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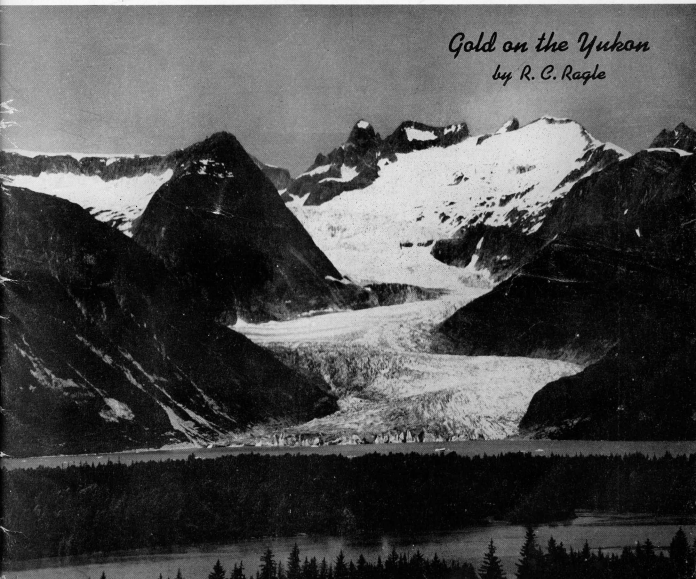
December 1949

FARTHEST NORTH COLLEGIAN



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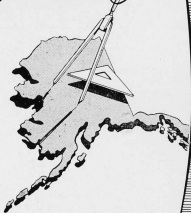
Gold on the Yukon
by R. C. Ragle



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DECEMBER, 1949



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FARTHEST NORTH COLLEGIAN QUARTERLY

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COVER PHOTO: One Arm of Taku Glacier, Southeast Alaska (Courtesy of Pan American Airways). Cover design by Gordon Hilchey.



A Glimpse of the Main Building from the path on the Hill.

—(Photo by Tony Yuzunas)

The University

AS THE University on the hill at College, Alaska, entered its twenty-eighth academic year this fall amidst the splendor of autumn foliage and perfect weather, the casual observer would have noticed many significant changes. There were, of course, the same Main Building, the Harriet Hess Hall, the Library, the Power Plant, the Dormitories; but further observation would have revealed the now nearly completed Geophysical Institute hard by the Harriet Hess Dormitory; a massive concrete structure partially hidden on the wooded slope of the hill. It bids fair to be one of the outstanding edifices of the growing university community.

In the background of the Institute, extending along the hillslope, is a row of new

faculty houses of no mean proportions for Alaskan climate, yet comfortably housing many families and their children. These new homes, now numbering six for university faculty and six for geophysics faculty, are becoming occupied as quickly as the paint has dried and the carpenters have departed. There they now stand, occupying the area from the Cub Cafeteria on up to the near top of Farmer's Hill, gazing as it were, across the Tanana Valley like twelve sets of eyes to the distant snow-capped McKinley Range. In another summer there will be more.

A further change at the University would be observed in the end house of this column of homes, where resides with his family the end man of university affairs

(but very much the head man at Eielson), the incoming President of the University, Dr. Terris Moore, whose friendliness, cordiality and enthusiasm in university matters are ever present. There in the end house he resides with Mrs. Terris Moore and their two children, Katrina and Henry, who attend the Fairbanks schools.

Among other changes noticeable to the casual observer would be the one hundred and one new faces of the entering Freshman Class of 1954 whose adjustments to life in Alaska and the University have come up to expectations. Somewhat wary at first, they have now become enthusiastic members of the undergraduate body. The Main Dormitory has become their particular stronghold to which they may retire, where they may gaze through beclouded window panes at their predatory elders in the Club Dormitory; or perhaps, to rest after the meals served in the basement of the Club Dormitory under the stewardship of the Food Service. The somewhat tired whistle at the Power Plant close by is their one annoying circumstance in life. There, then, in peace, live the freshmen at the Main Dormitory, across from the Library and Gymnasium Building with its carefully concealed water tower.

Still other new faces with which the casual observer becomes familiar are those of the new faculty members. Professor Helge Larsen from Denmark, is now lecturing in anthropology; Assistant Professor Jack Warshauer of California, is teaching accounting, and Mr. Guinn E. Metzger of Colorado, is instructor in metallurgy. Mr. Alexander McElwain of Massachusetts, is an assistant professor of journalism; Mr. W. Graham Fulton of B. C., is an instructor in agronomy, and Mr. Gordon R. Hilchey, of Alaska, is instructor in drawing and surveying. Miss Hazel Turbeville of Kentucky, is assistant professor of secretarial science, and Mr. James L. Welsch, formerly of California, has now become the director of athletics and instructor in physical education.

An enlarged faculty implies a greater number of courses—of which there are

many. In the field of languages further courses in German, Russian and Spanish are now offered. In the field of anthropology, a new course concerning cold lands is available. Agriculture has been expanded to include courses in turkey management, live stock feeding and management, plant pathology, and a course in weeds and grasses. Chemistry adds a survey course, and a course in organic chemistry. Biology offers histology.

A casual observer reading the publication of the University would discover a new plan by which its publications might become more coordinated in an effort to serve more efficiently the undergraduate body, members of the University and the alumni. The hitherto monthly newspaper, FARTHEST NORTH COLLEGIAN has become the quarterly magazine, FARTHEST NORTH COLLEGIAN QUARTERLY, in order to give free rein to the independent ASUA publication POLAR STAR. Thus competition in news gathering between the two publications is eliminated and their editorial policies more clearly defined.

The editorial policy of the POLAR STAR, under this arrangement, will be to serve the undergraduates of the University with current University spot news. The editorial policy of the FARTHEST NORTH COLLEGIAN QUARTERLY will be broadened by the change to put more emphasis on alumni news, articles of importance to the people of Alaska as a whole, and to members of the University; and will receive articles written by those who achieve the purpose of this editorial aim. It is to be a quarterly of University fact and opinion.

Following closely on the heels of these changes in the editorial policies of University publications, comes the new policy relative to the University of Alaska Press. The University of Alaska Press will be the publisher of those whose writings are of scientific value and scholarly standing, requiring special handling in the form of monographs, theses, and books of uniform binding. These will now carry the impress of the University of Alaska. The implication

of the new plan is that as regards scientific, historical, biographical, or political research in Alaska, the proper and fitting custodian of such published matter is the University of Alaska, the center of higher education in the Territory. Except for financing there would seem to be no limit on the scope of these publications, or on authorship, but that the important issue is that they should appear continuously and at regular intervals.

The casual observer, having pondered these changes of the academic year of 1949-50, is presently called upon, during a cold, clear, moonlit evening, to attend the annual occasion of the Freshman Bonfire and Dance celebration at a point part way down the hill from the Main Building. In the tradition of the University, President Terris Moore lighted the mass of waiting timber with a torch received from the hand of President Emeritus Charles E. Bunnell and then passed it to the students, who continued the lighting, symbolizing the passing of the torch of knowledge. Soon the small flame was transformed into a burning mountain, lighting up the surrounding campus and causing the crowd of some two hundred members of the University and guests to move back. Presently, three freshmen under a huge brown bearskin appeared from the darkness, causing one to pause in wonder, since the bearskin measured eleven feet in width, and, including the head, thirteen feet in length. Well satisfied that the new college year was well

under way, he joined the evening of entertainment.

The observer, being entertained by the Bonfire Celebration and the dance in the University gymnasium that followed, decided to linger on at the University to discover what other changes might be explained to him. It was not long before he heard of the new intramural sports program to be launched under the supervision of a director of athletics—a program of infinite variety of sports open to all members of the University and faculty. Fun for everybody, was the keynote and real meaning of intramural sports, there being not a student on the campus who could fail to participate to his own benefit and that of the University. There was to be organized for the fall of the year, dormitory and faculty teams, including University women, to participate in cross country, volleyball, horseshoes, treasure hunt, badminton, shuffle board and table tennis. The winter season was to promote basketball, handball, skiing, ice hockey, boxing, wrestling, speed skating, ski jumping and snow shoe racing. The spring season was to bring with it track and field events, archery, tennis, and walking contests.

Highly pleased with all that he had seen and heard on the University campus, our casual observer soon enrolled as a student at the University of Alaska, deciding that all that had transpired during his short visit on the campus was but a forerunner of newer changes to come at the University.



New Homes for the Faculty.



Probably the largest Brown Bear ever taken in Alaska, ~~about 1948~~

—(Photo Copyrighted)

The Story of The Big Brown Bear

by Robert Reeve

WE REACHED our base camp at the head of Left Hand Valley, near Cold Bay, ~~Kodiak~~, late in the evening of May 22, 1948, after a 700 mile trip by plane, skiff and foot from Anchorage. In our group were four hunters, Lt. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Major Gen. Frank Everest, both of the U. S. A. F., and Ted Van Thiel and myself, of Anchorage. Dr. C. C. Bailey was physician and official staff photographer.

Our two packers and cook had preceded us by a day, and our camp (the nucleus of which was sod barabara trapping cabin) was in perfect shape. Our immediate inquiry as to whether any bears had been sighted, brought forth an excited story of an incident of the previous evening that left no doubt in our minds as to the current

bear situation. On their arrival at the barabara at dusk the evening previous, Story and Blatchford, the packers, had surprised two grown bears in the act of tearing the sod roof off the place. After shooting the bears away, they had started to enter the hut, when suddenly a three-year old cub burst out of the hut and very nearly knocked both of them down by its quick exit.

I spotted "Big Mike", as we later named him, on the morning of the third day. General Twining and General Everest had already bagged a bear apiece. It was my turn to range the countryside. But instead of ranging, I decided to still hunt from a large volcanic tuft about a mile from camp, from which one could obtain an excellent view

of the surrounding hills. At the same time, we could avoid leaving superfluous signs and evidence of our presence which would be sure to alarm our quarry and drive him away from the hunting grounds. About half way to the rock, a large female with two yearling cubs were observed on the side hill. I thought that if she would stay in the vicinity she would be a fine decoy.

Just then I got my first glimpse of the big fellow.

He was slowly traveling along the alder patches on a bench about half way between our rock and the female bear.

He headed directly for her.

I have never observed any wild game show the caution that that animal exercised in keeping under cover and on guard. Never once did he expose himself out in the open any more than was necessary. That has always been our experience with all very large bears, no doubt a major reason for their longevity and size. From the daylight you could see under his body and the immense size and swing of his hind-quarters it was obvious that he was a very large bear. I knew that I had the trophy that I had dreamed about for years, if I used my head. But there was one thing that I had to do first. I had to stalk him until I could stage him in a fairly open space, where I could hit with all five rapid fire shots from my 405 Winchester. Were I to try one shot at him in those alders and not hit him in a quickly vital spot, he would have an excellent chance to get away before I could hit him again.

