A TERRITORIAL INSTITUTION

FARTHEST-NORTH COLLEGIAN

LOCATED 64° 51' 21" NORTH LATITUDE

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THE WORST SHOCK played havoc with this area near Shaw Creek Bluff. Arrows indicate fissures in solid rock opened by the shock of the quake. At foot of bluff are landslides which occurred at many places.

MANY FRACTURES were to be found in the lake ice near Tanacross. Violent shocks cut the ice cleanly, often leaving cracks three-quarters of a mile long and thirty feet wide.

Collegian Photos by Professor Richard Ragle.

Series Of More Than 200 Earthquakes Reaches Climax In Tanana Valley Area With Violent Shock October 15

More than two hundred earthquakes ago, on August 5, the Tanana Valley began a series of sinuous convolutions reminiscent of a conga line that progressed gradually to a climax during the week of October 15-22. The series of violent shocks caused minor damage at wide-spread points, bent steel rails on the Alaska Railroad, shattered the freshly frozen banks of most of the rivers and streams in the affected area, and threw the reflecting mirrors of the college observatory seismograph off their pivots. It also threw a scare into the good citizens of the interior and provided a source of inexhaustable conversation.

Few realized what might be in store for this area as the slight shocks of August gathered their strength and prepared to assert their authority throughout the middle of October. As the series of shocks swung into full stride with the bone-shaking jars at 4:10 p.m. on October 15, no one was left long in doubt and even the least self-assertive tarried not long in indecision. In fact, a new record was established for the time in which the "early" evacuation of Nelson Hall was made—some of the occupants almost created by themselves their own means of leaving the building. It was a most impressive demonstration—a three-story building emptied of all its occupants in a matter of seconds, and, quite fortunately, not a single soul trampled into the concrete in the process.

PROVEN FACT

It is a proven fact that much of the loss of life suffered in such an earthquake generally is caused by panic—and the subsequent stampede for the nearest exit. Consequently, the exits made from all the campus buildings showed for the most part superb self-control on the part of all concerned.

Punctually, the earth fractures that produced the shock waves, which were felt and recorded as earthquakes, were "faults," or breaks in the solid rock of the earth's crust. They occurred along at least two separate planes and were fairly well localized within the Tanana Valley. The actual fracture surfaces were deep within the crust of the earth, and such surface disturbance as was manifested was due to shock impulses which were transmitted through the rock and alluvium for a distance of about forty miles.

VIOLENT SHOCKS

The affected fracture zones were the "Tanana Fault Zone," a series of fractures which follows the axis Shaw Creek Bluff-Wood River Buttes-Kantishna Buttes-Castle Rocks in a direction east-north-east by west-south-west roughly paralleling the Tanana River and the north edge of the Alaska Range, and a secondary fracture belt or shear zone which is well developed throughout the courses of the Nenana and the Dry Delta Rivers. The locus of the actual movement has been calculated to be along the junction of the Tanana Fault and the Nenana Fault at a depth of approximately twenty miles below the surface of the earth.

After the violent shocks of October 15, members of the faculty of the School of Mines and of the staff of the University Geophysical Observatory began an intensive investigation which has led to an unusually full and complete recording of the distribution, characteristics, and effects of the propagation of earthquake shock waves. Fortunately, the freshly frozen lakes, river bars and sloughs were shattered by the force of the fast-moving earth waves generated by the many shocks. The record of the momentary existence of the shock waves thus was preserved for further study and photographic record.

After the first violent shock, the Geophysical Observatory began computations of the shock waves, and established points approximating the epicenters of the more moderate quakes which followed, the major shocks being so violent as to paralyze the recording mechanism of the seismograph. Meanwhile, Professors Richard Ragle and Emil Baistline made a reconnaissance by air over the Alaska Highway to the vicinity of Shaw Creek to examine reported landslides along the highway and in Tanana River cuts, and were able to establish the presence of surface faults of small displacement in solid rock at Shaw Creek Bluff.

When a sequence of epicenters had been calculated and their locations had defined a specific area, further plans were made to visit the area to examine the effects produced at points where the activity was most intense. The area was accessible only by air, and the success of the subsequent examinations was made possible by Mr. Douglas Preston, Sr., and Mr. Galen King of the Northern Commercial Co. of Fairbanks, who made available a new Stinson Flying Station Wagon which greatly facilitated the studies of the results of the quakes.

FIRST EVIDENCES

On October 20, Professor Ragle and Pierre St. Amand of the Geophysical Observatory flew over the calculated surface position of the epicenter area near the junction of the Tanana flats and the foothills of the Alaska Range on the Totatlanika River. Here the first evidences of earthquake activity were found in the form of fine cracking of lake and river ice in that vicinity. The cracks were profuse, closed for the most part, and tended to indicate a southwest-northeast shearing component, with some crumpling and overriding in the fractured lake ice.

REACHED MAXIMUM

From the Totatlanika the reconnaissance proceeded on to the vicinity of Browne on the Alaska Railroad and thence down the Nenana River to Nenana and back to Fairbanks. From Browne to Nenana, there was at first no sign of unusual activity; then progressively increasing fractures, which cut cleanly through the river ice, frozen sand bars, and even through driftwood frozen in the ice, were noticed. These fractures, few and small at first, increased in frequency and size until they formed a network of shatter cracks that literally covered the river ice and bars at Nenana, where individual fractures more than a quarter of a mile long and several feet wide were common.

From Nenana toward Fairbanks the force evidenced by such fractures in the ice and bars of the Tanana River continued to increase, reaching a maximum about ten miles east of Nenana and three miles south of the Tanana, where considerable area of newly-flooded ground, covered by a network of cracks, was disclosed. From that point on toward Fairbanks, the evidences of shock waves decreased, and the open cracks died out just south of the mouth of the Chena River, some six miles west of Fairbanks.

On October 21, the aerial reconnaissance extended the area of the most severe surface effect of shock waves to the west from Nenana well in to the Cosna Hills and south into the middle reaches of the Kantishna River. Within this area, as within that of the Nenana and Tanana, the shock waves passing through the frozen ground and lake ice left an excellent record of their passage in the form of shatter cracks, some of which were as much as three-quarters of a mile in length and ten feet in width. The average cracks in the Kantishna were perhaps ten to twenty percent larger than those in the Tanana River Valley, which indicated a further westerly extension along the front of the Alaska Range of he zone of intense activity.

DISTANCE LIMITS

On October 22, reports from Eagle and Central House, indicating earthquake activity at those points equalling that recorded at College, pointed out the desirability of surely establishing the distance limits of the local earthquake and determining the probability of other local quakes having been triggered off by the major movement in the Tanana and Nenana valleys. Since such long-range reconnaissance was beyond the capabilities of the equipment available, Colonel Lloyd H. Waltner, Ladd Field base commander, made available a long-range reconnaissance plane. On October 23, Mr. Ernie Wolf, head of the Geophysical Observatory, joined Professor Ragle and Mr. St. Amand in making an inspection of the upper Tanana River, the White River and the Yukon River, covering the area of Eagle and Central House. It was determined there that the severe shocks reported had been due to local fault slippage, probably started by the shocks radiating from the Tanana-Nenana fault zone.

MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

Fortunately, because this definitely was a major earthquake and its shock waves were most severe, damage of a serious nature was rre. There was, of course, stock breakage, primarily bottled goods, in many stores and minor breakage

(Continued on Page Five, Col. 1)

It Was Only a 'Moosequake!'

During their air reconnaissance of the area in which the earthquakes centered, Professor Dick Ragle and Pierre St. Amand came up with one for the books—a "Moosequake"! In fact, they'll almost wager that this was responsible for many of the vibrations recorded by the seismograph at the University Geophysical Observatory.

Here's Professor Ragle's version of the unexpected competition given Mother Nature:

"After Pierre had computed the epicenter position for the quake of October 19, we felt that we might get some valuable data if we made an aerial reconnaissance the next day.

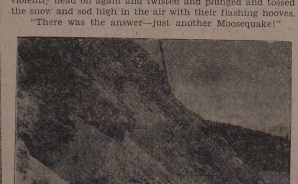
"About an hour out, as we neared the area we estimated was the earthquake center, Pierre spotted something which we felt was significant. Right in the center of the suspected area was a huge fissure—or so we thought for a moment.

"Then, as we circled closer for a better inspection, the whole problem of the repeated earth-racking shocks was clarified! There in the center of a small clearing were two of the biggest, blackest bull moose I ever saw, fighting it out. As we watched, they drew apart and then—wham!—rammed violently head on again and twisted and plunged and tossed the snow and sod high in the air with their flashing hooves.

"There was the answer—just another Moosequake!"

OTHER FRACTURE CRACKS were found in the Kantishna River. Note pressure ridge in the river bar.

Collegian Photos by Professor Richard Ragle.



1937 EARTHQUAKE caused landslides in the vicinity of Mile 33 on the Richardson Highway. This photograph, showing one of the worst slides, is being reprinted from the August 1, 1937 issue of the Collegian.

THE FEELING of being "to close for comfort" must have been experienced by the occupants of the houses on the banks of the Kantishna.

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Geophysical Observatory Still Needed

The Harrais resolution was adopted by the Board of Regents on October 6, 1939. Soon thereafter a certified copy was presented to Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, who promptly said, "This has some sense."

The resolution offered to the Federal Government a site on the Campus upon which to erect a building calculated to accomplish essential scientific research in geology, geophysics, ionosphere, meterology, seismology, terrestrial magnetism and other branches of research. As its share of the expense of operating the proposed research the University offered to furnish the required heat, water, light, power, janitor service, maintenance and administrative staff.

