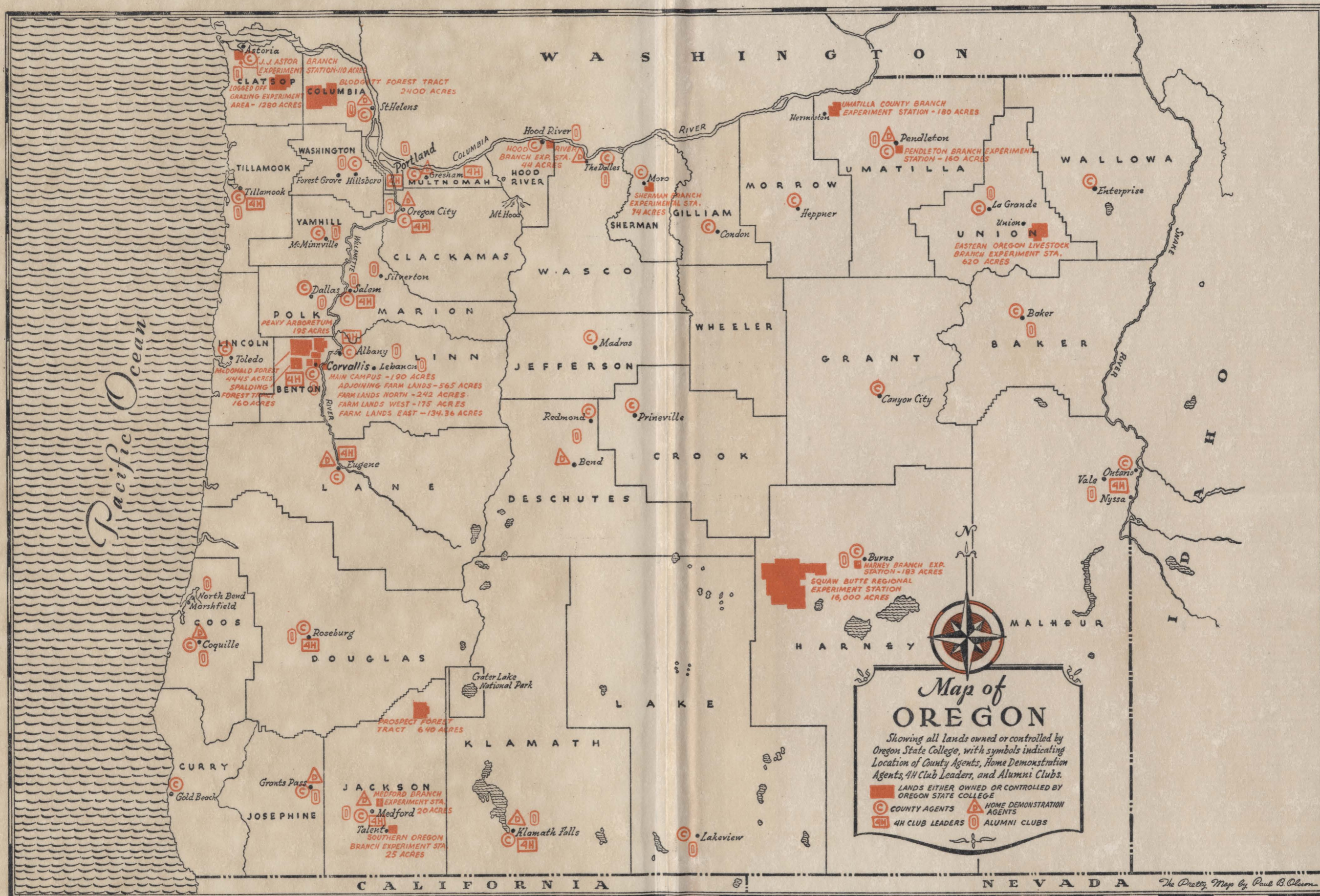


OREGON

• STATE •

COLLEGE

1868-1938



Copyright, 1938  
By the Oregon State College Alumni Association  
Corvallis, Oregon

First edition. All rights reserved. No portion of this  
book may be reproduced without express permission  
from the Oregon State College Alumni Association.

ORE. STATE  
UNIVERSITY  
ARCHIVES

*M.C. Phillips*  
96

*The*  
ORANGE & BLACK

Edited by  
Dick Gearhart

A record of the first seventy years in the life of Oregon State College—the illustrated story of her growth to the “major industry in the State”, complete with the changing life and activity of her students and alumni.



To Dr. William Jasper Kerr, President of Oregon State College for a quarter of a century — from 1907 to 1932 — Chancellor of the Oregon State System of Higher Education from 1932 to 1935, and now Chancellor Emeritus; an educational statesman who is recognized not only as one of the foremost college executives in America, but also as the most constructive factor in the development of Oregon higher education; a man of high character, broad vision, and magnanimous spirit, this book is loyally and lovingly dedicated by Oregon State College alumni.

## Foreword

THREE generations have passed through the portals of Oregon State College since the school first took root in the little city of Corvallis, and now some 70 years later the alumni of that same institution have made it possible to record in book form the first compiled history of that school.

At the outset our purpose was the production of a story that would forge forever the links binding together the young and the old of our Alma Mater. It was skilfully planned to touch somewhere the interests and memories of each individual who had come to know and love Oregon State.

As work on the volume progressed it became apparent that the decision to undertake the project had been exceedingly timely, for the years had dimmed the early records and had taken their toll among those who were first-hand witnesses to the early growth and expansion of the school.

And so we pay tribute to the generations of the past who have made Oregon State College what it is today; we express our gratitude to the thousands of alumni who have made this book possible, and we salute the future generations of students who will proudly claim Oregon State College as their Alma Mater.

GEORGE A. KNUTSEN, *President*  
*Oregon State College Alumni Association 1938-39.*

# Table of Contents

<i>Book I — Oregon State College, 1868-1938</i>	Page 7
Chapter 1, President Finley . . . . .	9
Chapter 2, President Arnold . . . . .	13
Chapter 3, President Bloss . . . . .	19
Chapter 4, President Miller . . . . .	21
Chapter 5, President Gatch . . . . .	23
Chapter 6, President Kerr . . . . .	29
Chapter 7, President Peavy . . . . .	41
Chapter 8, The College of Today . . . . .	45
<i>Book II — The Alumni Association, 1875-1938</i>	69
<i>Book III — Athletics</i>	87
Chapter 1, Football . . . . .	89
Chapter 2, Basketball . . . . .	97
Chapter 3, Baseball . . . . .	103
Chapter 4, Track . . . . .	107
Chapter 5, Minor Sports . . . . .	111
Chapter 6, Intramural Sports . . . . .	117
Chapter 7, Women's Athletics . . . . .	119
<i>Book IV — Organizations</i>	121
Chapter 1, Sororities . . . . .	125
Chapter 2, Fraternities . . . . .	132
Chapter 3, Independents . . . . .	146
<i>Book V — The Student's College</i>	149
Chapter 1, Government . . . . .	151
Chapter 2, Life . . . . .	159
Chapter 3, Tradition . . . . .	169
<i>Book VI — Almanac and Index</i>	181

# Book 1

## Oregon State College

### 1868-1938

By E. T. REED

HIGHER education early took root in Corvallis. While the town was still known as Marysville and Oregon was still a territory, the legislature, early in 1851, passed an act whereby the university was "located and established at Marysville." The next legislature, 1853, named as commissioners to select the site and erect the university, James A. Bennett, John Trapp, and Lucius W. Phelps.

Land had been donated for the purpose by Joseph P. Friedly, and though the commissioners were not restricted to this property, they found it so distinctly suited to the purpose that they picked out a site on this land about where Snell Hall is now located. They established a brick kiln, made the brick, assembled the lumber and other materials, and by the time the legislature met again, had the university project definitely under way. The legislature of 1855, however, shifted the State Capitol from Salem to Corvallis, relocated the territorial university at Jacksonville, and ordered the land commissioners to sell at public auction before July 30, 1855, all the materials procured for the erection of the university at Corvallis.

A building designed for the territorial university was erected at Jacksonville. Politics continued to shift governmental and educational centers, however, and the state capitol having been restored to Salem, and Jackson County having an immediate need for a court house, the university building at Jacksonville

*First Efforts  
Early*

*Politics Unsteady*

OREGON STATE COLLEGE ★ ORANGE & BLACK

## Citizens Determined

*Corvallis College about as it appeared in the sixties, then near the corner of Fifth and Madison Streets. The "student body" of that period, seen gathered here, included all children of school age since the College maintained a preparatory department which made complete education within its portals possible.*



was turned over to the county for this purpose, and the territorial university project was abandoned. But Corvallis, though disappointed, was not disheartened, and promptly set about the planting of an educational tree that they hoped could not be politically uprooted and swapped around.

These were the days of private and community academies, and Corvallis started hers in 1856, in a building erected near the corner of Fifth and Madison Streets. John Wesley Johnson, a graduate of Yale College, who later became the first president of the University of Oregon, was the first teacher and principal of this community academy. Reciprocally, Robert M. Veatch, a graduate from Corvallis College, which developed directly out of this academy, became one of the two founders of Skinner's Butte Academy at Eugene, which gave rise to the formation of Union University Association, which in turn led to the location of the University of Oregon at Eugene in 1872.

Corvallis Academy was incorporated as Corvallis College in 1858. The first class to graduate was that of 1870 with J. K. P. Currin and Robert M. Veatch, both of Cottage Grove, and Alice Biddle of Corvallis, each receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science.

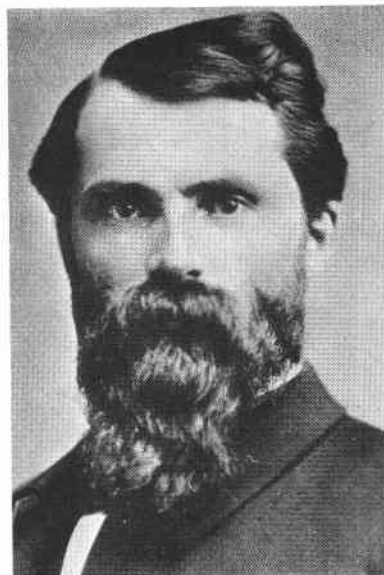
All of the members of the early graduating classes maintained an active interest in the institution, and frequently returned to the college to renew acquaintances made in their school days.

## Chapter 1-- President Finley

**I**N the meantime, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, like most other flourishing denominations of the period, became interested in maintaining a Christian college, and in 1865 took over the control of Corvallis College. The first president under the church regime was William A. Finley, a young master of arts from Pacific Methodist College, then located at Santa Clara, California. Following his first year as chief executive of the new college, he returned to California to marry a college mate, Sarah Lattimer, and bring her back as his bride. Through the columns of the Oregon State Monthly in four issues of the college year 1929-30, Mrs. Finley, then in her eightieth year, described the journey to Corvallis by ship from San Francisco to Portland, and by river steamer from Portland to Corvallis, and her subsequent experiences as first lady of Corvallis College.

When Rev. Finley assumed charge of Corvallis College in October, 1865, coming up by stage from California, the fall term had already started under the temporary leadership of Professor George Armstrong. The two worked together until the close of the year 1867, when Professor Armstrong retired, to be succeeded by Professor Joseph Emery, who served the institution for the succeeding twenty years.

The most notable event of Dr. Finley's administration was the designation of Corvallis College as the State Agricultural College. Mrs. Finley ascribes this to the alertness of W. W. Moreland, member of the faculty of Corvallis College, who served as Clerk of the State Legislature in 1868, and to the wide influence of B. F. Burch, who was "College Agent" of the Board of Trustees of Corvallis College and also President of the Senate. Noting that the land-grant of 1862



WILLIAM A. FINLEY, first president of Corvallis College, became also the first president of Oregon State Agricultural College.

*Becomes State  
College*



W. W. MORELAND, member of the Corvallis College faculty, served as Clerk of the State Legislature during vacation months. His alertness brought the languishing Morrill Act land-grant to the attention of the legislature and led to the designation of Corvallis College as a state institution.

### *Permanency Assured*

under the Morrill Act, which allowed Oregon 90,000 acres of land as a perpetual endowment for a state agricultural college, had not been accepted by the legislature of Oregon, and that the time limit for acceptance was about to expire, Moreland urged the legislature to act before it was too late.

Since it was impossible to establish a new institution that could qualify to receive the federal grant, competition arose between Corvallis College and Willamette University as the recipient of the grant. Recalling the prestige of Willamette University, "for many years . . . the center of learning for the whole Northwest," Mrs. Finley attributes to the "brilliant intellect" of Moreland and the political leadership of B. F. Burch the fact that Corvallis College "won out in the mild contest between the two institutions."

That the legislative act of 1868 was tentative is clearly indicated by the language of the second section of the law which provides "That, until other provisions be made, the Corvallis College is hereby designated and adopted as the Agricultural College . . ." By the time the next legislature convened, however, such convincing results had been achieved through the combined efforts of Finley, Moreland, Emery, and a cooperative community to meet the conditions imposed by both congressional and legislative acts — in the way of making provision for scientific studies, apparatus, and experimental farm lands — that the legislature of 1870 very positively "designated and permanently adopted" Corvallis College as the Agricultural College of the State of Oregon.

The same legislature appointed a board of three commissioners, J. C. Avery, L. F. Grover, and N. H. Cranor, to propose a plan for the education of the students of the Agricultural College and rules and regulations for the government of the institution. The legislature also required the Board of Trustees of

Corvallis College to accept the provisions of the legislative act and of the Federal Enabling Act of 1862, and to file this acceptance with the Secretary of State.

The Commission on Regulations and Course of Study reported a curriculum, including Mathematics, English, Natural Science, Languages, Military Exercises, Agriculture, and Moral Philosophy. Concerning its other functions the commission reported that "The rules and regulations, as a matter pertaining wholly to the Board of Trustees and the Faculty, need not be here given," and recommended that "the Regents be empowered to make such additional regulations and such changes in the course of study as may be necessary to meet the growing needs of the Institution." They also recommended that students be given "option between different courses, or the selection of different studies."

Mrs. Finley testifies that "The trustees knew that responsibility and power should be inseparable where harmony should prevail. Hence the president was given a free hand." The agricultural department had added greatly to the responsibilities of all concerned with the college. But the faculty and townspeople rose to the occasion. "Dr. Finley's capacity for work was limitless," wrote Mrs. Finley.

Reporting on the financial condition of Corvallis College in the summer of 1868, B. F. Burch, College Agent, showed that on a total debt of \$1,532, the sum of \$740 had been paid. Subscriptions not yet paid amounted to \$502, leaving a net indebtedness of \$290, with approximately \$200 additional for interest. After



*The wedding picture of President and Mrs. Finley, taken in California, before their arduous journey north to their home and work in Corvallis, Oregon.*

### *Finances Troublesome*

### *Community Burdened*

the Board had accepted the legislative provisions imposed by the act of 1870 permanently designating Corvallis College as the Agricultural College, further funds were sought to provide the college farm. This increased the burdens of the faculty and the little pioneer community. In the fall of 1871 money had to be borrowed to pay the college debts, and a new mortgage was placed on the building. The income for the year 1872 was \$2,550.10, and the expenditures amounted to \$2,619.60. At the conclusion of his administration, with the assistance of Professor Emery and certain Board members, notably James A. Cauthorn, President Finley made heroic efforts to balance the college accounts; but it was many years before subscriptions on the farm were collected. The funds for maintenance as well as for capital investment seem pitifully small in these days when federal legislation is written in terms of millions, but by way of comparison it should be remembered that in 1872 the wage rate paid students in the agricultural department was five cents an hour.

### *Efforts Heroic*

Reverend Finley presented his resignation as President of Corvallis College on May 4, 1872, to take effect at the close of the academic year. The reason, as given by Mrs. Finley herself, was that her health demanded the continuous sunshine of a southern climate. Singularly enough, while President Finley, who continued his professional career in California, died July 19, 1912, at the age of about seventy years, Mrs. Finley, whose frailty in 1872 led to his departure from Oregon, lived until November 14, 1937, approaching within four months of ninety years of age. Through formal resolutions that the Board adopted, the Trustees made it a matter of record that they parted from President Finley "with sorrow" and characterized him as an educator having a "high order of administrative ability," as being "an accomplished scholar, a good citizen, and a Christian gentleman."

### *Trustees Regret Parting*

OREGON STATE COLLEGE ★ ORANGE & BLACK

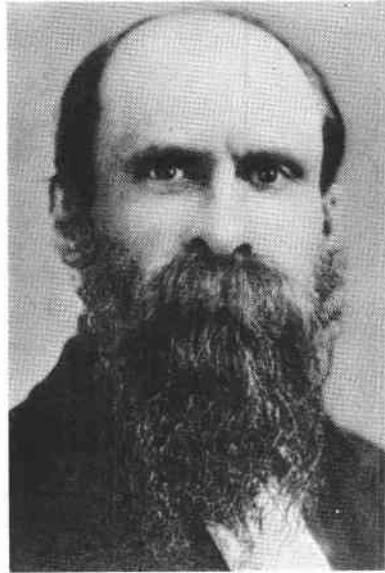
PAGE TWELVE

## Chapter 2--President Arnold

**P**RESIDENT B. L. ARNOLD, the second president of Corvallis College, already designated as the State Agricultural College, prepared and published in the fall of 1874 "the first regular Report of this Institution." This was the official biennial report. In the meantime, at the close of his first year of service he had made his annual report to the Trustees, reviewing the condition of the College and proposing improvements, but registering the solemn caution, "Let us flee from debt as from the grave."

He began his biennial report by stating that when he first took charge of the college in the fall of 1872 he met with three very serious embarrassments. First, the institution was in debt in every department. Second, it had no money and hardly any resources. Third, though the apparatus for physics was "tolerably good," there was no chemical apparatus. "Of course, all was paralyzed," wrote the new President. "Nothing could be done till an appropriation was made." When the legislature made the appropriation on October 15, it was for \$5,000. Though little could be done, as the report stated, with this amount of money, the President proceeded to organize, in accordance with the Morrill Act, two general departments, the literary and the scientific. The latter included the departments of Physical Science and Moral Science, both of which were taught by the President. "Under the head of Physical Science comes the Agricultural Department," wrote President Arnold, "in so far at least as the Science of Agriculture is specially dependent on Chemical Science."

It was in this field of chemistry in its relation to "white soil" that President Arnold conducted his first experiments and published his first recommendations



*President B. L. Arnold served the College through twenty years and at his early death in 1892, the institution had settled on its present campus, with half a dozen buildings newly erected on "College Hill."*

### *President Conducts Experiments*

*Publishes  
Recommendations*

*Faculty Numbers  
Four*

*Soon after Arnold became president, the wing at the right was added to the original building and a new tower constructed. This building served as both church and school until the present Administration building was completed in 1889. It was razed in 1899.*



for improving this type of soil, including thorough drainage with underground tile; treatment with lime, ashes, or marle; and plowing under of green crops. Reports of soil analyses with recommendation for certain varieties of wheat (Oran and Spring Club) and oats (Yellow Scottish) together with fertilizers for Willamette Valley soils were also elements of this first biennial report of the State Agricultural College.

