then the moon by the clouds unveiled,  
Casts a flood of silvered light;  
And my longing heart turns to singing  
This fantasy of the night.

### Chorus:

Dream on, oh fairest one,  
Wrapt in gentle slumber  
Sleep on, while yet the moon so softly  
beams;  
Dream on in sweet repose  
Lulled by songs of love  
And may their spirit weave into your  
dreams.  
Sleep on while still the night  
Robed in velvet splendor  
Has charmed Willamette with its magic  
spell.  
My heart bids you sweet farewell  
Night shall fade in morning light.  
Fairest one, goodnight—goodnight.

For the paling stars foretell  
The years shall pass by us swiftly  
Dimming youths brightest rays,  
But the mem'ries of life's gay spring-  
time  
Will lighten the darkest days.  
The spell of our dear Willamette  
Binds our hearts with a golden chain;  
And the song we sang together  
Shall echo for us again.

### GIFTS

Mrs. Myrtle Marsh Kinder, '96, with love and affection for her alma mater, has given a deed for her residence in Portland, to the trustees of Willamette. The property is worth from \$12,000 to \$15,000, modern and well located. Income producing, it will have value in the General Education Board's contract. Mrs. Kinder is now resident in New York City, but many friends await her return.

Mr. Guy F. Atkinson has recently established "The Myrtle L. Atkinson Student Loan Fund" in the present amount of \$1000. Two hundred and fifty dollars is designated as permanent endowment, only the income being loaned; the balance is now available for loans to upper class young women.

## Forensics Activities

Thirty-three forensic contests for Willamette University would seem to be giving ample opportunity for all students to gain this experience. Yet this is only in keeping with the past record in forensics. A survey of the Collegian papers for the last twelve years indicates that Willamette has won over sixty percent of her decision debates and had similar results in oratory.

This year Willamette won four out of seven home decision debates and one out of five debates away from home. When we consider that the University has engaged with some of the very best schools in forensics west of the Mississippi river the record is noteworthy.

To many, Willamette had a record breaking audience when she debated the University of Hawaii in the chapel. There were almost four-hundred fifty persons present and the forensic fund realized a small profit from an admission fee after paying a twenty-five dollar guarantee and other incidental expenses.

Charles Campbell placed second in the State Extemporaneous speaking contest thereby giving the school the best it has received in that field of forensics this year.

We cannot fail to note with considerable pride the way in which several alumni members have assisted financially in helping defray forensic expenditures. It was much to the credit of Willamette to have a full representation at the Pacific Forensic League contests in Tucson, Arizona. The trip was almost four thousand miles long. While actual decisions were not high we cannot underestimate the actual experience which the team and coach had. Out of the twelve league members there were only two schools without a faculty representation.

The debate coach represented Willamette at the First Annual Convention of the Western Association of Teachers of Speech in San Francisco last November and he can recall many results from the Pacific Forensic League Conference which outweighed the former. Several teachers expressed pride in being able to bring a student from a poor speech level to a good speaking standard. It seems that much more attention should be given to bringing the good speakers to a place where they are excellent speakers. We at Willamette are trying to raise the speaking standards of all students interested in forensics.

As a result of the Pacific Forensic

League conference, several schools will probably work on the cross examination types of debate. This type demands a thorough knowledge of the question and an ability to extemporize at a moment's notice. Since by far the most speaking in everyday life is of an impromptu character it behooves us to train students not only in thoroughly preparing speeches before hand but in being able to speak at a moment's notice.

Not only will the cross-examination style of debate help the speaker to think creatively and thereby liven a debate but the elimination of separate rebuttals, much in a semi-Oxford style, will make debate more of a joy. Debaters as well as debate coaches have learned to realize that winning a debate does not mean everything. Far more important is it to have a message to give and apply it to the particular club or assembly to which they are speaking. Students who win orations can not help but impress upon the minds of coaches the fact that persuasion is of utmost importance today. Until we get speakers to realize they must adapt their material, translate it in terms interesting and comprehensible to the audience which they meet we have failed in a large measure as teachers of speech. As Attorney Stanley B. Houck, national president of Delta Sigma Rho, said at Tucson, Arizona, we must teach the student that a good audience does not necessarily consist in large numbers present. Better is it to have a few persons who are really interested. To this end we would invite clubs to suggest topics which they would like discussed before their regular meetings. The lawyer often has an audience of only one—the judge or one person in a jury who is not won over to his side; the same is true in the class-room, in applying for a position, and in transacting business in many of the manifold enterprises of today.