Although funds did not become available to make the proposal operative the objective was not forgotten. In fact, it suddenly sprang into the limelight in the fall of 1940 when the Carnegie Institution, Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, having been requested by the Army, Navy and Coast and Geodetic Survey to assist in solving some major problems, called upon the University to cooperate.

The request was granted. Facilities were made available in the Nielson building, and about six months prior to Pearl Harbor the cooperating agencies were developing a program that proved indispensable in World War II.

Due to the efforts of Stuart L. Seaton, Observer-in-Charge of the College Geophysical Observatory, a proposal for a geophysical institute was formulated. The result was a Bill introduced by Delegate Bartlett to provide $975,000.00 for the purpose stated. This Bill received the support of a long list of nationally known scientists. Authorized appropriation having passed both the House and the Senate President Truman affixed his signature on the 31st day of July, 1946.

A Bill to appropriate the required amount was defeated in the closing days of the first session of the 80th Congress. Just how such a misfortune can happen is beyond the ken of high ranking officials as well as the man on the street. But such a thing can happen. We must try again.

Tens of millions of dollars are pouring into Alaska for defense purposes. These millions are necessary but their usefulness will be increased many times if the research projects of the proposed geophysical institute can become operative. The millions of years of the Collegian tell a story of seismology right in our own front yard. All available staff men from the College Geophysical Observatory, School of Mines and Department of Physics have engaged upon an intensive study of these phenomena. The fields of research to be undertaken by the proposed geophysical institute are without limit. Right now they are so many and so important for national defense Congress must act without delay.

Student Loan Fund Receives $1,000 Gift From Mr. Carrington

The Student Loan Fund has been increased by $1,000, a gift of Mr. Glenn Carrington, prominent business man of Seattle and Fairbanks.

Mr. Carrington, in asking the best way to help the University, was told by Dr. Bunnell, "Even though the Student Loan Fund is not particularly desirable, it is a revolving fund and has been of splendid service to scores of students. Since its beginning twenty-one years ago, it has sustained only one loss."

At the moment, there is a splendid way to match this generous donation of Mr. Carrington's. Since funds appropriated for the University at the last session of the Territorial Legislature are not available to cover operation and maintenance because of failure to provide necessary ways and means to raise them, books for the Library cannot be purchased. A donation or donations to meet such demands will be appreciated greatly.

Reserve Officers Meet

A meeting of the Arctic Chapter of the Reserve Officers Association was held October 21 at the University of Alaska. After a business meeting the group was shown a German filming of the invasion of Poland and the training tactics employed by the German Army. Coffee and doughnuts were served at the movie.

The next meeting of the Reserve Officers Association will be held November 18 in Fairbanks. The meeting place will be announced at a later date. President John Mellor urges that all those holding reserve commissions attend this meeting.

Registration Is Completed At University

Registration for the first semester closed with a total enrolment of 321 students of whom four are auditors. As in years past, the proportion of men and women students remains about the same, three men to every woman. A total of 87 women, and 234 men had enrolled by the close of the registration period.

SIXTEEN WOMEN VETERANS

One hundred seventy-two of the enrolled students are attending the University under the G. I. Bill of Rights, Public Laws 16 and 346. Sixteen of the women enrollees saw service with some branch of the armed forces during the war, and almost two-thirds of the men, or 156, were in military service prior are not in attendance.

32 STATES REPRESENTED

Almost half of the students attending the University this year give their home address as Alaska. Of the remaining half of the student body four are foreign students, three from Canada, and one from the British West Indies. Thirty-two States of the Union are represented, as well as the District of Columbia. States sending the greatest number of students are: California 34, New York 20, Illinois 12, and Michigan and Pennsylvania 11 each. Students have come from as far as Florida and Maine, Texas and Southern California. Thirty Alaskan communities are represented, with Fairbanks (68) and College (29) leading in the largest numbers of residents, as is to be expected, and Anchorage and Seward next with 12 and 8 enrollees respectively.

Departmental totals reveal almost equal numbers of registrants in the three largest departments, Arts and Letters—54 students, Civil Engineering—54 students, and the School of Mines—56 students. The department having the next largest enrollment is Business Administration with 34 enrollees. On the whole, departmental registrations remain fairly constant with the registration totals of last year.

FEWER SPECIAL STUDENTS

The number of sudents in the different years remains much the same as 1946-47 except for decrease in the number of juniors and seniors, and a fairly large drop in the number of special students in attendance. The decrease in number of upper-classmen is undoubtedly due in part to more careful scrutiny of the grade standing as made by the Registrar, students deficient in more than eight credits prescribed curriculum being classified in the next lower year. Class statistics for the current semester are as follows: Freshmen 162, Sophomores 78, Juniors 29, Seniors 15, full-time specials 13, part-time specials 24, and auditors 4. Enrolment figures will change considerably at the close of the semester when many students remove deficiencies and thereby raise their standing.

1926.83 Acres of University Land Sold For $10,130 at Public Auction October 14

Of the 100,000 acres of public land granted to the Territory of Alaska in 1929 for the exclusive use of the University of Alaska the only application to purchase was made by the Fairbanks Exploration Company in 1937. Land selected and to be charged against the 100,000 acres grant must be vacant, nonmineral, surveyed, unreserved public land.

The land selected, consisting of 1926.83 acres, was desired by the Company to be used as a dumping ground for its dredging operations on Ester and Cripple Creeks. Before title could become available the Company changed its plans and offered withdrawal. Later the Company was disposed to have the land offered for sale as provided by law and agreed in the event of no first bidders at $5.00 per acre, the minimum price provided by law, the Company would bid that amount.

JULY 15 SALE VOID

A sale was actually held on July 15 but had to be declared void because the failure of the News-Miner to publish once each week for ten successive weeks the announcement of the coming sale.

PUBLIC AUCTION

On October 14 a public auction sale was held on the front steps of the Federal Building in Fairbanks. University President Bunnell was the auctioneer while Al Stieger of the Land Office acted as Clerk. The 1926.83 acres brought the total sum of $10,130.68. The U. S. Smelting, Refining and Mining Company, Fairbanks Branch, purchased a total of 1385.13 acres and paid $6,925.65 for it at the rate of $5.00 per acre.

At the attempted sale on July 15 the gross amount was $10,218.72 or the sum of $188.24 greater than the sale in October.

The sundry expense of sale $300.30 so there will be a little le than $10,000.00 to go into the pe manent fund with the Treasurer o the Territory. The interest on lon from this fund became availab for the operation and maintenan of the University.

Women Students Outrank Men on 1946 Honor Roll

Study of grade reports for the academic year 1946-47 reveals sixty-three students with averages sufficiently high to warrant their names being included on the Honor Roll of regular students maintaining a scholastic average of "B" or better. Students with a final grade point average of 3.0 are graduated summa cum laude, those between 2.8 and 3.0 magna cum laude, and those between 2.5 and 2.8 cum laude.

Four students, two men and two women, received grades of "A" in all work taken during the year. They were Clifford E. Sitton, 3.97; Ordway Southard, Patrice M. Brasil and Mary M. Green.

WOMEN OUT SMART MEN

As usual, the scholastic standing of the women students was considerably higher than that of the men. Twenty-five of the ninety-six women enrolled made the Honor Roll, whereas only thirty-eight of the two hundred eighty-three men students made the grade. Twenty-six percent of all women students were "B" students, but only thirteen percent of all men students made "B" average. Seven of the honor students are married, a refutation of a statement recently made by one student that he had to defer all ahead because of marriage responsibilities.

The final standings:

WOMEN

Apple, Margaret, 3.43; Barrack, Barbara J., 2.14; Beistline, Dorothy, 2.24; Berg, Grace L., 2.64; Brasil, Patrice, 3.00; Brinsmade, Ellen M., 2.18; Clarke, Doris B., 2.00; Fee, Doris P., 2.25; Green, Mary M., 3.00; Harris, Julia E., 2.10; Land, Jeanne M., 2.39; Mary M., 2.31; McLain, Caroline, 2.38; McLain, Marjorie, 2.14; McMahon, Margaret, 2.75; Martin, Nellie T., 2.06; Metcalfe, Nadine, 2.26; Pihlson, Joan, 2.15; Nelson, Shirley, 2.30; Oram, Doris E., 2.00; Perry, Patricia, 2.64; Pyrah, Elizabeth J., 2.32; Ragle, Jane H., 2.17; Schmidt, Suzanne, 2.00; Turner, Lillian E., 2.24.

MEN

Arend, Irling C., 2.14; Ashbrook, Thomas W., 2.00; Bauernschmidt, Robert L., 2.00; Bemus, Robert A., 2.15; Blue, Richard T., 2.41; Booth, Leonard A., 2.44; Boyd, Fred S., Jr., 2.70; Boyd, Leonard W., Jr., 2.51; Brusher, Fred L., 2.14; Camino, Michael J., 2.00; Chapados, Paul A., 2.30; Cox, Edward M., 2.00; Ellis, Win N., 2.33; Frank, Conrad, 2.25; Hanna, Gene A., 2.63; Hardie, Philip, Jr., 2.42; Herold, John L., 2.03; Herreid, Gordon, 2.26; Hill, Russell V., 2.31; Holtz, Walter E., 2.67; Huizer, Edgar J., 2.39; Hyer, Donald C., 2.23; Johnson, M. Walter, 2.40; Johnston, Leroy, 2.05; Kennett, James, 2.00; Kohls, Frederick F., 2.23; Krell, Charles M., 2.18; MacKinnon, James S., 2.71; Martin, George M., 2.68; Morgan, Hubert L., 2.12; Roberts, Harold, 2.97; Sampson, Selvin R., 2.15; Sitton, Clifford E., Jr., 3.00; Southard, Ordway, 3.00; Swartz, Reuben, 2.60; Taylor, Marvin, 2.41; Wood, Clinton S., 2.21; Wynne, John R., 2.60.