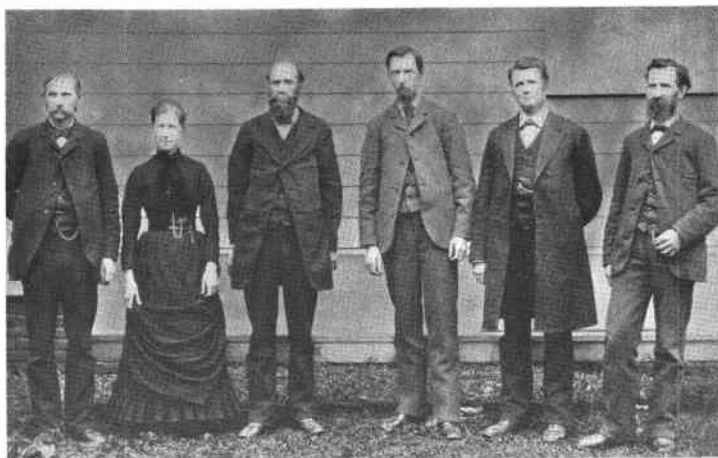
President Arnold started his work with two regular assistants in addition to the Professor of Military Science and Tactics, in the person of Second Lieutenant B. D. Boswell, son of a local physician, who seems to have volunteered his services. Professor B. J. Hawthorne, Department of Languages, taught Latin, German, French and English, as well as history. Professor Joseph Emery, Department of Mathematics, taught the whole range of college mathematics, along with astronomy, surveying, and engineering, and helped out also in English Literature and Grammar. President Arnold received a salary of \$1,500 a year and each of the professors \$1,200 a year, paid in state warrants discounted ten per cent. Ultimately, President Arnold received a salary approximating \$2,000.

Throughout the twenty years of his administration, President Arnold, with the aid of such able board members as W. S. Ladd, who was president for many years, T. E. Cauthorn, Wallis Nash, J. T. Apperson, and J. K. Weatherford, worked aggressively to strengthen the college in its agricultural and scientific work, and to develop it also in other industrial and technical fields. He particularly em-

phasized the importance of chemistry. "Agriculture is a science, not an art," he affirmed, "and must therefore be taught on scientific principles."

A classical scholar by tradition and education, President Arnold seems to have felt strongly the rising pressure to differentiate the agricultural college from the established academic type of higher education. In his earlier years at the College he taught Moral Science (Political Economy, and Social Science, Logic, Mental Philosophy, and Ethics), but at the close of his administration he was teaching English. In order to bring into the foreground the scientific and technical work, however, and lacking specially trained assistants, he taught chemistry himself and personally conducted agricultural experiments. With only three assistants on his faculty in the first four years of his presidency, in the closing year of his service, 1891-92, he had thirteen people on his staff, most of them well-trained specialists for that period.

Edgar Grimm, a graduate of the College in 1880, became professor of Agriculture and Chemistry in 1883 and subsequently, when the Hatch Act established the Agricultural Experiment Stations, became in 1887 the first director of the Oregon Station. The report of 1884 recommended the establishment of a "mechanical department," and in the next ensuing report T. P. Branch, professor of Mathematics and Engineering, summarized what had been done in the intervening two years to inaugurate engineering, mechanical drawing, surveying, mechanics of engineering, shop work, etc. — a quite commendable begin-



*The faculty in 1883. Left to right, E. E. Grimm, Professor of Agriculture; Mrs. Ida B. Callahan, Assistant in Preparatory Dept.; B. L. Arnold, president; B. J. Hawthorne, Professor of Languages; Dr. Joseph Emery, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science, and W. W. Bristow, Principal of the Preparatory Dept.*

## *Grimm First Director*



*G. A. COVELL may be credited with laying the foundations of the present School of Engineering, largest on the campus of today. He became the first dean of that school in 1907.*

### *Departments Outlined*

ning. In 1889, G. A. Covell, product of Cornell, came to Corvallis by way of the University of Minnesota, and on these fundamentals, evolved in 1883 by Professor Branch, laid deep and broad the foundations of the School of Engineering. Professor Berchtold came from Switzerland to join the staff of the College in 1884, and demonstrated the versatility for which he has been distinguished ever since by teaching Greek, Latin, German, French, Freehand Drawing, and English. Subsequently, he taught Music, History, and Physics also, and served as Dean of the College.

An entomologist was appointed in 1889 in the person of F. L. Washburn, a bachelor of arts from Harvard, who served the institution for six years. In the early eighties the Board of Regents voted to add Household Economy and Hygiene to the courses of study, but it was not until 1889 that Dr. Margaret Snell of Boston, "lately of Snell Academy, Oakland," was prevailed upon to inaugurate the work, the first of its kind in the Pacific West. For eighteen years, under five presidents, she developed this type of work which in the course of this period became one of the distinctive fields of land-grant college education.

Other departments that were successfully functioning before death cut short the career of President Arnold, were Horticulture under George Coote, Chemistry under G. W. Shaw, A.M.; Botany under E. R. Lake, M.S.; Mathematics and Military Science under J. D. Letcher, C.E.; and Bookkeeping, Common Law, etc., under W. W. Bristow.

The most notable development of President Arnold's administration was the fulfillment by Benton County of the conditions imposed by the Legislature and the final settlement of the dispute, with its suits at law, over the State's title to the property and rights ceded to it in 1868 and 1870 by the Trustees of Corvallis College. This settlement was not finally accomplished

OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK

PAGE SIXTEEN

until the early nineties, after a Supreme Court suit.

The suit, *Liggett vs. Ladd*, obliged the regents "to defend the right of the State of Oregon in and to the Agricultural College farm against the attempt of certain individuals claiming to be members of the South Methodist Church, and to act on behalf of themselves and other members of that church, to dispossess the State Board of Regents and to nullify the deed conveying the farm to the State Board." A demurrer to this suit was interposed by the Regents and sustained by Judge Bean. The citizens of Benton County, relying on the deed of conveyance of the College land to the Board of Regents, completed the Legislature's requirements by erecting the Administration building on this land at a cost of \$23,000. Governor Penoyer formally accepted the building and placed the Board of Regents in possession of the College on July 2, 1888.

On appeal to the Supreme Court, however, the plaintiffs in the church suit subsequently obtained a judgment reversing Judge Bean's order sustaining the demurrer filed by the regents. A rehearing having been granted, the contention of the Board of Regents finally prevailed. This was in effect that "the surrender of the Agricultural College to the State of Oregon and the conveyance to the State Board of Regents of the College farm, were voluntary acts on the part of the Southern Methodist Church, which became fixed and binding forever on all parties . . . when finally acted on and crystallized in the legislative acts of 1885." It was not until the publication of the Board's report in 1893, however, that President Ladd could dismiss this critical issue with the statement that, "It is most gratifying to the State Board of Regents to be able now to record the fact that the Supreme Court of Oregon, in a careful, deliberate, and thoroughly seasoned decision, confirmed the State of



MARGARET COMSTOCK SNELL, M.D., who, in 1889, inaugurated study in Household Economy and Hygiene, first of its kind in the west, leading to the present School of Home Economics.

### *Regents' Contention*

OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK

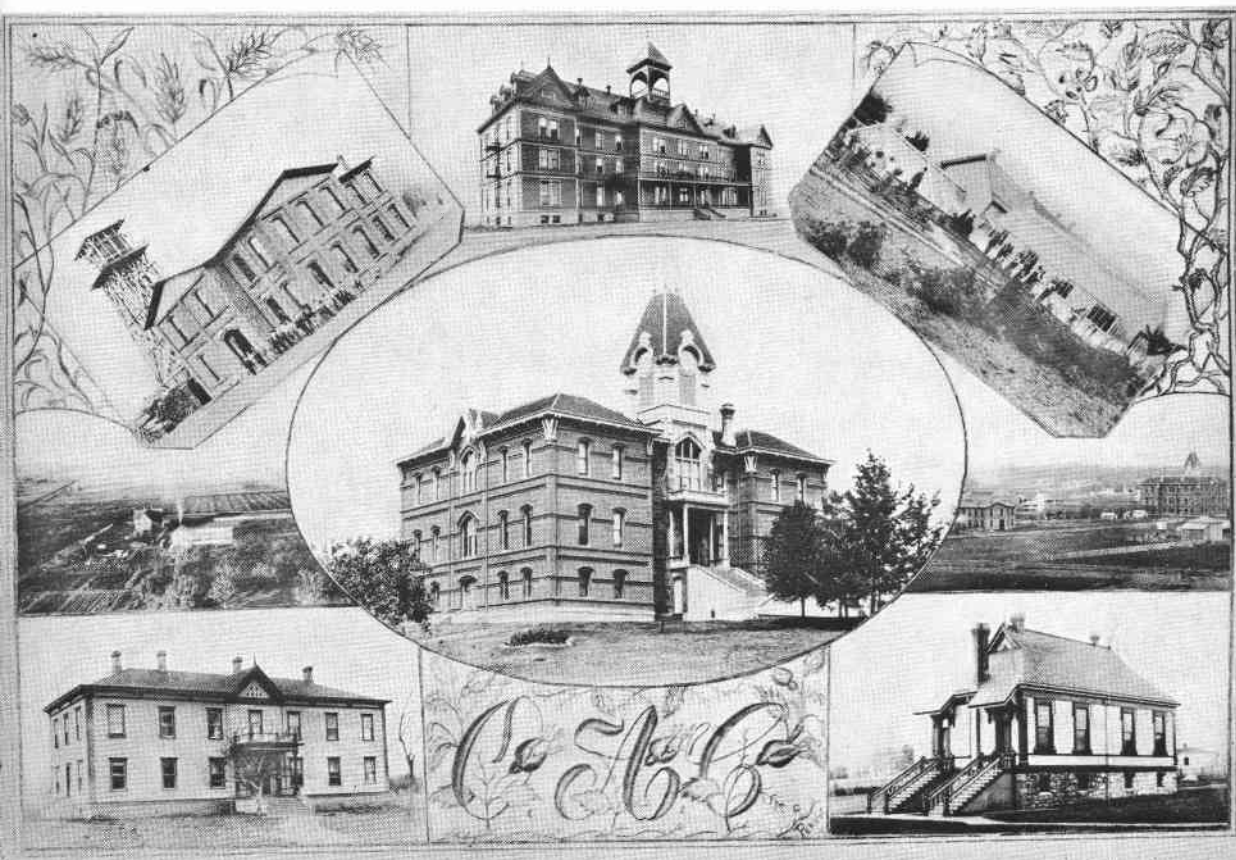
PAGE SEVENTEEN

*A page from a college catalog of the early nineties, interesting alone because the pictures, art work and the final engraving for the press were all the work of a member of the faculty, E. F. Pernot, professor of Bacteriology. Here assembled are the earliest photos known of the old Mechanical Hall and college water tower, 1889, about where the Physics Building now stands; Cauthorn Hall, 1892, now called Kidder Hall; the first college greenhouses, about where Apperson Hall stands; Administration, 1889, with the trysting tree just showing at lower left and the old front stairway; Alpha Hall, 1889, on the site of the Library, and the first chemistry and mines building, 1889, for a long time housing the Health Service and returned to chemistry with the building of the new infirmary.*

Oregon in the possession and unshared and undisputed control of this College and its property and possessions."

When President Arnold died suddenly in January, 1892, at the age of only fifty-three years, the Board of Regents, impressed by the steady growth and development which he had got under way, declared that they "felt to the full their responsibility in the choice of a successor." Accordingly, they placed on Professor J. D. Letcher, as the senior member of the faculty, the responsibility of administering the institution while they gave consideration to the two score applicants who sought to occupy the presidency.

Concerning President Arnold, Mr. Ladd, in his official report of 1893, said that the extent and depth of his influence over his students were only demonstrated by his unexpected death. "To the high character and thorough scholarship of this gentleman," said he, "the College owes much. His rule was just, kind, and courteous; his habits those of constant industry and conscientiousness." To his memory the Alumni Association in 1894 erected at the entrance to the chapel in the old Administration Building a bronze tablet characterizing him as "A true friend, thorough teacher, and useful man."



## Chapter 3--President Bloss

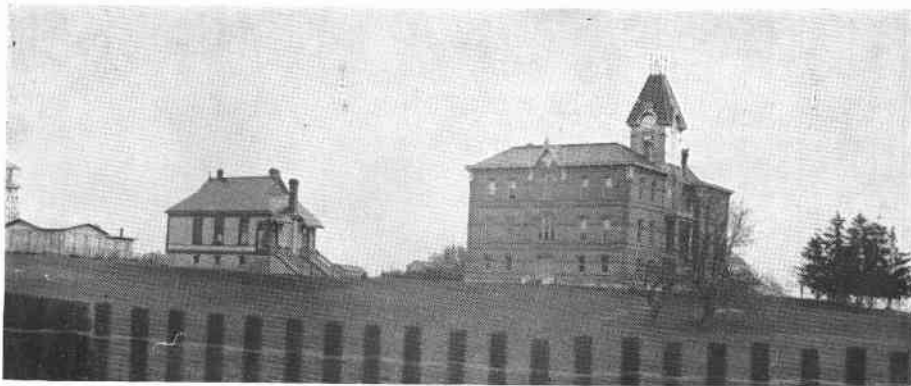
FROM the forty candidates, the Board of Regents selected John M. Bloss, then of the Topeka schools, who had held "important positions for many years both in Indiana and Kansas." He arrived in May very near the close of the academic year and the close of a biennial period, and in the course of his four years as President of the College compiled three biennial reports, each of which gives a very complete and interesting account of institutional events, progress, and policies during this period.

With the help of wise leadership on the Board of Regents — President Ladd up to the time of his death about 1895, President J. T. Apperson for the rest of his administration, and Secretary Wallis Nash, who subsequently became president of the Board — President Bloss accomplished much in the way of an augmented faculty, larger appropriations for new buildings and equipment (in 1893 these aggregated \$26,000), and increased income for maintenance, which reached about \$50,000 a year in 1896. A department of printing and bookbinding and a department of photogra-



*JOHN M. BLOSS, third president of the State College, left a strengthened institution after four years of service.*

*The campus as it appeared from about Fifteenth and Jefferson Streets when Bloss became president.*



OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK



*In the first year of Bloss' administration, the three-story annex to the old Mechanical Hall was constructed, only to be destroyed by fire with the older building five years later. The fenced road in the foreground runs approximately where Library Walk now lies and the present quadrangle was then divided into experimental farm plots.*

### *Secretary Recommended*

phy and engraving were introduced. A dormitory for men and a dormitory for women were established. The former was the famous Cauthorn Hall (now called Kidder) that still serves the institution, though now in a quite different capacity. The cost of living in the women's dormitory, under the direction of Dr. Margaret Snell, was reported as one dollar a week.

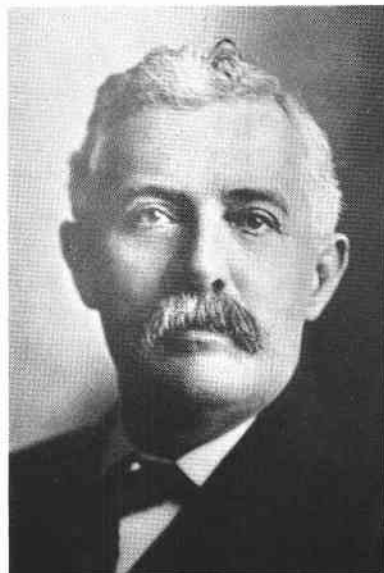
Data compiled as for June, 1896, at the close of President Bloss' period of service, gave the value of college lands and property as \$167,408, the number of books in the College Library as 2,300, the number of pamphlets as 1,200. The faculty numbered 21 at this time, the student enrollment had reached 397, and the number of seniors graduating at Commencement was 43. These facts all indicate progress.

In his last biennial report, President Bloss recommended that "a shorthand reporter and typewriter be employed to attend to the clerical correspondence, and the mailing of bulletins . . ." Four years later, in 1900, Miss Helen Louise Holgate, as stenographer and secretary, began her notable career at the College, in the course of which she served three presidents and developed the Clerical Exchange, all-campus service organization, which she has directed since 1925.

## Chapter 4--President Miller

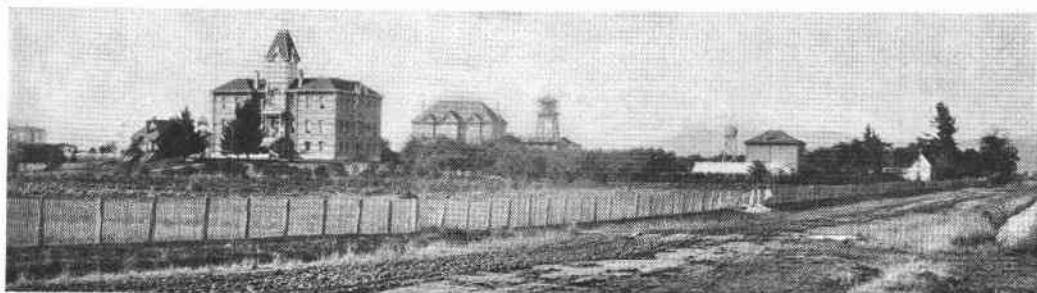
**H.** B. MILLER, who had served on the Board of Regents for several years, and who was recognized especially for his business and financial resources, was elected to succeed President Bloss, and the Governor of the State appointed a successor on the Board. Farmers' institutes, a popular feature of agricultural development at the time, and forerunner of the extension service, were considerably expanded during the one year that Mr. Miller held the office of President. Field institutes, with demonstrations in orchard practice, were featured; free transportation on the railroads was obtained for all members of the Station staff doing field and institute work, and nature study and kindred observational courses were recommended for the rural schools by President Miller in his annual report. Short courses for practical farmers were conducted on the campus.

Fiber-flax experiments were initiated on ten varieties of plants to determine the feasibility of this industry. Courses in practical poultry husbandry were contemplated to supplement those in animal and dairy husbandry. Professor A. B. Cordley, entomologist, earnestly recommended a larger program of research and field work to supplement the instructional pro-



*H. B. MILLER, a former regent of the college, served as president for only one year.*

*In this view of the campus as Miller saw it, only Alpha Hall is hidden. Cauthorn's tower appears between the chemistry building and Administration. The greenhouses on the right are separated from the other buildings by an orchard and the wagon-rutted mud road in the foreground is Monroe Street.*



OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK

FREDERICK BERCHTOLD has been associated with the college many years longer than any other member of the faculty. Joining the staff in 1884, in addition to five years as Dean of the College Department, he was Head of the English Department from 1900 to 1932 and has been Professor Emeritus since that year.



gram in his important field of work. Experiment Station bulletins to the number of forty-eight had been published by the close of the year 1897.

When Mr. Miller was elected President on July 28, 1896, "The Board created the office of Dean of the College Department, and Professor F. Berchtold was elected to that position." He continued to hold this office, in addition to his

teaching duties, until 1901-02, through the Miller administration and well into that of President Gatch, who succeeded Mr. Miller.

President Miller's short term in office was due in part to criticism by students and townspeople. He did not have the reputation of an educator, and it was felt that his replacement of President Bloss was the result of political machinations.

At the turn of the century there were orchards flanking the winding road leading up to Administration. Today the orchards are gone but two rows of evergreens, still shrubs then, are stately trees. Note the weather station apparatus.



OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK

## Chapter 5--President Gatch

**D**R. THOMAS M. GATCH, a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan, who subsequently earned a master's degree at that institution, and who also later was awarded the degrees of Ph.D. by DePauw and D.D. by Lane Theological Seminary, succeeded President Miller at the close of the year 1896-97. He was a widely recognized educational executive, having been successively president of Willamette University, where he served for fifteen years in two successive periods, and of the University of Washington, where he served continuously for ten years immediately preceding his coming to Corvallis. He had also served on the faculties of the University of the Pacific, Puget Sound Wesleyan Institute, and the University of Oregon. In the ten years of his administration at Oregon State College the institution made a notable growth.