However, as carefully as we had deployed ourselves, he never gave me the chance I wanted. I almost tried a shot once when he stood up on his hind legs for a few moments, but held my fire and stayed by my original plan. At this time he was about 1,000 feet away. I have since often wondered whether I would have bagged him had I shot him then. I could have hit him all right, but the tremendous vitality a brownie exhibits is nothing short of phenomenal. I had set my mind on a shoulder shot from the side, followed by as many

shots as I could place in him in rapid succession, in order to knock him down at least, and keep him in the vicinity. I stayed with my plan.

The moment suddenly came.

HE STARTED to climb the hill in a direct line to the sow bear, now about 400 yards directly above him. In a few moments I was ready to "zero." The alders in his path had thinned out and I could hit him five times rapid fire. As he was climbing uphill my first shot, at 12 o'clock at 240 yards, broke his right hip instead of his shoulder. On the impact of the bullet, he suddenly wheeled a 90 degree turn to the left and with terrific speed ran broadside into the alders, and slightly uphill to my path of fire. My second shot missed completely as he was temporarily obscured by the alders, but the fourth shot broke both shoulders as he momentarily appeared in a small clearing. Turning four complete somersaults, he died instantly. The distance measured 290 yards.

It took us three hours to skin "Old Mike." The pelt was in perfect condition without a single rubbed spot, and weighed an estimated 180 pounds. We estimated the bear at 1600 pounds. He would have gained another 500 or 600 pounds during the summer on his salmon diet. From the condition of his claws, he had apparently just come out of hibernation. They measured from three to four inches in length. His hind pad measured just 16 inches in length. From his foot to his back just above his shoulder measured 5 feet 4 inches, excluding his front foot pad, and from his nose to his tail his body measured 9 feet 10 inches. His teeth, with the exception of one broken canine, were in perfect condition without a single cavity. From the smoothness of the roof of his mouth and his all-around good condition, it was apparently a comparatively young bear, ten years plus or minus a year was a good estimate. He must have been very fat before he went into hibernation, for he still re-

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*An Eminent Authority on Geology
Presents His Views Concerning . . .*

Gold On The Yukon

by Professor Richard C. Ragle
University of Alaska

A FEW short miles down stream from Woodchopper Creek, scene of the Alluvial Golds Inc. gold dredging activity, the canyon of the Yukon abruptly ends and the dreary flats flare out like the bell mouth of an ancient blunderbuss. Onward toward Fort Yukon, a hundred miles as the raven flies, and nearly half again that by river, these swampy, slough-cut flats widen rapidly. They form a great alluvial plain one hundred twenty miles wide from the southern boundary of Circle Hot Springs to the northern boundary among the foothills of the middle Sheenjek River. Southeastward down river from Fort Yukon the pattern is reversed. The valley walls, closing in, form the arms of a forty degree angle, closing down to a canyon again below Stevens Village, one hundred and twenty airline miles below Fort Yukon. Fort Yukon lies at the very center of the Yukon Flats. Twenty miles up the river from Fort Yukon is Clifton Carroll's fish camp, "Carroll's fishwheel."

Fishwheel is the site of Alaska's newest gold strike, and Alaska's most controversial. Here, on or about October 14th, Clifton Carroll, a young trapper and fishwheel owner at Fort Yukon, discovered nuggets of "gold" in the summer's accumulation of debris in his fish box at the hub of the fishwheel.

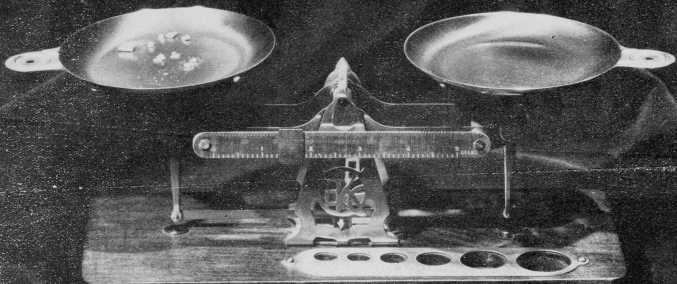
For some time Carroll kept the good news to himself (and his associates in the venture) but on October 21st the news leaked out when claims were staked on Clifton Slough and recorded in the commissioner's office at Circle, Alaska.

The new "gold strike" created a minor furor among seasonal employees of local construction contractors, who had just completed their season's work and were awaiting transportation to the States, or were looking for a place to hole up for the winter. It boomed air transportation and cleaned out stocks of prospector's equipment at Fort Yukon and to a lesser extent, Fairbanks. Local newspapers banner headlined the story and passed the news on to press associations in the States. Quickly the witches' brew began to boil . . . men quit their jobs in the States and the first thin trickle of an old time gold rush began to appear.

Meanwhile, claims were being staked, dirt was being panned, holes were being dug and a tent city housing a reported "200 persons", reported to stretch "8 miles along the Yukon" had come into being at Clifton Slough, Fishwheel, Alaska. With "on the spot" broadcasts of the birth of a gold rush, and daily press bulletins depicting its growth, the stage was set for an inrush of romance-hungry, wealth-seeking, ill-prepared, and poorly-equipped men from all walks of life, from all parts of Alaska, and many parts of the States.

OVER IT ALL the grim shadow of the impending Yukon winter and the annual freeze-up, hung an unheeded threat of fast-moving air masses (overdue but sure as fate), and of temporary jams of ice cakes blocking the river channel and flooding the new-born town.

The stage was set.



Nuggets of Gold that Caused Alaska's Latest Gold Rush at Fishwheel.

—(Photo by Griffin's Studio)

The actors stirred to take their places for what promised to be a repetition of the tragedies so often enacted during the rush to the Klondike in the early 1900's, when ill-equipped, poorly-supplied, and desperate men often commandeered and strictly rationed supplies that meant life if you had them, death if you didn't—except in this case there was an out. Air transportation was available to take out those who wished to leave, if they could successfully wait out the adverse weather that was sure to come.

All that was needed to start the play was a renewal of the finding of gold, a few pans of gravel with the yellow metal taken out of the ground by the new arrivals.

But there Fishwheel stalled.

No one, it seems, was able to pull that one out of the bag, for, nature had neglected to furnish the gravel. All there was

to pan was mud, and, curiously enough, only a select few were able to pan nuggets out of the mud. The few gold-bearing mud pits refused to yield treasure after the first finds. Out of the "gold-bearing area" there was a plentiful supply of river channel and bar gravel, but only an occasional tiny flake of gold was present.

Disappointment began to give way to anger after a few unsuccessful days, and harsh words were uttered. One bush pilot, based in Fairbanks, refused to haul further gold seekers, and offered his services only to round trip sightseeing passengers, and published an appeal that all air transport companies screen their passengers to eliminate those intending to stay if they were not properly equipped. Another pilot protested and angrily accused the first of hurting his business. Enterprising businessmen established the town's first stores in tents.

It had to come to a settlement of some sort; there were growing feelings that it all was a hoax, and so the original gold find was sealed into a test tube on Monday, October 31st, and sent to the University of Alaska laboratories for examination, requesting a report on the authenticity of the occurrence.

This test tube when received at the University of Alaska proved to be "sealed" with adhesive tape, and to contain eleven nuggets ranging in size from that of an average pea to that of the head of a match. It was a most unusual assortment. The nuggets fell into four categories. The first consisted of one large and one small nugget, high grade stream-worn gold undoubtedly from a deep placer. These had been well rounded, appeared to represent two pieces of the same original nugget broken apart along an original veining structure. All of the low spots and cavities in these specimens were heavily encrusted with the iron-calcium deposit so typical of the ancient placer deposits of the Yukon. All the high spots, however, were well polished and bright. These were typical of Yukon gold, anywhere from the Klondike to Circle, and had that burnished appearance never found on newly-mined gold but quite usual for poke or pocket-worn nuggets.

The second category of gold nuggets was composed of four small, rather dark individuals, not at all burnished, that were crystalline and extremely angular. Their structure was revealed by microscopic examination to be imperfectly crystalline and wiry. Sharp elongated projections showed no sign of wear, rounding or bending, thus ruling the possibility of their being washed into place by hydraulic action. Their color was not typical of the gold of the Yukon and was very like that of gold that had been amalgamated with mercury and acid-cleaned. These latter evidences, however, were inconclusive.

The third category of gold present in the sample was of a very different nature. It was a small, flattened, rounded scale of massive character looking more like a flattened impure assayer's bead than like any

natural sample from the Alaskan interior region.

The fourth group of nuggets were quite false. Four of the original seven were merely rough tool-marked pieces of copper alloy that dissolved readily in a hot nitric acid bath and gave good chemical reactions for copper and tin. The material was either bronze or brass. Quantitative analysis, to determine which, were not made, it being sufficient to determine that the material was an unnatural alloy.

Report of these findings, along with an analysis of the mining potential and living conditions at Fishwheel, written by Mr. B. D. Stewart, Commissioner of Mines, Territorial Bureau of Mines, Juneau, Alaska, and adverse comments of many additional persons familiar with the situation, did much to take the heat off the "rush." Fishwheel has now settled down in an effort to assay its own potentialities.

One group of prospectors is doggedly digging for bedrock, and a second group is operating a placer drill, also aiming for bedrock. It seems most probable that they have a long way to go. No indications of easily-workable surface bonanzas have been brought to light and all evidence so far produced is very much to the contrary.

FROM the geological point of view, it is inconceivable that a gold placer exists at this point. The occurrence of gold and other materials as reported, in a deposit of fine silt and mud, violates every concept of placer formation, and many laws of physics. Unless we may assume that the gold and other material of the original strike came recently to the strike, where it was reputed to have been found, by means of physical transportation by an agency capable of carrying it without the bumping, grinding and rubbing characteristics of river-transported gravels, we are at a complete loss in attempting to understand the occurrence.

There are several possibilities of such transportation, either by forces of nature or by man. Natural forces are constantly en-

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—(Photo by Tony Yashunas)

Registrar Blaine Mercer discusses courses with students.

Choosing A College

by Blaine E. Mercer

THERE is evidence that most of the young people who enter college for the first time have not chosen their institution on the basis of objective study of what college offers in the light of their own needs. Indeed, most people at that stage of their educational careers are not even certain of their educational needs, and generally are but dimly aware of the opportunities and limitations of the school which they have chosen to attend. As a result of these and other factors, there are in any institution of higher learning certain misfits who are misfits, not because they would not be well adjusted in any college, but because their particular college environments and their personalities, abilities, ambitions, or interests are in conflict. Many a poorly adjusted citizen in a teachers college or university might become a well adjusted citizen contributing to and benefiting by life and work in a mechanics arts or technical school. Mal-adjusted students in small, elite, private colleges may become good citizens of larger, less exclusive, public institutions or vice versa.