Women Students Are Honored By Tea On Campus

The women students of the U. A. were honored at a tea given by the Fairbanks Chapter of the Business and Professional Women's Club, on Sunday, October 25, from 3:00 to 5:00 p.m.

In the receiving line for the hou ored were the president, Mrs. C. Sherman, Miss Lucille Albin, M Margaret Berge, and Miss Leo Chernenko. The students were presented to the receiving line by M Gray Tilly and Mrs. Helen Mey of the University staff. The beautifully appointed tea table was presided over by various faculty members. This lovely tea marked t first use of the new Student Loun for social affairs.

1947 Mining Short Course is Scheduled To Begin on University Campus November 3

The mining short course, given primarily for those persons interested in mining and prospecting, again will be held in the Main Building on the University campus. Instruction is of nine weeks duration and will be given three hours an evening, three nights a week. The course begins November 3.

The course is divided into three main subjects: Mineralogy, Geology, and Mining and Milling. A person may enroll in any or all of the above subjects.

MINERALOGY COURSE

The course in mineralogy consists of lectures and laboratory work designed to familiarize the student with minerals of known or likely occurrence in the Territory. Crystal habits, physical characteristics such as color, lustre, specific gravity and leavage, with simple blowpipe and chemical tests, are studied in laboratory exercises to develop facility in the recognizable characteristics of the minerals themselves. Some time is devoted to a study of their natural associations, such as mineral groups and rock types, in order to assist the prospector in confining his search to the more likely places for deposits of the various minerals.

GEOLOGY COURSE

The course in Geology will cover the fundamentals of physical geology which are directly applicable to the practical problems of the prospector. These geologic principles are of prime importance in the search for minerals as well as the development of mines. Occurrences of minerals of commercial value are likely in certain rock types and extremely unlikely in others, and the recognition of these types will be emphasized. A study of ore forming processes which will assist the prospector in his search will also be included. The University has a large working collection that includes representatives of the rocks commonly associated with mineral deposits in the field.

Discussion of general principles with laboratory work on rocks and topographic maps are planned to assist in developing an acquaintance with conditions favorable for mineral occurrence.

MINING AND MILLING COURSE

The course in Mining and Milling consists of a series of lectures and laboratory exercises covering prospecting, development of prospects, lode mining methods, and milling operations. The University mill is operated, thereby making it possible for students to see a reduction plant in action. During the course, considerable time is devoted to placer mining methods of prospecting and mining.

In addition to the above courses, lectures will be given on other important phases of mining subjects by guest speakers.

Instruction in Mining and Milling will be given on Monday, Geology on Wednesday, and Mineralogy on Friday. In case of a large class, instruction in mineralogy will be offered on Thursday also.

No college credit is given for the the courses; however, an appropriate certificate will be given to all persons satisfactorily completing the course.

Classes will be conducted by the following faculty members of the school of Mines: Mineralogy, Bert E. Griffin and Professor Ray Smith; Geology, Professor Richard Ragle; and Mining and Milling, Professor Earl Beistline.

Arthur Nagozruk Elected President Of Education Club

At the October 7 meeting of the Education Society, Arthur Nagozruk, Jr., was unanimously elected president. Chosen to fill other offices in the organization are Jefferson Jeffers, vice-president; Marjorie Malcolm, secretary-treasurer.

A major objective considered at the meeting is the Society's plan to resume negotiations with Kappa Delta Pi, a national honorary fraternity in education, to secure a chapter at the University of Alaska.

A large attendance of Education majors and minors was present at the October 29 meeting, at which LeRoy Scott, Superintendent of Schools, Fairbanks, was honor guest.

Mine Evaluation Class Visits Pedro Dome Tungsten Mine

On Thursday, October 9, the members of the Mine Evaluation class took a field trip to the Cleary Hill Tungsten Mine on Pedro Dome. Leading the expedition was Professor Richard Ragle, head of the Geology Department, assisted by Stanley LeFond, who has been writing his five-year thesis about this mine.

Rich Orr Pockets Visible

Around the mine shaft were large samples of the vein material and the country rock. The mine itself was entered by a sharply-inclined shaft which had levels running off at three different elevations. Miner's lamps were adjusted and the actual exploration of the mine was begun. Most of the ore had been removed, but Mr. LeFond pointed out the more interesting features: the huge bull-quartz vein, contact between country rock and the vein material, and some rich ore pockets that had not been mined.

The best crystals were discovered by Roger Burke; his bright lamp showed up a veritable Aladdin's treasure in a side corner. Closer inspection proved that the reflections came from a large pocket of crystals. Had they been anything other than ice, they would have made an excellent display.

50 POUND SPECIMEN FOUND

The samples actually collected were good. Duke Kniffen found some fine specimens on the third level; Mr. LeFond made complete samples across all of the good contacts, and Professor Ragle discovered some ore pockets that had apparently been overlooked by the miners. The largest samples came from the surface dump, where one specimen of over fifty pounds was acquired.

When the expedition arrived back at College, an examination of the samples was made under the University's ultra-violet lamp. The results were good; most of the specimens fluoresced beautifully. The fifty-pound "hand specimen" showed a contact surface between the vein and the country rock and proved conclusively that only the vein material contains the fluorescing ore mineral. Mr. LeFond prepared to make some microscope slides for future examination.

During the late war, the Cleary Hill Tungsten Mine was quite active; tungsten was one of the critical metals. Today, however, government subsidies have been discontinued, and the mine is unable to operate at a profit.

Meat Class Students Study Techniques of Butchering

The Meats class at the University is studying the meat industry in a big way.

Working under the supervision of J. T. Bell, Professor of Agriculture, Lynn Hollist, Animal Husbandman at the Experimental Station, and Harry Brundidge, manager of the University Food Service, the class is getting full instruction in the science and technique of butchering and cutting the carcasses into wholesale and retail cuts and in the processes of curing necessary before the meat reaches the consumer. Each student is participating in every phase of the operation.

Unfortunately, there are not enough cattle, sheep, and hogs available to allow each student to butcher an animal, but students have assisted in the demonstrations. Other operations are done with carcasses purchased by the University food service.

OTHER CLASSES

In addition to the actual butchering and carving, the class is given instruction in Federal meat grading and inspection, market classes and grades of livestock, meat terminology, curing processes, by-products of meat packing, and marketing principles, practices and problems. The study of by-products of meat packing is of particular importance, since such by-prdoocts are of such value to our civilization.

In addition to the actual work with beef and pork, other study has been made of poultry and caribou. The class, normally on the "sending" end of such operations, managed to spend one occasion on the "receiving" end. Four chickens caponized by last year's poultry class were prepared at the home of Extension Director Lorin Oldroyd by Miss Ruby Green and were served to the class for close inspection and approval. Vegetables for the occasion were obtained from Mr. Oldroyd's garden.

The class, after a complete and thorough examination of the four birds, declared them to be of the highest grade and sent all four to the same fate.

Social Calendar For Coming Month Undergoes Changes

The Social Calendar of the University has undergone several changes, foremost of which being, the shifting of dates of the Sadie Hawkins Day Dance from November 22 to an unnamed date. In addition, the Mining Engineering Society has elected to hold its dance later in the year, thus leaving an open date on November 29.

Because of a concentration of social events in the month of November, the Student Affairs Committee notified the Social Committee that it would be necessary that one of the events scheduled for that month be canceled. However, since the Mining Engineering Society has elected to change its date, it may be possible for Hess Hall to hold its annual "reverse english" function as originally planned.

An established policy of the University that none of the men's dorms be permitted to hold dances during the school year forced abandonment of plans made by the Club Dorm to hold a dance during the second semester.

At the last meeting of the Social Committee, Mary Tone was elected secretary.

Furher changes in the Social Calendar will be posted by the Social Committee if such changes are made prior to the next issue of the Collegian.

Classical Hour Is Held Weekly

Every Wednesday evening, in Room 211, Eielson Building, the Music Department presents an hour of classical music. The concert is at 6:30 p.m. and everyone is cordially invited to attend.

Faculty Committees Appointed

The following committees were appointed for the academic year 1947-1948.

Advanced Standing: Chairman, Dean Wm. Elmhirst Duckering; Dr. E. H. George, Dr. Minnie E. Wells, Professor Richard C. Ragle. (This committee handles all matters pertaining to transfers from other institutions and irregularities in student programs of study.)

Student Affairs: Chairman, Professor H. Woodrow Johansen; Professors Mary Lambie and J. T. Bell; Mr. Bert E. Griffin. (This committee supervises all intramural and extra-curricular activities and is in charge of public relations of student organizations.

Athletics: Chairman, Robert Isaac; Professors Ivar Skarlund and Richard H. Byrns; Mr. Richard V. Jackson. (This committee has supervision over all relations between university athletic teams and non-university organizations.

Mining Extension Director Reports Course Completed

Director of Mining Extension Howard G. Wilcox reports from Kodiak, Alaska that the third week of the course with an attendance of from 30 to 35 was completed on the 17th of October. Quoting from the report the following is of interest: "The number of men at the Base has been cut to a minimum and will be increased from this level. Four hundred sailors arrived at the Base today and a Seabee regiment is slated to arrive later to do some more road building on the Island."

The next Extension Course in Mining is scheuled for Palmer, October 29-November 27.

