Faculty authors

MEMBERS of the University of Oklahoma faculty live up to the reputation Norman enjoys of being a literary center, through their writings for scholarly and popular publications, their books and their monographs. The American Association of University Professors has biennially published a bulletin containing these publications, but this year The Sooner Magazine is pleased to do so. The list of publications for the past biennium, together with editorial positions held, follows:

BLYTHE, FRANK ALLEN, "Has '18MA., Editor Converse of Study in High School English and Mathematics, Oklahoma City Schools, 1932.


BOLTON, C. E., "Folk-Say and Folklore," American Speech, vol. 6 (No. 6, August) 404-406, 1931.


BOLTON, C. E., "Southern Folk and Folklore," Culture Below the Potomac (a symposium to be published by the University of North Carolina Press, ed. by the author and faculty of North Carolina College), "We talk about Regionalism," The Frontier, vol. 13 (No. 4, May) 1933, May, 1933.

BOLTON, C. E., "Folk-Say and Regionalism, Contempo (to be published)."


BOLTON, C. E., "Managing Editor, Books Abroad, 1922-1933.


BOTKIN, B. A., "Southern Folk and Folklore," Culture Below the Potomac (a symposium to be published by the University of North Carolina Press, ed. by the author and faculty of North Carolina College), "We talk about Regionalism," The Frontier, vol. 13 (No. 4, May) 1933, May, 1933.

BOTKIN, B. A., "Folk-Say and Regionalism, Contempo (to be published)."


FosTER, ADRIANCE S., Practical Plant Anatomy,

--- "The Nitrogen of Alkaline Mer-

cortis A. M., and R. J. DANCERFIELD,

Down, JERON1E, "Is Our Educational System

1933

and Comparative History of Development of

kansana)," Amer. Journ. But., vol. 18

age Leaf Form and Organization of the

of Foliar Organs," II, "Cataphyll and Foli

ar, 1931.

--- "Investigations of the Morphology and Comparative History of Development of Foliar Organs," II. "Cataphyll and Foliage

leaf Ontogeny in the Black Hickory (Carya

burkleyi var. Arkansasa)," Amer. Jour. But.,

vol. 19, Jan.: 75-95, 1932.


GisMENO, PATERGO, Cuastos de de y al/ a, Beni, H. Sanborn Co., Chicago, 1933.

Gonzalez, GARCIA de JUAN MARTI, Revista Cubana, vol. 29 (No. 5) 1932.

Staff Artist, Books Abroad, 1932-33.

GROECELO, ELGIS, 20ns, "Do We Need a Companies Act," Annalist, vol. 37 (No. 948).


"Divergent Standards of Bank and Commercial Management," Barrow's, (Accepted for publication).

"Are Small Banks So Bad," Banker's Magazine (Accepted for publication).

Associate Editor, Fortune, 1931-32.

Contributing Editor, The Sooner Magazine, 1931-33


Associate Editor, Books Abroad, 1931-33.


"The Kidney of Pregnancy," Ur.


HERBERT, H. M., "Principles of the Amer-

ican Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, Fifteenth Annual Convention, University of Minnesota, December 27 and 28, 1932."


"Cerebral Epidermoid Tumor (Cholesteatoma)," Journ. Okla. State Medical Assn., vol. 25 (No. 11), Nov.:1932.


"Library editor The Oklahoman, November, 1932.


"Arthritis Under the Light of Recent Research," Southwestern Medicine, December, 1932.


Mannen, LYNDA, 27th, Oklahoma Municipal Indx and Directory, Oklahoma Municipal League, Norman, July, 1931.


Managing Editor, Oklahoma Municipal Review, 1930-33.


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Adding text as requested...
ANIMAL PSYCHOLOGY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 228)

the right or left by a door. He then crosses to the opposite side, where he must choose his own response in terms of the direction he was forced to go in the cue compartment. There is no sign here to indicate which direction to take.

Approximately one hundred rats have completed the problem to date. The results show that some rats can learn the problem while others can not. Some learn it with ease while others find it extremely difficult. The results justify the inference that learning is primarily a muscular function, that is, in this problem the rat gets a directional orientation as it makes the lateral excursion to the right or to the left through the cue compartment and responds in terms of this muscular set-up at the crucial points in the response compartment on the opposite side.

The argument supporting this assumption is many fold. The introduction of any condition which is calculated to disrupt this muscular pattern, such as distractions and emotional disturbances due to extraneous noise or electric shock which cause the rat to stop or hesitate while running, will reduce the scores very materially.

Thus the rat can respond to the representation of stimulus factors which are not present at the time of the response. It perhaps represents the genesis of symbolism exhibited by human subjects in such processes as ideation, imagination and reasoning.

THE PROVINCE OF THE LAW

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 239)

of able men whom the vocation attracts makes competition extremely keen. Success is coming more and more to be possible only to the person who combines with special personal qualifications, a competent educational preparation. In general it may be said that while the profession offers very large financial rewards to a successful few, these prizes are keenly contested for, and are the rewards only of exceptional ability backed by competent training.

The largest rewards by way of income are given to lawyers who become legal advisers of large business enterprises. But the greatest rewards in a more immediate sense are found in the pursuit of the profession conceived as a form of public service. The opportunities of a lawyer to assist in the development of a better social order have always been, and will increasingly be, his greatest reward. No field of public service offers a wider range of opportunities to men of different talents and tastes.

I am often asked for preliminary ad-

vice by persons contemplating the study of the law. The question is, does this closely crowded, highly difficult profession offer possible rewards sufficient to constitute an inducement to tempt ambitious young men to seek to obtain the fruits of legal professional success? To answer this question it is first necessary to postulate the possession of a proper ideal and unless he is willing to work toward the end of making himself a high class, honorable and ethical lawyer he had better stop on the threshold and not enter at all into this difficult field.

My advice to such a person is study yourself carefully and take an inventory of your qualities. Make a catalog of your talents before deciding. Are you physically fit? Do you have vigorous health? Are you capable of enduring great nervous strain? Are you reasonable free from bilious and nervous breakdowns that often attend on the trial of long and difficult cases. Is your eyesight good and can it endure the immense amount of reading required in the profession? Is your voice attractive? Does it have power? Does it carry conviction? Are you mentally quick and acute or are you slow and labored. The legal profession has no place for you unless your mentality is vigorous, your intellectual perception keen, your power of analysis of a situation more than usual. Are you capable of concentrating upon difficult problems hour after hour and far into the night? It is necessary that the successful candidate should be a man inured to labor, and one who expects to attain success not by genius but by industry.

The temper of a lawyer is an enormous factor in his success. It must be under control. Nothing is more disastrous than to let it escape. Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad. The temper of a lawyer is an enormous factor in his success. It must be under control. Everything is possible to the man of sufficient self-control. Nothing is impossible to the man with a mind under control.