In his 1898-99 report President Gatch recommended the introduction of a major curriculum in pharmacy. Having got the approval of Hon. W. T. Marris, United States Commissioner of Education, for this type of work as a "specialized branch of both chemistry and botany," and therefore to be classed "under the head of natural science," which was explicitly included among the studies authorized by the Morrill Act of 1890, Dr. Gatch inaugurated the work immediately. The next annual report showed satisfactory patronage and progress. Household Science was made coordinate with other major curricula in the College, and Electrical Engineering was introduced as coordinate with Mechanical Engineering.

Two bienniums under Dr. Gatch's leadership led Captain Apperson, president of the Board of Regents, to record the Board's satisfaction over the progress made in all branches of the work. "The men immedi-



*DR. THOMAS M. GATCH was a widely recognized educational executive when he came to Corvallis as President of the College in 1897.*

### *Pharmacy Introduced*



*At the start of Dr. Gatch's second year the Mechanical Building with its Annex were destroyed by fire on September 27, 1898. The first two stories of Apperson Hall were constructed that same year to replace the loss.*

### *Military Unit Applauded*

### *Commerce Inaugurated*

ately in charge of the work of this College and Station," he wrote in his report in 1900, "are justly entitled to honorable mention for their able and efficient work. They have during this year ably and fully sustained the high and favorable standing of this — 'Oregon's great School.' " He quotes Colonel M. P. Maus, Inspector General of the United States Army, who inspected the military department in charge of Major F. E. Edwards, a graduate of the College, as authority for the statement that he had "examined over 50,000 men, but never found in any State institution better drilled cadets than these" — evidence that the College very early earned recognition for being in "the distinguished institution" class among land-grant institutions teaching military science and tactics.

A music department was instituted on a self-supporting basis in 1901, and about the same time a "Physical Director" in charge of all physical culture work and athletics was brought to the College from the University of Wooster. In the development of this work, President Gatch sought the cooperation of other college executives in the Valley in adopting rules of eligibility similar to those in force at Harvard, having in view to "free our intercollegiate athletics from professionalism and other objectionable features." A new business course, called "Literary Commerce," was inaugurated as a four-year curriculum in 1901-02, with Professor T. H. Crawford in charge of the work. Typewriting and stenography were soon popular courses in this curriculum. Mining and Chemistry were under the direction of Professor John Fulton at this time, when the small building near Administration was devoted to these subjects. At the invitation of the Executive Committee of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges, President Gatch sent

OREGON STATE COLLEGE ★ ORANGE & BLACK

Dr. James Withycombe, Director of the Experiment Station, to Washington, D. C., to assist in support of the bill before Congress for the endowment and maintenance of mining schools.

In his report of 1899, discussing "Expansion," President Gatch published his convictions regarding the peculiar field of the State College as follows:

"Our College should be made the great industrial school of the Pacific Coast. The farmers of Oregon would appreciate a school broadly planned and thoroughly equipped, and would give us a still more liberal patronage. Our agricultural department would share in the general prosperity of the school. With respect to the higher classics and a few other culture studies I would not dispute the claims of our State University, but industrial studies belong particularly to us."

An indication of the physical conditions of the time is the fact that the first sewers for the College buildings were built in 1900, running down Jefferson Street to the river. Alpha Hall, the girls' dormitory, had thirty stoves. It was not until near the end of Dr. Gatch's administration that septic tanks began to replace cesspools for such buildings as Cauthorn Hall. Four buildings that are now landmarks of the expansion of this period — Apperson Hall, the Old Gymnasium, Science Hall, and Waldo Hall — were all erected during President Gatch's administration.

In his 1906 report, President Gatch recorded the fact that a four-year course in Forestry leading to the degree of B.S. had been added to the curricula; that constitutional law and international law were recommended as essential studies for all curricula except Household Science; that Claude I. Lewis, the new professor of horticulture, had reported for duty May 12; and that the water supply for the College, derived from wells on the campus, had become distressingly



*JOHN FULTON, who joined the faculty only a year after his graduation in 1892 taught Mining and Chemistry for many years in the small building best known as the old Health Service.*

### *Gatch Defines Field*

### *Forestry Added*



*The Board of Regents in 1901. From left to right, Wm. E. Yates, Corvallis; John D. Otwell, Central Point; W. P. Keady, Portland; B. G. Leedy, Master of the State Grange, Tigardville; J. K. Weatherford, Albany; B. F. Irvine, Corvallis; F. I. Dunbar, Secretary of State, Salem; John D. Daly, Corvallis; J. M. Church, La Grande; T. T. Geer, Governor of the State, Salem; J. T. Apperson, Oregon City. Dr. Irvine had already served three years as a regent and his terms on governing boards of higher education cover nearly forty years.*

### *Curricula Given*

short. The same report summarized certain statistical data, among which the following are notable: Receipts, from State and Federal funds, \$88,230.71; property value of buildings, apparatus and machinery, \$192,000; of campus and farms, \$37,000; area of campus and farms, 209.63 acres; number of faculty members, 36; number of students, 735; number of students receiving degrees, 42. Eliminating "preparatory" pupils (110) and short course and special music students (115), the "collegiate" enrollment was 510. It should be remembered, of course, that admission to the college proper required only two years of high-school preparation at this time, while the preparatory department admitted students from the eighth grade.

According to the College catalog of this year (1906-07), nine courses of instruction leading to the degree of bachelor of science were offered, including Agriculture, Forestry, Household Science, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Civil Engineering, Pharmacy, and Literary Commerce. "In addition to the above courses," said the Catalog, "provision has been made for courses in Vocal and Instrumental Music . . ." Graduate courses in professional engineering were offered for one year's work, thus making the course five years; and the degree of master of science was granted for two years work in Agriculture, Botany, Forestry, Chemistry, Economics, Horticulture, Zoology, Mechanical and

Electrical Engineering, and Household Science. In addition to these majors, minor courses were also offered in Mathematics, English, History, and Modern Languages.

The "School of Music" was set forth prominently on pages 161 to 167 of the Catalog, and the twenty-one "departments of instruction," each of which was given special treatment under a main heading, included Mental and Political Science, Agriculture, History and Latin, Household Science, Modern Languages, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Chemistry and Pharmacy, English Language and Literature, Mathematics and Engineering, Zoology, Botany and Forestry, Elocution, Floriculture and Gardening, Horticulture, Bacteriology, Drawing, Military, Physical Culture, Mining, Literary Commerce, Music,

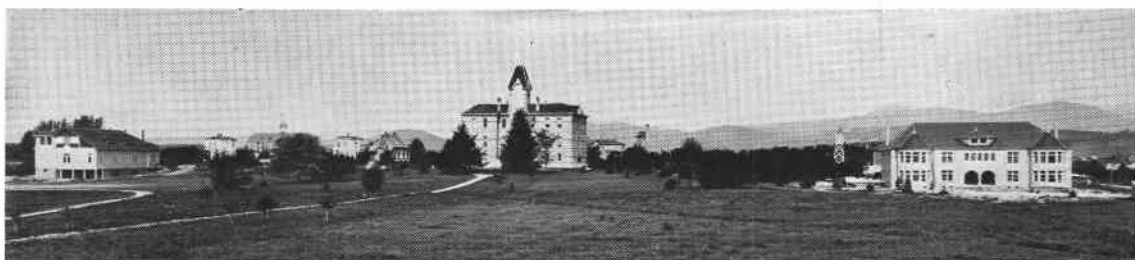
Ten literary societies afforded centers of academic and social interest; the Barometer, a monthly publication chiefly literary, had been regularly published for ten years; Waldo Hall had just been completed to provide a campus home for the young women, as Cauthorn Hall had provided a home for young men; a lecture course was open to all students; and the College was a member of the Northwest Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

Faculty members whose constructive program and devoted spirit of service helped to make Dr. Gatch's

## Twenty-one Departments

## Student Activities Under Way

*The campus in 1901, after the erection of the Museum building, left — then the Armory — and, right, Apperson Hall, but before construction of Science Hall — then Agricultural Hall. Alpha Hall is partly visible on the right of Administration and Cauthorn Hall looms in the distance between two dwellings.*



OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK



*A panorama of the college from lower campus in 1906, shows not only the four-year-old Science Hall, but also, left background, Waldo Hall nearing completion.*

*When the row of firs that had grown in front of Caulthorn Hall was threatened with the axe, the tree that remains was saved in honor of Ladd, a regent of the college. Trees named after Regents Ladd and Shipley had been planted on opposite sides of the walk but the Shipley tree died after a second replanting and was not replaced.*

### *Death Brings Tributes*

administration a dynamic chapter in the history of the Agricultural College were the following, among others: A. B. Cordley, teaching zoology and entomology; G. A. Covell, engineering; Margaret C. Snell, home economics; H. T. French, agriculture; F. L. Kent, dairying; G. W. Shaw and A. L. Knisely, chemistry; J. B. Horner, history and Latin; Gordon V. Skelton, civil and mining engineering; John Fulton, mineralogy and geology; Charles L. Johnson and Nicholas Tartar, mathematics; E. F. Pernot, bacteriology; E. R. Lake, botany; Frederick Berchtold and Ida Callahan, English; and Clyde Phillips, mechanical drawing and iron work.

Though Dr. Gatch was offered the position as Professor of Political and Mental Science when the Board accepted his resignation, he did not occupy the position, but retired to his estate near Seattle, where he enjoyed a special pension granted by the Carnegie Foundation. On the occasion of his death in 1913 many tributes commemorated the beauty of his character and the breadth of his culture and educational ideals. H. W. Talkington, in his book "Heroes and Heroic Deeds of the Pacific Northwest," records this characterization that appeared in the Oregon Journal following his death: "He mellowed the genius of his endeavor with the purity of his purpose, and laid on the lives of those with whom he walked the impulse for noble deeds."

OREGON STATE COLLEGE ★ ORANGE & BLACK

PAGE TWENTY-EIGHT

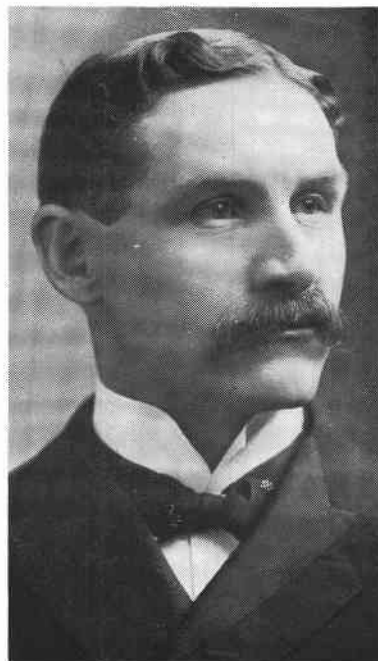
## Chapter 6--President Kerr

WHEN President Kerr resigned as head of the Utah State Agricultural College on March 28, 1907, the *Logan Journal*, commenting on his withdrawal from Utah, said of his going: "In W. J. Kerr, Utah is losing the ablest educator it has ever had." Though a young man of thirty-four, he had already been a member of the Utah State Constitutional Convention, professor in the University of Utah, and successively a president of two of Utah's most important institutions of higher education.

In the 1905 national convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, he had made a notable address on The Relations of the Land-Grant-Colleges to the State Universities. In this address, in which he had advocated careful investigation and definition of the functions of each type of institution, along with a cooperative program for determining and apportioning the funds required to maintain them, he also advocated a millage tax that would provide a regular fund for all institutions, increasing with the growth of the state and thus providing a reliable basis for planned development.

Discussing the relations of the institutions from the point of view of the fields each should occupy exclusively and the fields all must share in some degree, he said: "The modern demands in education forbid that any State institution of higher learning should be confined to a narrowly prescribed course of instruction. Along with the distinctive work in any of the technical courses, the demand for a liberal training is imperative and cannot be ignored."

Adept in organization, and clear in defining purposes, Dr. Kerr was also far-seeing in his objectives. Believing in centralized control, he also believed in



DR. WILLIAM JASPER KERR, for twenty-five years president of the State College, molded the College of Today. Early in his term of office he clearly defined the work of the institution, and throughout his administration, buildings were added and all changes made for the definite purpose of furthering that work. He left a plant valued at almost 33 times that of the one he first saw, and its increase in value to the state and nation has been inestimable.

*Liberal Training  
Imperative*



*A. B. CORDLEY, first dean of the School of Agriculture.*

*J. A. BEXELL, first dean of the School of Commerce organized at the State College.*



distribution of responsibility. Within a year of his arrival in Oregon he had organized four principal schools, with a dean in charge of each, as follows: Agriculture, A. B. Cordley; Commerce, J. A. Bexell; Engineering, G. A. Covell; Home Economics, Juliet Greer. As the work of other curricula became more complex and exacting with the growth of their respective functions, they in turn were organized as schools, in the following order: 1913, Forestry, G. W. Peavy; 1913, Mines, H. M. Parks; 1917, Pharmacy, Adolph Zieffe; 1918, Vocational Education, E. D. Ressler.

While education for "the several pursuits and professions in life" is a dominant aim in the land-grant institutions, the enabling act provided that such curricula shall be offered "without excluding other scientific and classical studies," and specifically included a "liberal" education as a primary aim. Consistent with his recognition that where two institutions of higher learning are maintained by a State there must be division of function between them, Dr. Kerr developed the non-technical phases of the State College curriculum as supporting elements of the curricula of the degree-granting schools. For many years the departments of English, foreign languages, social science, and the natural sciences were administered either as independent departments, outside the schools, or in some cases as parts of one of the technical schools.

As the institution grew and standards were raised, efficiency demanded some plan of common administration for these "service departments." This was first accomplished by grouping twelve departments of general instruction into a unit termed the "Division of Service Departments," with Dr. E. J. Kraus in charge as dean in 1918-19. Dr. Kraus having resigned to go to the University of Wisconsin, Dean M. Ellwood Smith succeeded him in 1919-20. In 1922 the name of the division was officially changed to School of

Basic Arts and Sciences, but the character of the division, as a non-major service organization supplementing the professional and technical curricula, was unchanged.

All these developments in organization and curricula had been considered and officially approved by the State Board of Higher Curricula. This organization, established by law in 1909, on the initiative of State Superintendent A. J. Ackerman, with the cooperation of Hon. A. C. McArthur, speaker of the House of Representatives, was the authoritative Board determining the allocation and development of curricula in the University of Oregon and Oregon State College for a period of exactly twenty years. In 1929 it was succeeded by the State Board of Higher Education. Through the rulings of this Board between 1912 and 1917, engineering curricula were concentrated at the State College, architecture and the fine arts including music were centered at the University of Oregon, undergraduate commerce "leading to the Bachelor's degree" was confirmed to the State College, but "higher Commerce," which was originally announced as a graduate curriculum, was assigned to the University. Economics and political science, except for "work in rural sociology and agricultural economics," were centered at the University, where "The Graduate School as such" was also centered.

Concerning the work of this Board, Dr. Kerr, writing in the spring of 1931, said, "In differentiating between the scope and functions of these two State institutions, and in defining, in broad yet definite terms, the limits of their respective fields of service, the Board \* \* performed an important public service \* \* wisely \* \* To the rulings of the Board of Higher Curricula the College has always conformed in a spirit of absolute fidelity. It has had authorization for all major curricula, all service courses, and all types



*JULIET GREER, first dean of the School of Home Economics, one of the first four to be placed in charge of major schools within a year after Dr. Kerr's arrival.*

### *Board Commended*

OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK



GEORGE W. PEAVY, about the time when he was appointed dean of the newly organized School of Forestry in 1913.

### *Requirements Advanced*

of instruction offered by the institution. It has sought to develop its work only in the peculiar field of the land-grant college, and only in so far as the Board has recognized its right to occupy this field."

The State College never initiated a controversy with the University before the Board, and throughout the period of its existence was never required to eliminate a course of study that had ever been established. New curricula or courses requested by the State College were sometimes denied, as were requests of the University; but the Board's refusals were accepted by the College in the same spirit of absolute conformity as its authorizations by way of approval.

In 1913, the first millage-tax measure, providing continuing support for the instructional divisions of the State College, University of Oregon, and Oregon Normal School, became a law by action of the State Legislature. Following the war, and the vast influx of new students, along with the new demands upon higher education, a campaign for increasing the millage tax was jointly undertaken by the State institutions of higher education under the general direction of President Kerr, with the cooperation of Dean Colin V. Dymont, as the representative of the University. The new measure, which was generously supported by vote of the people, provided a total of two mills on the dollar of assessed valuation of property in the state, divided as follows: State College, 1.0857; University of Oregon, 0.8143; Oregon Normal School, 0.1000.

Requirements for entrance to the State College were regularly advanced from year to year, as the high schools of the state were developed, until in 1915 a full four-year high school course was required of all matriculates in degree curricula. Corresponding advances were made in requirements for graduation. Since "O.A.C." was generally recognized as one of the three or four leading separate land-grant colleges

OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK

of the country, little attention was paid to the matter of accreditation, except as the professional and technical schools were recognized by their respective associations.

In 1922, however, Dr. George F. Zook, Specialist in Higher Education of the Bureau of Education, United States Department of the Interior, after an inspection of the institution, reported it as "fulfilling each requirement of a standard college." In 1924, the American Association of University Women, having sent specialists to investigate the institution, admitted the State College to membership in that organization comprising at that time about 150 of the leading colleges and universities of the country. In the same year the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools placed the College on its accredited list, which is accepted by the National Council on Education. At about the same time, the University of Illinois gave the institution Class A rating, and the Regents of the University of New York formally registered it as an approved institution in technical subjects, such as the physical sciences, engineering, and pharmacy. In 1926, the Association of American Universities placed the State College on its accredited list. Thus, within ten years of the first requirement of the full four years of high school preparation for entrance, Oregon State College had gained full recognition of the authoritative rating associations as having standards of scholarship parallel with best institutions of the country.

In the meantime, enrollment of students had increased from the seven hundred of 1906-07, only part of whom were regular collegiate students, to 3,371 undergraduate and graduate students in 1924-25 with a total, including summer sessions and short courses, of 4,551. By 1928-29 these figures had risen to 3,828 for regular degree-course students and 5,462 for all students, including summer sessions and non-



ADOLPHE ZIEFLE as he looked in 1917 when he became the first dean of the School of Pharmacy. He and Peavy are the only deans remaining of the first eight appointed.

*Enrollment Increase  
Great*

OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK



INDUSTRIAL ARTS BUILDING  
1908

### *Expansion Necessary*

collegiate short courses. Naturally the physical facilities for taking care of the expanded functions of the institution, in resident instruction, research, and extension, had to be extended as the people made use of them in a constantly increasing degree. As noted in Dr. Gatch's reports, the campus during his administration lay chiefly between the limits of Fifteenth and Twenty-third Streets and Monroe and Jefferson Streets. Except for Cauthorn Hall, the men's dormitory, there was no building west of Waldo Hall, the new women's dormitory that had just been completed. Most of the buildings, all facing east, were located in an irregular arc extending from the old Gymnasium to Apperson Hall and the shops.

Before undertaking any important developments, Dr. Kerr sought expert counsel. Fortunately, John C. Olmsted, representing the distinguished Brookline, Massachusetts, firm of landscape architects, was in Seattle preparing the plans for the Alaska Yukon Exposition, and Dr. Kerr prevailed upon him to come to Corvallis to make a survey of conditions and draw up a plan for future development. This plan, which called for groups of buildings chiefly in quadrangles, was followed until 1926, when the problem of locating the Memorial Union was the occasion that demanded a new survey and an expanded plan of development. The eminent landscape architect, A. D. Taylor, of Cleveland, Ohio, was the author of the new General Plan for Future Development of the Campus, which was worked out with the most careful consideration of all the factors involved — the land, the climate, the surrounding topography, the existing buildings, the original plans, and the possibilities for future demands and unpredictable emergencies.