Secondary schools and colleges have, to a large extent, left decisions concerning the choice of a college to the prospective student. It has been only during the past thirty years or so that conscientious and concerted

efforts toward the giving of real aid in such matters have been made by either high schools or institutions of higher learning. Colleges today generally take into account the problems of the new student, but too often the counseling that is done takes the form of "freshmen orientation weeks" after the student has been admitted, or haphazard interviews, testing programs, or sessions concerned largely with the handing out of folders containing general information on a particular school. Such activities, while of some help, of course, are clearly the result of a basic misconception concerning the fundamental problems faced by the prospective college student.

One of the first tasks the young person who would become a college student must face is that of developing within himself an awareness of the problems which are part and parcel of such a decision. If one of the basic tools of the citizen of a democracy is the ability to use reason, then the prospective student must be led, through a study of his interests, abilities, potentialities, developmental rate, and a hundred other aspects of his own makeup, to discover, understand, and plan toward the solution of his own problems.

The decision to seek a higher education immediately thrusts upon a person problems of varied natures and degrees of seriousness. It appears to this writer, however, that the more important of them, having to do strictly with a college career, are the making of vocational and educational choice and the making of the choice of institution.

THE CHOICE of a vocation is not necessary, of course, to the wise selection of a college to attend, nor does a student necessarily need to have chosen his life work in order to ensure a useful college career. It cannot be denied, however, that knowledge of vocations and the selection of a life work will give impetus and direction to thinking and will make further planning much easier. In this connection, it should be pointed out that it is not possible to separate vocational guidance from educational

guidance or any other aspect of guidance, for that matter. No student can be helped to make wise vocational and educational choices unless he is helped to the understanding of his personal and psychological self as well as his vocational self.

One of the first questions which must inevitably arise once the student has determined upon a vocation which requires or makes desirable college training is this one: Am I fitted to go to college? Who should go to college, anyway?

Educators are still far from agreement on the answer to this question. There are those who reveal a "come one, come all" attitude, and those who would severely restrict college enrollments in accordance with certain selective standards of their own conception. A survey of college catalogues reveals, however, that at the present time, gaining admission to some institution of higher learning is, with some exceptions a not-too-difficult task. Gaining admission to a particular institution, on the other hand, may be a far less simple undertaking. An individual should be able to gain admission to some college which is reasonably well suited to the fulfillment of his needs if he exhibits a fair assortment of the following characteristics:

1. Has a high school education or its equivalent. (Many institutions admit students who exhibit deficiencies in this respect.)
2. Ranks in the upper seventy-five per cent of his graduating class.
3. Can obtain recommendations from high school principal or teachers.
4. Has average or above-average intelligence as measured by psychological examinations.
5. Has reasonably good mental and physical health.
6. Has reasonable financial ability.

This should not be interpreted to mean that students who exhibit these characteristics are assured of admission or those who do not exhibit all of them are certain to be denied admission. Rather, this list is a broad

guide by which the prospective student can judge his own likelihood of admission.

THE SECOND broad area in which lie important problems specifically connected with the decision to attend college is the choice of an institution. It is the joint responsibility of the college and the secondary school to assist the prospective student in the selection of a college to attend.

Much literature concerning college and college work is available, but the student cannot be left to his own devices in obtaining and interpreting literature distributed by colleges and universities. Much of this material is at best hardly intelligible to high school students, and, at worst, much of it is misleading and inaccurate. Colleges, in the literature they distribute to high school seniors, often tend to overemphasize the extra-curricular activities and the sports activities of their students and to underemphasize their more serious activities and purposes. The sending of agents to visit and "interview" high school seniors sometimes, results in high-pressure competition for "desirable" candidates for admission. Such things as cost of living and other expenses are often stated in college catalogues in phrases which lead to erroneous conclusions. It almost invariably costs more, for example, to attend a college than the figures listed in its catalogues would suggest.

The methods of handling such problems as are suggested above, will best be worked out by the individual teacher and counselor of students, but it is clear that the primary task of the counselor of the prospective college student lies in the areas of helping the student to develop a sensitivity to the problems which the decision to attend an institution of higher learning brings forth, along with an awareness of his resources for use in solving these problems.

The choice to attend college and of a college to attend should be based primarily on the suitability of the college to the needs of the student and the suitability of the student to the college. All other considerations should be dependent upon this fundamental principle.

The President on Student Relationship

"VERSATILE" is the word that best describes the new President of the University of Alaska, Dr. Terris Moore. Those who have come in close contact with him recognize, as well, his broad, objective approach to the many and varied subjects in which he is interested.

As regards University interests and problems—especially the students—Dr. Moore takes a position abreast of the times in educational matters. "I feel that, in a very literal sense, the President of a university also works, or at least should work, for the students as well as the Board of Regents, and the Student Council is, of course, their Board. I feel confident that it is the right policy to rely, within reason, on their responsibility, and serious purpose," declares the President, "and that they will not let down those of us who are supporting this policy."

In making this statement, the President recognizes that in this day of general social unrest and frustration among those searching for answers, are the students themselves. The swing of political events of the world points out again the necessity for



elders to listen more closely to the thoughts of the younger generation.

"Even those of us who are equipped with the fanciest of doctor's degrees do not begin to know all the answers, even in our own fields. To the end of our lives," continues Dr. Moore, "let us count the day lost when even the most learned among us does not come upon some new thing, even in his own field, which he did not know before. Let the beginning of wisdom at our University be this: a willingness in our attitude to learn something new. One of the important marks of an educated man is the ability, it seems to me, of knowing how to pick up controversial problems with an 'objective approach.'"

• • •

In return for his policy of self-government, the President asks the students that they be appreciative of the efforts of the faculty. "With the faculty," he believes, "there is reason for them to be appreciative. I am convinced that showing appreciation, respect and consideration for the faculty can do wonders for the students."

On-The-Farm TRAINING

by Lynn O. Hollist

THE INCREASING demand for research, study and extension work in agriculture at the University of Alaska, during the past few years, indicates the great interest there is in the Territory in this subject. It is the plan of the University to expand its departments to meet this need.

The Federal Government has already acted by increasing considerably the amount of appropriations for research work in the Territory. Outstanding representatives in their respective fields of agricultural research have been appointed to the staff. These key men have been carefully selected from all parts of the United States for their individual ability to carry on research under the conditions that Alaska has to offer.

The Extension Service is likewise expanding its program to carry information and research data to farmers and homesteaders. As evidence of increased interest, 23 students have enrolled during the first semester of 1949-50 in the field of agriculture, a figure which is nearly double the enrollment during the second semester of 1948-49.

Education goes Out of Doors.



Ag Club officers on the new agricultural location.

Under this expanded program specialists from the Experiment Stations would conduct teaching and training, together with research in their field. The teaching would be in the form of a short series of lectures conducted at intervals and tied in very closely with the subject matter which is being offered during that particular semester of work. The student would also be required to have had at least six months of practical training. During one summer he would be under the supervision of a specialist and complete a special problem in research. Instructors in the department of agriculture at the University would assist research projects by working with the specialists during the summer months.

Institutional-on-the-Farm-Training, in the Territory, has invited nearly 200 veterans to participate in the University program since its founding in April, 1949. The work of seven instructors throughout the Territory, who carry the program and their skills to veterans from the Tanana Valley to as far as the Kenai Peninsula, has been encouraging. The program has more than

(Continued on Page 38)

The Schapiro Recital

by Lorraine F. Donoghue

IT WAS a unique experience for students and faculty when on the evening of October 22 the renowned pianist, Maxim Schapiro, presented a lecture-recital in the Music Room. This is the first of such presentations by distinguished and authoritative musicians, and it is the plan of the Music Department to bring other guests to speak on subjects of vital interest. Mr. Schapiro's subject was "Contemporary American Music," and his great enthusiasm for and knowledge of the subject was evident in the manner in which he presented his ideas. Mr. Schapiro is an authority in this field, being the chairman of the Institute for Contemporary American Music under the auspices of the Julius Hart foundation.

Mr. Schapiro's introductory remarks stressed the importance of art in expressing the characteristic manner, spiritual qualities, hopes and convictions of life. He pointed out further that in each age we have had a contemporary art, which, when it was created, was the product of its age.

"It is naive," he said, "for a composer today to compose like Mozart. We sometimes expect musical art to continue in the pleasant language of the 19th century. It could not."

Our contemporary music, being intimately connected with contemporary life, expresses American attitudes. It is dramatic and rugged; and expresses typically American visions, hopes, sense of humor and spiritual values.

"Is there an American musical art," Schapiro asked, "or is it an outgrowth of European culture?" The pianist reminded his audience that America itself is unique, be-

ing an infusion of many cultures already developed, and that as a result American music is unique and unprecedented. It is influenced by creative tendencies from all over the world, yet retains such purely American idiomatic expressions as, for example, jazz.

The first truly American composer was Edward MacDowell, who, though German-trained, (Schapiro pointed out,) selected American ideas, titles and impressions for his musical works. From this early attempt to create native American art we have developed a large group of truly American artists. Contemporary Americans have, since the war, assumed leadership in all fields, as well as in art; and are attempting to revive the musical art of the world.

Three tendencies are apparent in contemporary music: thought (classic art), feeling (romantic art) and impressions (impressionistic art). To illustrate music representing the first group, Mr. Schapiro performed a Passacaglia by Walter Piston, a neo-classicist, in which the preoccupation with formal elements and counterpoint were apparent. Following this, the pianist played a charming suite by Leonard Bernstein, *Seven Anniversaries*, which were romantic in their sentiment and showed an extreme economy of means in composition. They were predominantly dissonant in their harmonic language. Mr. Schapiro closed with a set of ten Etudes by Virgil Thomson, each of which displayed a brilliant technical device in virtuoso manner. These were by turn whimsical, melodious, and serious.

The capacity audience who enjoyed this concert were impressed as much by Mr. Schapiro's warm personality and interesting message as they were by the remarkable performance he gave with only an upright piano from which to draw his eloquent tone. Mr. Schapiro was accorded a great ovation.

The University was fortunate to have secured the services of Mr. Schapiro for this recital; and hopes that he will return to College in the not too distant future to entertain an equally appreciative audience.



University Sports and Undergraduate Activities

The Football Season

by B. L. Anderson

REGARDLESS of the tales told by the scoreboard, the Polar Bears of the University of Alaska regard this year's football season a great success. Although lacking in both experience and personnel, they were able to chalk up a two-won, two-lost record. Total score for the Bears added to 57, while their opponents scored only 51 points. The Bear's two victories were over the High School and Big Delta elevens, while gridgers from Ladd and Eielson Air Force bases rose victorious over the University.

