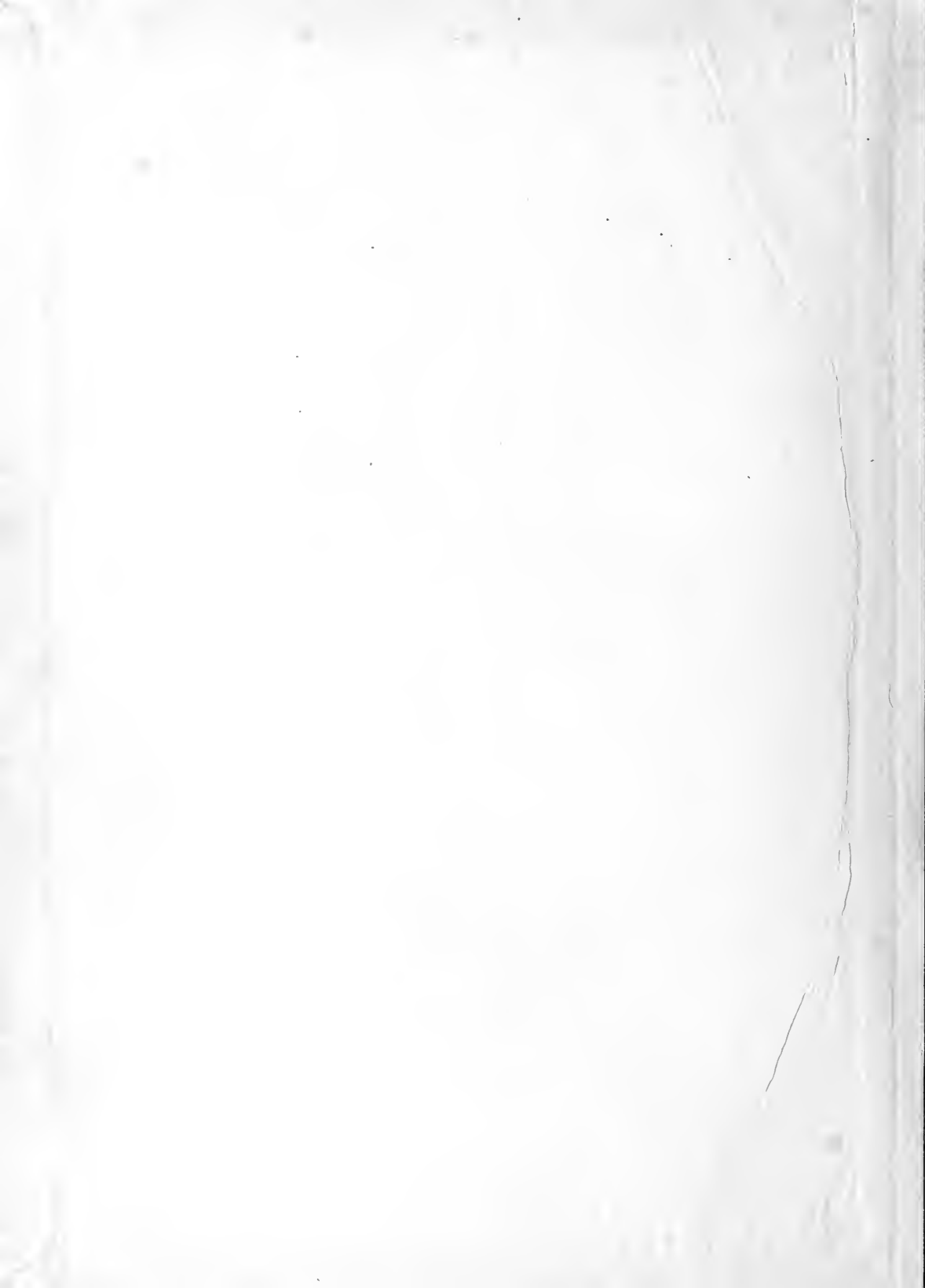


THE OHIO ALUMNUS

1931 - 1932





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THE OHIO ALUMNUS

APRIL, 1932



THE OHIO ALUMNUS

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CLARK E. WILLIAMS, '21, Editor

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EVENTS AT OHIO UNIVERSITY

A P R I L

- 26—General Election Day for Campus
- 30—Installation of Y. W. C. A. Officers
- 30—Baseball, Wittenberg, Ohio Field

M A Y

- 3—Sorority Song Contest
- 4—Baseball, Cincinnati, Ohio Field
- 7—Awards in High School Scholarship Tests— Memorial Auditorium
- 14—Baseball, Wabash, Ohio Field
Track Meet, Muskingum, Stadium
- 17—Fraternity Song Contest
- 17—Baseball, Ohio Wesleyan, Ohio Field
- 18—Senior Day Convocation
- 18—Festival of Lanterns
- 19—Playshop Production
- 21—Track Meet, Wittenberg, Stadium.
- 30—Memorial Day

J U N E

- 4—Alumni Day:
Convocation, 4:00 P. M.
Picnic, 5:30 P. M.
Play, 8:00 P. M.
- 5—Baccalaureate Sunday:
Baccalaureate Service, 10:30 A. M.
President William Lowe Bryan,
Indiana University, Speaker
President's Reception, 3:00 P. M.
Sacred Concert, 8:00 P. M.
- 6—Commencement Day:
Graduation Exercises, 9:30 A. M.
President W. L. Bryan, Speaker

Changing Times Bring a New Basis of Family Stability

A Review of Past Forms of Family Relationship And a Suggestion for Future Cooperation

By ISAAC E. ASH

Professor of Sociology, Ohio University



DR. I. E. ASH

IN AN ARTICLE published in another periodical I have shown that the family, though developed originally from certain innate biological and psychological urges or impulses, derives its institutional forms from factors which are entirely social. It was also shown that the strength and stability of any particular type or form of family organization will be determined very largely by the extent to which society is dependent upon it for the performance of essential functions, and, in turn, upon its ability to perform these functions satisfactorily. And, lastly, it was shown that the present instability of the family, particularly in the United States, is very largely due to the fact that some of the most essential social functions which it once performed have been within recent times largely taken over by other social agencies.

It is the purpose of this paper to inquire whether a new basis of family relationship may not be discovered or devised which will be adapted to modern social conditions and which will be able once more to sustain the integrity and stability of the family.

All cooperative associations as well as all other forms of communal relationships which possess any considerable measure of stability and durability, and which are subject to direction by the conscious purpose of those involved, may be divided into three classes, viz. dictatorships, (or autocracies,) partnerships and comradeships. In a dictatorship one individual, or party uses the other, or others, for his own gratification or for furthering his own plans and purposes without regard to any other than his own interests. In a partnership each member uses the other, or others, reciprocally and mutually for promoting whatever purpose, interest, or enterprise the partnership is built upon.

In a comradeship, however, instead

of using persons as means and non-personal interests and enterprises as ends the order is reversed; and the interests and attractions which draw the persons into the associative relationship are used to strengthen and enrich the relationship itself.

In this as in practically all other classifications though the types are quite clear and distinct, the classes themselves merge into each other by insensible gradations.

Applying this classification to different types of family organization the first class would be represented by those families in which wives are secured by capture or purchase. Also, where marriages are arranged by parents, the wife is usually subject entirely to her husband's will. St. Paul doubtless had this type of family in mind when he wrote: "For the man is not of the woman (i.e. the woman's) but the woman is of the man (the man's)." In fact the dictatorship seems to have been the typical form of family among most historic peoples (with the possible exception of the Hebrews, and the Romans of the later empire) down to the close of the Middle Ages. It is only within quite recent times that the women of the Moslem states, of certain Slavic peoples and of India and China have begun to secure release from domestic servitude.

Beginning with the Renaissance and the Reformation, when the idea of marriage as a civil contract began to prevail, the form of the family has been undergoing a change. At first this change was slow, and even now among certain peoples and classes it has been by no means entirely accomplished. This change had its first beginning in northwestern Europe and it is in this section, and particularly in English speaking America that it has had its complete development. Indeed it would seem to be a safe and even conservative statement

to say that, within the United States and the colonies from which they were founded, the family has represented a fairly equal partnership between husband and wife, at least since the beginning of the second quarter of the eighteenth century. It is also true that the family during this period has contributed as much if not more than any other single factor to social, moral, economic, industrial and educational progress. This is largely because of its perfect adaptability to social conditions and to the social and economic philosophy of the times. Within recent times changes have been taking place and the family instead of being the chief support of the social order is now presenting, if not actually constituting, one of our gravest social problems.