### *Expert Consulted*

Having prepared his plans of development, Dr. Kerr began adding, one by one, the buildings most

OREGON STATE COLLEGE ★ ORANGE & BLACK

PAGE THIRTY-FOUR

FARM MECHANICS BUILDING  
1912



ARMORY  
1910



seriously needed. Often unable to build a complete structure adequate to future needs, he adopted the "unit" plan for obtaining adequate facilities for agriculture, home economics, physical education, and residence halls for women. Beginning with engineering, Industrial Arts group (1908), moving on to agriculture, Agriculture Hall (1909, 1913), he next built the Armory (1910), Dairy, Farm Mechanics, and Stock Judging Pavilion (1912), Mines (1913), Home Economics (1914, 1920), Men's Gymnasium (1915, 1921), Forestry (1917), Library (1918), Horticultural Products, etc. (1919), Engineering Laboratory (1920), Margaret Snell Hall (1921), Commerce Hall (1922), Pharmacy (1924), Poultry (1927), and finally, the notable group including the Women's Building (1927), the Men's Dormitory, the Physics Building, and the great Memorial Union (1928). Obviously, the most used and most important buildings on the campus were all constructed during the period of Dr. Kerr's administration as President. In addition, all the older buildings have either been completely remodeled, or modified and improved to meet advancing needs and conditions.

The campus and college farms that Dr. Kerr took over in 1907 comprised less than 225 acres. By 1932, the campus and college farms at Corvallis included 555 acres and the total real estate owned by the institution throughout the state comprised more than 5,000 acres. College property that inventoried at about \$229,000 had increased to a value of \$7,500,000. The College budget of 1906-07, as indicated above, was \$88,230.71; the combined income of the institution from State and Federal sources in 1928-29, the year preceding the unification law, was \$1,903,349. The branch experiment station at Union was the only one established at the time Dr. Kerr began his administration; by 1932

### *Development Begins*

### *Growth Orderly*

### *Lands Increase*

OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK

PAGE THIRTY-FIVE

MEN'S GYMNASIUM  
1915, 1921





DAIRY BUILDING  
1912

### *Seven Stations Added*

seven additional stations had been established, each rendering a peculiar and constructive service. The farmers' institutes and short courses of the old days had developed into the Extension Service, with the counties, the state, and the United States Department of Agriculture cooperating in an all-Oregon program for the advancement of the farms, the homes, and the industries of the people. Thus the campus in a real sense had become state-wide.

### *Organization Commended*

The organization of the campus was commended by the Survey Commission of 1929-30, which was so impressed by the "system of maps, charts, diagrams, and records of use of plant" that it characterized the organization as "a model of control of physical facilities by means of up-to-date records." This organization of physical plant, however, is only the outward and obvious indication of a fundamental sense of order that characterized all of Dr. Kerr's thought and action. Curricula, student direction and leadership, faculty functioning, social relationships, financial accounting, research, and state-wide service were all subjected to a searching examination with a view to reaching definite conclusions as to purpose, procedures, and means of measuring results.

### *Budget System Installed*

One of Dr. Kerr's first steps was to institute a budget system by schools and departments and to insist on strict adherence to the itemized budget agreed upon. All reports of the institution as a whole, and of the principal divisions of the institution, were prepared or reviewed with meticulous concern for accuracy and unmistakable intent. Every official publication must stand the scrutiny of specialized judgment before it might bear the imprint of the State College. In laying out plans or forming judgments, Dr. Kerr first sought all the facts involved, obtained such counsel as he deemed pertinent and competent, and

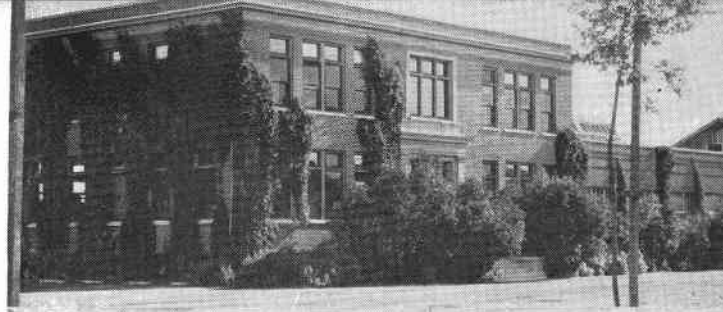
OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK

PAGE THIRTY-SIX

MINES BUILDING  
1913



*HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS  
BUILDING  
1919*



schooled himself to think the project through to its logical conclusion.

In 1932, the alumni of the College, in recognition of Dr. Kerr's twenty-five years of continuous service as President, celebrated the occasion at the annual banquet at Commencement, and devoted the June issue of the Oregon State Monthly to his honor. Former students, alumni classes, distinguished citizens of Oregon, and prominent educators throughout the country paid tribute to his genius as an executive and his vision as an exponent of the ideals of the land-grant college. Senator W. F. Woodward said of him, "Dr. Kerr is one of the chief creditors of our State." Superintendent C. A. Howard emphasized his "remarkable ability to look into the future and to keep his plans laid out far in advance of accomplishment." The late Bishop Walter T. Sumner commended his "wisdom, resourcefulness, and executive ability."

From his colleagues in the educational world, especially from those with whom he had been longest and most actively associated, came such earnest tributes as the following: "One of the ablest college presidents in America," Melvin C. Merrill, Editorial Chief of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture. "He is a statesman in education," Charles A. Lory, president, Colorado State College. "His sterling character has made possible his great work," Ralph D. Hetzel, president, Pennsylvania State College. "As a man and as a college executive Dr. Kerr has few equals," F. D. Farrell, president, Kansas State College. "Dr. Kerr is among the foremost as an American executive," Elmer G. Peterson, president, Utah State College. "He has been a prophet who had the power to give reality to his own prophecies," Edward C. Elliott, president, Purdue University. "We recognize his high personal character, his integrity of life and

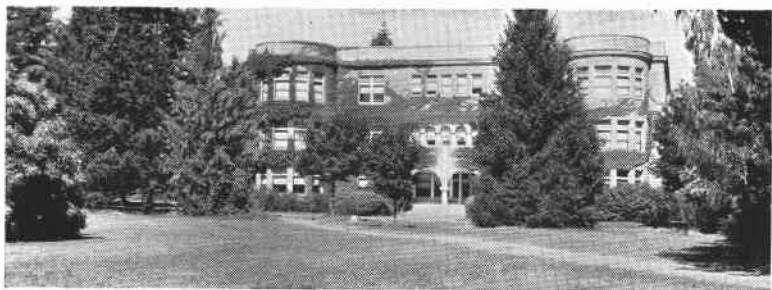
### *Twenty-fifth Year Celebrated*

### *Many Pay Tribute*

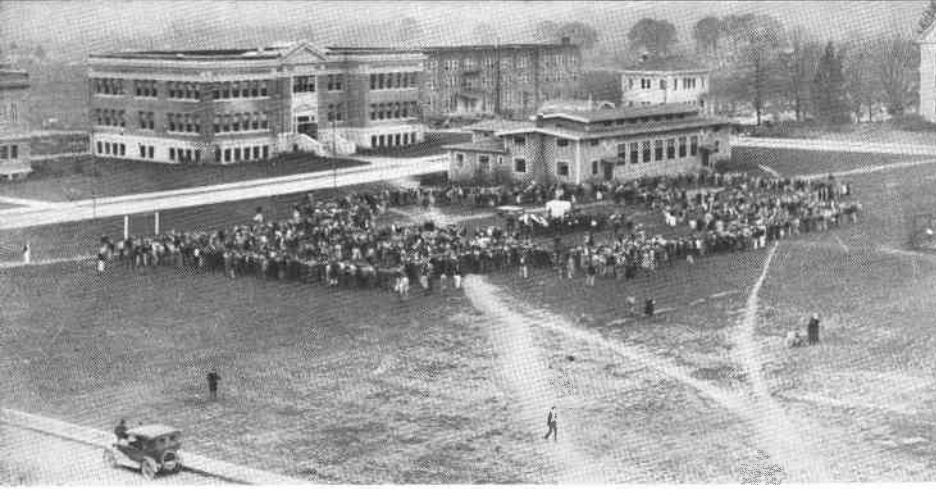
### *Colleagues Quoted*

OREGON STATE COLLEGE ★ ORANGE & BLACK

PAGE THIRTY-SEVEN



*APPERSON HALL  
1898, 1920*



*This view of the dedication of the Memorial Union site, in March, 1926, is also a rare picture of three buildings that were removed to make way for the Memorial Union and the Men's Dormitory, both completed in 1928. Directly behind the crowd of students is the Y. M. C. A. "Hut" built during the war. In the background are Poling Hall, built for S. A. T. C. barracks, and the old Poultry building. Poling Hall was designed to become a warehouse for the college but was kept and maintained as a dormitory for men by necessity. Across Jefferson Street from the "Hut" is the Forestry building.*

## Promotion Due

SHEPARD HALL  
1908-09



that fine sense of honor characteristic of the scholastic gentleman," the late W. O. Thompson, president emeritus, Ohio State University.

In the meantime events had occurred that were to lead in a short time to the selection of Dr. Kerr for larger and more exacting duties than those of a president of a single institution. The State Legislature of 1929 passed a law providing for the unification of the several state-supported institutions of higher education under a single board, to be known as the State Board of Higher Education. This board, composed of nine members appointed by the Governor, each for a normal term of nine years, displaced the three Boards of Regents of the University of Oregon, Oregon State College, and the three normal schools, and also the State Board of Higher Curricula.

Based on a survey to be conducted by a nationally recognized, disinterested educational commission, this Board was to effect a reorganization of higher education with a view "to eliminate unnecessary duplication of equipment, courses, departments, schools, summer schools, extension activities, offices, laboratories, and publications." Taking control July 1, 1929, the unified Board arranged for a survey under the auspices of the Office of Education, United States Department of the Interior, and received the report of the Survey Commission, composed of Dr. Arthur J. Klein, Dr. F. J. Kelly, and Dr. George A. Works, in the spring of 1931. Based on this report, the Board, following a year of study and deliberation, adopted a program of reorganization on March 7, 1932, the principal elements of which involved reciprocal functions on the part of each of the State institutions of higher education in order to make up a "University of

OREGON STATE COLLEGE ★ ORANGE & BLACK

PAGE THIRTY-EIGHT

the State of Oregon with units . . . located at Ashland, Corvallis, Eugene, La Grande, Monmouth, and Portland . . ."

The training of teachers for the elementary schools was to be the exclusive function of the three normal schools. Lower-division work (freshman and sophomore years) in liberal arts and sciences was to be available on equal terms at the University and State College. A great school of science was to be developed at Corvallis, where all professional and technical curricula resting on the biological and physical sciences, such as agriculture, engineering, home economics, etc., were also to be centered. A great school of art, literature, and social sciences was to be developed at the University.

The significant and dramatic changes involved in this plan of reorganization were the transfer to Eugene of the great School of Commerce and the transfer to Corvallis of the major curricula in science. These changes in curricula were not effected without protest — in some instances more or less vehement — and the changes involved in administration were sometimes the occasion for even more violent outbreaks of prejudice and passion. The years between 1929 and 1935, in fact, with the problems of reorganization aggravated by drastic retrenchment in budgets, which greatly reduced salaries as well as funds for materials, were years of anxiety and upheaval in Oregon higher education. Nevertheless, they were marked by more notable achievements in the direction of unity, coordination, and the establishment of solid foundations for future harmony than any equal period in the history of the several institutions. Improvements were initiated, moreover, that have since benefited each of the units in the System. In the brief span of these six years, the old competing boards were abolished, an initiated measure proposing physical consolidation of the State

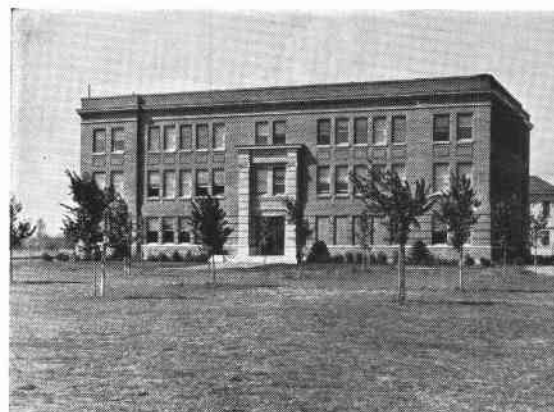
OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK

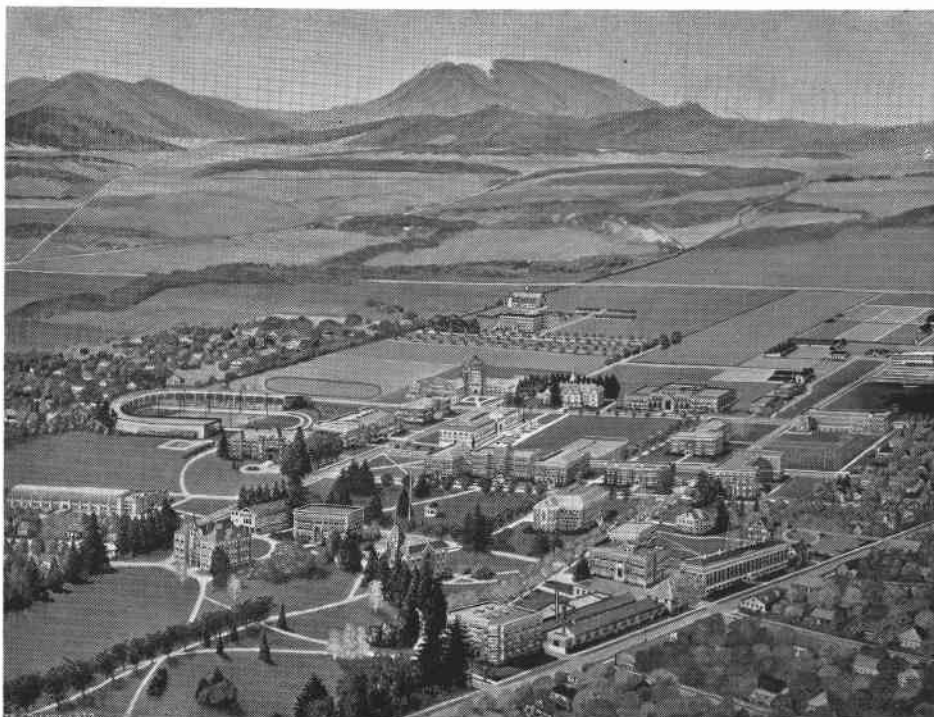
PAGE THIRTY-NINE



*Women's athletic and many social activities center in the Women's building completed in 1927. Before its construction, the old Armory and present Museum building was their gymnasium and they swam in a pool in the basement of Shepard Hall.*

*POULTRY BUILDING  
1927*





*This well-known bird's eye view of the campus at the close of Dr. Kerr's administration was hand painted by Allan J. Stover, '17, in 1932, showing accurately the remarkable growth of the institution. Since 1935 the old tennis court between the Memorial Union and Home Economics have been removed, and in the extreme right of the picture the new Student Health Service building has been added on Twenty-third Street and the new Chemistry building will be completed in 1939 in an L along Twenty-second and Monroe Streets.*

College and the University met defeat at the polls, the unified board became definitely established as the constituted agency for directing state-supported higher education and a reorganized program of the unified institutions was evolved and put into practical operation.

Dr. Kerr was elected Chancellor of the State System of Higher Education on September 6, 1932, and having developed the fundamental structure established by the Board into an efficient working organization, announced his intention in the spring of 1934 to retire from the chancellorship whenever the Board was ready to designate a successor. It was not until the summer of 1935, however, that the Board engaged Dr. Frederick M. Hunter, Chancellor of the University of Denver, to take over the duties of the office on September 1, when Dr. Kerr, at the close of twenty-eight years of active service in Oregon, retired as Chancellor Emeritus.

OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK

PAGE FORTY

## Chapter 7--President Peavy

THE senior member of the Administrative Council at the time Dr. Kerr was elected Chancellor of the State System of Higher Education was George W. Peavy, Dean and Director of Forestry. He was immediately given the responsibility of presiding, in that capacity, over the faculty and the institution. Chiefly because budgets had been drastically reduced (42 per cent for the System as a whole), presidents were not designated for the State College and the University during the year 1932-33; but in January, 1934, on recommendation of the Chancellor, the Board elected Dean Peavy President of Oregon State College.

A graduate of the University of Michigan, with the degrees of bachelor of letters and master of science in forestry, he served Oregon State College from 1910 to 1913 as Professor of Forestry. He was then made Dean of the School of Forestry. For many years, among his other administrative and institutional duties, he served as chairman of the President's most important committee dealing with student life, the Student Affairs Committee. He was thus one of the most potent factors in helping to establish and maintain standards of student conduct and scholarship as well as campus traditions and ideals. Naturally he acquired the college-wide point of view, along with a sympathetic attitude toward all student problems and interests. He was more familiar with the administrative principles and procedures that had characterized the institution for the preceding twenty-five years than any other person except the Executive Secretary. He had the confidence and good will of his colleagues on the faculty as well as the citizens and industrial leaders with whom he had cooperated as Dean of the School of Forestry. As head of that school he had



GEORGE WILCOX PEAVY, seventh president of Oregon State College, maintaining the policies of Dr. Kerr, has brought the institution out of depression fear into a new period of energetic growth.

Qualifications  
Many

## *Election Pleases*

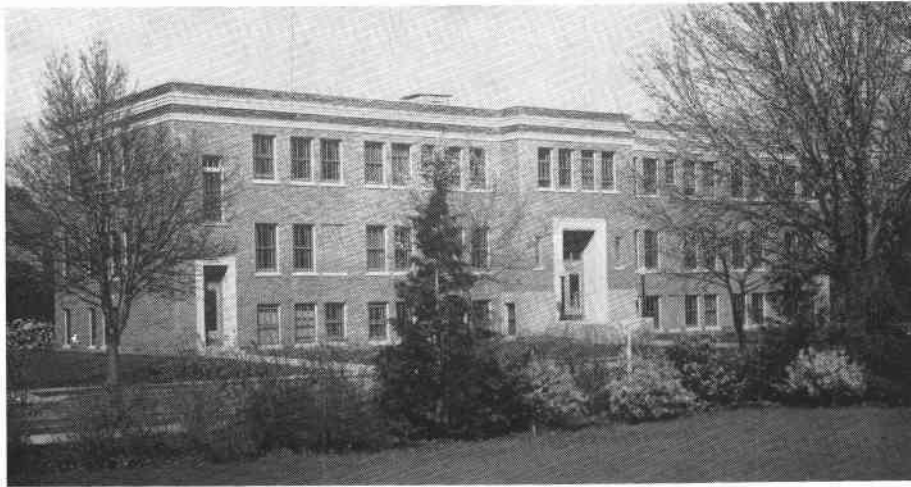
developed among his students and faculty a spirit of comradeship, loyalty, and devotion to duty that had distinguished it for solidarity as well as for its initiative and practical service to the forestry interests of the state and nation. His election as President, therefore, was the occasion of wide satisfaction and congratulation among friends of the State College.

