Campus Beautification

Robert Rucker and his meticulous, green-thumbed crew of landscapers make the University campus one of the loveliest in the nation. OU's expansive lawns, its numerous and diverse trees and shrubs, its many carefully planned and painstakingly cared for gardens are evidence of the constant attention lavished on them by the office of landscape and grounds under the direction of its supervisor, Mr. Rucker, who is widely recognized for his horticultural talents. Throughout the school year the 3,000-plus acres offer an attractive setting for the sometimes dreary pursuit of knowledge. In the autumn students, faculty, and visitors can enjoy the warm colors of the battalions of chrysanthemums on the South Oval. And in the spring and summer, the same oval is the site of the flamboyantly beautiful peony gardens, bursting with up to 60 varieties. From the tastefully-ornamental gardens at the entrance to the new landscaping projects at the latest additions to the campus, the continuing activities of Mr. Rucker and his men result in a campus that can truly be described as "beautiful."

Campus beautification, however, is not restricted to photosynthesis, chlorophyll, pistils, stamens, and the like. There is also, for example, the American college coed. And as far as wealth of female pulchritude goes, the University of Oklahoma doesn't take a back seat (perhaps this is an imperfect expression) to any school. OU is blessed with a cornucopia of comely young women students, to the delight of their male classmates (or at least, happily, most of them). It may seem somewhat crass to classify coeds as an asset, but it also would be a mistake to underestimate their value to themselves and the department most assuredly doesn't. In a booklet recently published by the department to be used to attract athletes to the University, in addition to listing the notable faculty, the outstanding departments and special courses of study, the overall academic opportunities, the appealing accommodations, and the available cultural and recreational outlets, the booklet quietly and simply noted that one-third of the population is female. This was the only comment, but it was accompanied by a page full (and eyeful) of lovely graphic portraits of the coeds.

The Glenn Couch Scholars

Members of the group voted unanimously to become the Glenn C. Couch Scholars instead of OU Scholars. The organization is composed of upperclassmen who were University Scholars as freshmen. "All of us admired Dean Couch so very much," said William H. Hinkle, Bartlesville junior, who serves as president of the group. "He was a great help to us in planning our college careers. Since he valued the Scholars Program so highly, we felt this would be a way to pay fitting tribute to him." Dr. Couch, who died Nov. 5, 1966, launched the Scholars Program at the University in 1965.

Dr. Clemens and the Milk Fish

Armed with a 16-pound package of human hormones and carp pituitaries, Dr. Howard P. Clemens is in the Philippines attempting to solve the matrimonial problems of the milk fish. The milk fish is the principal food fish of the Philippines, but the natives of that island country have been unsuccessful in making its breed in captivity. Consequently, vast sums of money are spent each year catching the fish in their natural breeding areas and bringing them to land for research and retail sale. Dr. Clemens, director of OU's Fisheries Research Center at Noble, is known the world over for his successes in breeding fishes outside their natural environment.

"Scientists there have been attempting to breed the fish by building high-level oceandes pools that fill and empty with the tides," Dr. Clemens said before departing. "But when the fish gain a little weight, they escape from the protected pools and return to the ocean to do their breeding."

The Philippine fish problem first was discussed at a workshop of the National Science Development Board in Washington, D.C. The board relayed the problem to the National Academy of Science, which began exchanging information with a corresponding group in the Philippines. Later a Philippine delegation visited U.S. Sen. Fred R. Harris and asked him, because of his interest in scientific development, to provide a possible solution to their problem. Sen. Harris, who is Oklahoma's junior senator and an alumnus of OU, was familiar with Dr. Clemens' work, and he recommended that the Filipinos give him a shot at breeding their all-important fish.

"I'm embarrassed to say that I've never laid eyes on a milk fish," Dr. Clemens said, "but I have bred more fish in captivity than probably any other researcher in the field, and I hope I can be of some assistance in the Philippines."