The breakup of the feudalistic and the paternalistic organization of society at the close of the Middle Ages gave a greater measure of freedom and independence to the individual. The establishment of stable secular governments gave greater security to both person and property. The increase in wealth or rather in the opportunities of securing and creating wealth—the expansion of trade and commerce, the opening up of new land, and discovery and utilization of new sources of wealth and power—all these constituted such a challenge as has seldom ever confronted a people. Religion was preaching the doctrine of personal salvation. The eternal destiny, as well as the earthly fortune of everyone was in his own hands. Success in this world and salvation in the next were held to rest solely with the individual, and the attainment of the former was regarded as evidence of winning the latter. The virtues most praised were the economic virtues.

This dominant philosophy of life, particularly of the American people, (and it is to these almost exclusively

(Continued on page 10)

Know Your University --- The College of Liberal Arts and What It Has To Offer

Courses, Departments, Degrees, and Equipment; Similar Information About the College of Education To Be Given Next Month

IN order that Ohio University men and women may better know their alma mater and, knowing it better, be better able to "sell" the school to those who particularly at this time of year are seeking information regarding institutions of higher learning, this statement concerning Ohio University's College of Liberal Arts is offered. Next month the College of Education will be dealt with similarly.

As an introduction to a review of the work of the Arts College, quotations from remarks of President Elmer Burritt Bryan and Dean Edwin Watts Chubb are appropriate.

"It has been said that changes amounting to revolution occur very rapidly in either of two conditions—when events are larger than the people among whom they are occurring, or when people are larger than contemporary events.

"In the first instance, as a rule, practically everything worth while is lost; in the second, practically everything worth while is saved.

"In recent years, the world has been passing through unprecedented

experiences, greater changes have taken place in vital human relationships than in the century preceding—events out of proportion to anything known in modern times are now occurring. A very serious question which must be answered is: 'Do we have, or shall we have, a generation of people wise enough and strong enough to cope successfully with these events? If we do, much will be saved; if we do not, much, or all, will be lost.

"If we are to conserve the deposits of civilization, it is incumbent upon the boys and girls of today that they should spare no pains and neglect no means whereby they may acquire a broad and deep education."—*President Bryan.*

"The aim of the College of Liberal Arts is to give the student an acquaintance with the civilization of the past and the present, with the sciences that have made man the master of the earth and sky, with the things of nature and the nature of things, with the arts that feed the soul with beauty. A liberal education should free one from herd opin-

ion, superstition and fear, and should give one self-mastery, the power of self-analysis, suspended judgment, and urbanity.

"Even if the student has decided upon his life work, he will do well to lay broad foundations before specializing. It may be advisable to defer the selection of one's major interest until the junior year, for college life may well be a voyage of self-discovery. To have a harmonious development of all one's powers is more important than the excessive development of any one power.

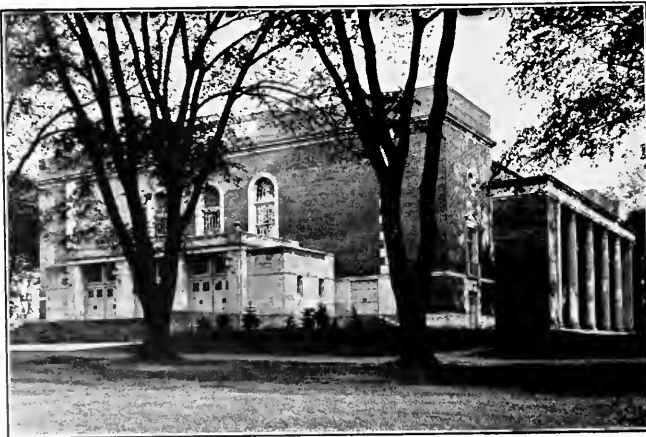
"The College of Liberal Arts welcomes young men and women who have the elemental virtues of sincerity, perseverance, and integrity, and promises four rich and happy years, years of self-development and self-discovery, years enriched by association with men and women of kindred spirits."—*Dean Chubb.*

The course of study leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts is based upon the idea that the object of a liberal education is to give one "an intellectual grasp on human experience." With this aim in mind the faculty has divided its course of study into four groups. These groups are: Languages and Literature, Natural Sciences, Social Sciences, and Philosophy and Mathematics.

In these group classifications are to be found courses in the following general subjects: The English Language, English Literature, American Literature, Anglo-Saxon, Latin, Greek, German, Italian, and French.

Philosophy, Ethics, Logic, Physics, European History, Economics, Commerce, Salesmanship, Advertising, Astronomy, Biology, Chemistry, Physiology, Mathematics, Anatomy, Public Speaking, Fine Arts, Music, Journalism, and The Dramatic Arts.

While taking a course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, a student at Ohio University may elect such studies in the College of Education as entitle him to receive a certificate from the State Department of



ALUMNI MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM

Education permitting him to teach in the high schools of the state.

Courses leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Science in Chemistry, Physics, or Biology as well as Pre-medic, Pre-law, and Pre-dental courses are offered by the College of Liberal Arts.

Two branches of the College of Liberal Arts at Ohio University are designated as "schools." These are the School of Commerce and the School of Music.

Just as some persons have a natural bent toward law, or medicine, or the ministry, so others have an equally strong inclination toward a business career. It is fortunate for the public welfare that this is true, for trained business men are quite as much a necessity as are lawyers, doctors, or even ministers.

There was a time when the public was satisfied, possibly out of necessity, with almost any sort of doctor, lawyer, or preacher; and when any one could be classed as a business man. That time has passed. Only trained lawyers, doctors, and preachers are now in demand, and only trained and competent business men can satisfy the commercial needs of our modern community.

The School of Commerce of Ohio University was organized in order that young people who have an inclination toward business might cultivate that inclination and thus prepare themselves to render a necessary and useful service. This school offers the following courses to all graduates of first-grade high schools:

1. A four-year Commerce course leading to the degree, Bachelor of Arts in Commerce.
2. A four-year Secretarial course leading to the degree, Bachelor of Secretarial Science.
3. A four-year course in the Arts College with a major in the School of Commerce. The major may include electives in Accounting, Advertising, Finance, and Marketing. The Bachelor of Arts degree is given.
4. A four-year course for the training of teachers of Commerce. This course is given in the College of



EDWIN WATTS CHUBB LIBRARY

Education with a major in the School of Commerce. The degree is Bachelor of Science in Education.

The School of Music is a flourishing department, with a faculty of over a dozen instructors. The four year course leads to the degree of Bachelor of Music. Academic scholarship is considered an essential part of a musical education. To be a good musician one must know more than music.

A student pursuing the regular A. B. course, i. e., one not specializing in music, may pursue both theoretical and practical courses in music as electives.

Complete courses are offered in Pianoforte, Voice, Violin, Harmony, Counterpoint, Canon and Fugue, Analysis and Form, Composition and Musical History. There are other courses in Ensemble Music, Sight-reading, Choral Practice, Orchestra, and Pipe Organ.

All of the recitals by students and the recitals and lectures given by the instructors are free to all the music students. Musical artists such as Cortot, Harold Bauer, Galbrilowitch, Galli-Curci, Tito Sipa, Pablo Casals, Anna Case, and symphony orchestras such as the Cincinnati, the Cleveland, and the Minneapolis have lately appeared before Ohio University students.

An entire three story building is now occupied by the School of Music. It contains numerous rooms for recitations, piano, violin, and voice

practice, and an auditorium for recitals.

In discussing college plans with interested high school seniors or others, Ohioans need have no hesitancy in placing emphasis upon the strength of the Department of Journalism.

Students in journalism do their laboratory work by reporting and editing in cooperation with *The Athens Messenger*, a daily newspaper with a circulation of approximately 11,000, housed in a splendidly equipped modern plant. Students serve as reporters and copy readers for the paper under the sympathetic and intelligent direction of able editors, members of the University faculty. The student thus supplants theoretical training of the classroom with actual experience on a commercial newspaper. The extensive journalism curriculum is also supplemented by courses in printing and advertising, giving the student a well rounded training for the field of journalism.