Miss Jensen Gives Party

Miss Frances Jensen, Assistant Professor of Home Economics, was hostess to a Hallowe'en costume party at her home October 31. Some thirty members of the University faculty were Miss Jensen's guests.

LEARNING TO CARVE the hard way are the members of the Meats class at the University. The class butchered hogs at the Experimental Station under the direction of Lynn Hollist, Animal Husbandman at the Station, J. T. Bell, Professor of Agriculture, and Harry Brundidge, manager of the University Food Service. Collegian photos by Ernie Ross.

Mining Class Takes Trips

The class in Mine Valuation (Mining 515) has visited the following localities to observe the different methods of placer mining: Nome Creek, Pedro Creek, First Chance Creek, Done Creek, Flume Creek, and a dredge operated by the Fairbanks Exploration Company. The class is under the direction of Professor Earl Beistline, and the present project is to make a complete valuation of the Bluebird Mine located at Eva Creek.

The Mine Surveying Class (Mining 421) has been getting practical experience this fall by making field trips to neighboring mines. They have surveyed claims, taken cross-sections of stripping operations, and completed a problem in dredge surveying. This type of work is routine engineering work for the mine operators and affords the students the opportunity to combine theory with practice.

Oswalts Construct Igloo On Hill Behind University

Something new and different in living accommodations came into being on the campus of the University of Alaska during September.

Patterned after an igloo, the semi-subterranean residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Oswalt is located on a slope about midway between the campus and the new installations of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Mr. Oswalt, a sophomore in Arts and Letters majoring in Anthropology, spent three weeks building the one-room log cabin. Buried to a depth of two feet, the structure rises four and one-half feet above the ground. The logs are chinked with peat moss and the entire exterior covered with tarpaper, sod and dirt.

Tunnel Entrance

The untreated logs give the interior of the 12x15-foot room a rustic appearance. Built-in features conserve floor space. A single skylight near the front of the room gives sufficient light during the day. Night lighting is provided by a Coleman lamp. A wood-burning stove is sufficient to keep the room comfortably heated.

Entrance to the house is made via an underground tunnel that is five feet high and twelve feet long. Opening off one side of the tunnel is a cache for fuel and foodstuffs.

4-H Winners Leave Nov. 21 For Chicago

General arrangements hav just been completed for th 4-H Club delegates from Alaska to attend the Nationa 4-H Club Congress in Chicag from November 30 througl December 4.

Flo Alice Dinkel of Wasilla Lynn Sandvik of Palmer, an Richard Dangler of Seward will leave Anchorage for Seattle on November 24 as guest of the Alaska Airlines At Seattle they will be met by Mary Robinson, district home demonstratio agent from Petersburg who will se that they are entertained in tha city. Boarding the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific train a 9:30 p.m., November 26, they wi join the Washington, Idaho, Montana 4-H club delegates on thi train. The group will arrive in Chicago 8:25 a.m., November 29.

ENTERTAINMENT

In Chicago they will stay at th Stevens Hotel, where they will b entertained by the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Clu Work. It will be December 9 whe these young people return to thei homes in Alaska.

This trip has been sponsored b the National Commitee on Boy and Girls' Club Work and the fol lowing business institutions: Th Alaska Airlines, the First Nation Bank and Bank of Alaska at Anchorage, the First National Bank o Fairbanks, and the Bank of Fairbanks, the Rotary Club and M Roy B. Earling of Fairbanks.

The Extension Service is grateful to these business institutions fo making it possible for these boy and girls to represent the 4-H Club of the Territory at the Nationa Club Congress.

Ruth Ogburn Takes Trip By Plane to Northern Alaska

Miss Ruth Ogburn, instructor of chemistry at the University of Alaska, spent a most interesting two weeks in small cargo planes "flying up and down and around" Alaska. Her party which landed on beaches or places where there were no regular landing fields, was greeted with enthusiasm and welcome in all of the out-of-the-way places where they stopped.

At the first stop, Kotzebue, they were surrounded by a group of Eskimos garbed in fur-lined "calico"—covered parkas and an assortment of army gear. However, the girls customarily wear ankletength mail-order dresses. Kotzebue is the largest trading community north of Nome. In addition to the Native dwellings there are four stores, a hospital, several churches, and a territorial school. Eskimos from the Little Diomede Islands come over in their handsome umiaks to trade. The umiaks board motors used by some to propell these native craft strike a rather incongruous note.

Candle, the next stop, provided good food served by Leila in a rickety, old restaurant whose floor is getting higher and higher—"they don't repair the broken floor; they just add another plank."

At Wainwright the entire village turned out to greet all planes. There, the Minners, Mr. and Mrs., practically operate the settlement single handed. He is teacher and keeper of accounts; she is the dentist, doctor, and nurse.

Flying north from Wainwright Ruth went over the spot where Wiley Post and Will Rogers had their fatal crash. She also saw the monument which has been erected in their memory.

At Pt. Hope she observed Eskimo igloo first hand: these sod huts usually have a long tunnel for an entrance and light comes in through a skylight in or near the roof. An unexpected item was a red jeep, with a North Carolina license, parked in these surroundings. It belongs to Father William Gordon, the Episcopal minister there.

More stops, and then back to Fairbanks!

Series of Earthquakes Reaches Peak October 15

Continued from Page One

in many homes where mirrors and dishes jumped sideways and then just obeyed the law of gravity. The Alaska Railroad has reported moderate damage, which has already repaired, to its tracks in two points and the settling of track at a third point, as well as occasional cracks in station house walls along the trace of the Nenana Fault. In contrast, however, the damage reported, the Experimental Farm at College made known a benefit. Prior to the quake, the Experimental farm had experienced difficulty in getting enough water from its well. Now the well is producing all the water desired!

Preliminary structural studies of the Tanana Valley and its environment indicated the probability that this earthquake series has been due to the release of tensions built up for a considerable period of time. The nature of the earth structure involved might be likened to a block some two hundred miles long from east to west and approximately seventy miles wide at its widest point. This block is being tilted slowly, the southwest portion being lifted gradually and the stress involved being relieved by faulting, or breaking, along the northern side, which acts in the manner of a hinge, when the stresses have accumulated beyond the strength of the rock mass involved.

PERIODIC REPETITIONS

It seems most probable that there will be no more violent shocks for some time to come, as the accumulated stresses probably are well discharged and nearly in equilibrium. However, periodic repetitions of similar activity, of equal violence, may be expected from time to time in the future. Future activity may exceed the recent exhibition in intensity and may be of shorter duration, or may consist merely of a protracted series of smaller shocks which could relieve equally well the accumulation of stresses. The time interval between this period of activity and the next can be expected to be several years. In the past there is record and remembrance of periods of earthquakes at intervals of about ten years, and the future should bear out this pattern.

Studies into the exact nature of the present series of shocks and into the details of structure associated with the causative faults are being continued. A gravimeter is being provided for the purpose by the U. S. Navy and Dr. S. B. West of the Physics Department expects to make a gravity study of the area of the presumed Tanana and Nenana Faults in the early future.

Recoring and analyzing of earth tremors by the Geophysical Observatory are being continued and special efforts to define the fault planes and to establish the rhythm of fracture occurrences are being made. It is hoped that further studies into the physical and structural geology of the affected region can be carried out by members of the staff of the School of Mines in the near future, although funds and facilities for any extended study are not available at present.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

All towns, villages and stations on mail routes have been circularized by the Geophysical Observatory and it is hoped that the information now beginning to come in from these circulars will contribute a great deal of important information which otherwise would not be available.

Statistically, this has been a widespread and potentially destructive series of earthquakes. Of the more than two hundred recorded shocks, only thirty-odd have been of "Strength Three" (Strength 12 represents total destruction) or more, but many of these have reached a strength sufficient to have caused devastation had they occurred in their maximum violence in any major center of population. As a whole, the recording of quakes of "Strength Eight" or more has been limited to a comparatively small area which is a considerable distance from any present concentration of population.

It is probable that much greater knowledge concerning the exact force and the direction of maximum shock wave propogation would have been obtained with more modern instruments. The instrumental studies of the quake have been hampered by the lack of a strong motion instrument and by the lack of other seismographs in interior Alaska. The nearest seismograph is located at the Coast and Geodetic Survey station at Sitka.

A final and fully technical report of the earthquake series will be published in the Collegian at a later date.

1937 Earthquake Shocks Reached Greatest Magnitude In Area Near Salcha Bluff on Morning of July 22

The following information concerning the 1937 earthquake is being reprinted from the August 1, 1937 issue of the Collegian. It is interesting to note that the quakes of 1937 and 1947 originated in the same general area and had the same general effect.

SIXTY TREMORS ON JULY 22

The initial shock which reached College at nine and a half minutes after seven a.m. July 22 was by far the most severe shock since the installation of the University seismograph in November, 1935. In fact, the instrument recording North-South movements of the earth was temporarily incapacitated by the first impulse, the mirror which is coupled to the horizontal pendulum and which reflects the recording beam of light being knocked off its pivots. The other instrument recording motions in an East-West direction remained in working order, but the magnitude of the motion in this direction was too great to record.

SLIDES OVER HIGHWAY

However, a series of more than 60 distinct tremors of sufficient intensity to be evident and probably coming from the same general location as the first shock, occurred at intervals throughout the afternoon and evening of July 22. Satisfactory records were obtained of most of these and calculations showed the epicenter to be between 40 and 56 miles from College, with the earth movement in the North-South direction.