At the research center in Noble, Dr. Clemens has had great success in using carp pituitaries and human hormones to stimulate spawning among a variety of fishes. He will try his own tested methods of induced spawning on the milk fish. If this fails, he will substitute milk fish pituitaries for the carp glands as a further step in the project. While in the Philippines Dr. Clemens also...
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The Rhodes Collection
of legal records, documents, and writings which in substance encompass the life and activities of the Plains Indians and its people.

Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes, who live in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Bel Harbour, Fla., in making provision for the collection, wrote Dr. Cross and Dean Eugene Kuntz of the College of Law that they believed "with assurance that the collection, arrangement, and provision for use of such material at the University of Oklahoma will facilitate scholarly pursuit in legal history and the shaping of historical interpretations. It will also furnish substantive historical material for present legal, governmental, and social study and development. An important phase of its work, likewise, will be the preservation of documentary sources from possible neglect and destruction. The scope of the collection will include records and documents in the judicial, legislative, and executive areas. Some emphasis will be placed on assembling original case papers and court records, and in the intangible or more remote areas of the lower courts. Supporting legal reports and texts, journals, session laws, memoirs and biographies, and other printed materials will also be assembled."

The University expects to become the principal center for the study of American legal institutions as the Rhodes Collection is assembled and legal and historical scholars begin to make use of it. Dean Kuntz expressed the belief that "the collection will make available facilities for research in greater depth than was formerly possible, and will necessarily improve our quality of instruction while permitting us to advance the frontiers of legal thought." The University's previous pattern of experience is perhaps symptomatic of the consequences anticipated from the Rhodes development. Since the creation of the DeGolyer Collection in the History of Science and Technology 20 years ago, courses in the history of science have been developed, resulting in current enrollment of 700 students in this field alone.

OU and Project 20

Pictures of Indians of the Great Plains which were reproduced from original prints in OU's Division of Manuscripts will appear March 16 in a television show produced by NBC. The "Project 20" show, "End of the Trail," with Dr. Daniel W. Jones, director of research for the television network spent three years gathering photographs for the show from colleges, universities, museums, and archival deposits all over the United States.

Physics for All

At a time when colleges are forced to cope with increased enrollments through impersonal televised lectures and greater use of graduate teaching assistants, the physics department has succeeded in bringing senior members of the faculty before basic classes designed for non-scientists. The new teaching method, first tested last year in Physics 5, is for a senior professor to meet about half the class sessions, on a completely irregular schedule. The remaining periods are met by an experienced teaching assistant. The procedure constitutes a radical change in teaching method in that for over 20 years it has been economically impossible for senior faculty to teach basic physics courses. These classes have been taught entirely by graduate assistants. Now, however, the non-major in a physics class can receive the benefit of classroom lectures by professors with varied and extensive experiences in industry, government, and original research endeavors.

"We hope we are better serving the need of the modern student for a knowledge of the scientific world that he finds around him," says Dr. Richard G. Fowler, department chairman. Dr. Fowler added that one of the more gratifying results of the new approach has been a marked upsurge in student response has been enthusiastic, resulting in many oral and written testimonials. Physics 5, the pilot course for the new teaching procedure, is a cultural course designed for the College of Arts and Sciences requirement of a science course. Meeting the course this semester will be Dr. Robert Howard, professor of physics.

The new teaching method will be expanded this semester. Two additional courses, Physics 4, a basic course for teachers, and Physics 42, the second-semester unit of an advanced course, will be taught through the new procedure. Dr. Fowler will be the senior professor for Physics 4. The change in teaching method has been made economically possible by combining small sections of the courses into larger classes. "We can get down to the basics now," says Dr. Fowler. "We can expose students to the great theories of the universe." He added that the new procedure, which allows a senior professor to deliver carefully prepared lectures, changes the common concept of a basic physics course. "We're no longer concerned with nothing but pulleys and levers and pumping water. Science can't be judged intelligently at any level without knowing something about physics. We need to do a better job of preparing the non-scientist to understand the scientific world."

