Mr. Impson relinquished active editorship of his newspaper in January, 1936, when President Roosevelt appointed him postmaster at McAlester. He now is serving his second term as postmaster.

In addition to his military, civic and political activities, this 150-pound Sooner dynamo finds time for church and Boy Scout work. He is a member of the Board of Stewards of the Grand Avenue Methodist church and serves as a member of the troop committee of the Boy Scout unit sponsored by the church.

He is an active Legionnaire, a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner.

Impson grew up as a farm boy east of Durant in a community called Impson Prairie, and entered the University in 1910 intent on studying law. He was busy working on his pre-law requirements when H. H. Herbert, present director of the School of Journalism, arrived in Norman in the autumn of 1913 to add news writing and editing to the O. U. curriculum.

Journalism sounded interesting to him, so Impson enrolled in Professor Herbert's first class, thereby setting the stage for his future occupation. The School of Journalism was still a mere infant during Impson's college career, so he was unable to take a major in it. He continued his study of political science, but worked in numerous courses in writing.

During his sophomore year, Impson was a member of the board of the Umpire, semi-weekly campus publication and predecessor of the present Oklahoma Daily.

He became circulation manager of the Umpire in his junior year. Impson took a bachelor of arts degree in the spring of 1915 and set out to find a newspaper job. He didn't find it. What he did find was a salesman's commission offer which had a bare hint of journalism about it.

His job was to write biographies of southeastern Oklahomans. The biographies were to be published in three volumes of a five-volume set, but publication of these sketches depended on whether the subject of the biography purchased the entire set.

He didn't make a sale the first day, because, as he soon learned, residents of the community still remembered the previous visit of a similar writer-salesman. He moved into new territory, sold three sets in a half day and chalked up $22.50 as his own share.

Three months of this was enough and Impson went into the government Indian service. He became assistant field clerk at Atoka and later was transferred to the general agency of the Five Civilized tribes at Muskogee where he served in the oil and gas leasing department. He resigned after a year to enter the real estate business and was engaged in that

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Facilities for All Alumni Groups

The Oklahoma Union provides a convenient place for meetings of all kinds of alumni groups — class organizations, fraternal groups, clubs, committees, and so on. Accommodations vary from a small dining room suitable for fifteen or twenty, to the main ballroom which is capable of taking care of a crowd of four hundred or more. Reservations should be made through the Union business office.

The Oklahoma Union
history of the Chocawis. Holding part of his Indian lineage through that family, he gathered considerable material concerning the Folseons from reference books, old letters and personal stories handed down by tongue, and wove it into shape. It never has been published, although part of the material has been turned over to the Oklahoma Historical society.

Mr. Impson's interest in Oklahoma Indian affairs manifested itself while he still was a student at the University. He was one of a group of youths who visualized the need of a campus organization to perpetuate Indian customs and sponsor tribal culture.

So he helped organize the Indian Club, which still is active, and became its first chief.

Captain Impson is a life member of the University of Oklahoma Association (since 1935), and has been an Executive Board member. At present he is a member of the Pittsburg County Advisory Council of the association.

The University as Intellectual Leader

(continued from page 9)

Aside from the need of keeping the mind active there is another need which springs more from the present-day environment. With more and more inventions, social conditions and information about things in general change so fast that the knowledge acquired in college gets largely out of date in five or ten years. To prove this one needs only to mention such things as the quick succession of the railroad, automobile, airplane, the telephone, wireless and television, with all their financial entanglements and social consequences. The change of two thousand years is jammed into one generation. Adult education must meet this crisis if our civilization is not to destroy itself. Here the university has a vast function to perform.

But how to accomplish it? The extension work of the universities is much of it devoted to such a purpose. With a growing sense of the peculiar demand that is being placed upon them the officers of such divisions and departments will do more and more in this line as time goes on. The short courses and institutes that are being conducted in our own university are serving this undertaking well. The extension of summer school offerings so that they satisfy not only the students' need of credit but also vocational and spiritual needs of the population at large will help.

Improving the facilities for broadcasting, and developing the radio programs continually with the adult population in mind will further promote the cause. Keeping in touch with the public school teachers in their professional work and