"Visual evidence along the Richardson Highway indicates that the intensity of the disturbance probably was of greatest magnitude near Salcha Bluff just beyond the 33-mile station of the Road Commission, where slides covered the highway for some distance and mud holes and large cracks were formed. The cracks visible here and at numerous places along the highway toward Fairbanks, were heterogenous in direction and indicated lines of weakness where the relatively soft surface soil had given way under the waves of pressure spreading from the source and transmitted through the hard, frozen subsrata.

RUMBLINGS AUDIBLE

"The violence of the first shock indicated an adjustment of major magnitude along some fault plane. The occurrence of such a large number of subsequent shocks is unusual. Where the stress component coincident with the fault plane at some point becomes greater than the adhesion (or cohesion) a local slipping takes place. This causes a redistribution of stresses and strains, the local relief of strain being followed by increase of strain and stress in all adjoining tracts of the fault plane with the result that the adhesion is overcome in these tracts and the area of incipient faulting enlarged. Thus from the initial tract, the lesion is propagated through all the fault plane. The total movement of dislocation at each point being accomplished by a series of steps and not by a single leap as is most often the case. The rumblings audible at frequent intervals over a wide area are probably associated with the sudden shifts of large quantities of material towards the surface of the earth.

NINETY TREMORS FELT

"No surface indication of the main fault was found in the vicinity of the highway. Perhaps a careful survey from the air will give more definite information on the nature and extent of the fault.

"Up to noon on July 23, a total of more than 90 tremors had been recorded on the University seismograph, and additional records were still being obtained.

"As far as is known, all of the buildings on the campus withstood the severe test without appreciable damage."

Library Notes

The following books have been added to the library:

Home Economics: Blondin, "New Encyclopedia of Sewing"; Fishman, "Marriage"; Groves, "Marriage"; Rothenstein, "Elementary Costume Design;" Klock, "The Complete Home Decorator"; Lane, "Your Carriage, Madam"; Miller, "Furniture Design and Makes Smart Clothes"; Wilson, "Style on a Shoestring."

English: Anderson, "Eleven Verse Plays"; Cecil, "Hardy, the Novelist"; Frost, "Collected Poems"; Hardy, "Collected Poems"; Houseman, "A Shropshire Lad," "Last Poems"; Lindsay, "Poems"; McCullough, "Representative English Novelists"; Moore, "Eloisa and Abelard"; Stein, "Selected Writings."

Geology: Forrester, "Principles of Field and Mining Geology"; Lovering, "Minerals in World Affairs." for Your Home", "Your Decorating A B C"; Rockaw, "Creative Home Decorating"; Sweeney, "Growth Lus and Development of the Young Child"; Todoroff, "Food Buyer's Information Book"; Tilton, "How to

Mining and Metallurgy: Eckel, "Laboratory Manual in Metallography"; Barrett, "Structure of Metals"; Palmer, "Tool Steel simplified"; Trichart, "Ferrous Metallurgy"; Woldman, "Physical Metallurgy Laboratory Manual."

Music: Burrows, "Symphony Themes"; Ewen, "The Book of Modern Composers"; Goldman, "The Fundamentals of Music"; ———, "Harvard Dictionary of Music"; Jacob, "How to Read a Score"; Scholes, "The Complete Book of Great Musicians"; Slonimsky "Music of Latin America"; Tovey, "Beethoven."

General: Gunther, "Inside U. S. A."; Edman, "Philosophers' Quest"; Dostoevsky, "Short Novels"; Untermeyer, "Treasury of Laughter"; Adams, "Banner by the Wayside"; Merrick, "The Strumpet Wind"; Hobson, "Gentlemen's Agreement"; Lee, "The Web of Days"; Guthrie, "The Big Sky"; Lecomte du Nouy, "Human Destiny"; Muller, "Permafrost."

Bancroft's Works Given to Library

Included in a recent shipment of books to the library are "Great Races of Mankind and History of the World, the same being volumes III and IV of Ridpath Library. Those have been sent by Helen D. Bancroft, wife of the late Cal M. Brosius of Seward, who had expressed a desire that his complete set of Bancroft's Works be presented to the University of Alaska. As her own donation, Mrs. Brosius sent a fine collection of nine Navaho rugs.

The late Mr. Brosius lived in Valdez for several years. Later, when residing in Seward, he was engaged in business with Jack Noon. Elected to the Territorial Legislature, 1931 session, from the Third Judicial Division, Mr. Brosius showed a great deal of interest in the cause of higher education. He gave splendid support to President Bunnell in his efforts to secure appropriations for his university. It was at this session that the first appropriation was made for the construction of a fireproof building for gymnasium, library, and museum.

Send a gift copy of the Collegian to your friends for Christmas.

Gift subscriptions will be available in the Collegian office, 213 Eielson Building, November 15.

Fletcher Letter Is Received

A letter from former professor Dr. James Fletcher now residing at 4172 30th Street, South Arlington Virginia contains an interesting clipping from the Washington Post, October 15.

The story entitled "American Correspondents in Europe," has this to say about George W. Polk, Jr., Class of '38. "In Greece and the Near East, such reporters as Phillip Potter of the Baltimore Sun and George Polk of the Columbia Broadcisting System send out day-to-day reports that place developing events in a larger frame of understanding."

The University is pleased to hear of Polk's success in his field.

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Mining and Metallurgy: Eckel, "Laboratory Manual in Metallography"; Barrett, "Structure of Metals"; Palmer, "Tool Steel simplified"; Trichart, "Ferrous Metallurgy"; Woldman, "Physical Metallurgy Laboratory Manual."

Music: Burrows, "Symphony Themes"; Ewen, "The Book of Modern Composers"; Goldman, "The Fundamentals of Music"; ———, "Harvard Dictionary of Music"; Jacob, "How to Read a Score"; Scholes, "The Complete Book of Great Musicians"; Slonimsky "Music of Latin America"; Tovey, "Beethoven."

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BALL HANDLING DRILL kept the entire squad on its toes. It also kept John Asp, in the center of the circle, plenty busy passing the ball around the outside. Drills such as these helped whip the club into shape in a hurry.

BLACKBOARD INSTRUCTION is conducted by Bob Isaac (right), coach of the Bears. Here he explains a play with which he hopes to outscore conference opposition this winter.

Mehler Is Named Mat Coach

The University sports program is being bolstered by the addition of a wrestling squad. And, despite the fact that the men who reported are all near the same weight, which prevents the formation of collegiate weight classes, competition still may be arranged for the squad if sufficient progress is made by the mat candidates.

Coaching the squad is John Mehler, University librarian, who wrestled for three years at Washington and Lee University. Despite a nine-year layoff from the sport, Mehler still has had the benefit of competition in top flight collegiate circles and should be able to turn out a good squad.

Reporting for the first practice were Owen Rye, Joe Edwards, John Dickerson, Curtis Wilson, Herbert Lang, James Williams, and John McCall. Walter Fluegel has been named manager. The first session found all of the candidates doing a lot of puffing after the first few minutes but good conditioning should be effected within the next few weeks.

Present plans call for practice sessions Tuesday and Friday at 3:30 p.m. It is hoped that more mat enthusiasts will turn out to bolster the squad.

Seven Turn Out For First Session Of Boxing Workouts

Seven prospective leather-pushers opened the first scheduled boxing session on the campus since the beginning of the war with workouts October 28. The group, under the direction of Sergeants Wilhoite and Lollard of the R.O.T.C. staff, meets Tuesday and Thursday afternoons at 3:30 for an hour's instruction.

Members of the class are Walter Fluegel, Clayton Wells, G. C. Wratney, Rene Heilbron, Ray Williams, George Martin and Richard Biddle.

"Anyone interested in turning out for boxing is welcome to come out at these hours," said Fluegel, who is acting as chairman of the group. "We hope to add a great many members to the organization and perhaps may be able to schedule matches later on in the season."

Speedy But Inexperienced University Basketeers to Open 1947--48 Conference Card Against Sportsman Five Nov. 11

A hustling, speedy — but green — University of Alaska basketball team will open the 1947-48 cage season Tuesday, November 11, against the Sportsman five at Fairbanks High School gym.

The Bears, minus their entire varsity of last year, the outfit which tied for the Farthest North Conference title, will present a line-up which may be composed entirely of men new to the campus. For Coach Bob Isaac was dealt an unexpected blow when the heavy scholastic schedules of both Fred Brusher and Jeff Jeffers prevented these two members of the 1946-47 varsity from reporting this fall. As a consequence, only Harry and Frank Cashen, Dick McCormick, and Loren Lansberry of last year's Jayvee squad are left as the nucleus of this year's first-stringers.

FIRST SQUAD

Heading the parade in the scrap for varsity berths are Ed Huizer, Phil Stern, Ray DePriest, Ray Wineck, John Asp, Roger Burke, Dave Sivyer, and Merrill Thomas. This group, together with the four returnees, will give Isaac balance, speed and hustle, but as yet no sharpshooters of the calibre of Dick Goode and Dick Johnson, last year's stars, have turned up.

Also in the battle for the first squad, but lacking experience, are Joe Edwards, Hal Sherman, Howard Marlin, Dick Biddle, Oliver Amend, Ralph Hatch, Walter Sczawinski, Sidney Joseph, Dick Chitty, Platon Gerachis and Pat Brunelle. Eight of these players are freshmen and all possess potentialities which may be developed with a year of collegiate competition.

Of the new men, Ed Huizer looms as one of the best bets for a starting berth. Although never having played major college ball, Huizer, a New Jerseyite, shows the result of good coaching in high school, and natural aptitude. A guard candidate, he possesses a world of speed and a keen eye for the basket. He'll bear watching.

Another Easterner, Phil Stern, likewise may make the grade as a starter. A six-foot freshman, Stern has two years of experience in a tough Buffalo, New York, high school circuit. He, too, is a guard.