## *Confidence Restored*

Announcing a policy of maintaining the administrative organization and principles that had developed the institution to its high standing among the land-grant colleges, and giving assurance of a spirit of co-operation and helpfulness toward the other institutions in the unified State System, President Peavy immediately set about the task of restoring confidence in "Oregon State" that had been seriously impaired by the loss of the School of Commerce, the School of Mines, and other drastic changes or "amputations" resulting from the reorganization of 1932. How well he succeeded is evidenced not only by the quick and decisive recovery of student enrollment, which increased considerably more than 100 per cent in four years, but also by the revived loyalty and enthusiasm of alumni, the steady advance of the new School of Science under adverse conditions of budgets, detraction, and a mistaken understanding of its academic functions; and by the statewide appreciation of the institution's acceptance of the functions assigned to it and its sustained sense of responsibility to its constituency. Never before in the history of the institution has assurance been so positive and widespread that the purposes and the service of the State College are appreciated by the citizens of the State.

## *Evidence Follows*

The section of this book devoted to "The College of Today" gives ample evidence of the continued progress of the institution during Dr. Peavy's administration. In faculty scholarship and productive output; in stability and accomplishment of the student body;



in the constant advance of alumni in achievement and recognition; in campus development and beautification; in curricular development and academic standards, the institution has advanced steadily toward the goals that make possible the paramount services demanded by a progressive commonwealth. In the fulfillment of such goals an institution achieves true greatness.

New buildings completed include the Health Service building on Twenty-third Street, and a group of agricultural buildings west of the Agricultural Mall, including the new dairy barn. Buildings under construction include the new Nursery School on Twenty-sixth Street and the new Chemistry building occupying the corner along Monroe and Twenty-second Streets. The expanded campus includes new tennis courts, tripling the number provided before and serving as the only courts in Corvallis, new recreation fields for intramural and other athletic activities, new turf football field, new re-turfed and fenced baseball diamond, and the landscaping of the east and west quadrangles and the area west of the Armory and south of Waldo Hall, along with improvements west of the Women's Building.

Chiefly through the addition of new lands for for-

*The much needed Infirmary is a modern hospital, centralizing the work of the once ill-housed Health Service on the campus. Completed in 1936, it also heralded a new era of institutional growth.*

*Counties  
Contribute*

OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK

PAGE FORTY-THREE

### *Campus State-wide*

estry purposes, for the most part gifts to the school, the aggregate of lands owned by Oregon State College throughout the state now amounts to 7,876 acres. Leased lands aggregate 3,958 acres. Ten branch experiment stations now supplement the work of the Central Station at Corvallis. All counties of the State now contribute financially to the support of extension work and are served directly by county agricultural agents; while the home demonstration agents and the 4-H Club leaders, directing 2,500 club members, carry the influence of the Extension Service to community life throughout the State. As the President has emphasized, in his effort to encourage the spirit of co-operation and service that has characterized the relations of the State College to the homes and industries of all Oregon, the campus is as wide as the State. Functioning in such a field, the College has a responsibility in citizenship that calls for initiative coupled with a stern sense of responsibility to established institutions in state and national government. Concerning this, and the duty of the College in a time when extremes are urgently advocated. President Peavy has said:

### *President Speaks*

"I conceive it to be one of the functions of American education to arm with understanding, a leadership which can stand between the forces of inflexibility on the one hand and the forces of radical change on the other. Irresistible forces, social, industrial, economic, drive us onward. We cannot stand still if we would. As directors of the citizenship of tomorrow, let us strive to arm the young men and women who come to us with the basic facts behind the forces operating in our changing world and then to foster in their minds a willingness and an ability to weigh the facts. As we love our country; as we believe in its traditions and its ideals; as we hope for its future, based upon a glorious past, this is an inescapable obligation."

OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK

PAGE FORTY-FOUR

## Chapter 8-- The College of Today

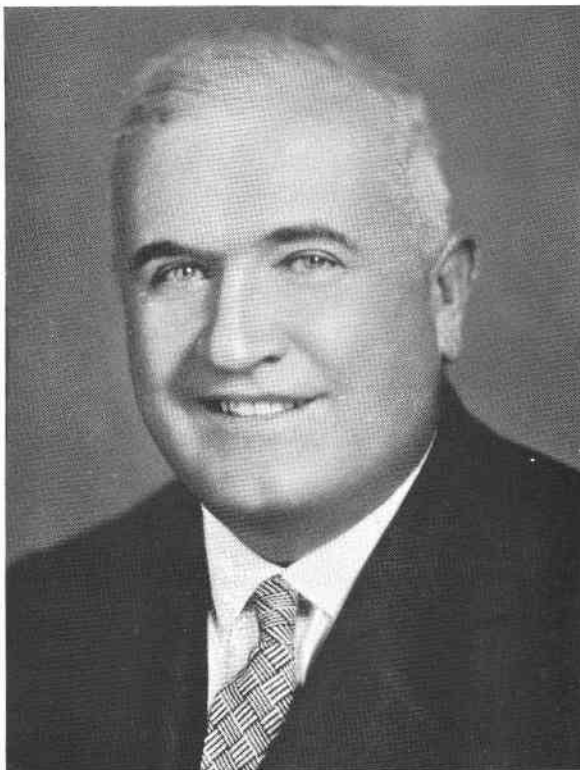
THE College of today has been built for service to its State and country through two influences — the federal act which led to the creation of Oregon State as a Land Grant college, and Dr. William Jasper Kerr's reading of the purpose of that act into his energetic and successful program of expansion as president. More important than the rapid and continued increase in the size and value of the physical plant was the attitude created by his administration toward the work of molding character in education.

"The College aims to bring its advantages as near to all the people as possible; to provide a liberal, thorough, and practical education. Special emphasis is placed upon the importance of practical training; the application of scientific principals; yet the disciplinary value of education is kept constantly in view. It is recognized that the *man* and the *woman* come before the vocation or the profession; and in all the work throughout the institution the object is to develop high ideals of manhood and womanhood, to foster all that makes for right living and good citizenship."

— DR. W. J. KERR, address of 1908.

*The location of the 190 acres of campus proper in the city of Corvallis is well pictured in this air view. Centered is the Memorial Union with the West Quadrangle, while the borders of the scene include: bottom, the Mall, western boundary of the campus, and the poultry building; right, new tennis courts and Bell field; top, the Willamette River and the business district; upper left, the new Corvallis High School.*





DR. FREDERICK M. HUNTER, Chancellor of the State System of Higher Education, has had wide experience in education. He came to Oregon in 1935 from the University of Denver, where he had been chancellor for seven years. He was formerly superintendent of schools in Lincoln, Neb., and Oakland, Calif., and a prominent lecturer at Columbia University and at the University of California.

It is a privilege to share with Oregon State students, alumni, and friends the opportunity of commemorating the span of seventy years during which the institution has served the State of Oregon. A college that is not proud of its past — its history and traditions — is not likely to have much of a future. In your Oregon State College "Creed" you have declared your pride in the past of your college, as well as your faith in its future; for you say:

*"I believe in her traditions,  
A heritage from the deeds and dreams of  
yesterday;  
In her aspirations and ideals,  
The assurance of a magnificent tomorrow."*

You have ample justification for such pride in the past and such faith in the future. The men and women who laid the foundations

of Oregon State College, some of whom I have known personally, and many of whom served her long enough to see realized the dreams and aspirations that inspired their heroic exertions in her behalf, have been among the national leaders of educational development in the past half-century. This is conspicuously true of Dr. W. J. Kerr, now Chancellor Emeritus of the Oregon State System of Higher Education, who for nearly thirty years was the guiding spirit that shaped the destinies of the State College.

An institution whose "yesterday" can show as earnest a spirit of service and as substantial a record of accomplishment as Oregon State College has already made a matter of history, can rest assured that, with the continuance of that splendid spirit, it is bound to realize a "magnificent tomorrow."

FREDERICK M. HUNTER, *Chancellor.*

OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK

The Board of Higher Education has executive power over all major problems of the six institutions under its control. All expenditures, including those for buildings, general maintenance, equipment and salaries, are handled by this body. It also determines the curricula for the six units and approves all staff appointments. Willard Marks has been chairman of the board since 1934.

On July 1, 1929, the board replaced three former boards of regents and the board of higher curricula, centering in one body the control of Oregon State College, University of Oregon, University of Oregon Medical School, Oregon Normal School, Southern Oregon Normal and Eastern Oregon Normal. Members must be citizens of Oregon, are appointed by the governor with Senate consent, and hold office nine years, one retiring each year.

Inaugurating its new program of higher educational development on July 1, 1931, the board has exercised full authority in reorganizing the work of all institutions and establishing a unified program to eliminate duplication and promote coordination throughout the state system. At Oregon State, for example, have been centered the advanced curricula in the physical and biological sciences and the schools resting on these natural sciences.



BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION: Left to right, top, Willard L. Marks, Walter E. Pearson, Herman Oliver; middle, E. C. Pease, F. E. Callister, E. C. Sammons; bottom, C. A. Brand, Beatrice Walton Sacket, Robert W. Ruhl.

CHARLES D. BYRNE was appointed secretary of the State Board of Higher Education in 1933. He came to Oregon from South Dakota State in 1929 to become professor of journalism at Oregon State College. In addition to his duties as secretary to the board he has served as Director of Information and assistant to the Chancellor of the State system.

OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK



W. A. SCHOENFELD, Dean of Agriculture, is also the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Federal Cooperative Extension. A graduate of Wisconsin and Harvard, he came to O.S.C. in 1931 from the federal farm board, and is recognized as a national leader in the development of agriculture.

**Experiment  
Stations  
Serve State**

## *School of Agriculture*

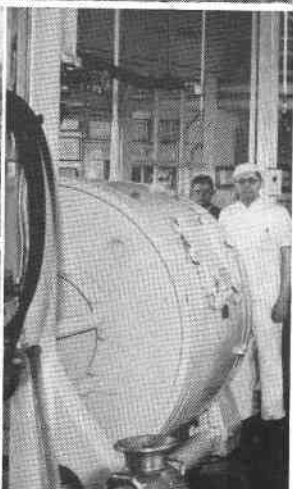
The School of Agriculture offers major curricula leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science, and graduate courses leading to the degrees of Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy. Major curricula are offered in General Agriculture (minors in such fields as Business Administration, Social Science or Education); in Agricultural Economics (Farm Management); in Animal Industries (Animal or Dairy Husbandry, Dairy Products, Dairy Manufacturing, Fish and Game Management; Technical Option); in Plant Industries (Farm Crops, Soils or Soil Conservation, Horticulture, Food Products Industries, Landscape Construction and Maintenance); in Agricultural Education; in Agricultural Engineering or Soil Conservation Engineering; and in Agricultural Technology (minor in Science).

Opportunities available to the graduates of the school are broad and varied. The booklet, "Occupations for the Agriculturally Trained," issued by the State College in 1930, lists 180 specific occupations for which training is available, on a more or less intensive scale, in the various departments of the School of Agriculture. In recent years many graduates have entered specialized service for the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In addition to the School of Agriculture, the division of Agriculture of the State System of Higher Education serves the state through the School of Agriculture; the Agricultural Experiment Station, with ten branch stations distributed throughout the state; the Cooperative Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics, with agents functioning in the several Oregon counties; and through miscellaneous public service.

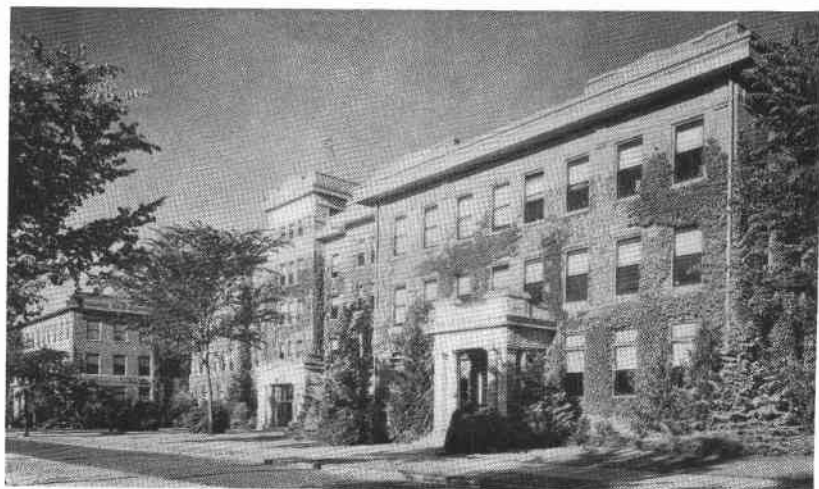
OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK

PAGE FORTY-EIGHT



*Students carry their studies in farm crops to many experimental plots near the college. Frequent field trips are made to investigate problems throughout the state. A poultry instructor demonstrates for the 4-H summer school, and a completely equipped dairy operates on a commercial scale using milk from the college herd.*

AGRICULTURAL HALL  
1909-1913





*JAMES RALPH JEWELL, Dean of Education, came to Oregon State in 1927 from the same position at the University of Arkansas. In 1932 he was made dean of the combined schools of the University and State College, and Director of High School Teacher Training in the state system, with headquarters in Eugene.*

### *Opportunities Increasing*

## *School of Education*

All professional preparation for teaching in such subjects as the Biological and Physical Sciences, Mathematics, Agriculture, Home Economics, the Industrial Arts, Secretarial Science is concentrated in the School of Education. Here also the state offers preparation in educational vocational guidance, now so much sought after by advisers of boys and deans of girls. Supervised teaching in each of these fields is made available in the Corvallis city schools, so that the teaching experience is gained in actual school situations. Teaching minors but not majors are also provided in Art, Business Administration, English and Speech, French, Spanish, Music, Physical Education for both men and women, and the Social Sciences. The present tendency is to reduce the number of required credits and thus allow a wider range of choice for students of the school.

The graduate work available leads to Master's degrees, or at a higher level to the doctorate. The graduate work is highly standardized and is accepted at hour for hour value throughout this entire country. The new curriculum movement over the United States recognizes that the Practical Arts are soon to become the core of secondary education, and this is the opportunity that the state offers for preparation for careers in these fields.

Graduates who have specialized in the Smith-Hughes vocational courses find wide and profitable placement at adequate salaries over the entire Pacific area, including Alaska, Hawaii, and California as well as Oregon. The rapidly widening demands in the new field of Adult Education will soon require a larger number of specialists in the upper reaches of vocational education than it will be easy to supply.

OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK



CARL W. SALSER, assistant dean, graduated from Kansas State Teachers College in 1911 and served on their faculty until 1929, completing work at Harvard for the degree of Ed.M. in 1926. He became Assistant to the Dean of Education here in 1932, three years after his arrival.



Corvallis high schools offer teaching experience in actual situations. Cooking, biology, sewing and mathematics illustrate the supervised student instruction of high school classes.

SHEPARD HALL  
1908-09





*R. H. DEARBORN, Dean of Engineering and Industrial Arts and Director of the Engineering Experiment Station, received his professional training at Cornell University. Head of the department of electrical engineering since 1914, he became dean of the school in 1935, and since then it has grown in size and standing.*

*Broad Field  
Covered*

## *School of Engineering and Industrial Arts*

The School of Engineering offers major curricula leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Science, Master of Science, and engineer in the several fields of engineering.

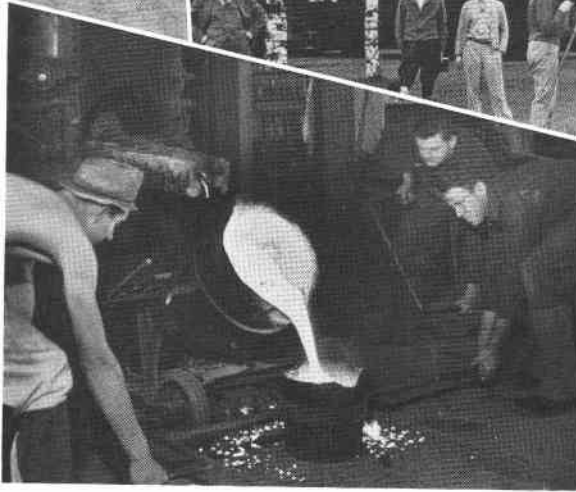
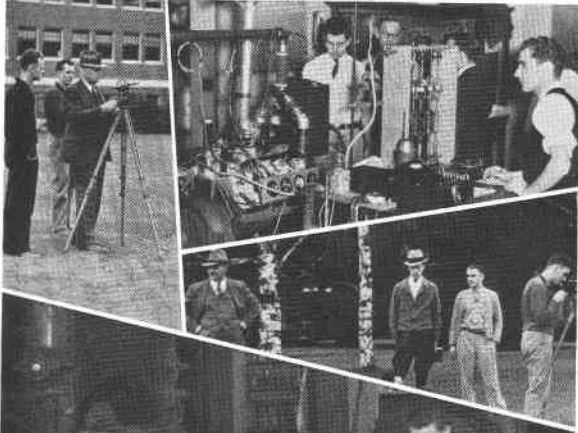
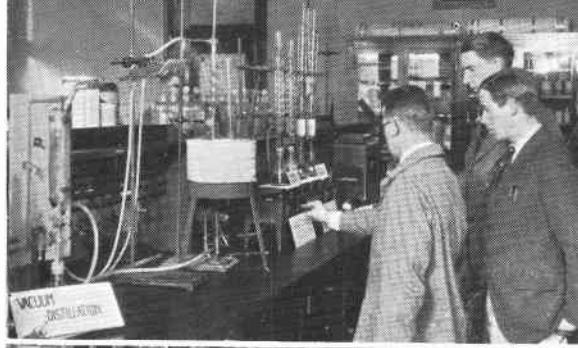
The fields available at present at Oregon State College are (1) Chemical Engineering with an option in Industrial Chemistry; (2) Civil Engineering, including an option in Highway Engineering; (3) Electrical Engineering with options in Power and in Communication; (4) Mechanical Engineering with an option in Aeronautics; (5) Industrial Arts with an option in Industrial Administration. In groups (2), (3), and (4) a Business option is available for those primarily interested in the commercial phases of engineering practice.

An important function of this School is the Engineering Experiment Station which carries on many important investigations for State and government projects. Notable recent researches have been for Bonneville Dam and for the Oregon State Highway Commission. It also makes studies of various raw materials and processes for possible improvement and development of the natural resources of the State.

Many of the graduates of this School hold responsible positions in the various lines of engineering throughout the country. Opportunities for employment for graduates cover a very broad field, commensurate with the wide variety of industrial operations. These fields are rapidly developing as a result of many new inventions and processes. The normal figures for placement of our graduates in recent years has been from seventy to eighty per cent of the class at the time of graduation.