In the season opener Coach Jim Welsch put the Bears on the gridiron with only two brief scrimmage sessions before September 25th. In the first half of the contest most of the action took place in the High School territory, yet the Welschmen were unable to cross to pay dirt. At the close of the contest, the Bears, however, managed a 32-0 triumph.

George Rodgers, University fullback, who remained on the sidelines during the second quarter with a slight injury, returned to the lineup in the third quarter and reeled off a dazzling 25-yard run to mark the first Collegian tally. Later in the third quarter, Huber intercepted a High School pass and returned it 30 yards to the opponents' 40-yard line. Donn Huber then picked up 20 yards for a first down, and John Coonjohn smashed off tackle for the touchdown. Kline caught a pass in the end zone for the extra point.

Top scoring honors in the season opener were shared by Huber and Coonjohn, each acquiring two touchdowns. The Texas Styl-ists were far outclassed by the mighty Welschmen even though statistics gave them a two-pound per man weight advantage. John Arkels and Jake Jacobson both left the game suffering from heavy body blows received during the final period.

End Doug Hudson and quarterback Walt Hawes sparked the High School eleven with the former making a 70-yard punt runback to the Collegian 20-yard line.

THE FIRST football defeat in the history of the University football grid contests came on October 2 in a hard-fought battle against the Ladd Air Force Base. The Flyers outweighed the Bears by an average of 32 pounds per man. George Raidel drew the first blood for the Flyers early in the first period and starred for the victors throughout the contest.

"Whitey" Whitehead, who made his season's debut against Ladd and played a terrific game, completed a 40-yard pass to Ronnie Skoog, who romped to the 10-yard marker before being brought down by the Flyers. An end run failed to gain yardage, and Whitehead again took to the air and reeled off a pass to end Dave Smith deep in the end zone for the score. Don Eynck, Polar Bear center, was put out of the game with a dislocated elbow.

The only other Collegian score came in the fourth quarter when Huber tossed a short pass to Skoog, who raced 50 yards behind beautiful blocking to pay dirt. Leo

Helsby, sharp Bear kicker, split the uprights for the extra point. "Little Mac" McDaniel, Collegian back who weighs only 125 pounds, played brilliant ball in the final period, making beautiful tackles against the Flyers and gained a berth on the starting lineup for the Big Delta game.

On a coal dust-marked, snow covered field, the Polar Bears rolled up their second victory against the strong Big Delta eleven on October 9th at Griffin Field. The entire game, with the exception of a brief period in the third quarter, was played in Big Big Delta territory. The Bears collected touchdowns and held the Big Delta gridders scoreless in the 12-0 contest.

Quarterback Huber started the ball rolling for the Bears when he snatched a Big Delta pass out of the air on the 25-yard line and, in a dazzling display of broken field running, broke past all the losers' tacklers for a touchdown. Helsby's attempted kick for the extra point was blocked. All the passes attempted by the Delta team were either intercepted or knocked down by the Bears except one, a 15-yard toss from Francis Cranshaw to John Paivanas.

Although the Bears also had trouble in completing passes, their interceptions almost compensated for it. Huber grabbed two; Whitehead, who played a brilliant game at the fullback slot, grabbed a Delta

pass and raced 15 yards before being hit by a tackler, Paul Whiteman picked up five yards on a sharp interception. Byron Colson, playing the center spot, replacing the injured Eyinck, performed splendidly both defensively and offensively, by sending sharp centers to his teammates and making numerous tackles. Dave Smith played a brilliant game at end, breaking up the Bisons' offense and scoring many effective tackles.

The Collegians' Mighty Midget McDaniel smashed his way for gain after gain and then, behind powerful interference, scored the second touchdown. The Bears missed a tremendous scoring opportunity when Nels Spangler received a hand-off from McDaniel on the 50-yard stripe and raced 35 yards to the Bison 15, only to have the play called back on a clipping penalty.

The heavily injured Bears bowed to the Eielson Air Force Base Bombers in their final clash of the season by a 26-0 score on October 16th at Griffin Field. This was the only season contest where the Bears were unable to score.

On the first tackle of the game, Ronnie Skoog, University end, was knocked out by a hard head blow while tackling Brown. Skoog was attended by Dr. William Smith, team physician, at the hospital, for possible concussion.

Skoog's injury was first of a series of eight which caused players to be led off the gridiron. Nels Spangler, Bill Powell, Curt Wilson, "Whitey" Whitehead, Donn Huber and Jim Watt, all keymen in the Bear lineup, were on the sidelines with aches and pains ranging from frostbitten toes to a broken nose.

With half of his team crippled, Coach Welsh was forced to send in reserves still suffering from injuries in previous games.

Captain Gregory, Eielson fullback, starred for the victors throughout the contest. He tossed three touchdown passes and two aerial conversions against the crippled Polar Bears as well as leading a smart running attack.

The Collegians heaviest threat came

Coach Jim Welsh and Jim Binkley look things over.
—(Photo by Tony Yuzunas)



when "Little Mac" received a jump pass from Whitehead good for nine yards and Curt Wilson bucked the line for a first down. Whitehead then shot another pass to Huber who made a remarkable catch on the opponents 12-yard line only to have another pass intercepted on the next play.

The Bears should be back on their feet in time for the Ice Bowl Classic to be played against Ladd Field on New Year's Day. Last year the game ended in a 0-0 tie, keeping the A. E. Lathrop Trophy split between the two teams. Susan Williams, University of Alaska sophomore, will be crowned as queen of the Ice Bowl during half-time ceremonies. Football music by the 774th Air Force Band from Ladd Air Force Base, will be played before the game and during the half.

Coach Welsch was compelled to use this season as an experiment, due to lack of experience and felt that next season would be a far greater success. Coach Welsch commended his men on their efforts of the season, and beamed with confidence for a "sharp" team next season.

Graham Fulton, who had started with the rest of the field, when, suddenly, shouts and cheers from spectators stationed along the route indicated that a struggle was in progress for last place. Almost immediately the puffing and gasping pair appeared from around the corner of the gymnasium—racing neck and neck. This continued right up to the tape. A "dead heat" was declared by athletic director Jim Welsch, organizer and judge of the meet.

The course of the race started at the University gymnasium, went past Dr. Bunnell's house to College Road where it continued on to a gate in the first pasture on the road, then went on up to the Geodetic Survey House on the top of Farmer's Hill to the University football field where there was a turn down to the road leading to the Geophysical buildings. The final stretch took the runners past the Veterans' Dormitory back to the starting point at the gymnasium.

In the girls' walking race, Ruby Green proved to have the greatest endurance,

Jesse Hatch Wins the Two Mile

—(Photo by Tony Yuzunas)

Intramural Sports

by R. V. McAllister

THREE inches of fresh-fallen snow proved to be a minor handicap as eleven University of Alaska athletes competed in the annual two mile cross country run. First to jog across the finish line at the end of the grueling up and down hill course was Jesse Hatch, representing the Main Dorm living group, in the excellent time of 11:21:01. About fifty feet behind him and running hard, was lanky Ronald Skoog of Vets' Dorm. Third and fourth place points were taken by Don Huber of the Town Club and Dick McCormick of Club Dorm, respectively. Ed Brown, Marc Christiansen, James Klein, Richard Frear, and Allen Rockwood then followed in that order.

Search parties were being organized for the two faculty members, Bert Griffin and





—(Photo by Tony Yussuraz)
 Ruby Green, Ruth Blankenship and Eilene Howie
 walk "the distance."

easily leading the tired pack over the finish line. A very hard-fought battle then followed for second place, with Ruth Blankenship nosing out Eilene Howie less than three steps from the end.

ON SATURDAY, October 22, a powerful and well integrated Vets' Dorm team defeated all comers for the University of Alaska intramural tug-of-war championship. The high point of the program came when nine tired and decrepit faculty members held a full team of ten robust Main Dormers to a tie.

In the preliminary contests the Vets' team, piloted by J. E. Canfield and sparked by Don Smith and Don Eyinck, easily trounced the mediocre Main Dorm team, captained by LeRoy Carrol and anchored by Byron Colson, and went on in the finals to overcome the Club Dorm, which put up a good fight at first but lost its rhythm, and, consequently, was pulled over the line.

The most exciting contest was between the faculty and Main Dorm. In their pre-

liminary pull against Club Dorm, the faculty, led by Bert Griffin, Alexander McElwain, and Graham Fulton, looked as if they were running forward. But in the finals against Main, Coach Jim Welsch, captain and anchor man for the faculty, substituted a little brains for the team's pitiful lack of brawn. When the signal was given to start, instead of standing and pulling where they were on the flat, frozen field, the cagey profs ran their end of the rope sideways off the field onto some mounds of dirt and brush where they obtained some wonderful traction. Instead of immediately pulling the Main Dormers back over the line, they sat down and dug in, gaining ground very slowly.

The Main Dorm team was taken by surprise by this move, but they soon caught on and brought their end over into the brush too. However, there was a telephone pole in the way, which, with the rope twisted around it, served to add friction to the movement of the rope and to slow down the already almost stationary teams. In fact, with both teams so firmly dug into the ice and frozen ground, the contest began to take on the aspects of a "cold war", with plenty of pressure being exerted, but with no outwardly visible action taking place. A time limit hadn't been set, so that, after the stalemate had continued for about fifteen minutes, the pull was declared a tie. The faculty accomplished a face saving about which students and others will probably never hear the end.

A contest was also held between the Homewreckers and the Hessians—two very evenly matched girls' teams. In the first tilt the Hessians lost their footing and were pulled over the line almost immediately. But in the second, it was the Homewreckers who stumbled and slid forward to defeat. The third and deciding pull was quite long and drawn out with the tide of battle flowing first in one direction and then in the other. The Homewreckers, with Leona Neubarth as captain and Ruth Blankenship in the anchor position, proved to have the greater endurance, and finally tugged the Hessians over the line.

ON THE following Saturday some twenty-odd University of Alaska students braved the almost insuperable hardships of Welsch Pass in an overland rush of the first annual intramural treasure hunt.

The trials and tribulations of the gold seekers of '98 were experienced on a smaller scale by these present day fortune hunters. The faintly marked trail led up the treacherous incline of Rainy's Ridge Road, north of the University Campus, and then down the jagged slopes of College Hill onto the snow-covered flats, where many a hapless musher fell by the wayside and perished on the cold, frozen tundra.

First to reach the fabulously rich diggings at the end of the grueling course were Charles Rees and J. R. Clinton, who immediately began a methodical search of the area, while other prospectors poured in. The first strike was made by a group of girls, including Midge English, Caroline McLain, Bessie Laroux, and Ruth Blankenship, who located pay dirt, in the form of a one dollar bill, high up on the outside wall of the gymnasium. Abandoning the old sluice-box method, the eager miners wielded long sticks in an effort to dislodge the tenaciously clinging greenback, which soon broke loose and floated down into the waiting hands of Ruth Blankenship.