While the men's debate trip was most outstanding for the year, the women were privileged in having a trip to Washington and Idaho.

The forensic season for 1929-1930 is not quite finished but plans are already being formulated for next year. It is possible that Willamette may unite with two other colleges in sending a debate team of three, one from each college, throughout the United States and possibly Canada and England. Considerable outside financial help will be needed to make this prospect feasible.

(Continued on page 14)

# Athletics

The second intercollegiate championship was won by the "Bearcats" when they closed the basketball season without the loss of a conference game. Willamette University teams have succeeded in taking two major championships in one year without losing a single conference game, although two games of basketball and two games of football were lost to state institutions.

After opening the basketball season by dropping two games to O. S. C. by narrow margins the "Bearcats" came into their stride by winning two from Oregon. Willamette started her conference season by winning over Linfield on her court by the score of 34 to 21. The next night on Willamette's floor we overpowered the "Wildcats" to the extent of 56 to 7. Two games with Pacific were canceled due to smallpox epidemic at Forest Grove. Whitman at Walla Walla was the next opponent, Willamette winning the two game series by the scores of 38 to 31 and 55 to 33. The "Bearcats" finished their schedule on the home floor, taking two games from C. P. S., 48 to 29, and 58 to 24; and two from College of Idaho, 74 to 34, and 59 to 35.

Four of the regulars made the All-Conference team. They were Edwin Cardinal, center, and again high point man of the conference with an average of 17 points a game; George Scales, forward; Dwight Adams, forward, and Harold Hauk, guard.

From this year's championship team only one man graduates. Harold Hauk who has played four years for the Cardinal and the Gold finishes. With the other regulars back, the present reserves, and freshman material, the Bearcats will again be a strong contender for another championship team.

The "Bearkittens," Willamette's freshman five, made a good showing by winning a high percentage of the games and making outstanding scores. The squad was composed of Nutter, Erickson, Moschel, forwards; Wilson and Gottfried, centers; Moore, Gamble, Houck, Lever, guards.

### Northwest Conference Standings

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Willamette .....	8	0	1.000
Whitman .....	4	2	.667
Linfield .....	4	2	.667
Pacific .....	0	1	.000
College of Idaho .....	0	5	.000
College of Puget Sound .....	0	6	.000

Scores of Basketball Season 1929-30:

### Non-Conference Games

Willamette.....	24	M.A.A.C.	27
Willamette.....	41	M.A.A.C.	40
Willamette.....	25	O.S.C.	34
Willamette.....	36	O.S.C.	40
Willamette.....	44	U. of O.	32
Willamette.....	40	U. of O.	30
Willamette.....	37	De Neffe's	41
Willamette.....	48	Y.M.D.	40
Willamette.....	59	Union A. C.	16
Willamette.....	63	Eastern O. N.	26

### Conference Games

Willamette.....	34	Linfield	21
Willamette.....	56	Linfield	6
Willamette.....	38	Whitman	31
Willamette.....	55	Whitman	33
Willamette.....	48	C. P. S.	29
Willamette.....	58	C. P. S.	29
Willamette.....	74	C. of I.	34
Willamette.....	59	C. of I.	35

The prospects for an excellent baseball team are bright for the season, with a large number of veterans available. With the exception of last year's pitchers, all of last spring's western division champions are back. A promising group of yearling candidates will probably fill the positions vacated by the graduation of Ledbetter and Vannice, last year's pitchers.

Cardinal will be behind the bat; Trachsel, Adams, Gibson, and Hauk in the infield; Gill, Scales, and Deetz in the outfield. The pitching candidates are Peterson, Gamble, Wilson, and Grant, all freshmen; DePoe and Nelson, reserves from last year. Trying to break in the line-up will be Erickson, Nutter, Moore, also freshmen.