The departments of Electrical Engineering and of Civil Engineering are each offering completely revised and modernized courses leading to the degrees of B. S. in Electrical Engineering and B. S. in Civil Engineering respectively. These departments of Ohio University are housed in Super Hall and in Science Hall, just across the street from each other. In the latter are the electrical measurements meter, calibrating, photometry, and heavy machinery laboratories. In the former are the various

(Continued on page 12)

The Field and Principles of Modern Geography

By CLYDE EDWARDS COOPER

Professor of Geography and Geology, Ohio University



DR. C. E. COOPER

THE subject of modern Geography is sometimes accused of having no body of scientific principles. This accusation arises from the fact that few of its principles can be stated with exactness; that is, exceptions can be found to most of them. It is also claimed by some that its content is so over-lapping that the subject might be taught piece-meal in the other sciences. It is the purpose of this article to show that Geography is a science with worthwhile principles, and that it has a body of content which cannot be absorbed by the other sciences.

Geography is a science which is social, physical, and natural in its characteristics. It cannot be classified separately as being any one of the three types mentioned. It deals with man in relation to his geographic environment, and since man is at the core of its principles, it becomes difficult to formulate exact principles in the subject. In mathematics the square of the hypotenuse of a right triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the two legs, but in Geography, figuratively speaking, the sum of the squares is not always equal to the same thing. This is because human nature is variable and man's adjustment to his environment is not always the same, even if that environment is similar.

An instance of this is seen in comparing Florida with southeastern China. Both have the same types of climate, in fact the whole geographic environment is quite similar as far as physical geography is concerned. Location is the principal factor which differs. Florida is prosperous and has a high degree of civilization because of its racial makeup and because it happens to be attached to a wealthy and civilized country. Southeastern China is, in general, crowded and poverty stricken because it is far distant from wealthy and civilized parts of the world and because it is attached to a country which is disturbed politically, poverty ridden,

and backward in civilization. There is little in the geographic environment of Florida which should put it ahead of this part of China, but man has adjusted himself in the two regions in far different fashion.

Principles in modern Geography might be classified as follows:

SOCIAL GEOGRAPHY

A mountainous region tends to produce a backward people.

The mountain people of Kentucky and Tennessee illustrate the truth of this principle. Here we have a people whose backward condition is well

Professor Cooper received the Ph. D. degree at Clark University in 1928. For some years he taught in the Philippine Islands. He is Associate Editor of the Ohio Social Science Journal.

In his nine years at Ohio University Dr. Cooper has developed a strong and widely recognized department of Geography the aims of which are:

To train special teachers of geography through four years of work.

To offer courses in professionalized subject matter for general teachers.

To offer cultural courses for the students of the College of Liberal Arts.

The department is now graduating about ten majors and as many minors each year.

known. These people have been left behind because of their isolation. While the principle holds true for the majority of mountain and hill people, yet exceptions are easily found. No one thinks of the people of Switzerland as being as backward as the hill people of our southern states. Even the lowest class of Swiss rural folk are literate and economically comfortable. Whence arises the difference? Switzerland is located in the pathway between the English channel countries and southern Europe. Many great railways must

cross Switzerland in carrying the important traffic between these two regions. Add this fact to the tourist industry of Switzerland and one sees how isolation is removed in spite of the barrier of roughened topography. Hence, our principle is not exact.

People who consume large amounts of fish per capita are usually low in living standards and have little wealth.

This is true because the human race much prefers meat to fish, and if people can afford meat, they eat it. Fishing is, also, a dangerous occupation and men will not follow it if other opportunities to make a living are available. Exceptions to this principle arise when a people are Catholic. Here religion forces the eating of fish. Also, population may be so crowded that meat is scarce and men must fish to make a living because other pursuits are closed to them. Again we see that Geography is not an exact science.

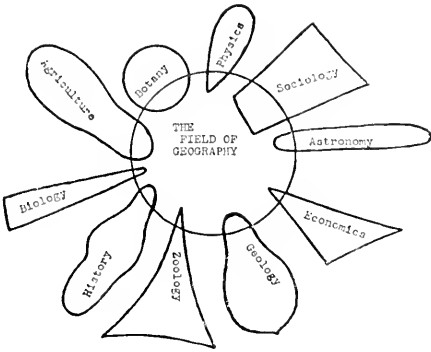
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Moisture bearing winds, when forced to rise in crossing topographic barriers, will produce rain on the windward sides of mountains.

This is an exact principle because there are no exceptions. The western sides of the Coast Ranges and the Cascades of Washington illustrate this principle, as do the eastern sides of the mountains of Central America. The ascending air is cooled about one degree for each three hundred and thirty feet of increasing elevation and this cooling finally causes condensation and precipitation.

Countries on or very close to the Equator will have a rainy and a dry season.

This is true because of the shifting of the Equatorial Calms and the Trade Winds over the regions alternately during the year, or because of the influence of the Monsoons. It is apparent that Physical Geography is



more nearly an exact science than other kinds of Geography.

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

Dairying is a mark of intensive agriculture.

This is true because the dairy industry produces highly per acre. Dairy cattle can be stall fed if necessary, hence they fit in well with expensive land. Also, on expensive land there is apt to be a crowded population, and this furnishes a good market and cheap labor for the industry. An exception to the above statements is found in new countries where the land is not yet crowded or expensive.

Only those crops can be grown profitably on irrigated lands which produce highly per acre.

Sugar beets, alfalfa, and fruit are good examples. Irrigated farming is expensive and a good income per acre must be obtained through crops which produce heavily per acre, or through those which can be harvested more than once in a year.

That Geography has a field which cannot be absorbed by the other sciences is best shown by means of the accompanying drawing. This drawing shows the following facts:

That Geography reaches into other fields just as other sciences reach into their material. This is particularly true of the Social Sciences and must not be interpreted as a mark of weakness in Social Science or Geography, but as an indication of strength. Man's activities overlap each other; they cannot be pigeon-holed except by the scholar in the classroom, who does it for purposes of more convenient study. Modern teaching methods are showing us through the Activity Method that

overlapping is exactly what the child is interested in. Our round of daily life is a complicated affair and we wouldn't get far if we stopped to classify our every act. There is no danger in this overlapping provided each instructor places the emphasis of his own subjects upon the facts which he takes from the related sciences. There is danger when such an instructor is not accurate in his know-

ledge of the material foreign to his subject. Teachers in all sciences should be very careful when they use material not strictly in their own field.

That Geography is a mother science from which others have sprung. The subject is quite ancient for it goes back to Strabo and Aristotle. Map-making was among the earliest efforts of scientists. Gradually other sciences have developed from Geography as more information has been amassed.

That Geography has its own field which cannot be covered by the other sciences. This field lies within the circle shown in the drawing. If we were to attempt to cover the circle completely with the figures which represent the related sciences, we would have more serious overlapping than now exists, and the other sciences would be forced to include much material which is distinctly foreign to them.

And that some of the sciences encroach upon the field of geography to a greater extent than others.

CONCLUSION

Geography is a science which is social, physical, and natural in character, depending upon which can be formulated but to which exceptions can often be found. These exceptions arise because of the variability of the human factor.

Overlapping of the sciences is a healthy indication rather than a mark of waste because it shows that each science touches life at an infinite number of vital points

DOHERTY-DEARTH, Miss Edith Doherty, Cincinnati, to Dr. Otto A. Dearth, '18, Aug. 19, 1929. Dr. Dearth is engaged in the private practice of internal medicine and is also an assistant professor of Anatomy at the University of Cincinnati. Address: 931 Nassau St., Cincinnati.

Morton Says Grade 'Doctoring' Is Common Practice in Schools

There can be little doubt that teachers "doctor" pupils' grades. Dr. R. L. Morton, '13, professor of Mathematics, College of Education, Ohio University, has written in the Educational Research Bulletin, published at Ohio State University. His topic was "The Influence of Pupil Conduct on Teachers' Marks."

Teachers may be right in so doing, Professor Morton adds, and explains that "having done the best they can in constructing tests and scoring papers, they juggle figures until better satisfied with the results."

"The teacher's right and duty to administer punishment to him who is expert at hurling spitballs," he adds, "or to the one whose cartoon is so well done the subject is easily recognized, are not to be questioned. But to make the punishment a 10-point deduction in a subject mark and to transfer these 10 points to another individual who possesses a charming personality but a low intelligence quotient is to throw bad judgment into bold relief. 'Judgment' is probably the wrong word. Its place may have been taken by an emotional bias and a sentimental prejudice."

Dr. Morton wrote his paper on the basis of a study of the records of 300 pupils in the schoolroom of a small city. The pupils were in grades five to eight inclusive. Among the 11 factors taken into account were deportment marks, grades in school subjects, intelligence tests, attendance records and age.