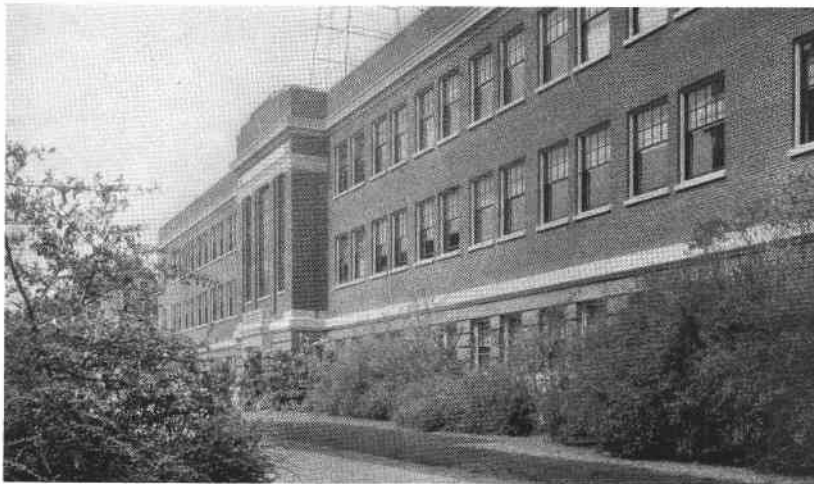
OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK

PAGE FIFTY-TWO



*In the Mines building work Ch.E. students and those enrolled in the few remaining mining engineering courses. The Engineering Laboratory houses modern equipment for the study of M.E. and C.E. majors, while the foundry is only one of the several industrial arts shops. E.E. equipment is located in Apperson Hall, in addition to many drafting classrooms.*

ENGINEERING LABORATORY  
1920





*GEORGE W. PEAVY, President of the State College since 1934, is also Dean of Forestry. As such he is the senior dean of the college. A graduate of Michigan, his degrees from that school are B.S., M.S.F., Sc.D. His 25 years of service as Dean are responsible for the present high reputation of the school.*

### *Many Occupations Entered*

## *School of Forestry*

The School of Forestry offers undergraduate and graduate work in the broad field of forestry including lumbering and related fields. Major curricula are offered in Logging, Technical Forestry and Wood Products. Options are available in Recreation, Grazing, Fish and Game Management, Soil Erosion, Entomology, Pathology and Pulp and Paper. The curricula are designed to give the student a wide breadth of view and a sound basic understanding of the professional work involved.

The location of the school is particularly fortunate as Oregon is the outstanding timber state of the Union. The nearby forests and woodworking plants afford an opportunity for instruction that is not excelled elsewhere. With an experienced staff, well-equipped laboratories and strong supporting departments, the school is in an enviable position among the forest schools of the nation. Over 85 per cent of the graduates are employed in forestry, the large majority in the Federal Forest Service.

Graduates of the school find opportunities for employment in a great variety of occupations. Administrative and selling positions in all the various types of wood products concerns and related businesses offer an attractive outlet. Governmental agencies, particularly those that deal with the management of wild lands attract many. There are opportunities in the tropics. Finally, there is the prospect of establishing a business in any of the minor wood products fields. In general, these offer expanding opportunities for well-trained men of ability. Forestry in all its ramifications thus offers a wide field of expanding opportunities, not only in Oregon but throughout the United States and several foreign countries.

OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK

PAGE FIFTY-FOUR



EARL G. MASON, Assistant to the Dean, was appointed in 1934 to take over the burden of work when Dean Peavy became president of the college. He has been a member of the faculty since graduation here in 1920, leaving in 1923 to return with an M.S. degree from Yale.



A State forest of 75,000 acres under the scientific management of the school lies within 75 miles of the college. Most student outdoor work is conducted within seven miles in the McDonald Forest and Peavy Arboretum, while the campus proper has been landscaped with a wide variety of species.



FORESTRY BUILDING  
1917





AVA B. MILAM, Dean of Home Economics since 1917, came to the college from the faculty of Iowa State in 1911. Director of home economics in the state system since 1932, she is a recognized authority in her field. A graduate of Chicago University, her degrees are Ph.B., M.A.

### *Forty Careers Possible*

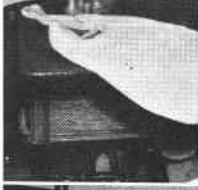
## *School of Home Economics*

The School of Home Economics offers major curricula leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science and graduate curricula leading to the degrees of Master of Arts and Master of Science. Three different under-graduate curricula, one an upper division curriculum for students who have completed two years of work in arts and sciences, are offered combining general studies and technical application of arts and sciences to problems of the home and family life.

One of the larger schools of the State College, equipped with a special building and several auxiliary buildings for laboratory work in home management, child care, and nursery school, Home Economics serves the interests of the majority of women on the campus. Laboratories in the Home Economics building, the dormitories, and the Memorial Union provide excellent opportunities for instruction, demonstration and research in the wide fields for which the school offers training.

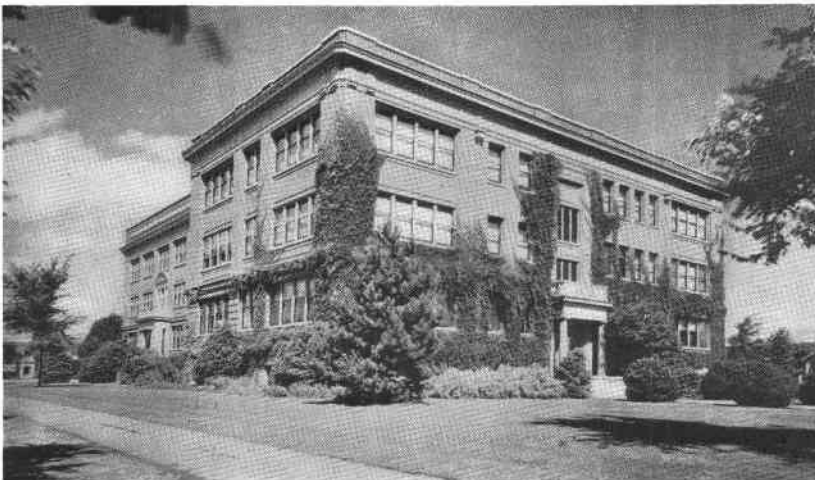
The courses offered prepare a young woman primarily for homemaking, the almost universal objective of womankind, but they offer her also a wealth of opportunity to fit herself for a professional service in many fields. The booklet, "What Can a Woman Do With Home Economics Training?", prepared under the direction of the School of Home Economics, lists forty different groups of activities within which women trained in the school are carrying on successful and useful careers. Some of the larger groups of activities may be denoted as promotion work, buying and selling, fashion advisory work, institutional management, research, extension, technical service, teaching, personnel work, social service, and home making.

OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK



*Sewing, dressmaking and cooking illustrate the practical nature of home economics study. Climax of the four-year curriculum is the month and a half spent in a practice house, where all the elements of classroom study are combined in the atmosphere of a well directed home.*

HOME ECONOMICS BUILDING  
1914-1920





ADOLPH ZIEFLE, Dean of the School of Pharmacy since 1917, came to the college from North Dakota State in 1914. Director of Pharmacy in the state system since 1932, he has degrees of Ph.C., B.S., M.S. from Michigan University and Phar.D. from Pittsburgh University.

*State Board  
Laboratory  
Serves*

## *School of Pharmacy*

The School of Pharmacy affords opportunity in undergraduate and graduate courses for the student to earn the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Master of Science. Two curricula are offered: the Practical and the Professional. The Practical Pharmacy curriculum provides thorough training in pharmacy, chemistry, biology, bacteriology, accounting, modern language and related subjects, while the Professional Pharmacy curriculum provides opportunity for more science and cultural subjects and for more specialization.

The individual who has completed an accredited curriculum in pharmacy possesses the qualifications that enable him to enter a number of occupations allied to pharmacy. For those positions demanding more intensive training and specialization than is provided in the undergraduate curricula, he will find excellent preparation in the graduate courses in pharmacy leading to the degree of Master of Science.

The majority of graduates of the School are engaged in practical drug store work either as prescription clerks or proprietors. In addition more than one hundred students since the establishment of the school have completed a course in medicine; an increasing number are acting as representatives for manufacturing drug firms; and many women graduates are pharmacists in hospitals. Graduates also find opportunities in many federal departments.

The Oregon State Board of Pharmacy drug laboratory maintained in the Pharmacy building has as its chief function the control of the manufacture and dispensing of drugs, thereby rendering valuable service to the citizens of the state. The faculty of the school serves in an advisory capacity to the pharmacy interests of the state.

OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK



*A well-filled stock room supplies all laboratory needs while a model drug store within the building serves to illustrate the proper display and vending of merchandise. Laboratory work and lectures within the home of the school prepare the student for a useful career in public service.*

PHARMACY BUILDING  
1924





*F. A. GILFILLAN, Dean of the School of Science was appointed to the office in 1938 to take the place of E. L. Packard who retired to continue work as head of the department of geology and to devote more time to studies in that field. Dean Gilfillan has degrees of B.S., Ph.G., Ph.C., from Oregon State and Ph.D. from Yale.*

### *Science Basic to Progress*

## *School of Science*

The School of Science concentrates Oregon State College upper division and graduate instruction in the biological and physical sciences, including mathematics.

It affords opportunity in undergraduate and graduate courses for the student to earn degrees as follows: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Master of Arts, Master of Science, and Doctor of Philosophy.

Major curricula are offered in the School of Science in: General Science, Bacteriology, Botany, Chemistry, Entomology, Geology, Mathematics, Physics, and Zoology. Preparatory curricula for the study of Medicine (three years) and for Nursing (two years) are also offered. Curricula have been designed to enable the student to obtain a broad, general college training such as is offered in the usual college of liberal arts and sciences, and at the same time follow his special interests in science.

The concentration on one campus of all phases of biological and physical science, pure and applied, including mathematics, affords exceptional opportunities for either general or specialized training.

Science is basic to industrial progress. Hence the scientist plays an important part in current civilization. His efficiency is dependent, of course, on the extent of his training and experience. While minor positions are open to those who have gone no further than the regular college curriculum, opportunities for those who have specialized through graduate training are wide and varied. Although the School of Science is only six years old at the State College, graduates have already accomplished researches that have been accepted by scientific journals as definite contributions to their field.



*In addition to the many major curricula offered, the School of Science compares to Lower Division in its service courses available to all the other schools within the college. Common meeting ground are its general chemistry and physics classes, while photography illustrates the variety of electives.*

PHYSICS BUILDING  
1928





VICTOR P. MORRIS, Dean in Charge of Secretarial Science at the State College since 1936, is also Dean and Director of Business Administration at the University. He has been a member of the University faculty since 1926 and holds the degrees B.A., M.A., there and Ph.D. at Columbia University.

### *Liberal Electives Aid*

## *Secretarial Science*

The four-year curriculum toward a bachelors' degree in Secretarial Science is preparation for practical positions in the business world, or, when supplemented by approved courses in the School of Education, for teaching commercial subjects in the high schools.

The department has thoroughly modern equipment for carrying on both general and intensive training in the technique of office management, accounting, stenography, and typing. It has unusual facilities also, by reason of contact with the large number of technical and scientific departments of the college, for student practice work and try-out experience in the various phases of secretarial science.

Opportunities for taking liberal electives and minor or supporting courses in the School of Science, the Lower Division organizations, or in the several technical schools of the college, broaden the field of interest and culture.

The practical character of much of the work in secretarial science, together with the opportunity for self-improvement afforded by liberal electives, provides the preparation that enables graduates to obtain ready employment. Contributing to the facility with which graduates find opportunity to get adjusted promptly in the business world, many types of work are available in business and professional offices, advertising agencies, merchandising and salesmanship organizations, chambers of commerce, federal and state bureaus, newspaper and publishing establishments, and in secretarial work of many kinds. Training combining work in technical fields, such as agriculture, engineering, and home economics, with secretarial science affords peculiar opportunities for specialized service.

OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK

PAGE SIXTY-TWO



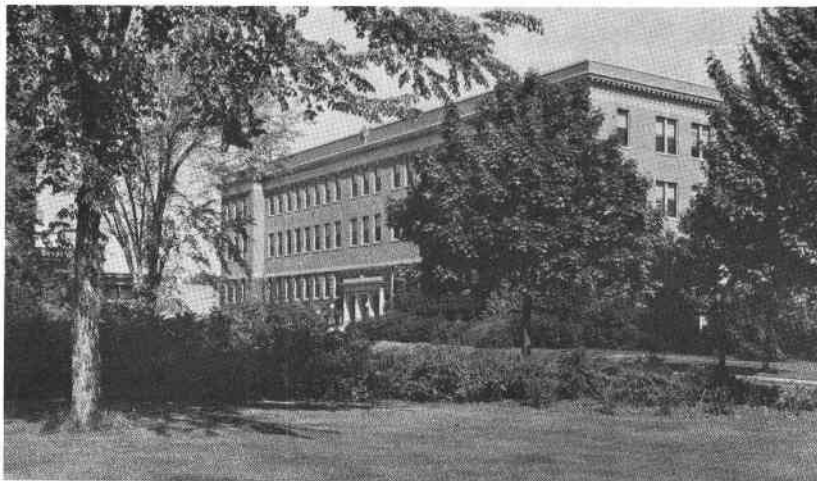
*H. T. VANCE has been Head of Secretarial Science since 1919. He carries much of the work and responsibility at the State College of Dean Morris, whose offices are located at the University.*



*Secretarial science laboratories in the Commerce building are completely equipped with modern machines and furniture. Students are trained in a variety of office procedures and may minor in other schools for specialized work.*



COMMERCE BUILDING  
1922





*M. ELLWOOD SMITH was Dean of the School of Basic Arts and Sciences from 1919 until 1932 when he was made Dean and Director of Lower Division, State System. A graduate of Syracuse, his degrees include M.A. and Ph.D. from Harvard. He has been Director of the State College Summer Session since 1919.*

*All Students  
Served*

## *Lower Division of Liberal Arts and Sciences*

In the Oregon State System of Higher Education, as established in 1932, the Liberal Arts college is parallel for the first two years at the University and the College. This complete two years of Liberal Arts is the Lower Division in which students not in the technical or professional schools register for the first two years. Beyond this, the Liberal Arts college in the system is divided, science being at the College, the humanities at the University.

In the Lower Division the student makes contact with several broad fields and consults with faculty counselors, prepares for later specialization, and lays the foundation for broad, general education. A growing comprehension of this foundational program has resulted in a sharp increase in enrollment in the last two years.

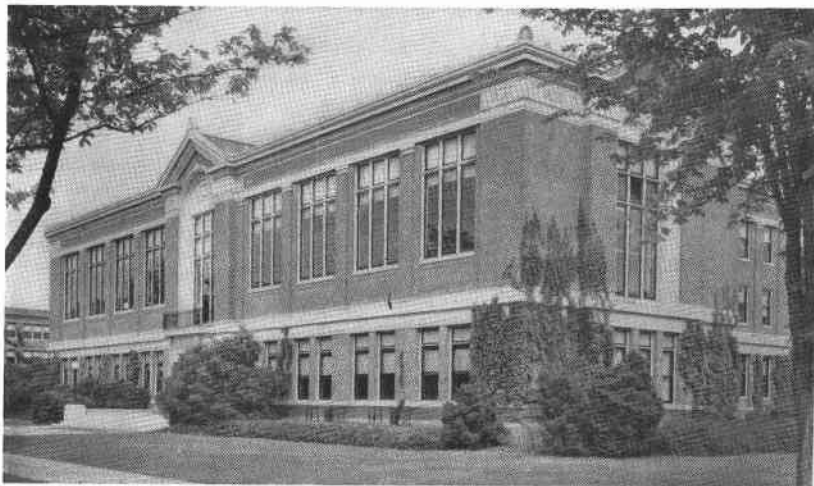
In 1934 non-major departments at the State College, exclusive of military and physical education, were grouped by the Board of Higher Education under the dean of Lower Division and Service departments, who at the State College is also dean of the students in the Liberal Arts lower division. This unit comprehends the departments of English, Modern Languages, Speech, Economics, History, Philosophy, Political Science, Psychology, Sociology, Religion, and also Art and Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Business Administration, Journalism, and Music, in which students may complete the first two years of work toward a degree. These fifteen departments offer work required by students in the Lower Division and also serve students generally throughout the institution. Science for Lower Division students is provided for by service courses in the School of Science.

OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK



*All schools of the college require completion of some of the lower division service courses, but its greatest value to the individual student lies in its electives. Art, stagecraft, architecture, music and journalism work are but a few of the studies that, with the social sciences, fill every desire for cultural advancement.*

COLLEGE LIBRARY  
1918





GEORGE REBEC, graduate dean at the University of Oregon since 1920, was made Dean and Director of the Graduate Division of the State System in 1933, presiding over the graduate councils at both the State College and the University. His degrees are A.B. and Ph.D. from the University of Michigan.

### *Graduate Study Advantageous*

## *Graduate Division*

All graduate instruction in the Oregon State System of Higher Education is under the direction of the inter-institutional Graduate Division. The State Board of Higher Education has allocated advanced work in its several schools, leading to graduate degrees as follows: Agriculture, M.S., Ph.D.; Education, M.A., M.S., Ed.M., Ed.D.; Engineering and Industrial Arts, M.S., Ch.E., C.E., E.E., M.E.; Forestry, M.S., M.F., F.E.; Home Economics, M.A., M.S.; Pharmacy, M.S.; Science, M.A., M.S., Ph.D.

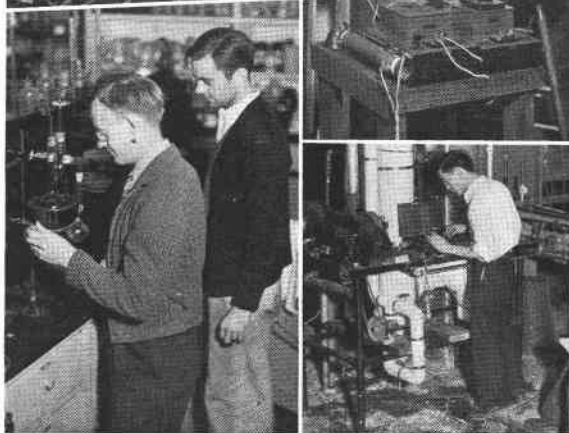
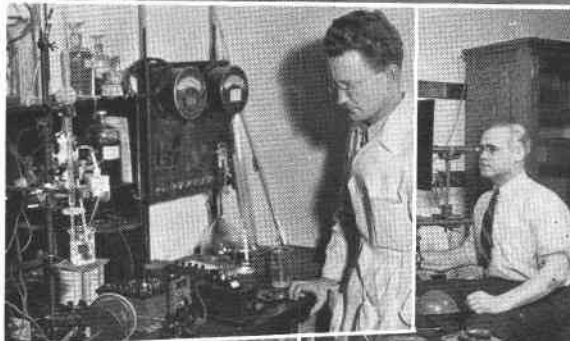
In addition, the degree of M.A. (General Studies) as distinguished from the usual MA. degree, is granted in all schools for broad achievement in cultural scholarship rather than for specialized work in a particular field. Students working towards advanced degrees must show outstanding scholastic accomplishment, and superior scholars are aided by the school through fellowships and assistantships.

As is evident from the preceding list, the graduate offerings of this institution are in science and its applications. Modern civilization rests upon science as one of its foundation stones. People well versed in science, especially those who have taken advanced degrees, are therefore found in a wide variety of fields of endeavor. Many are concerned with research, many more with investigation, with education, with the planning and direction of large projects. Many who begin in research gradually work over into administration. Agriculture, industry, and government all offer opportunities. The border line fields between the different sciences and between certain phases of science and industry are particularly attractive. Competition in all fields is becoming more and more keen, and the man with the greatest amount of preparation in general has the best opportunity of success.

OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK

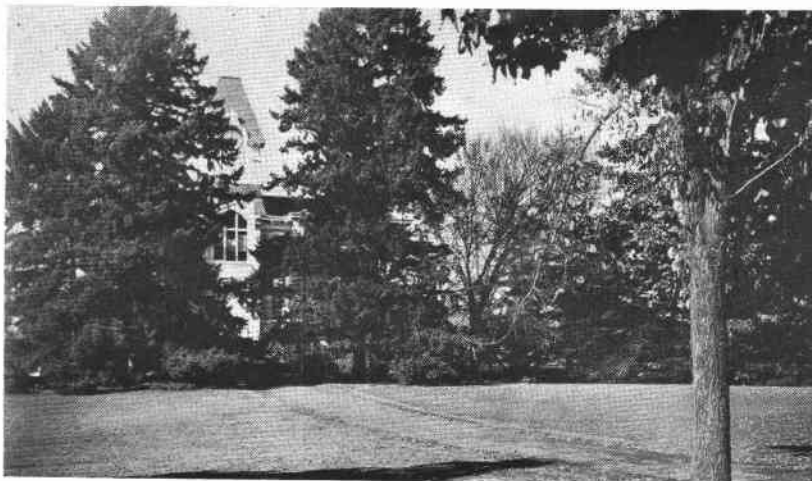


*WILLIBALD WENIGER, Assistant Dean of the Graduate Division, is also head of the department of physics at the State College. His degrees are B.A., M.A., Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin*



*Graduate work in the schools of science and engineering illustrate the complexities of advanced technical studies. Requirements are high and much experimental and research work is demanded.*

**ADMINISTRATION BUILDING  
1889**



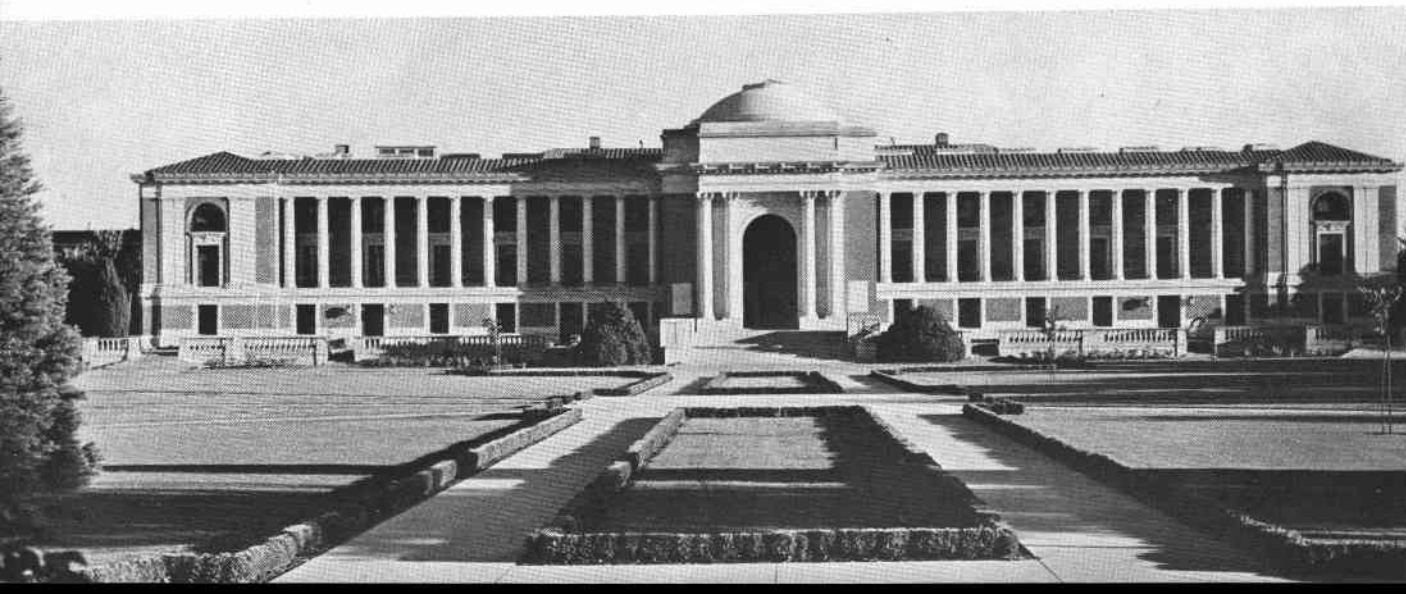


*"Dedicated to the service and inspiration of the living and to the memory of our immortal dead," the Memorial Union is the home of non-athletic extra-curricular activity. The center of social life for both students and faculty, its great ballroom is available for dances and banquets, and many smaller rooms are given over to group meetings of all kinds.*

*The rhododendrons in the foreground are the latest additions to the building's beauty.*

*The Memorial Union is headquarters for alumni, their association occupying well-equipped offices. The Faculty Men's Club have a lounge and a billiard room. Organized student work also converges on the building in the offices of the student body, the Associated Women Students and student pub-*

*lications. Constructed in 1927-28, the Memorial Union is a tribute not only to war dead, but to the many living who pledged financial support. Grads who have not been back since the spring of 1936 will be interested in the development of the West Quadrangle, shown below.*



## Book 2

# The Alumni Association

1875-1938

By EUNICE COURTRIGHT

**A**PPARENTLY Oregon Staters have had a desire for betterment of the college and of their own opportunities since 1875 when the 26 graduates organized themselves into an alumni association and elected officers, just five years after Corvallis college graduated its first class. These members of the downtown college selected John Bryson, '74, as their president; Rose Jacobs (Mrs. Simon Selling), '72, as vice president; Clara Thayer (Mrs. Gustav Harding), '73, secretary; and Emma Thayer (Mrs. S. W. Rice), '74, treasurer. This first organization set the pattern for the present program of the association, with the election of officers each year and with reunion festivities.

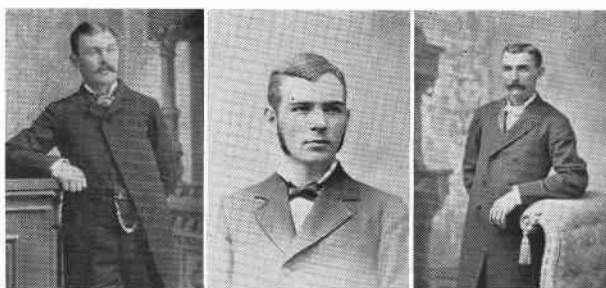
Consultation with early presidents of the association now living in Corvallis brings out the fact that at least as early as 1896 a written constitution of the association was in evidence. John Fulton, '91, president in 1896 and 1897 and again in 1906 recalls an alumni constitution of scroll fashion written in the fine Spencerian hand of E. E. Wilson, '89, who himself had been secretary of the association in 1891 and president in 1903 and 1904. Harry Holgate, '86, served as secretary during this period, and was very active.

Professor Fulton remembers that these early reunions were well attended for the few graduates of the college — 371 in 1900 lived in Oregon and most of them had settled not far from Corvallis. In those days every graduate was welcomed back yearly and because the classes were small, a real family bond was felt by all. Graduation and reunion festivities in



The first Oregon State graduating class to become members of the Alumni Association. Members of the class of 1876 are, left to right, Isaac Jacobs, George Lent, Newton Thompson, Franklin Cauthorn. Seated: Minnie White and Addie Allen. Thompson, '76 and Lent, '76, fifty years later as they posed for their Golden Jubilee picture with B. J. Hawthorne, one of their former teachers.

OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK



Three of Oregon State's early graduates, all members of the class of 1886. Left to right, they are William Emery, George Hovenden and William Holman.

The first reunion of the 1902 class in 1903 as they gathered about their class gift, "The Lady of the Fountain." Rear, left to right, Noble Leadbetter, Rena Garrett Fisher, Maud Mattley, Maude Sturgeon, Gertrude Ewing McElfresh, Roy Mattley. Front, Linnie Small Scott, Herman Tartar, Ina Pearl Allen, Chester Laughlin and Frances Belknap Hollenberg.



those days followed the close of school after all students had taken their final examinations. Graduates arrived Sunday if possible to attend

the baccalaureate services as well as the commencement exercises and alumni affairs scheduled for Monday. Their program then, as now, called for a general alumni meeting in the chapel room of the Administration building and a banquet at a downtown hotel, usually the Corvallis Hotel which stood in its present location.

In 1912 a group of Portland alumni began meeting for luncheon once or twice each month to discuss O.A.C. affairs. When faculty members were in the city the group met with them to talk over school problems, activities and policies.

From these meetings it was discovered that much could be accomplished in the way of institutional growth and the dissemination of general school information if the alumni could be contacted and facts important to college welfare could be made known to them. An unofficial executive group was appointed by the local Portland club to work out such a plan and

present it at the annual meeting in June, 1913. Alumni serving on this committee were W. Y. Masters, '82, E. C. Callaway, '09, J. H. Gallagher, '00, Sinclair Wilson, '10, Roy R. Clark, '10, Maurice Smead, '11, and Mary Edna

Groves, '98. This group proposed and organized an active year-round program and provided for a full-time secretary to assist in compiling lists of alumni living both in and out of Oregon. To these alumni were sent letters which emphasized the importance of city and county alumni clubs, and in 1912 and 1913 considerable progress was made along these lines.

Through these letters and through the press, members of the association were given assistance in establishing their local organizations, and at the end of the year local associations were functioning in Portland, Salem, Corvallis, Oregon City, Astoria, Medford, Grants Pass, Marshfield, Baker, McMinnville and Hillsboro. At this same time the first Alumni Directory was published.

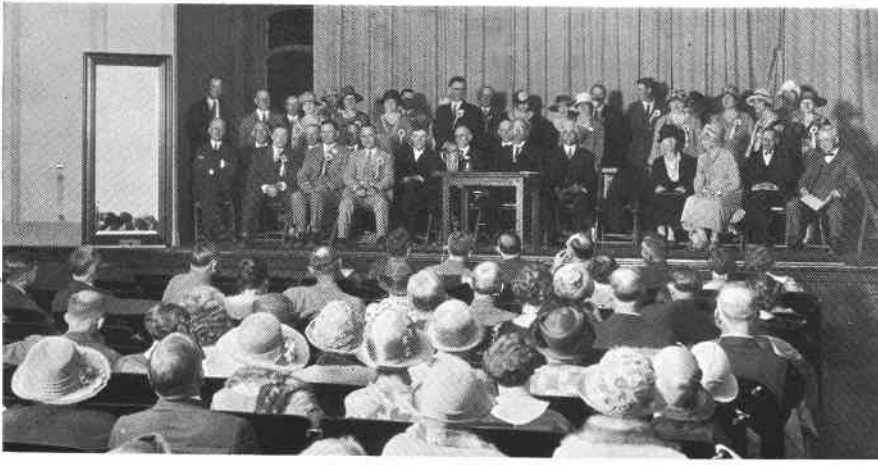
Alumni organization proceeded along these lines until 1914 when a more extensive constitution was adopted which provided for an alumni board of five members and advocated the selection of a general secretary, permanent alumni headquarters on the campus, publication of a quarterly magazine and dues of \$1 per year. This organization, however, was preceded by a year of pioneering work which was headed by Gallagher, who called numerous meetings with alumni, faculty, and representatives of other alumni associations. Masters, Callaway and Roy R. Clark, '09, gave Gallagher much assistance during these early years. According to those who were on the front



*The class of 1910 returns to the campus to enjoy a luncheon get-together on the lower campus.*

*For many years class headquarters at Reunion time were located in tents on the lower campus. This tent in 1922 was the meeting place of the classes of 1879-1897 and 1899-1907.*

*Members of the class of 1898 returned to the campus in 1923 for the first Silver Jubilee reunion ever held at Oregon State. Left to right they are (front row, sitting) John Cooley, Arthur Stimpson, Edwin Hufford. Second row, Laura Cauthorn Smith, Charles McKnight, Emma Beach Lingo, Jesse Tharp, Sarah Morrison Mathieson, William Gilstrap, Dan'el Bodine, Hulda Holden Guild and Edith Gibson Saunders.*



*At the "Old Chapel" exercises on Friday, June 4, 1926, when the '01's held their Silver Jubilee Reunion and presented a mahogany framed mirror as their 25-year gift to the institution. Among those seated on the stage are Frederick Berchtold, G. A. Cove'll, Ivan Brown, Charles Johnson, John Stalker, G. V. Skelton, Fred Stump, J. B. Horner, Newton Thompson, Ross Barclay, George Lent, A. B. Cordley, Ida Burnett Callahan, Helen Crawford, E. F. Pernot and John Fulton.*

*MRS. ZELTA FEIKE RODENWOLD, '19, who served as the first full-time secretary of the Alumni Association. She began her duties in 1921 and resigned in 1926 after completing five highly successful years.*



lines, however, it was Gallagher's tenacity of purpose and enthusiasm that carried the association through to the point where E. B. Lemon, '11, was

selected as the first regular alumni secretary and editor of the magazine. Mr. Lemon served without salary as the association was not yet on a sound financial basis. His first publication, the "OAC Alumnus," appeared in October, 1915.

To provide the general secretary with a definite sum of money for operation of the office and publication of the quarterly magazine, the secretary and board members conceived the idea of the Fivers' 500 club patterned from the financial set-up employed by an eastern college wherein the members contributed \$5 per year for the support of the association. They set O.A.C.'s membership goal at 100 members and admitted as charter members in 1915, twelve alumni of whom John Fulton was No. 1. Other charter members were Wilson, Smead, Albert Eschricht, '12, Harrison Roberts, '12, Percy Cupper, '04, Edward Beaty, '03, Lemon, Callaway, Masters and Gallagher. In July, 1917, the membership of the club of the college boosters listed 78 members.

The idea of a life membership in the association came to the fore a year later when Mrs. Mary McFarlane, '16, wished to settle with the association for a definite sum for the duration of life. After consideration of her offer, the board decided that a life membership could be offered at \$25.00 and accepted her \$5 as first payment on the five-year plan.

The volume of alumni business increased greatly during the four years of Mr. Lemon's administration

OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK

influenced much by the larger graduating classes. So much business had the secretary-editor that he wrote in the OAC Alumnus "It is hoped that the alumni board of directors will see fit to HIRE a secretary who can give a certain amount of time to the work and receive a reasonable compensation for his services," though he indicated that the board would need to receive greater and more definite financial support.

An opportunity to share an office and contribute a portion of the salary of a staff member made possible in 1918 the appointment of T. P. "Ted" Cramer, '18, as general secretary. Cramer had been selected to organize athletic affairs and finances as the first graduate manager, and the college consented to the consolidation of the position with that of the general secretary. Cramer attended to his athletic and alumni duties in an office in Shepard Hall. Later, when he elected to attend New York University for the school year 1919-20 and James J. Richardson was chosen to succeed him, the arrangement could no longer be carried forward.

One of the biggest worries of the alumni board, as might well have been expected, was that of finances, and in 1918 a definite step was taken in the direction of a more sound financial set-up for the association. The directors planned at that time to establish an annual fee which would, from a reasonably representative membership pay for a secretary and a monthly magazine; to compute what a life membership should cost and how it might be paid in full or in installments; and to devise a plan whereby the principal



*FREDERICK STEIWER, '02, United States Senator from Oregon, is shown as he registered at the alumni reunion in 1926. The tent directly behind Senator Steiwer served as alumni headquarters for the reunion classes that year.*

*The class of 1902 revisited their gift to the institution, "The Lady of the Fountain," on the occasion of their Silver Jubilee Reunion held in 1927.*





Forty-eight members of the New York City Oregon State Club which met November 15, 1930, to hear telegraphic reports of the Home coming game at Corvallis. They proudly display the final result of their tabulation.

Headed by John C. Burtner, class secretary and manager, the class of 1923 had an active program at Reunion time in June, 1931. Here their class "KP's" are seen serving lunch to their fellow classmates.



from the life memberships could be deposited in an inviolable trust.

These objectives were all carried out completely, and life memberships thereafter cost \$40 cash and \$50 by installment, and annual dues \$2.50. Thus, the association established itself on a sound financial plan which was to carry it up to the present day.

In the meantime college officials and alumni had become increasingly aware of the need for additional financial support for the college in order to instruct a multiplied student body and to retain valued faculty members.

To meet this need a millage tax measure was introduced into the state legislature in the fall of 1919. Alumni all over the state realized that if this measure was defeated, the entire state educational system would suffer, and consequently, Sinclair Wilson was

appointed by the alumni board members as chairman of the association's finance campaign to be furthered in conjunction with the millage campaign. Alumni were asked to assist the joint cause by contributing \$15, \$5 of which was to be used in creating a fund for a full-time secretary and the remaining \$10 to bring before the people of Oregon

OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK



the importance of the millage tax measure to the entire educational system of the state.

This campaign was particularly significant because it was the first joint effort of alumni, students and friends of all state institutions as well as the first opportunity of the Oregon State alumni association to demonstrate to the administration a constructive service at a time of real need. Upon the success of this effort depended the future financial structure of all the state educational institutions and the future success of their respective alumni associations.

Wilson's appointment was effected early in the spring of 1920 and followed several months later by the appointment of G. R. Hoerner, '16, as secretary to head up the passage of the millage measure. In the face of disheartening odds, Hoerner organized the campaign and those who observed the "battle" from the outside declared that much of the ultimate success of the fight was due to his hard work and his ability to properly organize the campaign.

When the smoke of the battle had cleared, it was learned that the vote stood: yes, 102,722 and no, 46,577. It was a grand finale to a vigorous campaign which had re-

*This testimonial bust of B. F. Irvine, former editor of the Oregon Journal and for more than 30 years a leader of higher education in Oregon, was dedicated during Commencement week end in June, 1935. Conversing with Mr. Irvine is Governor Charles H. Martin. At the right of the bust are Charles Stidd, '17, and Mrs. Irvine.*

*Leonard Charman and Mrs. Ida B. Callahan, both members of the class of '81, talk over old times at their Golden Jubilee Reunion in 1931.*





*A group of Oregon State's "Old Timers" get together at Reunion time. They are, left to right, Leonard Charman, '81, Dr. Emmett Taylor, '74, Mrs. Mary Harris Whitby, '71, Elvin Glass, '78, Nettie Spencer, '82, William Holman, '82, and Laura Thompson Booth, '78.*

quired six months of hard work; and it was a tribute to the work of the college and university alumni associations and their leaders who had been in the thick of the fight carrying the brunt of the campaign.

It also demonstrated the possibility of cooperation between two rival institutions, for from the start it was recognized that the success of the campaign depended to a great extent upon the wholehearted cooperation of the alumni associations of the university and the college. While the normal schools would also benefit by the passage of the measure, their alumni were not strongly organized at the time.

The passage of the measure obviously meant that the financial programs of the college, uni-

versity and the normal schools would be stabilized; that the alumni quarterly would be published regularly; that the alumni files could be enlarged and improved and that the county alumni clubs which had been put into action for the special campaign would recognize more clearly their importance in the alumni program and establish themselves on a more permanent basis. Moreover, the portion of funds received by the alumni association assured the employment of a full-time secretary and proved the desirability of continued and wholehearted institutional support of the association.

Such was the picture that greeted Miss Zelta Feike (now Mrs. B. W. Rodenwold), '19, who in 1921 was

OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK

appointed to the position of full-time secretary of the association. Miss Feike had been located on the campus since her graduation; was well known in college and had considerable journalistic experience. She proceeded at once in bringing the constitution up to date, and in continuing the financial plan which had been established in 1919. Confidence in her administration was shown with the influx of life memberships and annual dues, both voluntary and solicited. As the board members and alumni desired, the OAC *Alumnus* began promptly on the monthly schedule and in the meantime, daily effort was bringing the number of known addresses to a considerable number.

Miss Feike's administrative efforts continued to show progress through the five years of the appointment, for at her resignation in 1926, records show that she had some 20 active alumni clubs in Oregon, seven in California, and fourteen in other parts of the United States and Hawaii. Her files contained some 10,000 current addresses; her monthly magazine was ranked in Class A of alumni publications by the American Alumni Council; she had successfully published alumni directories in 1922 and 1925; she had reorganized the class reunions under the nationally used Dix schedule and very successfully sponsored four reunions of which the Golden and Silver Jubilees of fifty and twenty-five year classes were particularly outstanding. She had also arranged for a half-time office assistant, Eunice Courtright, '25, to care for records and secretarial work. It was during Miss Feike's administration, too, that the association sponsored the



MAJOR EDWARD C. ALLWORTH, '16, who followed Mrs. Rodenwold as part-time secretary of the Alumni Association. Major Allworth served in this capacity until 1935.