Northwest championship baseball games will be held May 26, 27, 28.

Track and Tennis prospects are hard hit by graduation and the failure of good reserve material to return to school. The Northwest track championship will be held at Walla Walla on May 29-30. The Northwest tennis tournament will be held at Tacoma on May 29-30.

### The Tournament

The eleventh annual state high school basketball tournament was held in the Willamette gymnasium on March 19, 20, 21, 22, with twelve entries trying for the three cups offered by the State High School Association. Astoria High School after ten unsuccessful attempts at the championship trophy won the Eleventh Annual State Championship by defeating Salem High School in the finals. Commerce High School of Portland won the consolation series, eliminating Pendleton in the final round.

The following teams were entered: Ashland, Astoria, Redmond, Union High, Eugene, Pendleton, Dallas, Commerce High of Portland, Lincoln High of Portland, North Bend, Tillamook, Salem, and Baker. The tournament was featured by evenly matched teams and low scores. The attendance record was broken but with two additional teams entered and additional money allowed for meals the expenses were greater.

The following men were selected on the all-star team: Kitchen, Salem Hi, forward; Seroggins, Commerce Hi, forward; O'Connell, Commerce Hi, center; Sanford, Salem Hi, guard; Ystad, Astoria Hi, guard. Uglow of Dallas High School received the individual trophy for the best all round sportsmanship and team play.

### Y. M. C. A.

Willamette has classes for the training of men to become workers in the Y. M. C. A. That this instruction has been appreciated and resultful is evidence by those who have taken up the work and are still happy in it. During the past eight years the following have gone into full time Y. service:

Paul Flegel.....	Berkeley, Calif.
Edwin Socolofsky.....	Seattle, Wash.
Lester Day.....	San Francisco, Calif.
Ben Rickli.....	Salem, Ore.
Everett Craven.....	Portland, Ore.
Melvin Vincent.....	Berkeley, Calif.
Ellsworth Anslow.....	Seattle, Wash.
Kenneth Lawson.....	New Haven, Conn.
James Rettie.....	New Haven, Conn.
Everett Lisle.....	Spokane, Wash.
Loyal Warner.....	Salem, Ore.
Ivan White.....	Salem, Ore.
Earl Douglas.....	Eugene, Ore.

Other graduates who once were in the Y. service and are now otherwise engaged are Harry Rarey, Floyd Bailey, Lyman Marsters, Joseph Nee, Noble Moodhe, George Oliver, Lloyd Waltz, Everett Heidy and Paul Sherwood.

Several undergraduates are employed each year for part-time work in the Salem Association. Because there are few opportunities in the West for men to get Association training when in college, Willamette offers unusual opportunities. It is well known that the Pacific Coast Y. M. C. A.'s could easily use more men if trained men were available.

### KIMBALL COLLEGE

The trustees of Kimball have announced that the School will not be opened next year. Income has not kept pace with expenses and it appears to be considered wise to close the institution until the income from endowment shall have erased the small accumulated deficit. Meanwhile a study will be made of the field to be served and of the probable service which Kimball can render to the Northwest. Likewise there is the suggestion of a consolidation of one or more theological schools, either at Salem or elsewhere.

Many Willamette students have taken one or more courses at Kimball. The interchange of class room privileges has been of great advantage to both institutions and it is a matter of deep regret that Kimball should be closed.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Willamette, recognizing that provision must now be made for work which Kimball has been offering, has authorized the employment of an additional professor who shall give courses in English Bible, Religious Education, Comparative Religions, etc. This professorship is most important and no pains will be spared in order to secure for the work a man highly qualified by scholarship, character and personality. Prospective students may be assured that their desire for courses in religion will be provided for adequately.

Willamette was much in evidence at the debate between the University of Washington and Stanford University held at Stanford, April 4. Horace Rahskopf, '20, was the Washington coach; Lee Chapin, '25, was Stanford's coach; the presiding officer was Virgil Anderson, '23.