Interesting Speakers Being Heard on the Ohio Campus

Three speakers appearing upon the Ohio campus within the past month were heard by various groups with considerable interest. They were Whiting Williams, an industrial personnel director, Dr. Elmer D. Graper, head of the department of Political Science, University of Pittsburgh; and Dr. Glanville Terrell, emeritus professor of Philosophy at the University of Kentucky.

Of the three, Whiting Williams is perhaps the most widely known. His address was on "The Man-prisoners of Men." Professor Graper discussed the present political parties and their issues. Dr. Terrell's subject was "Science Among the Ancient Greeks."

From the Editor to You » » »

JUST AS WE had hoped and anticipated, the response to last month's editorial request for alumni assistance in spreading Ohio University gospel among high school students who contemplate matriculation in a college or university this fall, has been immediate and wide spread. Already a number of high school seniors from scattered points in the state have made known their desires for information concerning Ohio University and its courses, indicating that they have done so in response to initial stimuli provided by graduates or former students of the school.

For reasons that we attempted to set forth last month, it is important that Ohio University shall be able to go to the legislature next spring with a request for funds that will be unassailable by the foes of programs of advanced education. As was pointed out, an increase in enrollment, or at least a maintenance of approximately the present figure, in spite of the depression and consequent discouragements, will serve as convincing argument that Ohio University is progressively alive and that its academic offerings are sought by large numbers of citizens of the state.

We would hasten to add, however, that if an increase in numbers merely to enhance the position of the university before the legislature were all that is desired by President Bryan, his motives and his plea could be condemned as utterly selfish. But there is more than that.

Because of the support given by the state to the educational enterprises at Columbus, Athens, Oxford, Kent, and Bowling Green, the schools located there are able to offer their "wares" at a cost much below that of the endowed institutions. Therefore, because in thousands of homes the need for utmost economy has arisen, the administrators of these state-supported schools deem it to be not only entirely proper but obligatory that they exert every effort to acquaint the parents of students, and the students themselves, with the opportunities and advantages of attendance at their institutions.

Ohio University and its officers of administration and instructors derive no satisfaction from the fact that many of the endowed schools, long friendly rivals, have suffered terribly in recent months. There is no secret pleasure in observing that as a result of diminishing income the teaching personnel and curricula of these worthy neighbors have been so drastically curtailed that their offerings are no longer as broad and as attractive as they once were. But however deplorable their situations may be, they exist, and all indications point to the fact that next year will find these friends in even sorer straits.

We repeat, therefore, that Ohio University men and women will not only be doing their school a real service by recommending it — conscientiously, or not at all — to students expecting to enter college this fall and to those who find it necessary or desirable to transfer from other institutions, but that they will be doing these young matriculants a favor which they will eventually, if not immediately, appreciate.

And so, remember: That next year Ohio University's faculty of some 200 members will be kept virtually intact; that no courses will be abandoned; and, of vital importance to many prospective students, that the term fees will

not be increased. At Ohio University and in Athens the expense of getting a well-rounded and satisfying college education has been reduced to a minimum. Five hundred dollars per year is a medium expense estimate and one which will permit of a most comfortable existence.

Your interest and your efforts are again solicited for Alma Mater.

"DEAR CLARK: Just an oversight. I did not intend to desert the Alumni Association. There are other places where I should economize before cutting off *The Ohio Alumnus*.

(Signed) J. M. H."

Aren't there others who will catch this spirit?

It should be borne in mind, however, that publication of the alumni magazine is not the only function or activity of the Alumni Office. The maintenance of records, conduct of correspondence upon a myriad of subjects, promotion of alumni chapter activities, sponsoring of programs on special days, and the continuous rendering of innumerable and unclassifiable services to Ohio University alumni, require annually a fairly large sum of money, about \$3,000.

The salaries of the Alumni Secretary and his two assistants are paid by the University in return for the joint services that they render to the school and to its graduates. All other operating expenses must, and should, come from the alumni. In many offices not only general operating expenses but salaries as well are provided by the alumni body.

THE ARTICLES appearing under the names of Dr. Isaac E. Ash and Dr. Clyde Edwards Cooper are reproduced with the permission of the authors and of the managing editor, Dr. W. C. Harris, of the *Ohio Social Science Journal*. Both articles have previously appeared in the *Journal*.

Hereafter in each number of *The Ohio Alumnus* the editor will include at least one contribution from the pen of a faculty member or graduate of Ohio University. It is thought that papers upon highly interesting and diversified subjects will be procurable and, when possible, hitherto unpublished articles will be sought.

The contribution this month by Doctor Ash is somewhat abridged from its original form but still clearly indicates the trend of the writer's thinking.

PLANS for the collection and preservation of books about Ohio and those written by Ohio authors have been made by a state-wide committee. Ohio University is represented on the committee by our librarian, Miss Anne Keating. An alcove for the collection, which already numbers more than 1,000 books, is to be provided in the State Library, soon to be housed in the new State Office Building in Columbus. Ohio University alumni who have written and published volumes should contribute copies of them to this Ohioana library and should likewise place copies in the University's Edwin Watts Chubb Library.

On and About the Campus . . .

SOMETHING entirely new will be done during the summer session at Ohio University this year. Field courses are being offered in botany, geography, geology, and biology, which will take students to Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks. Dr. C. E. Cooper and Dr. W. A. Matheny, professors at Ohio University, will compose the teaching staff on the trip. Cost of the trip, including all expense, will be \$300. The journey will be made by railroad.

Students will leave Athens, July 20, and will return August 10, after a 22-day excursion. At Glacier National Park, members of the party will take a short trip along Lake McDonald for a study of the marshes and other vegetation. They will then proceed to Going-to-the-Sun Chalet, which will serve as headquarters. After a stay of nine days at Glacier Park, the students and their instructors will travel to Yellowstone National Park to study for seven days all the major phenomena associated with rocks and geysers.

Field courses offered during the trip are: Geography and Environment, three hours; Geography and Methods, lower grades, three hours; Geography of North America, three hours; Historical Geology, three hours; Research in Geography, two hours; Civic Biology (205), three hours; Research in Geography, two hours; Civic Biology (206), three hours; Freshman Botany, three hours; General Science, three hours; and Zoology, three hours.

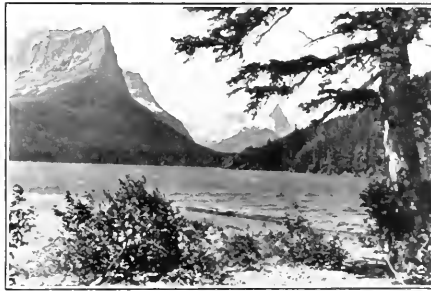
Reservations for the trip are now being made with Dr. C. E. Cooper, Box 385, Athens, Ohio.

MEMBERS of the Ohio University Studio Club entertained 300 disabled war veterans at the United States Veterans Hospital, Chillicothe, recently. The students donated their services for the program through the Athens County Red Cross Chapter, which provides one program a month to cheer disabled men of the World War who have no contact with the outside.

Club members staged novelty

dances for the entertainment of the men. Accompanying the Studio group were Joe Rardin, popular Athens entertainer; Geneva Kackley, acrobat, and Robert Bingman, pianist.

POLITICS on the Ohio University campus have taken a tremendous increase in intensity this year as time for the annual spring election approaches. Following the referendum vote on a petition to abolish political parties, the Campus Affairs Committee decided to continue the present system. For the past four years, the Toupee Party has controlled matters, but this year indications are that the



LAKE ST. MARY—GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

Wig faction has an excellent chance of electing its entire slate.

The reason for the shift in affairs is the support of the Independent League, which has changed from the Toupee to the Wig group. However, the Wig party had to make such sacrifices to get Independent cooperation, that the party has actually lost its name, and will operate with the non-fraternity students under the name of the Independent Party. There will be 14 Independents and 12 fraternity members on the ticket. At the time of the political party abolishment controversy, the Campus Affairs Committee did away with eight minor class offices.

Before election day, April 26, campus leaders are planning party newspapers, torch-light parades, soap box speeches, and all the ballyhoo of the old-time campaign. The largest vote

in several years will probably go to the polls this spring. Party conclaves are being held in secret every night as time draws near for nominees to be announced.