With the boys, luck ran very poorly until Richard Frear, on a desperate, last-minute hunch, made his now famous climb up Discovery Pole in front of the gym, where in compliance with the strange forces that weave the pattern of men's lives, he laid his hand on one solid American "buck".

Student Activities

by Tony Yusunas

BY THE TIME mid-October had come around, and students both new and old had had time to become better acquainted, student activities blossomed in all directions and became organized in true university fashion.



(Photo by Tony Yusunas)
Aspiring Surveyors.

Heading the list was the Associated Student Union of the University which held several meetings to determine its officers and general policy. President of the ASUA for the 1949-50 year is Don Eyinck; vice-president, Fred Milan; secretary, Ruby Green, and treasurer, Ed Browne. A large number of undergraduate students, as members of the ASUA, attended these meetings at which the chairman clarified the purpose and organization of the student council, discussed the necessity of a change of location of the skating rink to a more favorable position in front of the Veteran's Dormitory with the approval of the Campus Beautification and Planning Committee. Al Bruck, Merritt Mitchell and Don Eyinck arranged for the surveying of the new site. It was also announced that paint was available from University authorities with which students could brighten up their rooms.

Further business accomplished in these meetings was the appointment of student members of the standing committees of athletics, activities, legal interpretations, elections and movies. To the athletic standing committee was appointed Harry C. Cashen, in charge of basketball; James Canfield, in charge of hockey; Merritt A. Mitchell, in charge of skiing, and George A. Carey, in charge of rifle range. To the student activities committee were elected Steward A. Yaffee, Robert C. Ruff, Leona

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—(Photo by Tony Yuzunas)
Salad for Lunch.

Neubarth, Leo E. Obermiller, and Charles J. Awe.

John E. Moore, Gerald C. Glaser, and Gordon W. Herreid were appointed to the standing committee on legal interpretations. Elections committee included Robert S. Shafer, William D. Stegemeyer, and Charles J. Wilcomb.

Fred F. Kohls and James R. Clinton made up the movie committee; and an insurance committee was appointed to include Richard V. Moriarty, Anne Parks, and David M. Smith.

With Fred Milan as chairman, assisted by Margery Tetherow and Richard Blue, as a committee to determine eligibles for Who's Who in American Colleges, tentative names were obtained in conference with the University registrar. On the issue of a spring vacation, it was voted to have all vacations stand as they now appear in the University catalogue.

Among the business activities of the Student Council was the approved recommendation to President Moore, relative to the all important Food Service Committee, "that the food committee be composed of a member of each dormitory, the ASUA president (ex-officio), and four members of the faculty and administration who are directly associated with the Food Service by the fact that they possess meal tickets . . . (and) that the dormitory residents be requested to elect their own representatives, and that Dr. Hulley be added to the present faculty and administrative personnel representation on this committee."

MEMBERSHIP in the Camera Club is open to students, faculty, and staff members. The initiation fee of five dollars and dues of two dollars will be used to purchase other necessary equipment to outfit the darkroom more completely. The Club has bought a beaded screen to be used by members interested in color photography and movies.

"Plans are underway," reports Warren Jones, president of the Camera Club, "to sponsor a public display of the work of the members of the Club, and later to hold a competitive exhibit. The members are assisting in gathering photographic material for the **Denali** and the **Collegian**.

"In addition, the Club owns other necessary equipment so that, together with an enlarger loaned by the University, there are enough facilities available for amateur work. The Club is negotiating with the ASUA for a loan to purchase a 4x5 enlarger.

"Members of the Club other than the officers include: Eugene Falk, John Sigler, Edward Browne, Raymond Laskorski, Delbert Dawson, Gene Hainze, Richard Henderson, Peter Galli, Harry Brandt, Anthony Yusunas, and Helge Larsen.

"The satisfaction of doing one's own work in a darkroom and the dissemination of photographic information was a prime factor in the organization of the University of Alaska Camera Club early in October of this year. Officers were elected, and future plans were outlined. Officers for the year are: President, Warren Jones, vice-president, Wesley Henderson; and secretary-treasurer, Richard Baker.

"The use of a darkroom in the Eielson Building was obtained, and equipment was installed. Donations to the Club include a contact printer by Major Joseph Mayo and a developing tank by Fred Kohls."

NOT TO BE forgotten among the undergraduate activities at the University, is the training program of the Reserve Officers Training Cops, with its educational facilities in the Main Building. Under the direction of Colonel Robert J. Kirk, Jr., pro-

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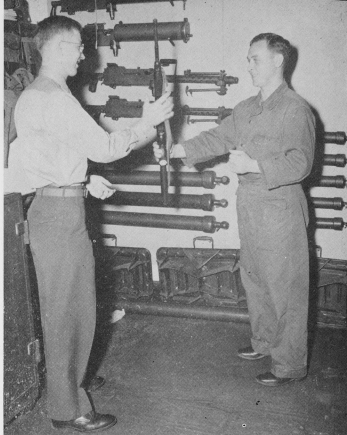
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—(Photo by Tony Yarnaguz)

Sgt. Hutcheison and Pfc. Futch at work in ROTC.

fessor of Military Science and Tactics, and his staff, the University R. O. T. C. program is now well organized for the academic year.

Colonel Kirk announces that the R. O. T. C. Council has been elected by the Cadet Corps; also that appointments of cadet officers to serve during the remainder of the current semester have been made.

The R. O. T. C. Council is composed of one Cadet from each of the four Military Science classes. Its function is to represent the R. O. T. C. Cadet Corps in all R. O. T. C. matters. Among its functions is the planning and supervision of the Annual Military Ball. Council members for the 1949-50 school year are: 1st year, James E. Wyatt; 2nd year, James R. Clinton; 3rd year, Charles J. Wilcomb; 4th year, Richard A. Frear.

In order to secure maximum training in leadership, drill and command, the Cadet Corps is organized along the lines of an infantry rifle company with cadet officers acting in the capacity of their counterparts

in the regular army. In so far as is practical, cadet officers and non-commissioned officers are periodically rotated among various duties in order to facilitate training in handling troops.

Cadet appointments for the first semester are as follows: Cadet Captain Gerald C. Glaser, company commander; Cadet First Lieutenant Kermit W. Rock, executive; Cadet First Lieutenant Leo W. Obermiller, platoon leader; Cadet First Lieutenant Edward W. Lewison, platoon leader; Cadet Second

Student Organization Officers

Sourdough Club

Eileen Howie, Pres.
Walter Fluegal, V.-Pres.
Frances Deignan,

Sec.-Treas.

Camera Club

Warren E. Jones, Pres.
Wesley O. Henderson,

V.-Pres.

Richard E. Baker,

Sec.-Treas.

Civil Engineering Society

Dick Moriarty, Pres.
Robert Ruff, V.-Pres.

Leo Obermiller, Sec.-Treas.

Lettermen's Club

Al Bruck, Pres.
Dick McCormick, V.-Pres.

David Smith, Sec.-Treas.

Mining Society

Mihiel J. Thomson, Pres.
Robert L. Marovelli,

V.-Pres.

James A. Canfield, Sec.

Charles J. Awe, Jr., Treas.

Pistol Club

Bob Shafer, Pres.

William Stegemeyer, Sec.

Edward K. Browne, Treas.

Dramatic Society

Marilyn Hahn, Pres.

Beverly Renwalt, V.-Pres.

Anne Parks, Treas.

Education Society

Richard McCormick, Pres.

Caroline McLain, V.-Pres.

Marjorie Hofknecht,

Sec.-Treas.

Dormitory Officers and Student Council Representatives

Club Dormitory

Harry Cashen, Pres.

Fred Kohls, V.-Pres.

Stuart Yaffee,

Council Rep.

M. J. Thomson,

Sec.-Treas.

Hess Hall

Irene Cornue, Pres.

Leona Neubarth, V.-Pres.

Laila Thorsen, Sec.-Treas.

Marjorie Tetherow,

Council Rep.

Marilyn Hahn, Council Rep.

Main Dormitory

John J. Arkels, Pres.

James Clinton, V.-Pres.

James E. Watt, Sec.-Treas.

Byron Colson,

Council Rep.

Gerald Glaser,

Council Rep.

Vet's Dormitory

Jim Canfield, Pres.

Dick Smith, V.-Pres. and

Council Rep.

Bob Shafer, Sec.-Treas. and

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sergeant; Cadet Sergeant First Class Curtis J. Wilson, platoon sergeant; Cadet Sergeant First Class Donn A. Huber, platoon sergeant; Cadet Sergeants Robert E. Melin and Herb C. Lang, platoon guides; Cadet Sergeant John Guy Cazort, Jr., squad leader; Cadet Sergeant Leo W. Helsby, squad leader; Cadet Sergeant Raymond W. Laakso, squad leader; Cadet Sergeant Roger Brandt, squad leader.

Where possible, every effort is being made to incorporate features of arctic training into the prescribed program of instruction. A trip to the Army Arctic Indoctrination Center at Big Delta, Alaska, is being planned for senior cadets. In addition, a trip by air to a remote Alaskan installation such as Point Barrow or Barter Island for senior cadets is being discussed.

The Story of The Big Brown Bear

(Continued from Page 9)

tained fat from one to four inches thick on most of his body.

We returned to camp about 3 p.m. and, as you might well guess, there was no more hunting that day. A celebration was in order. We spent the remainder of the afternoon measuring the hide and skull. The hide measured out 12 feet 4 inches wide, and 10 feet 4 inches long. Pending removal of the lower jaw and cleaning and drying the skull, a rough measurement showed it to be more than 19½ inches long and 11¾ inches wide. It was truly a massive skull and was perfectly proportioned, without a single deformation common to most large bears due to fighting. I knew that the skull measurement was close to the record if it did not shrink too much when dried out.

The record was later confirmed by the Boone and Crockett Club at their annual big game competition in 1948. The skull was presented to the American Museum of Natural History and is now among their collections.

(Story Copyrighted by Robert Reeve)

Alumni News

by William R. Cashen, '37

BY ACTION of the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska, the Alumni Association now has an office in the Eielson Building and the services of an office secretary.

Mrs. Camille I. Ferrin of Fairbanks was appointed in June, 1949, to the position of Executive Secretary to the Board of Regents, and was authorized to devote the balance of her time to work for the Alumni Association.

Alumni of the Fairbanks-College area met on the campus November 2 and elected officers of the Alumni Association for the 1949-50 term. **Audrey Loftus, '49** was chosen president; **William R. Cashen, '37**, secretary-treasurer; and **Ivar Skarland, '35** and **H. Woodrow Johansen, '40**, members of the executive committee. Mrs. Loftus, although a recent graduate, is not a newcomer in alumni circles; her husband, **Ted Loftus**, was graduated in 1927. Retiring officers were **Maurice S. Butler, '40**, president; **Olga Steger**, secretary-treasurer; **John C. Boswell, '29** and **Ruby Haggstrom, '42**, members of the executive committee.