OU’s Research Institute

By Bob Ruggles

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The OU Research Institute does not get a dime in state-appropriated money for its operations. Yet the organization, headed by Vern C. Kennedy as director and OU vice president for contract research, generated a total of about $7.3 million in income the past fiscal year at the University. State-appropriated research funds that go to the University are spent on such activities as the Bureau of Government Research, the Bureau of Business Research, the Oklahoma Biological Survey, the faculty research committee, the Institute of Human Relations, the Merrick computer laboratory, and the nuclear reactor lab.

With 154 contracts in force last year, the Research Institute's contract value reached $7.25 million. The 434 people on the institute payroll do not include faculty members, who are wholly reimbursed by the University.

Mr. Kennedy explains that the University bills the OURI for the pro rata share of the faculty member's time that is chargeable to research projects. (The OURI, established in 1941, is a separate corporate entity.) An analysis of the 1965 report last year shows more than 23 percent of its funds came from research contracts of the Department of Health, Education & Welfare; more than 18 percent from the National Science Foundation; 17 percent from the Army, and 3.4 percent from research funds of state industries. Only 1.8 percent of the income came from state industry, a fact Mr. Kennedy finds regrettable. "If we are to fulfill our mission and adequately support the existing industry of this state and encourage new industries to come to Oklahoma, we must assume greater leadership in making the research facilities of the University complex available to industry," he says. "The millions of dollars worth of University facilities, ranging from computers to electron microscopes, from the library to the tremendous facilities of the engineering and physics departments, are available to industry at any time through the OURI. Many of these resources are not only expensive but could not be justified by small industry if they were to have to carry the full responsibility of acquiring, maintaining, and using them."

Despite the good showing in financial returns the last fiscal year, the institute noted its first decrease in business in 11 years, if only a slight one. But 1967 is starting better, says Mr. Kennedy. "We have so far received nearly $600,000 worth of contract funds through Sept. 30. This compares with less than $400,000 in 1966 through the same period."

In providing support for faculty researchers, the institute maintains a machine shop

Continued on page 26
to physical." The booth was cancelled for the remainder of the day. (An interesting sidelight to the disturbance was the escalated activity that the Navy booth enjoyed. It appeared that some students were so stirred by the debate that they became interested in the Navy program. The recruiting booth was never more busy than this Thursday.)

The next week the SDS set up another booth in the Union lobby, on the spot where the Navy had been, and again at noon the area became clogged with students engaging in heated arguments. Dr. William R. Brown, dean of men, stepped in and suggested that all move to Meacham Auditorium where they could continue to discuss their position in more comfort and less hindrance to others. All parties agreed, and a number of from 50 to 100 came and went during the rest of the afternoon in Meacham. The discussions there were conducted in a more unemotional, serious vein and were much more successful.

The Jan. 5 incident, as might be expected, received a large play in state newspapers and on television, generating comment from many sources. One of the more significant viewpoints was expressed in an Oklahoma Daily editorial by its spring semester editor Susan Waltz. In it she wrote: "... The eyes of newsmen and citizens all over the nation are focused on us at OU as we cope with the liberal ideas that are sweeping college campuses all over the United States. Will we end up like Berkeley with a reputation built on tales of mob violence? Will we display the passivity of students at other schools who are content to let their college administrations rule with an iron hand, turning away controversial speakers and shrouding the campus from contact with the stimulating and liberal ideas of their generation? Or will we broaden our horizons enough to contemplate the controversial ideas being presented to us?

"It is this last possibility that should serve as the basis for our goal for the next semester: to make our university a peaceful meeting place of ideas, a meeting place for growing minds seeking wisdom and maturity. Note the word peaceful. It is here the challenge lies, and here where we as individuals must begin to work. If we are so wrapped up in our ideas or our cause that we cannot consider an opposing idea, then we have not gained maturity. And an immature person, coping with big ideas, often relies upon emotional outbursts to drive home his point. And emotional outbursts lead to violence—or riots.