PLANS for the annual Mothers' Week-end program at Ohio University, scheduled for April 22 to 24, are rapidly being completed and will include a new feature in the form of a Dance Frolic, to be held from 10 until 12 o'clock Friday night, April 22, in the Men's Gymnasium. The program of the frolic is to include a Negro student quartet led by Marcus Hall, who sang in Playshop's production of "The Last Mile." There will also be toe-dances and novelty sketches. The university band will furnish music for the event, playing popular music. In charge of the Dance Frolic program is Robert Randolph, Clarksburg, W. Va.

ATHENS was transformed into Geneva, Switzerland, April 15 and 16, when the fourth annual model League of Nations Assembly met at Ohio University. The assembly is made up of 60 delegates from leading Ohio colleges, representing foreign countries. Questions discussed during the plenary sessions of the "League" were the Sino-Japanese affair, disarmament, and the Librarian slave problem.

Ohio University delegates represented China and Liberia, taking a prominent part in the business of the model gathering. In speaking during the League discussions, the delegates were not to express their own opinions, necessarily, but they were to interpret the attitude of real delegates from the nations they represented. In this way, the thinking of the world powers could be interpreted to the audience.

"EXPOSURES OF 1932," scheduled for production on May 12 and 13, will lay open to public view campus talent, politics, beauty contest, dramatic productions, and pony ballets. More than 100 students will be included in the cast.

New Basis for Family

(Continued from page 3)

that the remainder of this paper will relate) was probably never better expressed than in that homely lecture delivered at a public "vendue" by one "Father Abraham," and recorded in "Poor Richard's Almanac." The virtues most praised and prized were industry, thrift and self-denial. The vices most denounced and condemned were idleness, extravagance and self-indulgence. To buy what one could produce and to spend for that which one could do without were marks of profligacy and sloth. The people realized the opportunity that lay before them and were thrilled by it. They were also conscious of the difficulties to be surmounted but were not daunted by them. A primitive continent was before them to be subdued. Farms were to be marked out, cleared and enclosed. Roads were to be surveyed and constructed; homes to be established and cities built. In short a new civilization was to be constructed out of the simple, rough, raw materials as nature had provided them. The social agency or instrument relied upon for accomplishing this task was the monogamous partnership family; the method, hard work and rigid economy.

Work was the universal prerequisite to success, and the family offered the best possible arrangement for dividing and supplementing work, first, between men and women, and second, between adults and children. Practically all property, whether produced or acquired was held by individuals and families, and in families transmitted from parents to children without impairing its value or disturbing its productive uses. The home was the center of all practical education. It was likewise the place where most consumable goods were prepared, preserved and consumed, and where all other necessities of life were secured and enjoyed. In short, the family working within and about the home constituted practically the only agency on which the people could depend for the conveniences, comforts and necessities of life. It also received strong social, moral and religious support. However its strength and stability were due, not so much to the support received from other sources, as to its own utility and to the support and services which it gave to the other interests of the people. Because the family represent-

ed a voluntary partnership entered into largely for utilitarian purposes, it would tend to encourage and increase a spirit of individualism, independence and self-reliance. But this spirit, though insuring a strong support to the family so long as conditions made it a necessity, would lead to its abandonment whenever it should lose its utilitarian value.

But "the old order" has passed. The old form of social interdependence based upon face to face contacts and personal understandings and agreements in which prerogatives and responsibilities were exactly matched has been replaced by a new form of purely mechanical interdependence. Those impersonal creatures of the modern business world, the corporation, the market and machine industry, have thrust people, entirely dependent upon each other, and whose interests are entirely reciprocal, (such as producer and consumer, buyer and seller, worker and employer) so far apart that they scarcely mean more to each other than the factors and processes in nature. The typical urban citizen, man or woman, invests his or her resources, whether capital funds or the work of hand or mind, in business or industry, (and they are simply two aspects of the same thing). Then with the proceeds of this investment he turns to the market and buys the things wanted, whether these be food, clothing, shelter, recreation, amusement, or whatever need or whim may dictate. The whole process is just about as impersonal as going to an automatic vendor for a postage stamp. Under these conditions where the individual has so little control over the factors and influences which vitally affect his entire life it is quite difficult to assume lifelong responsibilities to another, or having assumed them to make good their fulfillment.

Throughout the earlier periods of this country's history individuals, or better, families, were left to their own resources in securing the necessities and comforts of life. The opportunity to become the proprietors of some independent business or industrial enterprise was open to all. Briefly stated, the people were left to their own resources in their business and industrial affairs, while subject to strict regulation by both sumptuary laws and a rigid social and religious censorship of their gratifications and diversions. Under these conditions people naturally sought their highest

self-realization and self-expression in efforts to produce, to build and to acquire; and in these endeavors the prospects of success are made brighter by cooperative partnership. Now however, the order is being reversed. People are becoming ever more dependent on agencies and conditions entirely out of their control for the means of satisfying their needs and gratifying their desires, while at the same time they are being subjected to an ever increasing volume of lure and temptation to indulge in personal gratifications and diversions. Under these conditions the family, instead of being a necessary means to success is more likely to prove a handicap, while instead of being an indispensable condition to personal comfort, security and independence it is likely to prove a heavy liability. For this reason young people of character, who would take their marriage obligations seriously are reluctant to assume the responsibilities of home and family until they feel themselves established in a business or profession. Formerly young people were counseled and expected to marry and then settle down to the serious business of making a living and building a home.

Those writers and preachers who ascribe the present family disorganization to either a careless or a willful disregard for family responsibility are failing to grasp the most significant fact. To hope to restore family stability by invoking the crusading spirit and the whole hearted devotion which characterized the pioneers of this country is to reverse cause and effect. The crusading spirit and whole hearted devotion were there but the stable family was not their object. That was the settling of a continent and the building of a nation. A stable family was simply an indispensable aid in attaining this objective. "Nothing more is needed," says Dorothy Canfield Fisher, "as a foundation for these personal relationships than a state of mind, a song to march to, some stirring fanfare, the sort of bright brazen challenge which from the beginning of time has stirred human blood to action." Again, after pointing out that "we are all brought up on the story of the Pilgrims and of the stout-heartedness of those ancestors of ours," she asks: "What has become of that pioneering spirit, and of that other one which sent strong men and women adventurously out to conquer the continent?" And in answer she declares, "Now is the time

for the old half humorous, wholly dauntless pioneer spirit to burn up bravely and boldly. On their, (the pioneers) covered wagons, crawling over the illimitable plains at a snail's pace, they blazoned out, 'Pikes Peak or bust' . . . and built one of the finest cities in the world at the foot of Pikes Peak."

But "stirring fanfares" and "bright brazen challenges" do not always come at the call of the enthusiast, nor are "pioneering or crusading spirits" made to order. Human beings have a way of adapting themselves to conditions. It was the prospect that lay before these pioneers that constituted their challenge, and a stable partnership family was an essential means of meeting this challenge.

From the point of view of this discussion, the most significant factor brought out in the above quotation is that when those crusading pioneers got to Pikes Peak they stopped and "built one of the finest cities in the world." This, figuratively speaking, was what the pioneers all over this country were doing during the first two hundred years of its history. But having built their city it was not only natural but inevitable that they should abandon their covered wagons together with the mode of life and the form of social and industrial organization that went with them and that they and their descendants and all those who should come after them should go and live in the city they had built.

The dictatorship form of family obtained when life and liberty were insecure, when governments were tyrannies, and when might rather than right was the source of power and authority. Then, when a reasonable degree of freedom and security had been won, and when individuals began to feel the stirrings of hope and of ambition to achieve and acquire, the partnership family gradually displaced the dictatorship. Both were simply adaptations to conditions.

To meet the conditions, brought about within our industrial society, as these affect the family, three different alternatives would seem to be open. The first would be (since people have largely lost their economic and industrial independence), to take away their domestic independence, reestablish the dictatorship family supported by rigid anti-divorce and anti-desertion laws. The second would be to scrap the family and thus re-

duce the population to its ultimate atoms, the individuals, completely dependent upon society and released entirely from all social and domestic responsibilities. Simply to state these alternatives is sufficient to insure their rejection. The third alternative offered as a solution to the problem of family disorganization would be to promote and support a type of family relationship which will be adapted to the needs and interests of men and women as producers in and supporters of our present economic, industrial society and then adjust the conditions which control the distribution of the industrial product or social dividend so as to guarantee to all a just and fair share. In short, build the family on the basis of a comradeship and then make available to all, the resources necessary to support its members in reasonable comfort and security. While this, in theory, is a two-fold problem its solution involves a single, though somewhat complex, process.