Ray DePriest, former Palmer High luminary, may be the answer to Isaac's need for a capable center. Towering well above the six-foot mark, DePriest has proved himself a capable man on defense and may be a threat on the offense if he can polish a deadly one-hand jump shot.

HUSTLER

Another Palmer cager, Ray Wineck, is battling for the same spot as is DePriest. Only 18, Wineck is a hustler on offense and defense and may give some of the older men a tussle in the fight for the pivot position.

John Asp, a Douglas High product, possibly has more experience than any of the newcomers. Asp played two years as guard at Douglas and then added three more years of competition against fast service teams. He'll possibly be shifted to forward by Isaac in an effort to provide more scoring punch.

Roger Burke, one of the three men on the potential first squad with college experience on the hardwood, bolsters the list of forward candidates. Gaining his previous training at Everett, Washington, Junior College, Burke may hold an edge over some of the younger men by virtue of his 22 years and four years in independent cage circles.

GOOD SHOT

Dave Sivyer, the third man with collegiate background, could be the much needed sharpshooter. Sivyer is fast, a good ball handler, and hits the hoop with regularity. He'll see plenty of action as forward.

Merrill Thomas, probably the most rugged man on the squad, could develop into a bulwark at guard or center. A former Fairbanks High athlete, Thomas is sure and capable at those positions, despite the fact that he lacks speed of some of the others battling for the same spot.

Of the less experienced men, Dick Biddle, Platon Gerachis, and Sidney Joseph well may develop rapidly with more competition. Biddle, a lanky freshman who towers over the rest of the squad from his six-foot-six-inch mark, has had no experience before but is learning fast. In time he could become anybody's answer for a man who'd be death on rebounds. Gerachis, another first-year man, is wiry, rugged and fast, although small. He's had high school experience in Washington, D. C., and has the potentialities of a top-notch forward. Joseph ,wihout doubt the fastest man on the squad, likewise is hampered by lack of experience. He's got a good eye for the hoop but still must learn to get his shots away in a hurry. He'll definitely bear watching.

LACK OF EXPERIENCE

Lack of experience will hurt the Bears during the early part of the league season. Of the nine teams in the loop, U. of A. probably will place the greenest five on the floor when the curtain goes up on the conference card November 4. However, with four or five games under their belts, the Bears should begin to move toward the top in a hurry and again could wind up with another loop title.

The conference schedule calls for the Bears to play eight league games, with their card opening at 9:00 p.m. November 11 and closing January 20. At the end of the conference season, the eight top teams in the loop will engage in a conference tournament.

The winner of the regular season will be declared the league champion. However, should the winner of the tournament be a team other than the loop champ, then the two victors will meet in a playoff to decide which team shall represent the Farthest North Conference at the Fur Rendezvous in Anchorage in March.

OPEN DATES

Since the league schedule leaves several open dates for the University, Coach Isaac will fill these open dates with games with Army teams. However, these opponents have not been decided on yet. In all probability, the Bears will play an 18-game schedule.

The Junior Varsity will play 12 games, plans for most of which are complete.

The varsity schedule:

November 11, Sportsman; November 25, Elks Club; December 2, Skylounge; December 5, Fairbanks High School; December 16, B.J.L.; December 19, Dreamland; January 6, Civilian Welfare Club; January 20, Eagles.

Ski Club Members Receive Gift of Ski Tow Equipment

Just a little more snow and the ski season at the University will be well underway!

The Ski Club's 30-odd active members now have the hill below the ski jump almost cleared. They are making excellent progress on the downhill run on Ester Dome. They have been moving rapidly in clearing the three cross-country trails, and they soon will have their new ski tow in full operation. All of whieh adds up to possibly the best season for skiers the University has ever seen.

Walt Gonnison and Doc Matthews, heading the group which has been readying the Ester Dome run, still need a few days to complete the work of setting up a top-notch course. But with good weather and added help, the course should be complete within the next two weeks.

SKI JUMP

George Shuman, vice president of the club, reports that only a few stumps mar the smooth surface below the jump. When these are removed, the jump will be ready for the hardy ones who want to risk their necks here.

Ivar Skarlund, one of the club's faculty advisers, has supervised the task of clearing the cross-country trails and now needs a good crew and three more days' work before having them ready for use. Mr. Skarlund then will aid in the training of a cross-country team to represent the University in competition this winter.

The ski tow engine, recently presented to the club by the Fairbanks Junior Chamber of Commerce, soon will be in operation under the capable handling of Ed Lewison. It is hoped that it will be in position by November 7. Ray Oberg led a crew to North Pole to bring back the tow rope and reported enthusiastically that it should be serviceable for the entire season.

NEARING COMPLETION is the ski run on the hill behind the campus. The Ski Club of the University soon will have the run, the ski jump, and the downhill course ready for the first skiers. The job of clearing the various courses proved to be no easy task for the club members.

Sellout Looms for B.A. Bouts

Members of the Business Administration Club have turned promoters! In fact, they're out to outdo Mike Jacobs in the field of boxing promotion.

The club, spying a "natural" bout in the form of a struggle between "Daring Dan" Sturgulewski and "Dirty Dalton" Smuk, has secured the services of Mike "Jacobs" Camino as the brain behind their coming program of November 14. As a result, the first serious attempt at novel comedy the campus has seen in many a day now is on tap.

It'll be a "grudge" bout. Furnishing the impetus for the two sluggers is the inevitable third party, who has sent these two erstwhile friends on opposite paths. To settle their grievances, the two agreed on a fight to the finish in the ring, a la Marquis of Queensbury.

The preliminary card will include three three-round bouts, capped by the acrobatic talents of Gloria Kasserman, who will appear in a short program of hand balancing and acrobatics with Fred Fleck. The early bouts and the semi-wind-ups loom as rivals in interest to the main event.

The atmosphere for the occasion will have all the trimmings of Madison Square Garden: peanuts, popcorn, chewing gum, and soda pop, these distributed by the most raucous vendors to be found. In addition, there'll be a public address system to keep all informed of each thud as one of the contestants hits the canvas.

Don't forget—the big show is November 15! Get your tickets early!

New Hockey Rink Nears Completion

Hockey soon may be vying with basketball for the University athletic spotlight.

The rugged amazingly fast sport is returning to the campus for the first time since 1941, with the new rink being constructed alongside Eielson Hall slated to be the site of mayhem on ice.

Led by Charley Parker, who played on the last U. A. sextet to engage in Territorial competition, the student body almost has completed the new rink. Sideboards are up and chinked, light standards are being erected, and the area nearly is ready for flooding. Thus far the ASUA has spent well over $100 for lumber and other materials for the rink and plans further expenditures for lighting equipment such as reflectors, bulbs, and wiring. The group responsible for the rink construction also plans to install a public address system for the benefit of skaters other than hockey enthusiasts.

HOCKEY PRACTICE

Upon completion of the rink hockey practice will be held from four until five each afternoon. Heading the list of candidates are Parker, Joe Riendl, Ray Benedicktus, and Pete Siciliano. To complete a squad of eleven men—four defensemen, six linemen, and one goalie—seven more players must be added. All enthusiasts are urged to turn out when the first call for practice is posted.

The squad needs a coach. None of the members of the athletic board of the University has engaged in hockey competition. Consequently it is hoped that someone in the area of the College may volunteer his services in order to whip the Bear sextet in shape for games thic fall. Until a coach can be obtained, Parker, who has played previously in Anchorage and Fairbanks, probably will handle the coaching chores.

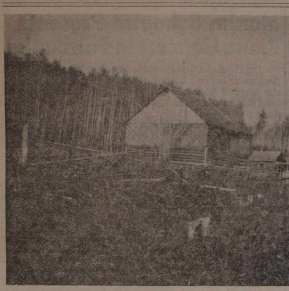
Present plans are directed toward participation in the Fur Rendezvous and the Ice Carnival next spring. Anchorage, which makes a pilgrimage to Fairbanks for the Ice Carnival and in turn plays host to the Fur Rendezvous, supports four hockey teams. Games may be arranged with these teams prior to the coming festivities. Also, if Ladd Field should support one or more teams, the Bears will seek competition here. The team is desirous of tackling any and all comers.

It is the hope of the student body to find a permanent site for a hockey rink and construct one of regulation size. The one soon to be in use is just short of normal measurements.

Girls' Gym Classes Take Up Skiing

Now that a few inches of snow have accumulated on the ground, the girls' gym classes have moved out-of-doors. Although the snow isn't as deep as could be desired for skiing, there is enough, nevertheless, to give the girls a chance to get used to the slippery footing under the boards.

The students are enjoying thoroughly their participation in the sport and under the coaching of Bob Isaac are learning some of the finer points of the game.



CLEARING LAND for a homestead gave the early settlers in the Matanuska Valley plenty of labor in the first days of the settlement. This settler was well equipped in the eyes of many, for he had a team of horses to help in clearing his site.

Idea for Settlement of Matanuska Valley Was Sponsored by Harry Hopkins in 1935

This is the first installment of an article on the history and growth of the Matanuska Valley settlement written by Dr. Clarence C. Hulley of the History Department of the University of Alaska.

In 1935 Harry Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator in Washington, D. C., sponsored the idea of establishing government assisted colonists in the most suitable region in Alaska. He believed that such a move would aid the growth of the territory, supply farm products for Alaska, and serve as a step toward the possible defenses of the region. Above all, however, it would give a new start to persons on relief rolls from among the fifteen million farmers who were finding it almost impossible to make a decent living for their families in the United States because of prolonged low prices for agricultural commodities, draught, and general depression ills that beset the agrarian regions of the middle west and south in the late 1920's and 1930's.