"Ideally we came to college to learn, and the only way to learn is by being exposed to a variety of thoughts, by being forced to make a choice between opposing ideas. It would be easy to sit back and accept the teachings of our parents, friends, and teachers without considering alternative ideas. It would be easy to accept the safety of a world where we are told what to believe and what to do. ... Our personal battle for broader viewpoints is symbolic of the battles raging on nearly every college campus. And our success in dealing with the problem may be indicative of the results of the overall struggle—whether or not the ideas of the minority will be trampled into oblivion, whether or not the apathy, for which college students are famous, will reign over initiative. ..."

campus notes

Continued from page 3

that can produce anything from a sophisticated wind tunnel to 400 special mousetraps, a photographic and art services department, and a reproduction department. In essence, the institute can help the faculty member (or an industry, too) write a proposal for a research contract and then administer the funds once they are received. Among the projects currently under way at OU is zoologist Cliff Hopla's ecology and epidemiology survey of an Arctic area, valued at $500,000. Another is being conducted by Dr. C. M. Slepcevich, Research professor of engineering, on flame weapons, valued at $130,000. Both are under contract from the Department of Defense. Other projects are Dr. Robert Bell's anthropology study on the Short Mountains, funded at $35,000 by the National Park Service, and $17,000 Public Health Service project by chemistry professor Dr. Jordan Bloomfield. Close contact with Tinker AFB and the Oklahoma City Materiel Area is assured through several OU contracts. Among them is a $108,000 project—"Oxidation-Corrosion and Thermal Fatigue Studies on Coated and Uncoated Super Alloys"—conducted by John Ray, adjunct instructor in aerospace and mechanical engineering. Close contact is also maintained with Fort Sill and the Army. The OURI operates a Field Artillery Research Office there with eight employees, six of whom are mathematicians. Research and analysis in problems pertaining to artillery are conducted on the post.

Perhaps the most significant projects being conducted in Oklahoma, however, are those that include cooperative efforts by both OU and OSU. Among these cooperative projects is the development of a state plan under contract from the state industrial development and parks department. The plan, to include all phases of state government, will be a four-phased three-to-five-year effort and will involve faculty members on both campuses and whatever outside consultation is necessary. A second cooperative effort also involves the state universities of Arkansas and Missouri. Called Ozarks Unlimited, it was established under terms of the Economic Development Act of 1965 and will tackle regional problems. A third joint activity, the establishment of an Economic Development Center, has been funded for $120,000 initially and includes the state industrial development and parks department. Its purpose will be to develop the economic and manufacturing strength of the state. "The 90-mile distance between the OU and OSU campuses is not a barrier," says Mr. Kennedy. "Among OU, the OU medical center, and OSU we have a close-knit research effort." The OURI director does not think the creation of more research facilities in the state would be in the best interests of Oklahoma. "Does Oklahomans need more bricks and mortar or should we exploit the capabilities we already have?" he asks. Part of these capabilities are plain to see on the University's North campus in Norman.

One of the 40 works contributed by 33 art professors from OU, OSU, and TU for the Twelfth Tri-College Exhibition shown at the University during January was the above "Thomas Edison and His Electric Guitar" by OU's John Hadley. The exhibition is the first of seven scheduled for showing at the Museum of Art during the second semester, concluded by the year's outstanding works created by art students May 14—June 4.
Notes on Professors

A man who has been contributing reviews and articles for 10 years to OU's International Literary quarterly, Books Abroad, has been named editor of the publication. Dr. Ivar Ivask, professor and chairman of the department of German at Saint Olaf College, Northfield, Minn., will take over the post from Mrs. Bernice Duncan. Mrs. Duncan has been active editor of Books Abroad since the death of Dr. Robert Vlach in Jan. 1966. Dr. Ivask has contributed some 60 reviews and articles to Books Abroad on books published in German, Spanish, French, Russian, Finnish, Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian. He has at least a reading knowledge of all eight languages. The new editor studied comparative literature and art history at the University of Marburg in Germany from 1946 to 1949 and received an MA in German literature from the University of Minnesota in 1950. He received a PhD in German literature in 1953 from the same institution. He is a specialist in Austrian and comparative literature, primarily the modern period. Dr. Ivask, who is 39, is a native of Latvia and has traveled extensively in Europe. Mrs. Ivask also is well known for her work in literary reviews. She is a Latvian poetess, critic, and translator and is on the editorial staff of the Latvian literary bi-monthly Jauna Gaita, published in Toronto, Canada.