For the purpose of redrafting the Constitution under which (with minor changes) the Alumni Association, College, Alaska, has operated for more than twenty years, a Committee on the Constitution, consisting of six members, has been appointed by President Audrey Loftus. Two recent developments make the old Constitution inadequate. (1) There is no provision for the establishment of "branch" clubs in other localities. (2) The recently established Alumni Office at College should be recognized and its functions defined. The Committee on the Constitution, consisting of **John Boswell**, **Pat O'Neill**, **Charlotte Thomas**, **Elizabeth Crites**, **Gordon Hilchey**, and **Bill Cashen** will cooperate with a similar committee



—(Photo by Tony Yumas)
Mrs. Camille Ferrin to Assist Alumni.

of the Anchorage Branch to draft a tentative constitution for the central organization, and to see what branch organizations have essentially the same constitutions under which they operate.

James Doogan has accepted the chairmanship of the Social Committee, which will make arrangements for the dinner-dance tentatively scheduled for the middle of January and the annual Alumni Banquet in May. Other members are **Lee Linck**, **Dorothy Beisiline**, **Olga Steger** and **Shirley Nelson English**.

Graduates in the Class of 1949 appear well on their way toward making good reports for themselves. The Civil Engineers seemed to favor Anchorage. **Bob Schmidtmann** is an engineer for the Resident Engineer, Fort Richardson; **Herman Porter** is chief inspector for T. B. Bourne and Associates on the International Airport; **Jack Schwarze** is Resident Engineer on the same job; **Gus Johnson** is surveying subdivisions for Victor C. Rivers, Anchorage engineer-architect.

George McGee is Assistant Resident Engineer in charge of utilities at Ladd Field; **Conrad Frank** is building inspector for the

City of Fairbanks; **John McCall**, after a summer of structural designing with Arctic Contractors has turned to the University for more courses in geology. Mining graduate **Dan Jones** is Territorial Assayer at Nome; **Jim Williams** is stripping foreman for the F. E. Company at Nome.

On the staff of the University are **Grace Berg**, secretary to President Terris Moore; **Eleanor Bryant**, secretary to Dr. Stuart Seaton of the Geophysical Institute; and **Harold Cronin**, in charge of the ionosphere section of the Geophysical Institute.

Engaged in private business in Fairbanks are **Mark Ringstad**, partner in the Ringstad Brothers Beverage Company; **Tom Hollis**, partner in the Alaska Flying; **Fred Schikora**, who operates a janitor service; and **Valeda Bryant**, a flying instructor. **Eugene Adrian** is employed at the Standard Oil Company; **Jay Hammond** is an agent for the Fish and Wildlife Service; **John Hegdal** is with the Lewis Construction Company; **Owen Rye** is working for the Fairbanks Office of the CAA; and **Charles Snider** is with the Weather Bureau.

Art Nagozruk is teaching at the Native School at Wainwright; **Rosemary Doerr** is teaching at Adak, and **Marjorie Malcolm** is the teacher at the Territorial School at Anvik, on the Lower Yukon.

Keeping busy at housekeeping are **Barbara Gerrits** of College, and **Audrey Loftus** of Fairbanks.

John Hedde flew to the States in the early part of October, after spending the summer doing accounting work in Fairbanks. **Dorothy Arnold Sivy** went to Anchorage after Commencement to spend a short visit with relatives before joining her husband, David Sivy, in South America. When last heard from, **Ed Barnes** was back home in Webster Groves, Missouri, after spending the summer on his island in Manitoba, Canada. **Jeff Jeffers** is teaching at Cathlamet High School, Cathlamet, Washington, and **John Wynne** is enrolled in the School of Law at the University of Washington.

William J. McCarty writes from far-off
(Continued on Page 32)

Faculty Notes

A FORMER student of the University of Alaska, Miss Lillian E. Turner, has won the distinguished honor of becoming the Dean of Women of the University. For several years now, Miss Turner has been a familiar figure on the campus at College and needs no introduction to members of the University and the undergraduate body. More recently she had been acting in her capacity as nurse and medical adviser to the students, and has been residing at the Harriet Hess Hall on the University campus.

Miss Turner is a native of Walden, Colorado, having received her B.S. degree in economics from the Colorado Agriculture and Mechanical Arts College in 1940, followed by public school teaching at Coal-mont, Colorado. In 1945, Miss Turner also received a B.S. degree in nursing education from Columbia University.



Lillian Turner
New Dean of
Women

In preparation for a nursing career, the new University Dean of Women received her training as a nurse in biological sciences at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, and at the Nursing School of the Presbyterian Medical Center of Columbia University.

World War II found Miss Turner engaged as an army nurse after receiving basic training in the spring of 1945 at Camp Swift, Austin Texas. Receiving her commission as 2nd lieutenant shortly thereafter, she proceeded by hospital ship to the Philippines, to be attached to the 39th Air Evacuation Hospital at Nielsen Field, Manila; and the 4th General Hospital at Fort McKinley, Manila, where she remained until the spring of 1946. She returned to the United States later in the year to take up her duties at the Letterman Medical Replacement Hospital, Utica, New York. In June 1946, Miss Turner received her honorable discharge as 1st lieutenant at Camp Beal, Sacramento, California.

Miss Turner is one of a family of four sisters and five brothers, one of which brothers, Harvey Turner, is now a sophomore at the University of Alaska. Her early life on the family ranch in Colorado stimulated interests in sports and outdoor life. She became an executive member of the Women's Athletic Club while at college in Colorado, and was particularly active in basketball, hockey, hiking, and skiing. Her literary pursuits gained her a membership in the Scribblers Club at Colorado A. and M. College.

The newly appointed Dean of Women of the University visualizes a future for the women of the University of Alaska that includes a greater enrollment of women at the University, a definite program of activities for them that will give them equal rating in activities with the men who now outnumber them, and, above all, high scholastic standing.

WHILE hunting caribou this fall, assistant professor of Civil Engineering **Walter H. Pierce**, was charged by a moose. Pierce was compelled to shoot the moose in self defense. He dressed the animal on the spot during the evening and night and the next

day walked to Circle Hot Springs where he reported the incident. The moose weighed approximately 800 pounds when packed into Circle Hot Springs for the benefit of the Hudson Stuck Memorial Hospital at Fort Yukon. • Late in October the University of Alaska Chapter of the American Association of University Professors held a dinner dance at the Fairbanks Country Club. The principal speaker of the occasion was **Professor Helge Larsen**, curator of the Danish Museum in Copenhagen and visiting lecturer on anthropology at the University, who stressed the importance of dealing tolerantly with students' problems.

Guests at the dinner party were President and Mrs. Terris Moore, Dean Wm. E. Duckering, Professor and Mrs. Helge Larsen and Mrs. Essie R. Dale. The committee on arrangements composed Professor Bert E. Griffin, Miss Kay Duroe and Miss Lorraine Donoghue, members of the faculty. The officers of the local chapter of the A.A.U.P. present were Professor Richard Byrns, president; Professor Minne E. Wells, vice-president, and Professor Druska Carr, secretary. Earlier in the fall, Professor Larsen was guest speaker at the Alaska Historical Society, Fairbanks, where he lectured informally on prehistorical Alaska. • Professor **Lola C. Tilly** was guest speaker at a University no-host luncheon, during November, where she reported on the National Home Economics Convention held during the summer. • An evening sewing class was inaugurated recently at the Fairbanks High School, under the direction of **Mrs. Lydia Fohn-Hansen**, of the University Extension Service. • **Lorin T. Oldroyd**, director of the University Extension Service, recently returned from a trip to the Bering Sea area where he traveled as a member of a commission investigating native life in the villages. A few days after his return, Mr. Oldroyd left for Kansas City, where, together with President Terris Moore, and President Emeritus Charles E. Bunnell of the University he represented the University of Alaska at the annual convention of Land Grant Colleges. • Physical Director and athletic coach, **James L. Welsch** was re-

(Continued on Page 34)

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(Continued from Page 30)

Luba-Abra, Philippine Islands, where he has been serving for two years as a Baptist missionary. After graduating from the University in 1927, he was assistant dredge engineer for the Fairbanks Exploration Company, then secretary-treasurer of the Miner's Lumber Company in Fairbanks until 1938. He graduated from the Multnomah School of the Bible in Portland in 1943. After his discharge from the Army, Mr. McCarty worked with the Howe Sound Company at Holden, Washington until 1945, at which time he went to the Philippines as a Baptist Missionary, where he now continues in that work. He says he enjoys the work very much and sends regards to Alaskan acquaintances and friends.

Betty Hopkins Royce, '31, lives in Richland, Washington, where her husband is a design engineer. The Royces have three daughters, Terry, 11; Becky, 8; and Kathy, 5. A Home Economics graduate, Betty taught in Fairbanks High School before her marriage and now is substitute teacher at Richland.

Eugene "Dinty" Moore, '34, is employed as an engineer by the Piombo Construction Company, San Francisco, according to a note received recently from **John B. Dorsh, '34**, who is editor of the "Mining World", published in that city. **Patricia Shanley** was married in June to Elton Bradford Phillips in Lansing, Michigan. The daughter of the first graduate of the University of Alaska, **John S. Shanly, '23**, Patricia attended the University in 1947-48. **Reuben Swartz, '48**, has enrolled at the University of Southern California and is taking graduate work leading to an advanced degree in psychology. **Ray Smith, '43**, for several years assistant professor of metallurgy, sends best wishes from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, where he has a research fellowship. He is taking courses toward his master's degree.

Anchorage Alumni Branch

The Anchorage Branch of the Alumni Association sponsored an exhibit during the month of September in the 4th Avenue windows of the Northern Commercial Com-

pany, Anchorage. The exhibit portrayed the services of the University in such fields as Mining Extension, Agricultural Extension, Experiment Stations; the Museum Collections; and the Library.

A large picture of the University campus was displayed in the background and pennants and posters added color to the exhibit. To illustrate the library, books on early Alaska were procured from the Anchor Book Shop. One by Hudson Stuck is fast becoming a collector's item.

To illustrate the Museum, an early Russian samovar, owned by **Mr. Paul Herring**, a seal oil lamp, owned by **James March**, and a mammoth tusk, owned by **Mrs. Ray Mathews** were displayed.