The Matanuska Valley in south-central Alaska, some forty miles northeast of Anchorage was finally selected by the federal administrator as the place most suitable for the "New Deal" experiment in colony planting in Alaska.

The Valley, at the head of Knik Arm of Cook Inlet, cupped in by high mountains on three sides, possessed about the best location, soil, and climate for agriculture in Alaska. Back toward Anchorage is the Chugach Range, hills enough to ward off part of the rain clouds which drench the Gulf of Alaska coastal regions, yet not too high to shut off the mild winds from the Pacific Ocean. Northward from the Matanuska Valley lie the Talkeetna Mountains, and beyond the lofty Alaska Range that act in some degree as barriers against the extreme cold and heat of interior Alaska.

CLIMATE IS MILD

The climate is a unique mixture of the maritime climate of southern Alaska and the decidedly continental climate of the interior, with the mild coastal climate usually dominant. The soil of the Matanuska Valley consists almost entirely of the unconsolidated material deposited by water, wind, or ice during and since the recession of a mighty glacier. The glacier formerly filled the entire Matanuska Valley to a height of several thousand feet above present levels and to unknown depths below. The present Mt. Matanuska and Knik Glaciers of the Matanuska Valley are two of the best-known existing remnants of the vast ice mass that once filled the whole valley. The climate is mild, the rainfall generous but not too heavy, and the soil in a considerable part of the valley better for agriculture than in much of Alaska.

The Matanuska Valley long was occupied by the Knik Indians. Sites and relics of their former villages are found frequently along the shores of the streams flowing into Inlet. The Russians entered Cook Inlet in the times of Baranoff and before 1807 had established a trading post at Knik. The Russians attempted agriculture at Kodiak and at Nikiliski on lower Cook Inlet. No effort at agriculture was made by the Russians in the Matanuska Valley, however. A few trappers had entered the beautiful valley of the Muddy River—"Matanuska" in the Knik Indian dialect means "Muddy River"—before 1897 but little is known about them.

In 1898 gold was discovered by white men in and near the Matanuska Valley. Homesteading in the Matanuska Valley commenced about 1900 but attained no importance until after 1915. During the first years of Woodrow Wilson's office Anchorage was made a federal railway base and with the commencement of the federal-built railway to the interior several farmers took up land in the Matanuska Valley. In 1915 the Matanuska Agricultural Experiment Station was established in the valley near the trading post of Matanuska. By 1916 there were about four hundred settlers established in the Matanuska Valley. Most of the more level and more accessible land in the valley was homesteaded during these years when Anchorage was coming into existence and the Alaska Railroad was under construction.

ABANDONED HOMESTEADS

These homesteads of the period before the 1920's attained varying degrees of development. The farming carried on was largely of a subsistence type; few settlers possessed modern farm machinery; tractors were not in use, and the possession of a team or two of horses placed any settler among those best equipped. Some homesteaders developed their land to some degree, while others made no effort at development whatsoever. In spite of numerous successful efforts, most homesteads were abandoned within a few years. The lure of the many types of good jobs "outside" during the great boom of the 1920's caused many homesteaders to leave their land. Scores of these abandoned homesteads existed in the Matanuska Valley after the first wave of settlers had pushed in during the days when the Alaska Railroad was under construction.

The existing Alaska homestead laws and the absence of all land tax encouraged settlers to obtain possession of homesteads and then go on extended vacations from them. The results were undesirable. The original homesteaders may have left for parts unknown years ago but his land claims remained inviolate. A few of these earlier settlers were not attracted by the boom wages outside during the 1920's and stayed on in the Matanuska region.

'White Hunters of Tigara' Is Published by A. M. N. H.

The American Museum of Natural History has just issued Volume 41, Part 2 of its Anthropological Papers. Featured, is an article by Froelich G. Rainey, written while he was professor of Anthropology at The University of Alaska, in 1940. He spent a spring and summer at Point Hope composing an ethnographic sketch of these Eskimos. From verbal accounts of the oldest members, he has constructed a splendid silouette of this outpost culture on a background of prehistoric Eskimo coastal culture.

Dr. and Mrs. Rainey set up housekeeping in a sod-covered frame building at Tigara in January, 1940. They soon made friends with their 250 Eskimo neighbors and the long evenings were spent recording folklore, recollections, and local gossip. Dr. Rainey was gradually accepted by the hunters as one of them.

These hunts were preceded by much ceremonial and spiritual preparation out on the ice by the whalers. The women and children made age-old observances inside of the houses. The hunters went far afield over land and ice. The geographic Magazine carried pictures and a detailed account of this particular whale hunt in 1940. Contrary to supposition, Native economy does not revolve exclusively around whaling, but includes long trading excursions, and hunts into the interior.

One of the most interesting chapters is on Native Theory. Origin tales are retold, spiritual concepts are explained and interesting taboos are revealed which seem most curious to us.

Tigara people are reluctant about giving up their old ways of living infavor of "modern ways". Their experiences with missionaries, teachers, traders, government men and aviators have not been conductive to change.

Old Peter Kunlag, head of the village council, ruefully remarked one day that "the white men who had come to Tigara were friendly and interested in Eskimo customs for a short time only, then they turned to their own white comrades and seemed to actually dislike the Eskimo."

More people of tolerance and understanding are needed to exemplify "modern ways" to these Eskimo neighbors. The good work done by the Raineys needs to be continued.

Mrs. Skiolvig Leaves Nov. 4

Mrs. Marion B. Skiolvig, former associate editor and business manager of the Farthest-North Collegian, will leave Fairbanks November 4 for San Francisco, where she will visit with her mother.

On December 13 she will leave New York for Paris, France, where she will make her home.

Col. Nelson Fooks Resumes Duties as R.O.T.C. Head

Col. Nelson I. Fooks, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University, resumed his duties on October 21 after an absence of several months because of illness. Col. Fooks now has recovered fully and was well pleased with his treatment by Army medicos.

During his extended stay in Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., Col. Fooks found that almost everyone with whom he had occasion to talk desired to come to Alaska at some time or another—most of them next summer. Attention of the overly-enthusiastic was drawn to the recent earthquakes and the extreme cold, but such statements failed to daunt those struck by the lure of the north country.

IMPORTANCE

The Colonel also noted that more and more people in the States were becoming aware of the importance of Alaska and in particular its nearness to Russia.

One person with whom the Colonel talked with him north with a most unusual request. The future Alaskan asked the Colonel to see if he could arrange with Fred Weiler, of the Federal Land office for an oil bearing homestead site, located in an area of virgin spruce, well stocked with moose, and possessing a cold stream full of trout! Needless to say, Colonel Fooks found this request difficult to fulfill.

Col. Fooks noted with pleasure the growth of the R. O. T. C. during his absence and the renewed interest with which the cadets are carrying out their duties.

R. O. T. C. Notes

New Army Program Gives U of A. Cadets Added Incentive

The new officer procurement program recently established by the Department of the Army has become of great interest to R. O. T. C. cadets at the University.

The program provides that officers on active duty, officers on inactive duty, and R. O. T. C. cadets who are graduated with graduation and appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps may apply for active extended duty in the Army for two year's duration. During one year of the two, an officer may enter competition for a Regular Army commission. This competition will be known as the "Competitive Tour." During this tour of duty, an officer will be given only those assignments which are necessary in proving his worth as an officer. He will be under close surveillance by his superiors on all times. It is expected that one out of six officers taking the "Competitive Tour" will qualify for a Regular Army commission.

The new cadet uniforms have given the Corps a distinctly snappy look. The prospective officers will present a sharp appearance in full formation.

The R. O. T. C texts for the first and second year elementary courses have arrived by air freight and have been distributed to the cadets.

Home Economics Majors are Feted

Students majoring in Home Economics were honor guests at a luncheon given at the Fairbanks home of Mrs. Gray S. Tilly, Head of Home Economics, on Saturday, October 18. Invited guests included Maxine Ahlin, Eleanor Bryant, Jerry Corbett, Ruby Green, Virginia Hall, Bonnie Helgeson, Martha Huprich, Elisabeth Landgren, Bernice Morgan, Charlotte Munier, Irene Olson, Jessie Pease, Marilyn Shuster, Lois Steinbrook, Jean Waters, and Audrey Woods. Assisting the hostess was Miss Frances Jenkins, Assistant Professor of Home Economics.

ALUMNI NOTES

Roy Moyer, class of 1940, has resigned his position as city engineer for Fairbanks, and is now living in Enumclaw , Washington. Roy is commuting 42 miles to Seattle where he is employed by Birch Johnson and Lytle Construction Company.

William Cashen, '37, has completed the summer session at the University of Washington and is now enrolled for his second quarter of graduate work. Bill is majoring in mathematics but is taking an education course and auditing French.

Lothar Fieg, '47, has moved to Phoenix, New York, with his wife and baby. Fieg and his family drove over the Alcan highway after selling their home at College. Lothar has been working for the Fairbanks Exploration Co. at Goldstream.

James Hulbert, '43, has returned from Chicken after completing a season of mining with Harold Pierce '42. Jim is now working for Arctic Contractors and will have his wife and baby join him in Fairbanks as soon as he can locate living quarters.

George Karabelnikoff, '38, utilized his vacation from his job as engineer for A. A. in Anchorage to assist the Fairbanks Exploration Company, with their survey work in Fairbanks District.

Bob Saunders, '42, is now employed as engineer for Livingood Placer Co.

Bert Fraleigh, '43, is working with UNRRA in Shanghai, China.