The partnership type of family, for perfectly valid reasons, assumes that as soon as people are married they should set up a new household. Also, that those interests, diversions and accomplishments which make young people attractive and congenial to each other as sweethearts should be abandoned at marriage. As a southern editor once facetiously remarked, "The honeymoon ends when the newly-weds begin to inquire the price of grits and bacon." Prof. H. W. Odum lists as one of the major fallacies in the mores of marriage and the family, the idea that married people should give up previous interests, pleasures and diversions. He says: "Here is a young man, for instance, whose chief admiration for a young woman is found in her skill in playing tennis and in her general companionable fellowship with other young men and women. He married this young woman. Immediately he is astonished to find that she still loves to play tennis, still likes the jolly companionship of other young men and women, is still full of the wholesome vigor of life." The reasons for his astonishment and disappointment lie in the traditional assumption that every married couple should immediately set up an economic and industrial partnership. But the partnership family unlike other commercial or industrial partnerships, which are simply means to ends and to which the members devote only a part of their time, interests and re-

sources, comprehends all of their interests of life and into it both parties are expected to merge their activities and personalities. The result of this is that most people particularly women, must either become completely domestic or live celibate lives.

There is no valid reason whatever why young people, whether men or women, who are satisfactorily engaged in an interesting or remunerative vocation should be expected to give this up upon getting married. To do so would involve sacrificing an independent income, and, if they establish a home at all worthy of the name, their living costs will be greater than before marriage. On the other hand, if each is allowed to continue undisturbed in his work and living arrangements, the greater intimacy of married life added to the accomplishments and the traits of character and personality which made them attractive to each other as sweethearts and the gradual merging of their individual interests and diversions will all grow naturally into a real comradeship. In other words, instead of demanding that young people at marriage give up those interests, accomplishments and pleasures which drew and held them together as sweet hearts, society should encourage them to make these the basis of a closer and richer comradeship.

A second requisite to be suggested for making the family a comradeship, sustained by an inner cohesion, rather than a partnership supported by external interests, is that the rights and privileges of voluntary parenthood be made available to all classes of people.

The reasons for this will doubtless be inferred from the two preceding paragraphs.

The great volume of literature written by physicians, social scientists, biologists, ministers, and leaders in the different fields of social service favoring this principle and advocating its support by our national and state governments would seem to make superfluous any arguments for it in a paper of the compass of this one. The principle has received the endorsement of certain large and influential religious bodies, particularly of the Church of England and of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. It was presented to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Out of respect to the objections of some older and more conservative members, however, it was not put to

vote. The most progressive European countries have taken a much more liberal position with respect to this as indeed with many other problems of individual and social well-being.

The last, and perhaps the most important, condition or factor which I shall discuss for making marriage and the family a harmonious and mutually satisfying comradeship is a frank, honest and thorough instruction in matters of sex. The old prudish notion that sex was something vile and degrading and that innocence which was synonymous with ignorance, was the only condition and preparation for chastity belongs in the same category as the belief in witchcraft and voodooism. To leave to young people, as the only alternative preparation for the intimate experiences of married life, either a dense and crass ignorance or a vicious and perverted type of education acquired clandestinely from a lurid obscene literature or from the pornographic tales and conversations of the vulgar and depraved is in itself either cowardly or cruel, because both create or induce a false and perverted notion of the finer aspects and attributes of sex and sex-expression.

It would be better if no education were attempted than to proceed by such means. The excuse, often offered, that parents and teachers themselves do not have the knowledge or vocabulary with which to give instruction might have been valid in the days of our parents and grandparents but it is hardly so now. There are now available in simple straightforward language a number of books containing all the information necessary for an adequate sex education for all young people until they have passed the high school age at least.

Know Your University

(Continued from page 4)

recitation rooms, shops, instrument rooms, testing laboratories, drafting rooms, physical and electrical laboratories for the differentiation of the work, laboratories for civil engineering, and offices for the convenience of these departments.

Special mention has been made of the Commerce and Music Schools and of the departments of Journalism, the Electrical and Civil Engineering, not because the type of work offered therein is of any higher caliber than that to be found in the languages, the social sciences, etc., but because they cover fields in which there is at the

present time a great deal of interest.

Next month—The College of Education.

Two Alumni Are Honored by Election to Phi Beta Kappa

Eight undergraduates and two alumni were chosen March 31 for membership in the Ohio University chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, according to an announcement of Prof. Raymer McQuiston, department of English, secretary of the local chapter.

Of the eight undergraduates, all are seniors but one, Hugh Davis, Pomeroy, who is a junior. The seniors are: Martha Cottrill, Chillicothe; Katherine Dye Schmidt, Nelsonville; Eleanor Stafford, Cambridge; Catherine Wary, Youngstown; Harry Berkowitz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Marian Morris, Nelsonville; and Steve Seech, Flushing.

The two alumni to receive the coveted honor were Clinton P. Biddle, '17, associate dean, Harvard School of Business Administration, and Louis Foley, '15, professor of English, Western State Teachers College, Kalamazoo, Mich.

At the Harvard Business School, Dean Biddle has been successively an instructor in Finance, junior dean, and associate dean. He has aided materially in the organization of the school and is now in charge of its research activities. He received the degree of M. B. A. at Harvard in 1920. He was an Ensign in the U. S. Navy during the World War.

Prof. Foley received his M. A. degree from Ohio State University in 1916 where for the next three years he served as an instructor in English.

From 1919 to 1922 he was employed by the Near East Relief in Turkey and Syria. In 1923 he became a member of the faculty of Western State Teachers College with which he has since been associated.

Besides the degrees granted by Ohio University and Ohio State University, Mr. Foley holds diplomas from the University of Dijon and the University of Poitiers, as well as a certificate from the University of Besancon, in France.

Mr. Foley has written two books and has been a frequent contributor to numerous high-class periodicals. His most recent book is "The Greatest Saint of France," published last year.

William Lowe Bryan, Indiana University, To Be Speaker

Plans for Ohio University's 1932 commencement are rapidly shaping up. But little change is contemplated in the schedule of major events this year. The details of all programs will be published next month.

The three-day period falls upon June 4, 5 and 6, the days being, as usual, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday.

The speaker for both the Baccalaureate service Sunday morning and the graduation exercises the following day will be Dr. William Lowe Bryan, president of Indiana University. President Bryan is recognized as one of the foremost educators in the country and a leading figure among the administrators of state universities.

The principal events of Alumni Day, June 4, will be the golf tournament, convocation, picnic, and commencement play. The drama chosen by the Playshop for its June production this year is John Balderston's "Berkeley Square."

Sunday events will include, besides the morning service, the reception given by President and Mrs. Elmer Burritt Bryan, the Torch and Cresset dinners, and a concert by the University Choir of 60 voices.

The commencement program will be concluded on Monday morning by the graduation exercises in Alumni Memorial Auditorium, when degrees will be conferred upon approximately 300 seniors and diplomas awarded to about 125 two-year people. The number in each group will probably equal or surpass that of last year. Graduations in February and August make the June classes somewhat smaller than would be true under the old plan of once-a-year graduations.

Marshall To Bring Japanese Ball Champs to Ohio Field

Coach George Marshall, '29, of St. Paul's University, Tokio, Japan, accompanied by Mrs. Marshall (Josephine Marshall, '28), will bring the St. Paul's baseball team to Athens for a game with the Bobcats on April 30. The Nipponese players were intercollegiate champions of Japan for the 1931 season. Mr. Marshall was a member of the Ohio varsity basketball team for three years.

Baseball Season Is Opened With a Victory; Track Prospects Pleasing to Coach Herbert

By HARRY L. WADDELL, '33

COACH DON PEDEN'S baseball nine opened its season at Athens April 16 with a 9 to 5 victory over Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia, newcomers to the Buckeye Conference. The Ohio diamondmen displayed strong hitting ability. Outstanding among the findings of the opener was Bill Gilvary, who had the initial mound assignment. He showed excellent control and plenty of speed, fanning four men and walking none during the five innings he hurled for the Bobcats.

Handicapped by lack of practice, the Bobcats' defense looked ragged at times, but the team was able to set an enviable early season record of but one error. The West Virginians had already played four games when they met Ohio, but they were no match for the Pedenmen in any department.

Baseball followers in Athens were greeted with several new faces on the Bobcat varsity team. Warshower, who held down the backstop post for three years, has been replaced by Schreiber, a sophomore, who did a fine job in his first game of intercollegiate baseball. Taking Jerry's place will be a tough assignment for any man when fans remember so well the former ace's work.