Florence Walker O'Shea, '39, is teaching in the junior high school this year after several years in the elementary school. **Leo Rhode, '40**, and **Barney Bayer, '40**, are proprietors of a new locker system, "Frosted Foods, Inc.", which was ready for the opening of the moose season. The firm's slogan is: "We Frost the Meat, Not the Customers." **George Karabelnikoff, '38**, chief of the construction division, CAA, is home after a visit with his mother and sisters in Washington and Idaho. He reports seeing many of the old school in Seattle, including **Pat Thompson, '36**, **Bill Hunter, Jr.** and **Bob Henning**. **Francis O'Neill** is the proud father of a son, Thomas Joseph, born September 28. The future mining man joins an older brother and sister. He is the 26th grandchild of Mr. and Mrs. Harry O'Neill. **Ken C. Johnson** was recently elected president of the Anchorage Democratic Club for the coming year. **James March** flew to Seattle October 8 to be with his mother, Mrs. Frances March of Anacortes, Washington, who is seriously ill. **Raymond** and **Margaret Snodgrass McCartney** are parents of a daughter, Jacqueline Lee, born October 1 at the Valley Hospital in Palmer. **Jimmy** and **Wilma Rasmussen Morrison, '40**, are starting construction on a hillside home near Spenard and Fireweed, overlooking Chester Creek.



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Faculty Notes

(Continued from Page 31)

cently guest speaker at the Fairbanks Junior Chamber of Commerce. • Under the auspices of radio station KFRB, Fairbanks, Assistant Professor of Accounting **Jack Warshauer**, is conducting a series of athletic broadcasts for the University, as well as radio broadcasts by his public speaking class. • Early in the fall, **Otto Wm. Geist** discussed before the Alaska Historical Society, at Fairbanks, the prehistory of the history of Alaska. Mr. Geist is cooperative researcher for the University, the Fairbanks Exploration Company, and the American Museum of History in New York. • **Dr. S. L. Seaton**, director of the Geophysics Institute at the University, visited Boston, Massachusetts, during October, to confer with Dr. Fred Whipple and other scientists at Harvard University. Further business engagements of the same nature included visits in New York, Washington, D.C., San Diego, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

AT THE annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association, New York, in November, **James L. Giddings**, curator of the University Museum, spoke at a special meeting for the Society for American Archaeology. • In October, the Department of Military Science and Tactics announced the appointment of **Major Paul H. White** as associate professor at the University. Major White is a graduate of the College of Business Administration of Boston University, and comes to the University of Alaska with his wife and two children, Paul and Mary who attend school in Fairbanks. During World War II, Major White saw action with the 7th Armored Division; also was on active duty in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany. Major White's recent assignment in the United States was with the 9th Infantry Division at Fort Dix, New Jersey, where he became acquainted with Col. Nelson I. Fooks, former professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University. Major White replaced Major Joseph Mayo who returned to the States. • **Miss Hazel Turbeville** has been appointed assist-

ant professor of Secretarial Science at the University. Coming from the College of William and Mary, Virginia, she is an A.B. graduate of Western State Teachers College, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 1926, and A.M., 1936, graduate of the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky. Miss Turbeville's practical experience includes several years of public school teaching, four years as head of the Commercial Department of Sue Bennett College, London, Kentucky, and two years as head of a similar department at the State Teachers College at Livingston, Alabama. • **Mr. Gordon R. Hilchey** has been appointed instructor in drawing and surveying in the Department of Civil Engineering at the University. At the University of British Columbia, while majoring in geological engineering, he obtained a degree of Bachelor of Applied Science in 1942. He spent two years thereafter with the Pioneer Gold Mines, Ltd., and the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting companies before joining the Royal Canadian Air Force for two years in 1944. Mr. Hilchey then returned to the Pioneer Gold Mines, Ltd., in 1946, afterwards spending a year at the University of Alaska to complete the five year course in mining, and to receive his



—(Photo by Tony Yuzunas)

Miss Hazel Turbeville.

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—(Photo by Tony Yuzunas)

Mr. Gordon R. Hilchey.

B. Min. E. Since graduation from the University, he has been engaged as surveyor for the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation, and as a draftsman-designer for Arctic Contractors and the Usibelli Coal Mines at Suntrana. He is a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and British Columbia Association of Professional Engineers.

• During the month of October, **Dr. Ivar Skarland** of the Department of Anthropology was guest speaker before the College Community Women's Club which met at the home of President Emeritus Dr. Charles E. Bunnell. • In order to acquaint Alaskans with the University and faculty, to foster mutual understanding among women of the Territory, and to learn more about Alaska, its history, resources and development, the Extension Work in Agriculture, and Home Economics Extension Service, presented a **Homemaker's Short Course** for Alaska women delegates, during a week in November, to which members of the faculty contributed their time. Among the faculty speakers were President Emeritus Charles E. Bunnell, Dean Harry Brandt, Clyde G. Sherman, Mrs. Fohn-Hansen, Prof. Ivar Skarland, Prof. Helge Larsen,

and Prof. Charlene Craft. Later, during the week, Prof. Lola Tilly, Prof. L. W. Case, John Mehler, Prof. C. C. Hulley, Dr. A. Ratliff, and Prof. Nadie Denie spoke before the meetings; as well as Prof. Lorraine Donoghue, Prof. Jack Warshauer, Prof. Alexander McElwain, Prof. Katherine Duroe, Lynn O. Hollist, Graham Fulton, Dr. Minnie E. Wells, Otto Geist, and Mrs. Terris Moore.

MARY ANNA KLINE BUNNELL, wife of Dr. Charles E. Bunnell, passed away at the Hillcrest Home in Seattle, October 10. Funeral services were private and were held at 3:00 p.m., Saturday the 15th, in the chapel of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. Under the direction of the Butterworth Mortuary, cremation followed and the ashes were deposited in the Columbarium at Acacia Memorial Park in Seattle, Washington.

Mrs. Bunnell, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Kline of Winfield, Pennsylvania, was born March 5, 1878. Her secondary school work having been completed at the Women's Seminary of Bucknell University at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, she entered the University and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1900. In this class was Charles E. Bunnell to whom she was married, July 24, 1901. Both were graduated with highest honors, Summa Cum Laude.

While Miss Kline was teaching in the public schools of Pennsylvania during her first year after graduation, Mr. Bunnell was teaching a native school at Wood Island, Alaska, under appointment by the United States Bureau of Education.

By appointment from Dr. Sheldon Jackson, United States General Agent of Education in Alaska, Mr. and Mrs. Bunnell proceeded to Kodiak, Alaska, where they taught during the school years 1901-1903. In 1903 both were elected to positions in the Valdez Public Schools. There Mrs. Bunnell taught with her husband two years, 1903-1905.

During the twelve years the Bunnells resided in Valdez, Mrs. Bunnell was prominent in civic, church, and educational ac-

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activities. A daughter, Jean, was born during the residence in Valdez.

In 1915 upon the appointment of Mr. Bunnell to the position of District Judge in Alaska with headquarters in Fairbanks, the family moved to the interior city where they resided until they came to the campus, upon the appointment to the position of President of the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines.

During the early years of this institution (now the University of Alaska) Mrs. Bunnell besides being active in civic and church work in this community, was especially interested in the building of the Farthest North College. The motto Ad Summum was proposed by her and was adopted by the Governing Board as being especially appropriate. Mrs. Bunnell was a resident of the campus until June, 1929.

She was a member of the Guild of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, and a member of Midnight Sun Chapter Order of Eastern Star.

She is survived by her daughter, Jean, now a member of the Administrative Staff of the Anne Wright Seminary, Tacoma, Washington; her husband, Dr. Charles E. Bunnell; a sister, Mrs. Ernest Sandel and family of Winfield, Pennsylvania; a brother, Raymond Kline and family, also of Winfield; and a sister, Mrs. Lulu Blakney, whose children are Delia and Kline, and who live in Seattle, Washington.

On The Farm Training

(Continued from Page 16)

fulfilled the expectations of those who conceived of it last April. The present instructors in the program of training are Daniel Bemis, Jess Davis, Eugene Kirsch, Edward Liebenenthal, Irving Abbott, R. O. Suddath, and Melvin Bjorn.

In order that the University may coordinate these programs of development into a sound, well rounded agricultural program, the University curriculum has been changed so that students may now obtain a degree in agriculture with a major in

Animal Industry, or a major in Plant Industry.

The following schedule gives the suggested curriculum for the student who desires to obtain a degree in general agriculture. Students who wished to specialize would be required to take additional elective credit in their particular field:

FIRST YEAR

First Semester:

Comp. and Rhetoric (Eng. 101)	3
College Math (Math 101)	5
Botany (Biol. 131)	3
Intro. Agriculture (Ag. 101)	2
Elective	3
P. E., or Mil. Sci.	1 or 1½
	17½

Second Semester:

Comp. and Rhetoric (Eng. 102)	3
Botany (Biol. 132)	3
Intro. Agriculture (Ag. 102)	2
Poultry Husbandry (Ag. 122)	3
Elective	3
P. E., or Mil. Sci.	1 or 1½
	15½

SECOND YEAR

First Semester:

Intro. Chemistry (Chem. 105)	3
Zoology (Biol. 211 and 213)	4
Prin. of Economics (B.A. 221)	3
Crops (Ag. 201)	3
Elective	3
P. E., or Mil. Sci.	1 or 1½
	17½

Second Semester:

Intro. Chemistry (Chem. 106)	3
Genetics (Biol. 352)	3
Live Stock Prod. and Mgt. (Ag. 222)	3
Soils (Ag. 212)	3
Elective	3
P. E., or Mil. Sci.	1 or 1½
	16½

THIRD YEAR

First Semester:

Intro. Org. Chemistry (Chem. 221)	4
Public Speaking (Eng. 252)	2
Forage Crops (Ag. 301)	3
Horticulture (Ag. 351)	3
Elective	3
	15

Second Semester:

Intro. Bio. Chem. (Chem. 324)	3
Soil Management (Ag. 312)	3
Feeds and Feeding (Ag. 322)	3
Horticulture (Ag. 352)	3
Elective	3
	15

FOURTH YEAR

First Semester:

Farm Dairying (Ag. 421)	3
Entomology (Ag. 431)	3

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Seminar (Ag. 461)	1
Special Problems (Ag. 463)	3
Building Construction and Farm Mechanics (Ag. 471)	3
Elective	3

16

Second Semester:

Farm Mgt. and Mkt. (Ag. 442)	3
Plant Pathology (Ag. 432)	3
Seminar (Ag. 462)	1
Microbiology (Biol. 313)	4
Elective	3

15

NOTE: Not less than 6 elective credits must be selected in Social Science and 5 elective credits must be selected in Agriculture.

SOIL RESEARCH

Memo: 10 November 1949
To: COLLEGIAN OFFICE
From: Department of Geology
Subject: Soil, Mineral Research

The University of Alaska-U.S. Department of Agriculture joint research into plant food minerals of Alaska's agricultural soils will begin in the early future. Soil samples from the Palmer Station of the U.S. Department of Agriculture are expected to reach the University laboratories on or about November 30.