Dr. Chun C. Lin, Research professor of physics, attended the International Conference on Spectroscopy in Bombay, India. Dr. Lin was one of the principal speakers on the program, presenting a paper on "Microwave Line Widths." He is a widely known authority on spectroscopy and has written many articles and done much research in the field. With a former student, Dr. Edgar Rinehart, now assistant professor of physics at the University of Wyoming, Dr. Lin developed a powerful triple modulation method which allows one to obtain very accurate data on the structure of molecules. The three-week Bombay conference attracted scientists from throughout the world including a frequent visitor to OU, Dr. A. H. von Engel of Oxford University, who will be a featured speaker on the program. An introduction to computer programming prepared in the belief that "in today's world every educated person must have at least a rudimentary knowledge of how computers work" is the most recent publication of OU's mathematics department chairman. Computer Programming and Related Mathematics by Dr. Richard V. Andree was published Jan. 1, 1967, by John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Dr. Andree, who has written or revised more than 15 other books, is the director of the OU Mathematics Computer Consultants. After stating in his preface that he believes the reader can learn to program a computer, Dr. Andree begins with a chapter on programming language for the beginner. The book, which deals with GORTAN, FORTRAN and the more sophisticated SPS programming, places strong emphasis on the relevant mathematics. One chapter is devoted to the "mathematical spirit" behind skillful computer programming and analysis in order that the reader may develop an awareness of the "why" as well as the "how" of the coding procedures involved.

A Notable Accomplishment

When Earl E. Lafon was a student at Harding High School in Oklahoma City, he entered a project each year in the science fair. And each year he was disappointed when he failed to win a prize. Now that disappointment has turned to victory because Lafon has just come up with some theories that will have an important impact on such rapidly developing fields as transistors and solid state lasers.

In January Lafon completed requirements for a doctor of philosophy degree in physics. In doing the research for his dissertation, he used a method that had been recognized as proper for nearly 40 years but was considered impossible in practical application. Lafon graduated from Harding in 1958 and came to OU, where he received a bachelor of science degree with distinction in 1962 before beginning his graduate work. He is a slight young man who looks more like an undergraduate than a man who has just contributed something important to the development of science. "I was just an average student in high school," he says. "I was very interested in science, but my grades were average—C's and D's." He credits his science teachers at Harding with instilling in him a deep love of all things scientific. "They were wonderful people," Lafon says, "and they encouraged me to go on and take all the science courses I could.

"The science fairs were a bitter disappointment for me," Lafon recalls. "I remember one year I had spent an enormous amount of time tracking the various earth satellites. I had a whole display worked up with logs on each satellite. It was a great exhibit, I thought, but I still didn't win." Like many young persons, Lafon had grand ambitions of striking out in his field and making an astounding breakthrough. And, like many, in his innermost heart he never thought he could really do it. Working on the "Energy Band Structure of Lithium Crystals" for his dissertation, Lafon succeeded in applying a hitherto unused method of tight-binding to determine the electronic band structure of metals. The tight-binding method was originally suggested as a possible approach in this area by Nobel prize winner Felix Bloch in 1928. However, because of its mathematical complexity, the method never received a successful application. In fact, the lack of success had led to the opinion among some experts that the method, though correct, would never work. Through an ingenious mathematical technique, Lafon overcame the seemingly intractable difficulties and made it possible to describe the properties of metallic crystals in terms of the properties of the constituent atoms. A paper based on this work, which was directed by Chun C. Lin, Research professor of physics, was published in the December issue of Physical Review.