Robert Maddox, '39 and Mrs. Maddox, (**Jane Runyan** '39) and their small daughter Nancy, are now living in Claypool, Arizona.

Mrs. Jack Adams (**Katherine Petersen**, '38) has resumed her position at the First National Bank in Fairbanks. **Jack Adams**, '39, is in personnel work with Arctic Contractors.

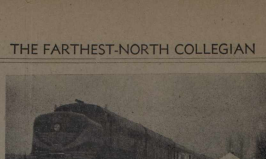
Donald MacDonald III, '32, and Mrs. MacDonald announce the arrival of Donald MacDonald IV, at St. Joseph's Hospital on October 9, 1947. The baby joins an older sister, Christine.

Donald Wilcox, '43, is working for the Haventstrike Mining Company at Mud Creek near Candle, Alaska.

(News concerning alumni, former students, or staff would be appreciated and should be addressed to the Collegian, College, Alaska.)

Museum Receives Amundsen's Skis

A recent addition to the historical room of the Museum is the pair of skiis carried over the North Pole by Fored Amundsen in the dirigible "Norge" in 1926. One pair of skiis was presented to the Museum by Leonard Seppala, well-known dogracer of the North, who writes that the skiis were a gift to him from the famous explorer in 1926 or 1927. The Museum now exhibits besides Amundsen's skiis, the gas tank of the "Norge" and smaller articles such as the thermos bottle and mess kits used by the explorers, also the best worn by Amundsen in 1903 when he was exploring for the magnetic North Pole aboard the ship "Ojca."



FAIRBANKS BOUND is the new Alaska Railroad streamliner, the "Au-Ro-Ra," which stopped at College Station on its trip from Mt. McKinley National Park to Fairbanks on Sunday, October 19.

Anniversary of Alaska Day Is Celebrated October 18

Alaskans commemorated the eighteenth anniversary of the transfer of Alaska to the United States with Territory-wide celebrations on Alaska Day, October 18. The day also was selected as the day of observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the completion of construction of the Alaska Railroad.

The transfer of Alaska from Russia to the United States was completed on October 18, 1867, at Sitka, then the only sizeable community in the Territory. Sitka at the time was the seat of the Russian Colonial Government. The Russian flag was lowered and the Stars and Stripes raised at 3:20 p.m. on that day. Following the flag-raising ceremony, Alexis Pestchouroff, Commissioner for the Czar, made the transfer of the Territory to General Rousseau, who accepted for the United States.

TERRITORIAL FUNCTION

For many years, no special significance was attached to this day. Then in 1900, Cecil R. Clay, former Federal Judge in the Third and Fourth Judicial Divisions, originated Alaska Day in a Fourth of July spirit of Seward. The observance of Alaska Day soon was accepted by citizens of the Territory. Fairbanks celebrated the occasion for the first time in 1907. By 1908, it had become a Territorial function.

The Alaska Railroad highlighted its twenty-fifth year of operation by dedicating the first streamlined train ever to operate on the road. Dedication ceremonies were held at McKinley National Park, with the new streamliner being christened the "Au-Ro-Ra." After making the run up from Anchorage for the dedication, the streamliner came on to Fairbanks the following day, where it was on display at the Fairbanks terminal.

Librarians Start Research Problems

Three students are working now on library research problems. Mike Camino is checking the completeness of the library's Alaskan History section against Wickersham's "Bibliography of Alaskan Literature." Margaret McMahon is checking the library's holdings on Eskimo and Arctic archaeological studies. Bibliographies in the basic works on the subject. Rosemary Doerr is bringing the index of the **Collegian** up to date.

The library has many new additions. Along a general line there are: **Home Port**, Prouty; **Promised Land**, Thornbecke; **Vespers in Vienna**, Marshall; **The Last Days of Hitler**, Trevor-Roper; **An Experiment in Friendship**, Henshaw; **General Education in a Free Society**, A report submitted to the Geology section is Muller's **Permafrost**. Brooks' **Music Education in the Elementary School** has been added to the music section. New additions to the Anthropology section are: **Man Makes Himself**, Childe; **The Human Mammal**; Hall; **Men on the Western Eskimo**, Gordon; **Alaska Beckons**, Barbeau; **The Canadian Dakota**, Wallis. New economics books are: **International Trade and Domestic Employment**, Hoover; **Controlling World Trade**, Masen; **Agriculture in an Unstable Economy**, Schultz. Fruterieuan's **Geopolities of North America** is a new addition to the Paleontology section.

C. C. A. Elects New Officers

At a recent meeting of the College Community Association at the College Inn, officers were elected for the coming year.

Pierre St. Amand was re-elected president, Nancy Janes, vice president, and Betty Wynne, secretary-treasurer.

The organization made plans to amend its constitution at its December meeting.

A committee was appointed to plan a Christmas party and progressive dinner, an annual affair for the club.

Movie Premier At University Is Delayed

The projector's here, but where are the movies?

That question has plagued the chairman of the movie committee since plans for movies on the campus first were announced. So here's Chairman Bill Taylor's woeful story about the projector, the mythical films, and mail by dog sled:

"A letter was directed to a Seattle firm that leased Bell and Howell films, directing that place of business to ship certain films to the University. In due time, however, a reply was received containing the sad news that the firm's contract with Bell and Howell did not permit films to be shipped outside the continental limits of the United States.

"So off went a letter to Portland, Fair mail, asking another firm for film. The reply apparently is travelling via dog sled, for it has not made an appearance.

"As a consequence, the premier of the University of Alaska Theater has been delayed indefinitely. We sincerely hope that when the sled arrives, we will be able to light our marquee in a hurry. At the same time, our list of coming attractions will be open for the information and convenience of the student body."

Maxim Schapiro Presents Piana Concert in Fairbanks

On October 19, 1947, music lovers of Fairbanks had the pleasure of hearing Maxim Schapiro, pianist, at a concert in the Empress Theater. His performance was enhanced by brief statements on each composer's style, purpose, and period.

Mr Schapiro has gained a reputation as an interpreter of contemporary music and the Virgil Thompson "Etude" and Villa-Lobus "Brasilian Sketch" were particular interest. His program offered great variety and each style and period were well represented.

He confessed that he was somewhat frightened by the earthquakes which almost interrupted his playing of the Chopin "Nocturne." But having lived in San Francisco, California, and more specifically, having experienced an earthquake in Tokyo during a performance, he was able to regain his composure almost immediately. He especially was delighted with the audience response in Fairbanks.

Mr. Schapiro was entertained after the concert by a reception at the Casablanca, given in his honor by the Beta Sigma Phi, the society responsible for his appearance in Fairbanks.

On Monday, October 20, he visited the University. He was received by President Bunnell and made a tour of the Museum, escorted by Professor Giddings.

He expressed the opinion that Alaska offers great opportunity for young people who wish to create a new life. He also was impressed by the beauty of the country and spoke of its resemblance to the part of Russia where he used to live. He hopes to return here some day in a lecture recital for the students of the University of Alaska.

Chris Betsch Collection Received

This month the museum received a very interesting gift collection from Chris Betsch of Marshall, Alaska. Mr. Betsch is well known to Alaskans as one of the oldest white residents on the Lower Yukon and the operator of trading posts at Marshall, Russian Mission, Shageemute, and Liberty Landing since very early days. Alaskan residents are indebted to Mr. Betsch for his earnest efforts and interest in the preservation of the Old Russian Church at Russian Mission when its decay and loss seemed imminent.

Of special interest in the collection presented to the museum were a large jar containing all stone implements found in the gizzards of one hundred grouse gathered by Eskimos in the vicinity of Russian Mission in 1912, and a bottle containing all grasel material from the gizzards of sixty-one mountain ptarmigan, which were also found in interior parts of Alaska in the years of 1903 to 1906, inclusive. Mr. Betsch states in his letter accompanying the material that while prospecting for other minerals in the Territory he always panned the contents of the grouse gizzards, believing that the gravel found there might be valuable in instigating study in a new field.

Included among the archaeological artifacts were a group of four adze heads representative of a technique which is characteristic of the Eskimo of the Lower Yukon and not generally found in coastal Eskimo sites, three ulu (woman's knife) blades and several harpoon blades, a sandstone saw, and an unusual antler spear point which is an example of excellent workmanship, discovered by Mr. Betsch at the barbs extending down one side.

Board of Regents President Pays Visit To University Campus

Other recent visitors to the University campus include Andrew Nerland, President of the Board of Regents, and Steve Vukovich, both of Juneau; Charles Herbert, '34, and C. J. Essenny, USN; and Mrs. Eileen Hutchinson of Seattle.

Mr. Nerland and Mr. Vukovich made an inspection tour of the campus on October 27 and were guests of Dr. Bunnell for lunch in the cafeteria. Both men were members of the 1947 of the Territorial Legislature. Mr. Nerland, Senator from the Fourth Judicial Division, was President of the Senate. Mr. Vukovich was a member of the House from the First Judicial District.

FORMER SHIPMATE

Mr. Herbert was enroute on October 27 from the Forty Mile country to Seattle and had enjoyed a reunion with Mr. Essenny, a former shipmate, in Fairbanks. Mr. Herbert was a member of the House from the Fourth Judicial Division at the 1941 session of the Territorial Council.

Mrs. Huchinson visited the President's office on October 17. To her, the campus was an old home site, for she formerly lived here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Stu,gill, during the first few years of the University's existence. She later was a student at the University.

Social Calendar

First Semester

Saturday, November 29 ..... Mining Eng. Society Dance
Saturday, December 20 ..... Bus. Adm. Club Dance
Wednesday, December 31 ..... Ski Club Dance