### FORENSIC ACTIVITIES

Continued from Page 12

Lastly, an assistant in Speech work is already a necessity so that more thorough training can be given in forensic activities. A second thing which alumni should consider is the urgent need of giving full or part-time scholarships as inducements for especially good debaters and orators to come to Willamette. As long as neighboring schools continue to offer this advantage over Willamette many students will go there in preference to Willamette.

Herbert E. Rahe.

## Who? What? When? Where?

December 1, 1929, Sunday, came a daughter to Roy Skeen, '12, and Ruby Rosenkranz Skeen, '23. Mr. Skeen is superintendent of schools at Umatilla.

*Glen W. Campbell*, '22, is instructor in chemistry in the Whatcom high school, Bellingham, Wash. Mrs. Mildred Wells Campbell, '21, teaches part time in another of Bellingham's high schools.

*Elmer R. Goudy* is practicing law in Portland. He never attended Willamette but the point is that he married Grace Collins, '22, thus making amends.

*Rev. L. F. Balknap*, '90, and Mrs. Balknap went to Honolulu late in December to be gone for several months.

*A. F. Buche*, '00, is now located at Beavercreek, Oregon. His classmates were Miss Mattie R. Levett and Mr. Seth Levens. Mr. Buche has a family of five children, all doing for themselves and doing it well.

*Miss Frances Lemery*, '28, is to receive the M.A. degree from the University of Washington next June.

*Robbin E. Fisher*, '21, M.D., Pomona, Calif., will be Willamette's representative at the celebration of the Semi-Centennial of the University of Southern California, June 4-6. Then he hopes to come to Willamette's Commencement, and we all hope so too.

*Frances M. Hodge*, '25, is now at home, 1270 Chemeketa St., Salem, and she wants the Alumnus.

*George Birrell*, '29, is to be in Massachusetts Institute of Technology next year.

*Clara H. Waldo*, Ojac, Calif., sends the library a copy of the "Calliopean," dated Feb. 6, 1851. It is edited by M. Waldo and R. Wan and is written entirely. Ancestor of the Collegian.

*Hugh Roberts*, Ex '29, and Dorothy Ferrier, '29, were married at Raymond, Washington, Sunday, Feb. 16, 1930. Mr. Roberts is located in New York City where he is connected with the Frigidaire Company. Congratulations.

*F. M. Jasper*, '16, is pastor of the Congregational church in Plentywood, Montana.

*Daphne Molstrom*, '25, teaches English in the Huntington, Oregon, high school.

*John W. Sutherland*, '19, the philosophic Englishman, is teaching English and Latin in the Milwaukie high school.

*William Joe Nee*, '27, is a teacher in the Butte Falls high school—the man who out-Lauders the great Henry Lauder himself.

Welcome to Margaret Evelyn Day!

She was born on Feb. 20, 1930—"red hair, blue eyes and a will of her own." Dr. Paul L. Day, '21, head of the department of Physiological Chemistry in the University of Arkansas School of Medicine, Little Rock, is father and Mildred Garrett Day, '21, is the mother.

At last wedding bells rang for Nat Everett Beaver, '27, and Miss Millicent King, '27, married March 15, 1930, in the Marble Collegiate church, New York City by the Rev. James A. McClintock, '27. Mr. Beaver is a student in Harvard Medical and was for a spell the very capable registrar of Willamette. Mrs. Beaver, after graduating from Willamette, served as secretary to Pres. Landers of the Oregon Normal School.

*Waldo Zeller*, '25, superintendent of the Arlington schools, is president of a remarkable Bible class of men. Mrs. Esther Zeller, '25, teaches in the high school.

*Leroy Hiatt*, '26, is teacher of science in the Roseburg high school and he is doing magnificently.

*Donald P. Grettie*, '24, lives at 6547 S. Union Ave., Chicago, Ill., and is research chemist for Swift and Company. And that job is of some genuine importance. Just remember when you eat breakfast who stands back of the butter and the ham. After leaving Willamette, Mr. Grettie taught high school one year, took M.A. at U. of Oregon, then became graduate assistant in chemistry at the University of Pittsburgh, receiving Ph. D. in February, 1930.