Present at the 1933 Golden Jubilee were these members of early Oregon State classes. Left to right, Mary Harris Whitby, '71, William Holman, '83, Laura Thompson Booth, '78, Elvin Glass, '78, Nettie Spencer, '82, Dr. James K. Weatherford, '72, and Leonard Charman, '81.





*Old Grads, wearers of the Orange "O", stage their annual parade at the 1937 Homecoming game, and mix with other "alums" at the "Roundup" in the Memorial Union Building.*

*GEORGE SCOTT, '29, appointed to the position of Alumni Manager in 1935, is credited as having initiated the Orange and Black Campaign. He resigned in the spring of 1938.*



Memorial Union project which was well under way with the first campaign completed and the appointment of Edward Allworth, '16, distinguished war veteran, as manager.

In the five years time the association's offices had been changed five times to meet crowded conditions at the college and growth of the college force. During the first

year the office was on the second floor of Shepard Hall, then at 205 Library. Use of both these rooms for college purposes forced the association to move to 108 Commerce in 1922, and again to 105 Commerce in 1924. With the addition of the office assistant and the arrangement for a joint office with the new Memorial Union manager, more space was needed so the joint office was moved to 112 Commerce in 1925, there to remain until the completion of its suite in the Memorial Union in 1928.

Duties of the secretary-editor by 1926 had become too heavy for one person to carry, and because further expansion seemed desirable, Mrs. Rodenwold relinquished her duties as alumni secretary to Mr. Allworth

as a half-time position and she retained only the editorship of the *Alumnus* for the following year.

Affairs of the association under the direction of Mr. Allworth, with the assistance of Miss Court-right as official records clerk and secretary in the joint office, continued along the lines started by Mrs. Rodenwold, with the additional activity evidenced in the expansion and re-naming in 1928 of the monthly magazine to the "Oregon State Monthly."

Charles Reynolds, '13, assisted by Allworth, Adolph Sieberts, '17, and Allan Rinehart, '29, helped in the organization of the Oregon State Dads Club, and Mrs. Miles K. Cooper, Portland, was responsible for the organization of the Oregon State Mothers Club, composed of the Portland mothers of students on the campus. Both of these groups have continued



*The Portland Mothers Club annual caravan unites two of Oregon State's strongest supporters. Mothers finance the distribution of the Barometer among Oregon high schools.*

*The Dads Club banquet in Portland rivals their summer picnic at Jantzen Beach in their annual program.*



OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK

since to be powerful organizations aiding the college and its student body.

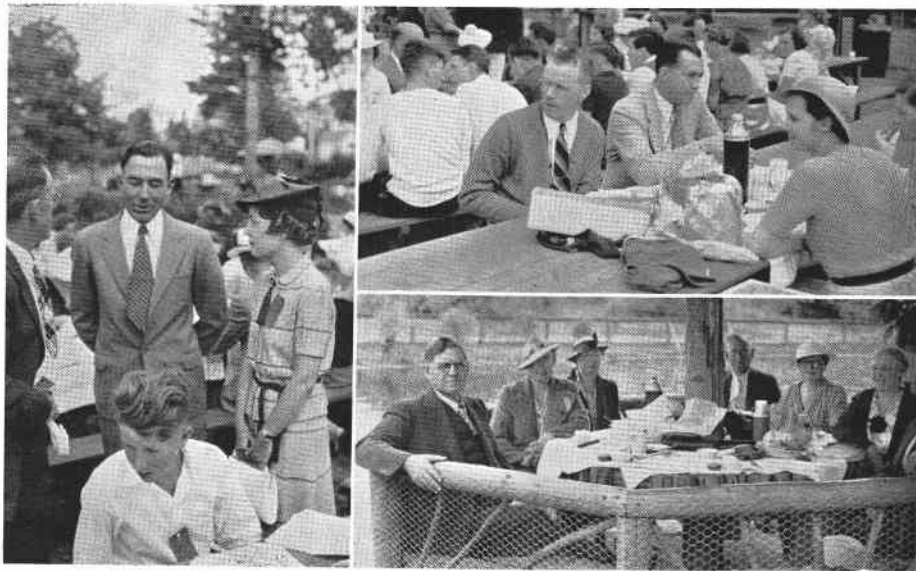
Two years prior to the depression Mr. Allworth had added to the alumni office group a circulation manager — Marian Conklin, '29, and Sinclair Hammond, '31, both of whom served for one year. With the continued efforts of the alumni secretary and these managers, the membership in the association increased; the circulation of the magazine approached 1600; paid-in-full life memberships numbered over 200; and the trust fund had increased from \$5600 to \$12,200 by the sale of new memberships and the completion of installment contracts.

Most important of all the association's activities in this period was the joint effective action of the alumni association and the student body in securing selection of Dr. W. J. Kerr as the first chancellor of the state system of higher education and in the special celebration of his 25 years of service to the college as the motif of the reunion weekend of 1932. A special issue of the Monthly which was devoted entirely to Dr. Kerr's accomplishments, was published and mailed to all alumni and prominent citizens of the state. The Orange Council, too, broke into action during Mr.

Allworth's administration. This group, organized at the suggestion of Coach Paul J. Schissler in 1930, was formed for the purpose of collecting funds for athletic scholarships and the furtherance of interest in athletic activities. Robert Chrisman, '14, was selected as field man and ad-

*These "alums" attended the Portland Progressive Businessmen's Club luncheon in honor of O.S.C., March, 1937. Left to right, Kay Olesen, '29, Allan Rinehart, '28, George Scott, '29, and Warren Reid, '34.*



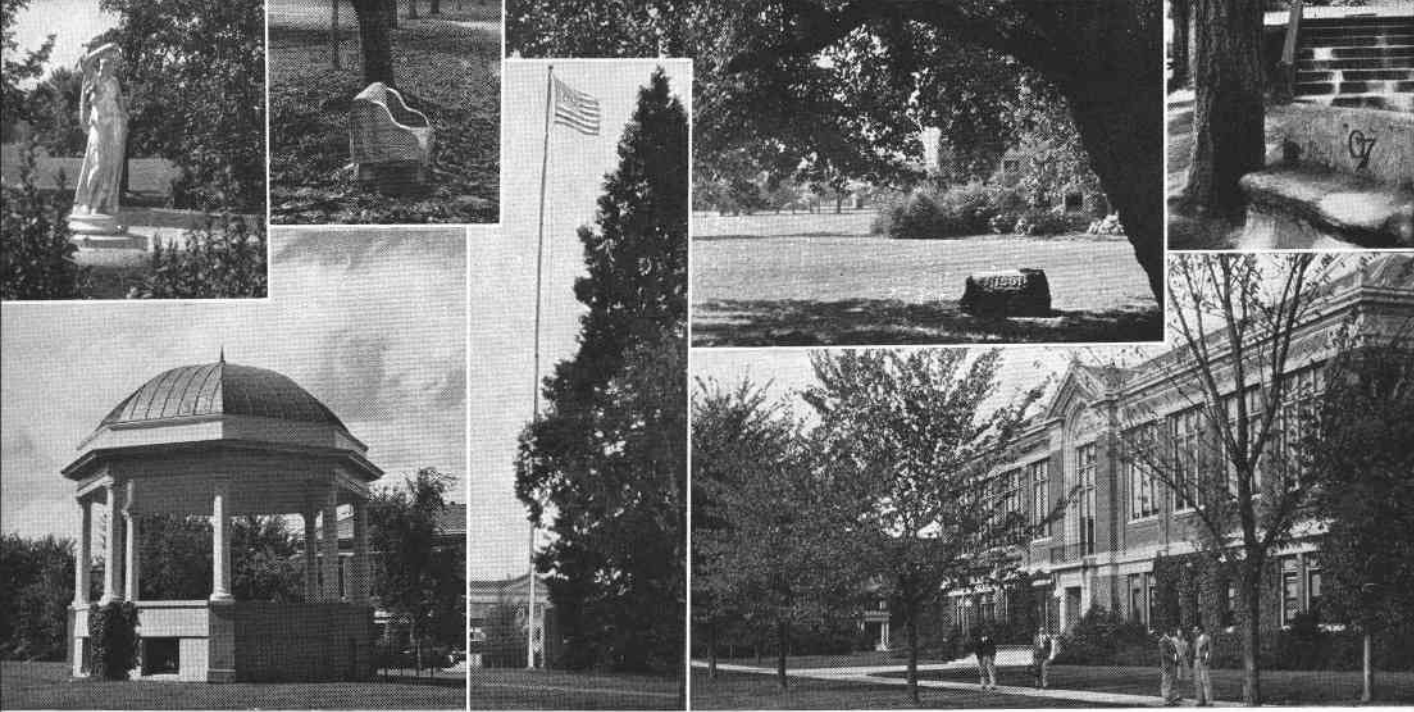


ministrator by the charter members of the group with the arrangement that the funds and activities be under the supervision of the Alumni Association. The council continued its activities under the direction of the general association until November, 1932, when it petitioned for release from alumni supervision to take action along more informal lines.

The constitution of the association, too, was changed to make the alumni board more representative, for in 1934, at the annual business meeting the alumni voted to change the board's membership from 5 to 11 members, to be elected from 10 Oregon districts and the eleventh a representative of all territory outside of Oregon.

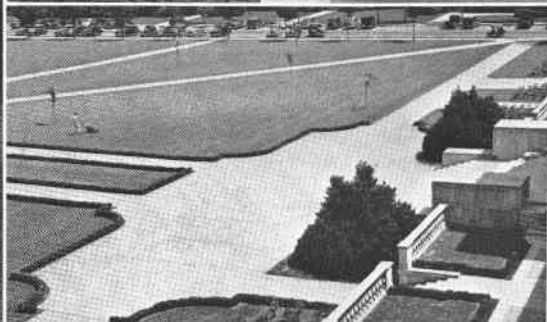
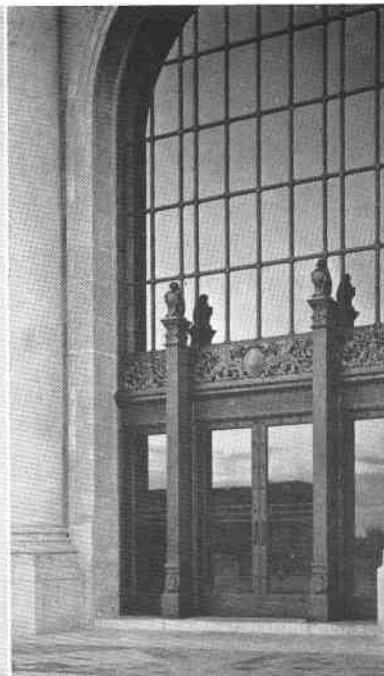
In 1935, with economic conditions continually improving in the nation, activities again increased and the association's finances improved to the point where Mr. Allworth suggested that he be released from his

*Present at the alumni picnic at Jantzen Beach in 1937 were, left, John Burtner, '23, Luther Yantis, '23 and Ethel Rodgers Yantis, '24, of Ecuador, South America. Above, right, George Knutsen, Virgil Dunkin, Betty Robley Knutsen and Rita DeTemple Dunkin, all '31s. Below, right, Dr. William Gilstrap, '98, Carlie Gilstrap, '27, Mrs. Gilstrap, and party.*



Class gifts include the famous "Lady of the Fountain," '02; the bench on lower campus, '03; the stone under the trysting tree, '01; stone stairs and two benches near Museum, '07; Band Stand, '08, '09, '10, '12; flagpole, '11; and the row of elms along Library Walk, '13.

In the Memorial Union — donations to building fund from '21, '22 — are many class gifts: the Service Memorial, '23; the bronze entrance, '26; fireplaces in Main Lounge, west end, '28; east end, '27; grand piano, '30; large globe in lounge, '29, and cement driveway, '31, '32.

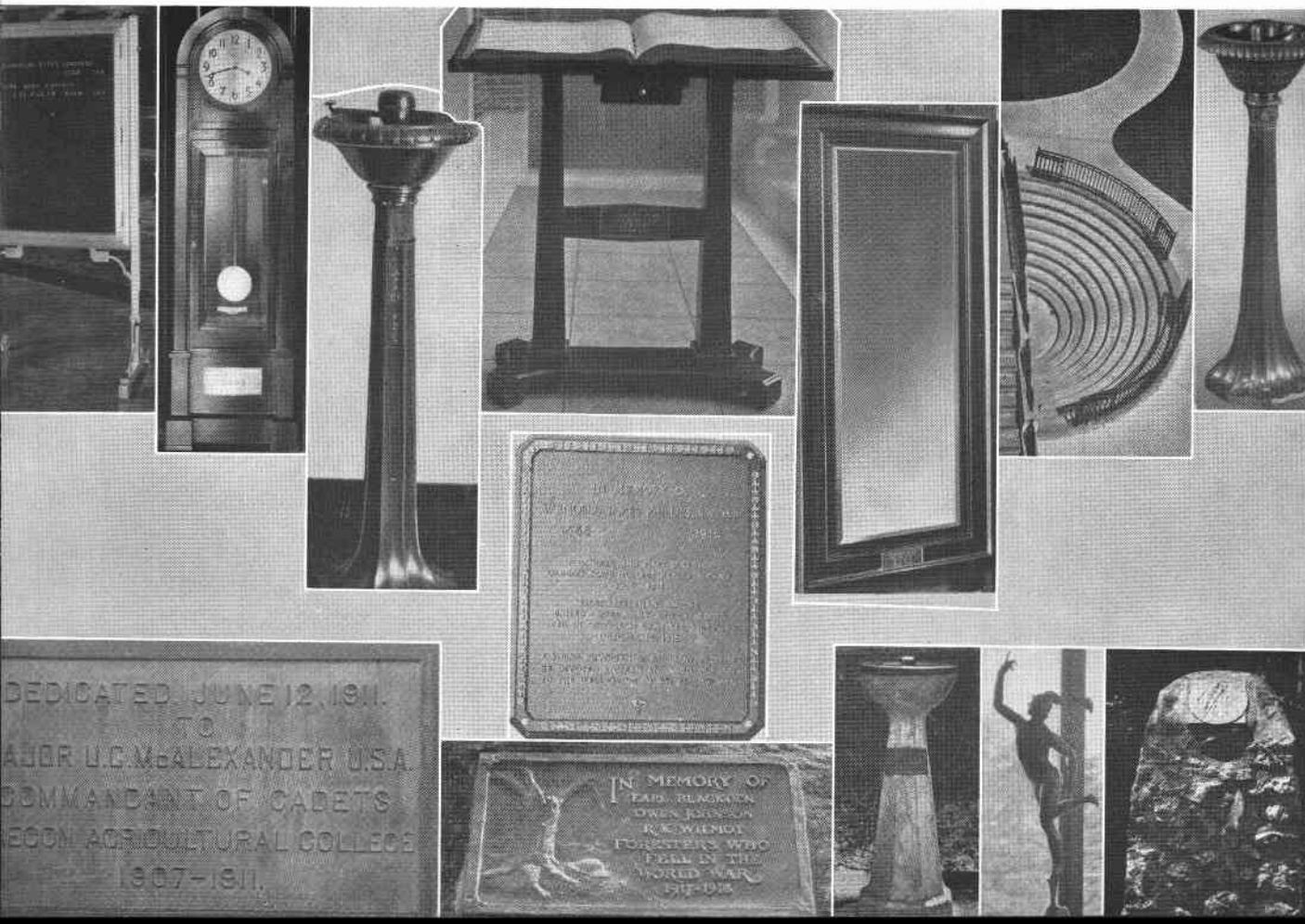


THESE WALKS  
WE DEDICATE TO OUR  
ALMA MATER  
IN THE FAITH THAT SHE WILL CONTINUE  
TO GUIDE THE COMING GENERATIONS  
AS SHE HAS GUIDED US.  
CLASSES OF 1931-1932



The library's murals are gifts of '24 and '25; fountain in front of "Ag," '16; clock in library, '19; arch on Monroe, '17; statue in front of Men's gym, '20; maples along Campus way, '14; tulip tree near "Home Ec," '15.

Silver Jubilee gifts, all in the MU, are: bulletin board, '05; clock, '00; fountain, '03; alumni registration book, '98; standard for book, '99; mirror, '01; walks east of MU, '10; fountain, '04. Memorials and individual gifts include: Rose Jacobs Selling Memorial fountain, and Schreiner Memorial.



DEDICATED JUNE 12, 1911.  
TO  
MAJOR U.C.M. ALEXANDER U.S.A.  
COMMANDANT OF CADETS  
ECON. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE  
1907-911.

IN MEMORY OF  
LATE PLACER  
OWEN JOHNSON  
KAWAHOE  
FORGERS WHO  
FELL IN THE  
WORLD WAR  
1914-18

alumni duties and that a full-time secretary might develop the association to its fullest possibilities. Accordingly, the board selected George Scott, '29, former athlete and well-known alumnus, to continue with the association's work. He served until March, 1938, when he resigned to enter business for himself.

Two of the major activities during Scott's administration were the initiation of the Orange and Black membership campaign in the spring of 1937 and the compilation of the Orange and Black pictorial history of all previous college years. In connection with the membership campaign, Scott encouraged further activity of the Portland alumni by the establishment of a full-time alumni office in the Imperial Hotel, with Mary Brown, '36, as hostess. The office continued to operate until the close of the active campaign in December of the same year.

Scott also inspired the major change in the style of alumni publications. He had instituted in the fall of 1937 the weekly Alumni News Section in the Oregon State Daily Barometer which appeared in the Tuesday editions. This sheet replaced the Oregon State

*EUNICE COURTRIGHT, '25, who has been connected with the Alumni Association since her graduation, has served the terms of three general secretaries. She is probably known to more alumni than any other person on the campus.*



OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK

PAGE EIGHTY-FOUR



WARREN REID, '34, the newest addition to the alumni office, was appointed to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of George Scott in April, 1938. Reid took an active part in alumni affairs before accepting his present position, having served as president of the Portland club in 1937-38.

Monthly. He also made a special effort in 1936 to help athletic finances by promoting a campaign to provide scholarship funds for student athletes.

At this time special attention was given alumni records which had been developed continuously since 1925 by Miss Courtright. By 1938 the files contained 19,000 known addresses and an accurate card record of the remaining 18,000 former students as yet not located. Assistance from students receiving help from the National Youth Administration made possible the additional former student file. A major change in office procedure was effected in 1937 when Mr. Scott procured expensive stencil-cutting equipment. By its use the geographical file was duplicated in stencil form so that geographical divisions were more readily available in list form.

Active direction of the association's affairs was assumed in May, 1938, by Warren A. Reid, '34, former Barometer editor, who had been selected in the intervening two months by alumni board of directors. Reid's first work will be Orange and Black sales and organization of the association's finances.

OREGON STATE COLLEGE \* ORANGE & BLACK



*The alumni year points toward Homecoming, and the annual Rook bonfire on Friday night is as old a traditional symbol of this eventful week-end as the football game the following afternoon. These are pictures of the construction and destruction of the 1936 fire, last to burn in the old spot near the Armory. In 1937 the new baseball diamond, one of the best in the conference, was completed and the fire permanently moved to the intramural field. The above unusual shot was taken over the heads of the crowd from far up on the lawn in front of Waldo Hall.*