COACH PEDEN

Vittorella at first base also played his first nine innings with the varsity. Bill Glacken held down the second sack, and Roy Pileger stopped the fast ones at shortstop. Roy is a brother of Earl Pileger, first baseman with the Bobcats last year. The only sophomore in the outfield is Bartel, who has taken the place of MacDonald, a veteran still on the squad.

The Bobcats begin their diamond season in earnest April 21 and 23 when they take on Miami and DePauw. The Redskins, with a large number of veterans, look like possible Buckeye Conference champions, but with some of the rough spots smoothed out, Don Peden's team will give them a hard fight for top position in league standings.

OHIO UNIVERSITY'S track team came back into good grace this month with a 90 to 41 victory over the Cincinnati Bearcats. This was the first outdoor meet of the year for Coach Herbert's men and the first competition of the season for Cincinnati. The Bobcats lost to Ohio Wesleyan in the opening indoor meet.

Two Ohio University records were broken at the Queen City. Harold Brown, weight man, put the shot 42 feet, six inches, to establish a new mark, breaking the

old record by four inches. Carl Dupler, sophomore distance man, broke Al Morgan's two-mile record when he covered the distance in nine minutes and 55 seconds. Morgan's best time was 10 minutes and two seconds.

Dupler, a Logan boy, is one of the most promising sophomores on the varsity. He also won the mile run at Cincinnati to tie for high scoring honors. He has never before competed in college athletics, and with a little experience is due to set Buckeye Conference records. His main ambition right now is to beat Al Morgan's mile mark.

The Bobcat trackmen meet their real test April 30 when they take on the Miami Redskins. Miami has a strong squad and will be making a bid for the conference title. Outstanding runner on the Miami team is Sugar, a distance man. If Dupler is able to down him in either the mile or two-mile events, he will have to break loop records.

Coach Herbert is especially enthusiastic about his freshman squad this year. With the strongest varsity team in the history of the school, he is looking forward to developing a championship outfit by next year.

PLAYGROUND baseball and horseshoe pitching have started the spring interfraternity sports season this month. Intramurals have been a great success this year, with more men participating than ever before. In charge of the activities is William J. Trautwein, line coach for the Bobcat football team. It is the object of the athletic department to have "every man in a sport."

Independent men as well as fraternity members take part in the intramurals. Independent teams have a league of their own. Winners in this loop and in the fraternity group compete in a little "World Series" for championships in the various sports.

Throughout the year, there is competition in playground baseball, indoor baseball, volleyball, handball, basketball, tennis, track, wrestling, and horseshoes. Winners among the fraternities in each sport are given plaques. A cup is given to the all university winner in each sport, and at the end of the year a large loving cup is given to the fraternity which has won the most points in all the sports combined.

After a series of closely contested and hard fought games Delta Tau Delta fraternity volleyball team emerged victorious in the battle for the campus volleyball championship. They defeated the Robins, Independent title holders.

Delta Tau Delta team had previously won the Class A championship by defeating the Lambda Chi Alpha team in an exciting contest.

Class B championship honors went to Lambda Chi Alpha pledge team when they won over the strong Phi Kappa Tau team.

"Close-ups" of Some 1911 Folks

For ten and one-half years Mrs. Lester E. Boykin (Grace Junod), Washington, D. C., has been engaged in the important business of managing a home which she says is "by far the biggest job of my life and of course the most interesting." Her husband is in charge of the Legal division of the Bureau of Public Roads.

Mr. and Mrs. Boykin have two fine youngsters, a boy 9 and a girl 3 years of age. The Boykins are located at 2825 Albemarle St. N. W., and will be most happy to welcome members of the Class of 1911 as they visit the nation's capitol.

Carl L. Tewksbury has been connected with the Union Trust Company, Cleveland, since 1920, and has been Auditor of Branches of this large financial institution since 1925.

Mr. Tewksbury was president of the Cleveland Conference of Bank Auditors and Controllers last year and was president, 1927-28, of the Western Reserve chapter of the Ohio University Alumni Association.

F. C. Landsittel is teaching Principles and Practice of Education at Ohio State University. He has under preparation at the present time a series of history-geography text books for the upper elementary grades. A leave of absence during the past winter quarter made possible a southern trip through Georgia, Florida, Virginia, and the Carolinas. Prof. Landsittel was a member of the Ohio University faculty from the time of graduation until 1914.

Carl W. Bingman is superintendent of the South Park Independent School District and President of South Park Junior College, Beaumont, Texas. He has been in Beaumont since 1919. Prior to going to the Lone Star state he engaged in public school work in Cincinnati and Fargo, N. D., and was head of the department of Education at East Tennessee State College, Johnson City, Tenn. President Bingman received the M. A. degree from the University of Texas in 1926. In summer sessions he has taught in the University of Texas, Sam Houston State Teachers College, and North Texas State Teachers College. In 1920 he married Miss Lorine Pollock, of Fargo, N. D.

E. C. Wilkes, with Mrs. Wilkes (Winifred Grafton, '14, 2-yr.), went to Columbus from Tiffin in 1924. In 1926 he obtained the Master of Science degree in Chemistry and since that time has been doing analytical work for the State Department of Agriculture and Health, in the divisions of Feeds and Fertilizers, Foods and Dairies, and Sanitation.

Mrs. W. E. Alderman (Wilhelmina Boelzner) is the wife of the Dean of Beloit (Wis.) College and mother of a daughter in college, one in high school, another in junior high, and a son in the fifth grade, but with all of the consequent responsibilities she is able to find time for numerous extra-home activities. For instance, within the past year or so she has

been or is: President of the Faculty Women's Club, chairman of the A. A. U. W. Loan Fund committee, president of the Study Club, and chairman of the Program committee of the Parent-Teacher Association. The Beloit dean is William E. Alderman, '09.

Immediately after graduation, F. D. Forsyth went into the Bank of Athens, a member of the National Banking Association, as a teller. He remained with the local bank until 1918 when he went to Cleveland to become associated, for two years, with the Union Commerce National Bank. From Cleveland he was called back to the Bank of Athens to assume the responsible position of cashier. In 1917



F. D. FORSYTH AND DAUGHTER

he married Miss Margaret Farnam who was at that time a member of the Ohio University faculty in the department of Home Economics. The Forsyths have one child, a daughter, Jean, aged 10, who is shown with her dad in the picture in the center of this page. Jean, who is in the fifth grade, is every bit as sweet as she appears to be in the picture.

"The outstanding events of my life since I left Ohio University," says Ernest C. Miller, of Chicago, "are that I found the right girl a couple of years after receiving my degree, got a marriage license and a higher degree, borrowed some money from my Dad and got married. Now I have three fine boys that are growing up fast and a few shares of stock that are going down faster."

"After leaving Old Ohio I did not know what to do, so I did not do anything for a while. Finally I went to Kentucky and by accident became a registrar, and have been a registrar under different titles, ever since the first day my profession chose me. At the University of Chicago I am given various titles and am called by different names, but my official

title is at the present moment 'Recorder.'"

In a message to Ohioans who may be coming to the University of Chicago, Mr. Miller states that "if you are a son or daughter of Ohio University I may be able to do something for you, but if you are a member of the famous class of 1911 I promise you the keys to the Quadrangles."

At the home of Dr. Homer G. Bishop, head of the Psychology department, Wittenberg College, Springfield, Mrs. Bishop and two children, Betty and Don, are planning eagerly to get off within a few weeks to their log cabin in the Maine woods where they will be joined in July by Doctor Bishop.

Mr. Bishop's Ph. D. was received from Cornell University in 1920. During the World War he served as an examiner in the field of intelligence testing. In 1924 he married Miss Margaret Kincaid, a graduate of Vassar with an A. B. in '17 and of Minnesota with a Ph. D. in '22. Before going to Wittenberg six years ago he was a member of the faculty of Smith College.

Superintendent of the Public Schools of Euclid for four years, teacher of Mathematics in Painesville High School, principal of the high school at Medina, and principal of Central Institute, Cleveland, for twenty years, is a major portion of the professional record of J. C. Oldt. At present he is a teacher in the Commercial department of Shore High School, Euclid, and also principal of the Central Institute Night School. Mr. Oldt resides in Wickliffe where he is a member of the Board of Education, and where for three years he has been president of the Chamber of Commerce.

