Budget
The Board of Regents in its July meeting approved a University budget of $1,572,751.65 for 1942-43, a reduction of approximately $100,000 from the last year. The proposed budget was submitted to the State Regents for Higher Education.

Reductions were made chiefly in the maintenance budget, although some savings were achieved by not filling vacancies on the teaching staff, President Brandt said. Budget reductions were made necessary by extensive losses in student fees income.

State Regents
Officers of the State Regents for Higher Education, including two University alumni, have been re-elected. They are John Kane, Bartlesville, chairman; Frank Buttram, ‘10ba, ‘12ma, Oklahoma City, vice chairman; John Rogers, ‘141aw, Tulsa, secretary; and Ben Saye, Duncan, assistant secretary.

Vacation
Seeking relaxation after a strenuous first year as president of the University, Joseph A. Brandt, announced the advancement of the four former associate professors as follows:

- Joseph R. Taylor, art, because of his "growth and development in sculpture, the achievement he already has shown and promises to show in the future, as well as his general teaching ability."
- Arnold W. Johnson, accounting, because of "good teaching and in recognition of his distinguished work in a series of accounting textbooks that have become outstanding over the nation as a whole."
- Gilbert Harold, finance, because of "his excellent teaching and continuous demonstration of scholarship through publication."
- Virgle G. Willhite, economics, an "able teacher who has worked constantly at research."

President Brandt announced that these four new full professors and three others recently appointed—Samuel Glasstone, J. C. Walton and Theodore H. Smith—will be required to give "inaugural lectures" next year "to bring into focus their disciplines and principles of teaching. They must demonstrate to their colleagues their worthiness of the promotion they receive."

Other promotions were announced as follows:
- Arthur N. Bragg, assistant professor of zoology.
- William O. Baxter, assistant professor to associate professor of English, new director of the School of Letters.
- Clement B. Waterfield, assistant in English to instructor.
- Edward A. Frederickson, instructor to assistant professor of geology.
- Mrs. Mary H. Marable, instructor to assistant professor of library science.
- Earl LaFon, instructor to assistant professor of mathematics.
- A. M. de la Torre, assistant professor to associate professor of Romance languages.
- Fritz Frauchiger, assistant professor to associate professor of modern languages.
- Pierre Delattre, assistant professor to associate professor of economics.
- Samuel Silver, instructor to assistant professor of physics.
- Ellis M. Sims, instructor to assistant professor of mechanics.
- L. A. Comp, assistant professor to associate professor of mechanics.
- Ina L. Griffith, instructor to assistant professor of pharmacy.
- Lawrence H. Cherry, assistant professor of psychiatry.

Beginning September 1, the courses in the freshman and sophomore levels, as represented by the University College, will be organized in four divisions instead of in departments. The four divisions are the Humanities, the Social Sciences, the Natural Sciences, and the Physical Sciences. Departments will continue to function in the Upper Division of the University.

In adopting the new plan, the Board of Regents stated that the Divisions will exercise all functions within the University College heretofore exercised by the several departments; that it shall be the function of
I. **International Relations Institute**

**Speakers in the Fifth Annual International Relations Institute held at the University in late June agreed generally on two important points:**

1. That the United Nations eventually will win the war;
2. That the close co-operation existing between the United Nations for carrying on the war will have to be carried over into the post-war period in some more or less permanent form.

If any attending the institute hoped to hear of some clear-cut program for post-war federation, they were disappointed, because no such picture emerged from the speeches of the international affairs experts or from forum discussions, although stimulating suggestions were made.

Thoughtful observers who followed the institute proceedings were encouraged by the convincing development of the theme that such widely divergent nations as China, Russia, England, the United States, and many of the small nations of Europe, have found their basic objectives in the war to be quite similar.

**Large crowd of the institute came to hear scholarly and genial Hu Shih,** China's ambassador to the United States, who said that the conflict between China and Japan is basically a conflict between the way of freedom and peace and the way of despotic oppression and militaristic and imperialistic aggression.

China, he said, is fighting Japan *“because Japan is not only reviving in this modern age the cult of emperor-worship, is not only actually restoring the monarchy in parts of China, but is solemnly undertaking on herself the divine mission of imposing her emperor-worship and her totalitarianism on the continent of Asia and the whole world.”*  

“China is fighting Japan,” he said, “because my people who have always regarded doubt as a virtue and criticism as a right do not wish to be dominated by a people who condemn all thinking as dangerous. And China is fighting Japan because my people who have always loved peace and condemned war, cannot afford to live under the yoke of a people who have always glorified wars and always dreamed of world conquest.”