Qualified student research technicians of the department of geology will make petrographic determinations of the active and potential plant food minerals present in the soil samples under department staff supervision.

It is hoped that this specific determination of the mineral compounds present will permit the determination of the best method of treatment of the soils to release the natural food elements present, and that it will reveal any mineral deficiencies that might lower the quality of the agricultural products and point out the most advantageous process of fertilization of the soils.

The best of my recollection is that sometime during the past two or three years I loaned a book entitled THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA. The return of this book will be greatly appreciated.

Charles E. Bunnell

Gold On The Yukon

(Continued from Page 12)

gaged in transporting small quantities of gravel from the mineralized areas upstream from Fishwheel, including, of course, any minerals contained in that gravel.

Floating ice cakes, freed by the spring floods from the mouth of tributaries any place within the mineralized areas above Fishwheel, annually bring samples of the stream gravels and their contained minerals into the body of the Yukon River.

As these ice cakes run aground and melt, they leave behind them small, characteristic, surface deposits of sand, gravel, vegetation, and, now and then, animal remains. Many such little piles of gravel on the bars of the Yukon River are gold-bearing. It may be significant that gravel so transported makes no gravitational segregation, and shows no appreciable abrasion. The rough tool-marked "brass or bronze" nuggets and the delicate crystalline nuggets of gold described before could easily have had such a process of transportation to their final resting place at Fishwheel, and if so must have been deposited during the last spring's high water.

The writer can personally vouch for river ice transportation of gold-bearing gravel, having found such deposits of gravel on many river bars from the vicinity of Circle to that of Galena, nearly five hundred river miles down stream, and obtained colors, although no nuggets, from many of them.

The presence of the pea-sized burnished "poke or pocket, worn and polished" gold nuggets is more difficult to account for. It may be assumed, of course, that these suffered the same transportation by ice, having first been mined, carried and polished, and then lost. A difficult step for the imagination, but possible.

Drift wood and timbers from old mine operations are additional potential carriers of auriferous gravel, and they, too, fulfill the physical needs for protection during transportation, so necessary in preserving the delicate crystalline structure of the samples examined. In addition, they furnish a

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FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

possible clue to the baffling and all important question **how** did the nuggets float up into the fishwheel. Certainly the wheel was not in operation during the spring break-up and ice flows . . . that is, it could not have been and still be identifiable as a fishwheel. Perhaps gravel-bearing drift wood and old mine timbers pried from their resting place by the long continued high water of the past summer season offer the most acceptable explanation.

As this is written, the "Boom Town of Fishwheel, Alaska" on Clifton Slough, is in the process of disintegration. Only one thing holds the few who remain. Test holes are being sunk to confirm rumors of bedrock near the surface. At last report the placer drill had penetrated twenty feet through silt and gravels and no bedrock had been encountered. Operations are now suspended during freeze-up on the Yukon while floating ice temporarily floods the site, leaving the drill standing in two feet of water. The story is not yet over. A chance still remains that this may become a placer mining camp. That chance, however, is so remote that only astronomical figures will do it justice.

Promise To A Cheechako

by Richard Henderson, '54

The windows already are frosted;
Northern lights linger there in the sky,
And already I love Alaska
As the days pass speedily by.
Yes, I've already learned to love "Old Mac",
Rearing his head in majesty.
And I've found release in the wilderness
While breathing the air of a land that's yet free—
Free of the torments and woes of Metropolis;
Free to those who are willing to work,
And free to those who will not shirk;
Free for the price of honest sweat,
And blistered hands, and aching back.
E'en in a month within this land,
I've found freedom in the air like none on earth;
Air that you can't describe.
'Tis the free air found in a land of late birth,
One striving for recognition, determined to
prove its worth.
Yes, this is my land; I shall make it my home;
And here I will raise my children;
For if I should leave, here I'd leave heart
and soul,
And never be a whole man again.
And my children will be a part of this land,
And help make it free and strong;
And by our sweat, and blood, and work,
Alaska will be good; and a State ere long.

Social Notes

Of interest to faculty and students of the University is the news of the recent marriage of **Helen Jorgensen**, former Registrar, to Niilo Koski, in Washington, D. C. The marriage ceremony was held at the First Congregational Church of Washington on September 29th, before a small group of friends. Miss Dorothy Jorgensen of Detroit, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Mr. Lorenz Armstrong, formerly with the Weather Bureau at Fairbanks, was best man.

Before serving as Registrar at the University, Mrs. Koski was employed at the U. S. Weather Bureau at San Francisco, Anchorage, and Fairbanks, and taught for a number of years in India. During the past year, Mr. Koski has been in charge of the U. S. Weather Bureau Annex of the United States-Danish Weather Station at Thule, Greenland. The couple spent a few days with the bride's mother in San Francisco before proceeding to the home of the groom's parents at 7502 33rd Avenue, Seattle, Washington, where they will be at home until Mr. Koski receives his next assignment with the Weather Bureau.

Dorothy Todd and **Walter J. Sczawinski**, students of the University, were united in marriage on October 29th, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Fairbanks, by the Rev. Father Anable.

Miss Todd, formerly of Inglewood, California, and Mr. Sczawinski, formerly of Terryville, Connecticut, are now living in their new home in the College community. They are members of the sophomore class and plan to continue studying until graduation. Mrs. Sczawinski is enrolled in the Department of Education, while her husband is in the Department of Biological Sciences.

Acting as maid of honor and best man respectively were Gloria Berry and James Canfield, both of whom are University students. Among the many friends who attended the ceremony from the College and

Fairbanks were Miss Lillian Turner, Richard Jackson, John Mehler, Marge Tetherow, and Ellen Reynolds.

The colorful **774th Air Force Band** from Ladd Air Force Base, which is under the able direction of CWO Carl J. Hehmsoth, gave a carefully prepared concert in the University Gymnasium on Wednesday, November 2, during the students' weekly noon assembly.

Opening the day's program was the "Colonel Bogey March" by Alfred; next "Semiramide", an overture by Rossini; also that memorable piece, Carmichael's "Star Dust." A clarinet duet entitled "The Two Little Bullfinches" was played by Sgt. James H. Baker and Cpl. Fred Nittel, and was followed next by David Bennet's arrangement of Cole Porter selections. As the soloist, 1st Lt. Arthur Burdick, a baritone, sang the two selections, "Without a Song" and "Because." A novelty number, "Three Blind Mice in a Night Club Floor Show" brought many smiles to the faces of the audience. The program ended with the march "Semper Fideles" by Sousa.

The **Civil Engineers' Society Ball**, first formal dance of the season, was acclaimed a huge success on Friday, November 4, at the Fairbanks Golf and Country Club.

Lasting from 9 p.m. until 1 a.m., the affair was attended by a crowd of about three hundred students and faculty members, largely due to the advertising efforts of the newly elected members of the C. E. Society under the leadership of Dick Moriarty, president of the society and chairman of publicity for the dance. Notably present were President Emeritus Charles E. Bunnell, Dean and Mrs. Harry A. Brandt, Coach and Mrs. James Welsch, and Dean and Mrs. Earl H. Beistline.

Music was provided by the Chordettes, and the entertainment program, with Bernard Sturgelewski acting as master of ceremonies, included songs by Cecil Topping, singing waiter, and an exhibition by the McFadden dance team.

Newlyweds **George Stiles** and "**Jackie**"

Bowen completed the final phase of their wedding reception at the gathering, when they danced a solo with the band playing "I Love You Truly."

Credit for the favorable outcome of the evening was due chiefly to the enthusiastic management by C. E. Society members. **Bob Ruff** was general chairman; **Leo Obermiller**, financial manager; and **Dick Moriarty**, publicity chairman. The floor committee consisted of **Carl Jacobsen**, **Bob Ruff**, and **Bernard Sturgelewski**. Don Hammond, proprietor of the Fairbanks Country Club, helped generously to make the evening enjoyable.

The student chapter of the **American Institute of Mining Engineers** of the University of Alaska, recently elected as new members of the organization, C. J. Awe, Jr., A. W. Balvin, J. E. Canfield, J. E. Frear, and R. G. Smith; also J. R. Clinton, H. N. Bowman, S. A. Hoffman, W. S. Powell, C. D. Proctor, O. T. Ridley, and R. E. Shafer; also elected were D. M. Smith, P. R. Coffin, P. E. Galli, Jr., and V. J. Hurst.

Early in November, **Mrs. Terris Moore** gave a tea at her home for the women students of the Harriet Hess Hall, women faculty members, and the visiting ladies of the Homemakers Clubs of the Home Economics Extension Service. Among those assisting in serving were Miss Nady Denie, Miss Lillian Turner, Miss Irene Cornue, Miss Katrina Moore, and Miss Ruby Green.

CARD OF THANKS

To those who in our bereavement sent floral pieces to the funeral parlors and who by their letters and telegrams conveyed to us their sympathy we express our grateful appreciation.

Jean Bunnell
Charles E. Bunnell

The Policy of

The Farthest North Collegian Quarterly

★ The editors of the Farthest North Collegian Quarterly, published by the University of Alaska, hope that you have enjoyed the articles and items of University news here contained in the December issue.

★ The editorial policy of the Quarterly is to carry to its readers in Alaska and the States (in December, March, June and September of the year), news of the University of Alaska by members of the University and the undergraduate body, and articles of broad interest to citizens of Alaska by those interested in Alaska.

★ A tentative Table of Contents of the March (1950) issue of the Farthest North Collegian Quarterly includes articles on Alaskan defense, agriculture, geology, anthropology, University news, and the usual Alumni news.

★ The Farthest North Collegian Quarterly will be found on the retail news stands at Fairbanks, Anchorage, Nome, Kotzebue, Cordova, Palmer, Kodiak, Seward, Sitka, Juneau, Wrangell and Ketchikan.

★ A yearly subscription (\$2.00) may be obtained by filling in and mailing the following application to:

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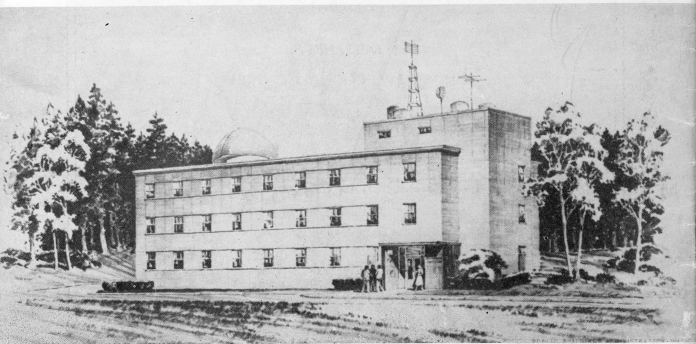
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