*Oury Hisey*, '24, and Margaret McDaniel Hisey, '24, plus a little Hisey, live at 2833 Cambridge Avenue, Chicago. Mr. Hisey is chemist for the Celotex Company—wall board and insulation. He makes it out of what's left of the sugar cane. And to think that he was reared in Oregon where lumber is the proper building material.

*Wayne Wright*, '31, and Mrs. Wayne Wright are the happy parents of June Wright, born March 3, 1930. Mr. Wright is pastor at Stayton and is in Willamette.

*James W. Crawford*, '11, was recently re-elected as the president of the Multnomah County Bar Association. He once served for several years as president of the Alumni Association and is 100 percent for Willamette.

Dr. C. H. Johnson, professor of chemistry, is the author of an appallingly learned article on "The Effect of Heat

on—" something or other. Read the article in the last number of the Journal of the American Chemical Society.

*Thelma Mills*, '23, lives at 456 Riverside Drive, New York City and studies at Columbia. She won the Felix Warburg Fellowship in Personnel and is now making a survey of the needs of the high school girl, having the state of Vermont as a clinic. Miss Mills once taught at Roseburg and for a period was associate dean of women in Wyoming University.

*Read Bain*, '16, has three poems in "The Continental Anthologies," published in Paris, France last year. A copy has been presented to the library.

*Keith Rhodes*, '27, has moved from Raymond to Aberdeen, Wash., where he insures, buys and sells, and keeps people safe and happy.

*Mae Beissell*, '23, and Henry Cross were married Feb. 7, 1930, in Tacoma by Rev. "Tommy" Acheson. Since her graduation the bride has been a missionary in Buenos Aires, South America. Mr. Cross is the missionary pastor at Hyder, Alaska, where the new home will be located.

*Miss Elvira Victor*, '90, is living at 1660 Portsmouth Ave., Portland, with her sister, Miss Lena Victor. She has been absent for several months in the South and East.

*Pres. Charles Tenney*, '98, of Gooding College, recently address the Walla Walla Chamber of Commerce. At the table he was seated between Robert E. Carey, '98, and Dorsey M. Hill, '98. Hill is now "Hizzonner" the mayor of Walla Walla as well as treasurer of Whitman College.

*Charles W. Swan*, '29, is city attorney for Newberg, Ore., and engaged in general practice with offices in the City Hall. Wife, Fay Spaulding, '25. Good.

On Jan. 4, 1930, Roger Leighton, a seven pound lad, came to live with Hugh A. Doney, '22, and Mrs. Doney, 2834 Kingman Blvd., Des Moines, Iowa. Two weeks later he was baptized by Pres. Doney, the rather proud grandfather.

*Roy L. Skeen*, '23, who is Superintendent of Schools at Umatilla, has been elected professor of psychology and measurements at the Eastern Oregon Normal School for next year. He will spend the summer at Stanford.

*Earl Pemberton*, '28, Superintendent of Schools at Twisp, Wn., will go to the University of Oregon next year as teaching fellow in sociology.

Born to *Gerald Pearson*, '26, and *Mildred Cannoy Pearson*, ex '31, a son, Ray Leon, on March 31. Mr. Pearson is with

the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New York City.

*Professor and Mrs. William C. Jones* are happy in the advent of a son, Gordon Charles, born April 14. Although he is too late to count in the census returns, he still counts.

Born to *Mr. and Mrs. Harlow E. Atwood* (Hulda Hagman, '25) a son, Harlow Edward, Jr., April 12. Mr. Atwood is in business at Corvallis.

*Ila Comstock*, '26, who was elected to a position in the Portland schools for this year, has not been able to enter upon her work because of ill health.

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#### MRS. KATE REYNOLDS GOLTRA

When Mrs. Kate Reynolds Goltra, '82, died Feb. 5, 1930, a large circle lost one of its choicest spirits.

The writer knew this lady many, many years, and observed her in a variety of positions and activities. It is, however, as the sweet, wholesome, presiding genius of the home, her home, that I most vividly recall her. And here, in the home, her home, she was queen, mother-queen, wife-mother-queen, hostess-wife-mother-queen. Her daughters would ratify my description. So would Willamette University students who partook of her hospitality, and so would many others.