Lafon's success came as no surprise to the faculty members in the physics department. Last year they awarded him the first Nielsen Prize as the outstanding physics student at OU. The award was established in honor of Dr. J. Rud Nielsen, professor emeritus of physics, in recognition of his 40 years of service to the state. "Dr. Lafon's accomplishments in the field of physics are truly outstanding," says Dr. Richard Fowler, chairman of the physics department. "We in the department are very proud of him. But I think it is important to note that there are a number of other bright young men and women right now in our fields who are capable of doing equally fine things. The world of science is often frightening to students, and we hope that Dr. Lafon's successes will stimulate others to enter the field."

Football Odds and Ends

Elected co-captains by their teammates for the 1966 season were a couple of rugged tackles who were leaders on their respective platoons—Ed Hall, an offensive tackle, and
Jim Riley, the defensive anchor, also received the Blocking Award for the year as the team's best, and the monster on defense, senior Eugene Ross, won the coveted Ug Award as the best defensive player. Formerly both were presented after each game. Mackenzie decided to give them just once, at the end of the year... There has been quite a turnover of football coaches since the last reason. Predictably, the astute offensive coach Homer Rice was lured away by a head coaching job at Cincinnati. Swede Lee of ends and linebackers joined Rice, then decided to retire. Larry Lacewell of the Boomers accepted an assistant's slot at another school. To fill the ranks, Mackenzie has hired Buck Nystrom, who molded some champion lines at North Dakota State. Nystrom will handle our offensive line. Says one observer: "This Nystrom is good and tough. He makes Pat James (OU's superb, hard-nosed defensive line coach) seem like Albert Schweitzer." Leon Cross returns to take over the B Team and handle recruiting. Jerry Pettibone will work with the freshman team. In assignment changes, Barry Switzer, last year's offensive line coach, will switch to linebackers and ends; Chuck Fairbanks, last year with the defensive backs, will handle the offense, and Billy Gray, last year's freshman coach, will take Fairbank's spot.

Briefly Noted

The Popular Artists Series, sponsored by the Union Activities Office, featured three performances for the second semester. On Feb. 8 singer Johnny Mathis appeared at the Field House. Pianist Peter Nero will perform April 12 and singer Glenn Yarbrough on May 3 in two shows each at Holmberg Hall. General admission and reserved seat tickets are available... A color photograph taken at night of the Drama Building is featured on the cover of American School and University magazine. Inside are two pages of pictures and an article about the technical capabilities of the building and the Rupel J. Jones Theatre... The James L. Anderson Award, which annually goes to the outstanding senior in geological engineering, was increased recently to $250. James K. Anderson, a 1949 graduate and an independent petroleum producer in Midland, Tex., established the award in 1950 in memory of his father... Our moot court team from the College of Law lost out in the first round of the national competition in New York when it was outscored by the University of Virginia team. William B. Payne, Norman; John Norman, Wichita Falls, Tex., and Clyde Muchmore, Ponca City, were members of the team... The second 66-67 Rosetta Briegel Barton Lecture was presented Dec. 15 by Dr. Thomas F. Goreau of the University of the West Indies, who uses scuba equipment to do research on coral reefs 200 feet below the surface of the sea. His subject was "Ecology and Geology of Tropical Reef-Building Communities." The Barton Lectures are sponsored by the chemistry department in honor of its first woman faculty member... The final gun has at last sounded on the OU-OSU football game with disciplinary action being taken against 22 Sooner students charged with vandalism after a retaliatory midnight foray on the Stillwater campus. Earlier, OSU students whose orange and black paint was splattered liberally about the OU campus a week before the annual game had been dealt with by civil and school authorities. Most of the OU students—fifteen—received letters of warning. Five got three months disciplinary probation for their painting and another the same for tearing down a fraternity sign. The other received a letter of reprimand for his part in the sign destruction. OSU appeared to have had the upper hand in the vandalism as well as the football score. Damage to the OU campus was $540 as compared with $300 at Stillwater.