In a conference with newsmen, Hu Shih said that China has been able to fight on against Japan, and Russia has been able to hold off Germany, because modern blitzkrieg methods of warfare depend upon careful timing and are not effective when confronted with large quantities of space.

Small nations as well as large ones must have a voice in peace discussions if a satisfactory solution is to be found, Carl J. Hambro, president of the Norwegian parliament before the invasion, said in his address at the institute.

He warned that the world is likely to have a more difficult job trying to feed starving millions in Asia and Europe immediately after the war, and in preventing sanguinary civil war in many countries. He also suggested an international criminal court to try Axis leaders on charges of violating international law and standards of human decency.

E. Raymond Wilson, director of the American Friends Service committee, recently returned from three years in France, presented five specific problems faced in anticipating reconstruction of the world after the war: 1) whether the peace shall be based on revenge, or on Christian motives; 2) racial equality; 3) Anglo-Saxon dominance, or equal participation by all who co-operate; 4) whether peace is to be maintained by military occupation and unilateral disarmament of certain countries; 5) providing adequately for the “disinherited and exploited masses of humanity.”

Quincy Wright, professor of international law at the University of Chicago, argued that the ultimate world order must be universal, “but it has to start from a nucleus capable of taking effective leadership and there may be room for continental or other regional organizations for certain purposes within the universal structure. The transition period may require years, perhaps five or ten during which the United Nations maintain their leadership and their arms, but unless they create the conviction during this period even among their ex-enemies, that they labor for mankind and not for national glory, they will have lost the war.”

Improvement in world economic conditions can be promoted best by maintaining industrial production in the United States at a high level, Arthur R. Upgren, chief of the national economics unit of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, declared. Both on the grounds of enlightened self-interest, and the promotion of inter-American solidarity, he urged that we “maintain that state of vigor and health in our own economy that will draw upon the rest of the world for raw materials in large amounts for their gain and ours.”

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School—A Workshop in Democratic Living—was given along with daily panel discussions.

Demonstrations of possible classroom speech activities were part of the two-day program of the Speech Conference for Primary and Elementary Teachers conducted by Louise Abney, speech teacher from Kansas City, Missouri. Mildred Futur, ’56ed, speech teacher from Oklahoma City, directed panel discussions.

Fifteen major publishing companies participated in the annual Book Fair held on the campus for four days and visited by more than one thousand teachers and book lovers. Special events were planned for a Teachers’ Day, City Administrators’ Day and County Superintendents’ Day.

The Short Course for Drum Majors, annually the largest training event of drum majors in the nation, this year emphasized military drills and formations of wartime significance. Sixty-six certificates of completion were presented to drum majors who represented high schools in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas.

Music for educational and religious groups was the keynote this year of the Institute for Choral Groups and Directors which was attended by approximately 100 persons interested in these two particular musical fields.

Covering the Campus

Although handicapped by difficulty in recruiting cast members, the University Playhouse pleased a summer term audience with an effective presentation of the comedy of morals Yes, My Darling Daughter. Doris Johnson and Marilyn Grey played leading roles, with Alice Ghostly outstanding in a comedy part.

... Helen Louis Weiss, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was to receive the first master’s degree in music composition ever granted by the University, in the summer convocation. Women taxi drivers have made their appearance in Norman.

... After a year’s study at the University on a fellowship awarded by the Institute of International Education, New York City, Alberto Bolanos has returned to his home in San Jose, Costa Rica, where he will begin work as secretary of the general office of the librarian in Costa Rica. During his stay in Oklahoma he made many friends for Costa Rica by public appearances before clubs, schools and church groups.

... Russell Boyd, 18-year-old electrical engineering student from Oklahoma City, is one of five national winners of the 1942 Westinghouse House Memorial scholarships, which will pay him $500 a year while he continues his work at the University. The scholarships are awarded to sons of company employees and were established in honor of Westinghouse employees who served in the first World War. Field trips of geology students to the University’s acre tract in the Arbuckle mountains have been canceled for the duration as a result of a ruling that busses cannot be chartered for this purpose.

Faculty

† Helen Ruth Holbrook, general secretary of the Y.W.C.A. and employment secretary for women at the University since 1920, resigned last month to take a position as executive secretary of the Carondolet branch of the Y.W.C.A. at St. Louis, Missouri. She is widely known among University alumni as a religious worker and as a musician. During her connection with the University she has taught a course in musicology in the Oklahoma School of Religion, served as organist for several Norman churches, wrote the script and trained a choir of 12 for a series of WNAD broadcasts on “Know Your Hymn Book,” directed the daily chapel hour on WNAD for a year, and was active in the Business and Professional Women’s Club, the Cleveland Institute of International Education, New York City, Albert Bolanos has returned to his

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