Leo C. Bean, prominent Gallipolis physician, whose hobbies are golf, billiards, and dahlias, is a Fellow in the American College of Physicians and chairman of the Medical Section, for the 1932 meeting in Dayton, of the Ohio State Medical Society. He is medical consultant and chief of the medical service of the Holzer Hospital in Gallipolis. He graduated from Johns Hopkins Medical School and was later an instructor in Medicine at the Washington University Medical School, St. Louis.

Dr. Bean married Miss Julia Baker, '11, 2-yr., in 1917. There are two children, Betty and Nancy, aged 13 and 12. Mrs. Bean is a member of the Board of Education while her husband was first president of the local Rotary Club.

After 10 years as principal of the high school at Ashville, L. M. Shupe went to Capital University in 1927 as instructor in Botany. In the meantime he has received a master's degree and has completed the resident requirements for a Ph. D. degree at Ohio State University. Next fall his faculty ranking at Capital will be that of associate professor. During the coming summer, as last, he will teach Botany at Wittenberg College.

Here and There Among the Alumni

After July 1, Alice DeCamp, '26, French, Latin, and English instructor at Berry College, Mt. Berry, Ga., will have the company of a fellow Ohioan. At the close of the current year Dr. and Mrs. L. E. McAllister (Verna McKelvey, '17), will leave Rome, Ga., for Mt. Berry where the former will be professor of Physics. Dr. McAllister has held a similar position at Shorter College, Rome, for several years.

Charles D. Fuller, '30, is teaching English and Journalism in the high school at Wellsville, N. Y. He was a student assistant to Dr. J. B. Heidler at Ohio University. A classmate, Mrs. James Kerr (Madge Coleman) is working in the public library at Flint, Mich.

From Newark, N. J., where he held a position as manager of the local branch of the Guaranty Company of New York, Harland W. Hoisington, '17, has recently returned to Pittsburgh to become manager of the company's Pittsburgh office. Several years ago Mr. Hoisington was manager of the Bond department for Hornblower & Weeks in the Smoky City.

The latest publications of Dr. W. T. Morgan, '09, professor of European History, Indiana University, are "The United States Leads the World," a review of the crime situation, in the *Contemporary Review* for February, and "Economic Aspects of the Negotiations of Ryswick," in Volume XIV (1932) of the *Royal Historical Society Transactions*. A most interesting biographical sketch of "James Ramsey MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain," appeared in the February, 1931, issue of the *Ohio Social Science Journal*. Dr. Morgan received his Ph. D. from Yale. He is a member of the Royal Historical Society (London).

David M. Cooper, '10, was the victim of a painful and serious accident in February which resulted in a fractured hip. He sustained the injury while attempting to stop his car which got under way after he had alighted from it. Mr. Cooper is a state engineer located at Cadiz. He was taken to the Ohio Valley General Hospital, Wheeling, W. Va.

Elizabeth Horn, '27, with the Norcross Art Publishing Co., New York City, has arrived at her home in Athens to spend the summer with her mother.

McKinley "Mack" Sauer, '24x, formerly with the Athens Messenger, but at present editor of the Ripley (Ohio) Bee, is a contributor to Lowell Thomas' Tall Story Club. On March 23 the famous news broadcaster concluded his talk with some wild stories submitted by the Ripley editor. Listeners agreed that Sauer's stories were the tallest of the tall.

On April 12, Dr. L. B. Nice, '08, professor of Physiology, Ohio State University, gave an illustrated lecture in Fine Arts Hall, Ohio University, on "Some Observations on the Functions of the Endocrine Glands." The lecture was given under the auspices of the Biology department and the Biological Discussion Group, a faculty organization.

A collection of 2,300 old coins owned by Don C. Coultrap, '08, Columbus, realtor, was recently stolen from his home in Grandview, Columbus suburb. The collection was valued by its owner at \$1,000. Mr. Coultrap is a son of Prof. F. S. Coultrap, '75, retired, and Mrs. Coultrap, now of Long Beach, Calif.

The flower garden of the Daytona Beach, Florida, home of Dr. T. R. Biddle, '91, and Mrs. Biddle (Grace Poston, '08x), was recently awarded a first prize in a contest as one of the district beauty spots of the resort city. Out of 350 gardens entered in competition forty-two received awards by the judges, with the Biddle garden receiving one of the four first prizes. The winter home of these Athenians is known in Daytona Beach as the old Tito Schipa home. The Italian patio is one of the most charming parts of the garden.

Margaret N. Lax, '11, 2-yr., on April 2, suffered the loss, through death, of her father, Mr. John W. Lax, a commissioner of Athens County. Miss Lax is assistant to Dean Irma Voigt, of Ohio University.

Thomas L. Young, '93, Chester, W. Va., reports that his daughters, Helen, '29, and Mildred, have recently returned from a tour of Europe. Mr. Young is Secretary-Treasurer of the South Side Water Works, Chester.

On April 10, Kenneth Tooll, for four years on the editorial staff of the *Columbus Dispatch*, became managing editor of the *Ohio State Journal*. Mr. Tooll is a son of George W. Tooll, '05, Columbus attorney and former North High School instructor.

Carl Stockdale, '25, a three-sport man in his day at Ohio University, is assistant director of Physical Education at Lane Technical High School, Chicago.

Ruth Brelsford, '29, a Zanesville teacher and an Ohio University School of Music graduate, recently sang the leading soprano part, the role of Santuzza, in a production of the opera, *Cavaliere Rusticana*, staged by a local choral society. Miss Brelsford is a soloist in the Episcopal Church, Zanesville.

Two athletes who graduated last year have met with fine success in their capacities as coaches. Clyde Newell's West-leyville, Pa., football team won the district championship last fall, while this spring George Lockman's Rome Township (Stewart) basketball team played in the state championship tournament at Columbus.

Park J. Boneysteele, '31, has been promoted from the managership of the Cincinnati branch of the American Bituminous Company to a similar position in the Baltimore office. Mr. Boneysteele left Ohio University in 1912 but returned last year to take his degree.

The most recent article from the pen of Dr. A. W. Blizzard, '13, professor of Biology, Coker College, Hartsville, S. C., carries the title, "Plant Sociology and Plant Succession."

Excerpt from *The Ancient Coach* publication of the local chapter of Delta Tau Delta: "The next time you see Clark Gable in a picture, remember this—George Parks, '08, knew him when he was a little boy running around in Cadiz, Ohio, George's home town, with a dirty face, etc."

"My daughter, Eileen, is seven years old and is going to be quite musical. I hope to send her to Ohio for my same course. Best wishes." Mrs. H. L. Buckley. Mrs. Buckley was formerly Vera Webster, who received the School Music diploma in 1921. Mr. and Mrs. Buckley are now in New Haven, Conn.

Being one of the few women jurists in Ohio is a distinction that may come to Rhea Pettit, '26x, Logan. Miss Pettit is a candidate for the probate judgeship of Hocking County. Her father and uncle are former common pleas judges of that county. Miss Pettit spent two years at Ohio University afterwards graduating in Law at Ohio State University in 1928. She is a member of Pettit & Pettit, attorneys, a father and daughter organization.

Ruth Zimmerman, '30, acting children's librarian in the Edwin Watts Chubb Library last year, is this year teaching in Massillon.

MORE 1911 CLOSE UPS

At DeKalb, Illinois, Mrs. Karl L. Adams (Helen Baker), wife of the president of Northern Illinois State Teachers College (the latter is a member of the Class of '09), finds that her greatest interest outside the home is her work with the American Association of University Women. When Mrs. Adams came to DeKalb from St. Cloud, Minn., where she had been a member of A. A. U. W. for eight years, she found no branch of the association. With the aid of some members from other branches she organized a DeKalb unit, which has a present membership of sixty, and has for the past two years been president of the group.

President and Mrs. Adams are the parents of two children; the oldest, a girl, now enrolled in Northwestern University.

B. W. Taylor is completing his seventeenth year in the Cleveland school system. One year was spent at West Technical High School as teacher of Mathematics and assistant football coach, six years as principal at Addison Junior High School, and nine years as principal of Patrick Henry Junior High School. Last year he received a splendid promotion to the principalship of Glenville High School. Prior to going to Glenville High he was for three years chairman of the General Curriculum Committee, the function of which was to direct all curriculum changes and to recommend all text book changes to be made in the Cleveland public high schools.

Jim, the oldest of three sons of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, is in his second year at Ohio University where he is a member of the track team.

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(Established June 22, 1859)

"To cultivate fraternal relations among the alumni of the University and to promote the interests of our Alma Mater by such means as the Association may from time to time deem best."

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