As for other spheres of activity and influence I will apply to Mrs. Goltra some high words of ecomium that have been pronounced on others from time to time. "Full of faith and good works." "It was easy to be good while she was with us." "To know her was to love her." "It was a liberal education to associate with her." "In her presence every one was happy."

In her passing Willamette has lost one of her thoughtful, generously supporting friends, the church a faithful consistent member, and the world at large, a Christian lady.

James T. Matthews.

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Dr. Kohler, of the English Department, is constructing a Shakespearean garden in space along the mill stream and between the athletic field and Lausanne Hall. The garden is all platted (plotted seems the better word), but since the myriad-minded Shakespeare was as lavish in the matter of fruits and flowers as elsewhere, the planting will require more than one season. The range is from turnips to oak trees.



**A SURVEY**

The Federal Bureau of Education is making a survey of higher education in Oregon. Students are busy filling out questionnaires; the office is busy checking and completing the work. Members of the sociology seminar have been making summaries. Here are some results:

Occupation of the father of present Willamette students:

Agriculture .....	70
Manufacturing .....	12
Trade .....	30
Business .....	91
Transportation .....	6
Professions .....	49
Teaching .....	11
Clerical .....	10
Government employees .....	24
Retired .....	21
Deceased .....	30

Economic status of the family as reported by the student:

Less than average .....	23
Average .....	320
Well-to-do .....	10

What is average economic status?

Reason for coming to Willamette.

Alumni should note the fifth item:

Near home .....	101
Less expensive .....	30
Social reasons .....	8
Superior quality of work .....	103
Influence of friends .....	71
Scattering .....	44

An independent study by Florence Powers, a member of the seminar, shows the following distribution of Willamette students during the ten years from 1919 to June 1929:

Salem .....	1603
Portland .....	459
Total Oregon .....	3553
Washington .....	755
Other states .....	309
Philippines .....	41
Hawaii .....	3
Alaska .....	11
India .....	4
China .....	16
Japan .....	2
Korea .....	1
Russia .....	3
Sweden .....	4
Canada .....	3
Total .....	4705

**THE PREPARATION OF TEACHERS**

A surplus of teachers has its disadvantages for seniors who are seeking positions and such a surplus now exists in Oregon as in other states. This is due in part to conditions in business

which is not absorbing its full share of college men and women, in part to the fact that expansion of schools in Oregon is about at a standstill and in large part to the increasing number of students who are prepared to teach.

On the other hand a surplus of teachers makes possible and even makes essential higher standards for certification. For some time California has required five years of preparation beyond the high school. Washington is now inaugurating the same requirement which will be in full operation by 1933. It is clear that Oregon will need to make a similar requirement as protection not so much for its teachers as for the standard of its schools.

A beginning has been made. Hereafter six of the fifteen semester hours required in education will be in specific subjects and after next year supervised teaching will be added to the requirement.

We at Willamette are already meeting these requirements. The newly required subjects have been a part of our regular program in education and now supervised teaching is well under way. Cadet teachers are carrying full time classes chiefly in Salem schools in Latin, French, English, history, science, mathematics, music and physical education. However, the University does not undertake to give opportunity for such teaching to all who desire it—only to those who have prepared themselves carefully and have personality and ideals that make it probable they will succeed as teachers.

Then comes the matter of placement. Willamette has been successful in the past and will have its share of success in the future. Among those already placed are Margaret Bolt at LaGrande, Marjorie Nelson at Burns, Eugene Silke as principal at Perrydale, Mildred Wilkens at Creswell, Frances McGilvra at Bellfountain and Marjorie Miller at Ketchikan, Alaska.

Professor Cecil Monk with Mrs. Monk, will spend the first part of the summer in study at the Puget Sound Biological Station of the University of Washington. The work of special interest to him is a course in ecology given by Dr. Sheldford of the University of Illinois.

Professor Matthews will spend the summer in California browsing about the summer session at one of the universities.

## The Student Campaign

Willamette is making a more vigorous campaign for new students this spring than usual. This is not done so much with the desire to increase the number of students as to make possible a greater degree of selection and to offset the work of other universities. With at least two other institutions engaged in keen rivalry for numbers, it becomes Willamette to do her best in order to get a fair share of the more promising of this year's high school graduates.