New Life Members

Luther L. & Marie Swatek Bohanon
George C. Schneider
Billy & Shirley Malone
Vincent M. & Janet Council Ashton

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A paper copy of this issue is available at call number LH 1 .06S6 in Bizzell Memorial Library
Rice Recognizes Professor Ricker

With the other members of Rice University’s first graduating class, Dr. Norman Hurd Ricker, professor emeritus of physics at OU, was honored in November at Rice’s 50th homecoming celebration. In the more than half-century that he has devoted to work in physics he has distinguished himself as one of the outstanding physicists in the country. It is Dr. Ricker who is responsible for the fine sound reproduction available today in radios, telephones, and television. He also invented the deep-well drilling process so vital to oil field development. Dr. Ricker entered Rice in 1912 as one of the 77 members of the first class at the new school in Houston. He stayed the full four years to become one of Rice’s first alumni. His doctorate at Rice in 1920 was only the third ever awarded by Rice and was the first in the field of physics.

Dr. Ricker’s invention of the paper cone for speaker systems was almost an accident. He was working at the laboratories of Western Electric in New York in the early 1920s. Music from a nearby concert hall was piped into the laboratory, and the sound quality was dismal. “People sounded like they were talking with clothespins on their noses,” he recalls. “Music was almost a total loss because the existing speakers could not pick up any high or low notes.” What Dr. Ricker needed was a sturdy, lightweight diaphragm to carry the sound. Working with some heavy paper used in drafting, Ricker cut several cone-shaped pieces, glued them together and set them up for transmitting sound. The result was a clear, resonant tone that made voices and music seem to be right in the room. With few modifications that simple paper cone is the same device used in speakers today.
Dr. Ricker has all the earmarks of a thoroughly methodical man. Throughout his life he has kept voluminous diaries on everything from the history of Rice University to the events surrounding his various research efforts. "I never throw anything away," he says. "This means that I have very complete information for my memoirs, but it's a great deal of trouble getting organized." The memoirs that Dr. Ricker is writing will eventually fill four volumes. He has completed one. The job is being done to fulfill a request from the American Institute of Physics. Dr. Ricker writes in longhand and sends the handwritten pages to the physics institute. The manuscript is copied, and the copy is returned to him for typing. The original is deposited in the Niels Bohr Archives. Until 1959 Dr. Ricker was involved in research for industry. After leaving Western Electric in 1923, he joined Humble Oil and Refining Company to organize and direct its geophysical department. He left Humble in 1925 and worked independently in geophysics as a consultant until 1927 when he was engaged by Hughes Tool Company to develop the plunger lift for pumping deep wells. In 1959 Ricker joined the OU faculty. He taught until his retirement in 1965.

PHOTO CREDIT
2—Mark Miller; 18—J. P. Smith; 22—24—Miller; 26—Miller; Inside Back Cover—Larry McDade.

SOONER MAGAZINE recommends
these hotels, motels, clubs, and restaurants to Sooner alumni and friends

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A Hilton Hotel Affiliate
Norman—JE 6-6220
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Club Facilities for Guests
Singles $7.50 up — Doubles $9 up
Fine Food—Free Parking
Short Walking Distance to Campus
Suites for 4, 6, and 8 at $5 per person
F. D. "MIKE" BEHRINGER, '35, MGR.

Will Rogers Cafeteria
Excellent Food
Variety of Choice
Reasonable Price
OKLAHOMA MEMORIAL UNION

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Gracious Service
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If the value of an engineer is computed in terms of his contribution to technology, then the men who brought to reality such systems as Polaris and Agena are worthy indeed. They, and others like them at Lockheed, who designed and built these pacesetters of modern technology do not doubt their own importance. Their contribution is unquestioned. And their significance far transcends the glamour surrounding these achievements. Here are men of dedication. Acceptors not merely of the challenges of their own intrinsic curiosity, but of the generation in which they live as well. You too, will have the opportunity to participate in history at Lockheed. Write: Mr. R. C. Birdsall, Professional Placement Manager. P.O. Box 504, LOCKHEED MISSILES & SPACE COMPANY Sunnyvale, California 94088.

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