The field work has been done for the most part by Professor Jones. He is young, a ready speaker, keenly alive to the interests of students and, considering his short connection with the University, remarkably well informed on educational conditions. He has already visited about fifty schools and will visit half as many more before the end of the year.

Alumni and other friends have sent in valuable lists of student prospects and are cooperating with the University in bringing the claims of Willamette to the attention of these boys and girls. The banquet in Portland on the evening of April 21 is a notable case in point. Moreover two championships in major sports in one year are exerting much favorable interest.

The expansion of the work in economics by the addition of courses in accounting (this is not bookkeeping), business law, business organization, public utilities and the like make a new and popular appeal to young men.

Perhaps in some one's mind rises the question, Does not much publicity savor of propaganda; of undue pressure in a matter which is of supreme importance to the individual? Or since the education of each student costs the University something over two hundred dollars each year, will not increased attendance require more money and so complete a vicious circle?

The answer lies in the peculiar function of the American arts college. Close to the people it draws to itself many who would not be drawn to an institution remote either geographically or culturally. Out of this material, not always most promising, come, in large measure, the leaders of the nation. Some, as in the case of President Coolidge or President Hoover, rise to the highest honors. Many remain mute and inglorious, pastors of rural churches, workers in the nation's schools; yet in the aggregate they exert a powerful influence in molding the judgment and ideals of a nation.

Within a few days a news item recounted a great service to science resulting from the discoveries of one of the research workers of the Federal Bureau of Standards. The writer recalls a visit years ago to the home of that scientist when he was a youth; of interrupting his labors as painter of the family domicile to present to him the advantages of a college education. Viewed as missionary effort such visits bring large returns to the cause of science and to the welfare of the nation.

Nor is it sufficient that there be a few great universities. It is a strange fact that the drawing power of a university seems to be one of those faintly remembered forces in physics which vary inversely as the square of the distance. A large percentage of the students of any institution comes from within a very short radius, twenty-five to fifty miles; and this is as true of the large universities as of the small.

Furthermore the trend in education today is toward the small educational unit. Universities which count their students by thousands are seeking funds that they may, by the erection of dormitories and by other means, break up these throngs into units of about five hundred students, that the student may have the advantage of more intimate acquaintance with other like-minded youths and of more personal acquaintance with his instructors.

Moreover the times more than ever need trained leaders and intelligent citizens. New problems of commerce, of international relations, of government require not only good intention but an intelligent understanding of the intricacies of the problems. New philosophies of life, new standards of conduct call for clear thinking as well as right ideals.

Willamette has much to commend her to students. Alumni may direct students hither with much confidence, knowing that the students will have excellent educational advantages.

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### FETE DAYS

The crowning of the May Queen, with its attendant festivities, occurs on Saturday, May 3, and not on Friday as in other years. The change is made for the convenience of those who can be present but one day. The junior play, *The Boomerang*, is given Saturday evening in the high school auditorium since all Salem theatres have become movie palaces and are not available for Saturday performances.

## WILLS

In addition to life-time gifts, the alumni are often interested in making provision for alma mater at their death. Some are asked to advise in the matter of making a will and the following form is suggested. Annuities may be provided also while one is living.

"I give and bequeath to Willamette University of Salem, Oregon, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars" (or property, with description).

If so desired the testator may direct that the legacy or its income be used for a definite purpose.

*"One of the only two articles that remain in my creed of life is that the future of our civilization depends upon the widening spread and deepening hold on the scientific habit of mind; and that the problem of problems in our education is therefore to discover how to mature and make effective this scientific habit. Mankind so far has been ruled by things and by words, not by thought, for till the last few moments of history, humanity has not been in possession of the conditions of secure and effective thinking. . . . Unless we master things, we shall continue to be mastered by them; the magic that words cast upon things may indeed disguise our subjection or render us less dissatisfied with it, but after all science, not words, casts the only compelling spell upon things."*

—JOHN DEWEY in  
*Science and the Education of Man.*