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Campus Crier

Central Washington University

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15,000 EDUCATORS ATTEND N. E. A. MEET

THE LAST FRONTIER

Most of us realize that the frontier of American history has vanished, or practically so. I mean the frontier associated with whooping Redskins, cowboys with flaming six-guns, suave, quick-fingered gamblers, cursing blood-spilling outlaws and rustlers, bewiskered miners, and hard-toiling farmers—the backbone of the American nation.

We would like to point out, however, that right here in our own fair state of Washington there exists, tucked back in the Cascades about forty miles from Chehalis, a small community that hearkens back to the old feud days of Kentucky, West Virginia, and Tennessee. Morton, the community of which we speak, an idyllic little village nestling among foothills of rugged grandeur, is reminiscent of similar scenes among the Ozarks, and perhaps that is why the original settlers located there.

Very little is known about the history of these people, but they probably left West Virginia around 1880 as the result of some mountain feud. At any rate, we find the Scissor-bills (so they are called) there from that date on, and until quite recent years they maintained an isolation penetrated neither by causal settlers and tourists nor by prohibition agents and game wardens.

At present we have on the campus several people, reared in and about Morton, who have given us much reliable information on these interesting people. We wish to present a few of these anecdotes in order to set at rest many vague and unsavory rumors which have been circulating of late.

Morton is situated in a V-shaped cleft in the mountains called Bear Gap. A road winds its precarious way to the top along one side, and at several places the traveler may pause and look straight down for what seems miles; there, far below, he sees a narrow ribbon of silver which is really quite a river. One tale has it that the natives plant their potatoes on these steep hillsides and in the fall dig a hole at the bottom and let the potatoes roll out. We do not believe this—it is fantastic and probably plagiarized on Paul Bunyan. It's true, however, that they plant corn with a shotgun. Certain of the hillsides are of red clay, and in the spring it is so slippery that it is impossible to walk or work on them. Therefore they use a shotgun to shoot corn into these fields. By fall the ground is sufficiently dried out to enable them to harvest the crop.

One student from that region gives us an amusing glimpse into their life. His father was quite a prominent man in a community bordering that of the Scissor-bills. A fellow from Morton had borrowed \$20 from him, and every Saturday would come over and pay back a dollar or four bits or whatever he had been able to accumulate during the week from selling wood, etc. (Sometimes he would bring over a dozen eggs or a haunch of venison. He finally pay-off all but \$1.50. That Saturday he came and handed over a \$5 bill, whereupon this student's father said: "This isn't right, you owe me a dollar and a half.")

The fellow from Morton got angry. "All right, all right," he said, "you know I'm an honest man and always pay my bills. I'll bring the rest next Saturday."

The poor fellow didn't know the value of the bill, and thought he was being accused of not paying enough. Prohibition agents and game wardens have been known to enter the Morton region and not come back. They simply drop from sight. Strangers aren't welcome and the .30-.30 is the law. This is not surprising as many families depend for a living on game killed, and this mode of existence can know no hunting seasons and game laws.

This same student tells of his early school days there. No one ever thought of wearing shoes, and when he and his brother first got a pair and put them on people flocked from miles around just to stand and stare at them. They say that their children start out wearing adult size shoes, and put sand and gravel in them to make them feel more natural and at ease, but I don't believe this either.

But getting back to school. The school master served also as preacher. His six children comprised half the students. Children didn't come to school until the bell rang, and if the teacher got that stump blasted out by 9 o'clock, he rang the bell then and had school. But if he had a little trouble with the stump, perhaps school wouldn't start until 11.

(Continued on page 2)

MISS JOHNSON RECEIVES M. A. AT COLUMBIA U.

Wins First Prize for Mural on Education

Miss Pauline Johnson, popular art teacher, returned to the Washington State Teachers' College for the summer session from New York City where she received her Master of Arts degree at Columbia University.

Miss Johnson found New York City a very interesting place—a city of extremes where the most modern things could be found side by side with the very old. She plans to tell about some of her experiences and about the city in general in an assembly in the latter part of summer school. She found Harlem and the Ghetto probably the two most fascinating places.

During the year she was a delegate to a convention where she represented the Pacific Coast and was the only delegate west of the Mississippi River. The group formed a new art organization to be called the National Association for Art Education which will include all the art organizations throughout the country. Miss Johnson was chairman of the nominating committee.

One of the high spots in the year was the winning of first prize for a mural on education. She entered two—one on the little red school house received fifth place, the other done on the arts received first place. The mural showing the different arts was 6 feet by 12 feet and done in red purples, orange siennas, and rich blues. The murals were placed in Russell Hall. Among the distinguished visitors was Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt with whom Miss Johnson had her picture taken. Articles and pictures appeared in the New York papers showing her winning picture.

SUMMER BUDGET

Associated Student body budget for summer, 1936:

Receipts	
Estimated Fees,	
430 @ \$5.44 each.....	\$2,150.00
Expenditures (Estimated)	
General:	
Mail distribution	45.00
Building fund.....	1075.00
Awards	20.00 1140.00
Social	480.00
Dramatics	50.00
Campus Crier	300.00
Entertainment	180.00 1010.00
Total expenditures	\$2,150.00

MUSIC ASSEMBLY BY PYLE-SNYDER

Orchestra, A Capella Chorus
Kanyer and Kaiyala,
Soloists

One of the finest musical programs ever presented by the Washington State Normal School's music department was given to students and townspeople Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Hartley Snyder and Mr. Francis Pyle are to be heartily congratulated and complimented for their excellent management and directing. To the performers, the orchestra, the A Capella Chorus, and the soloists, also go many bouquets and much appreciation.

First on the program appeared the orchestra under the direction of Francis J. Pyle. Their number was *KEINE KLEINE NACHTMUSIK* by Mozart. Next, the orchestra played the Largo and Vivace movements from a Bach Concerto for Two Violins. Marjorie Kanyer and Arvo Kaiyala were soloists.

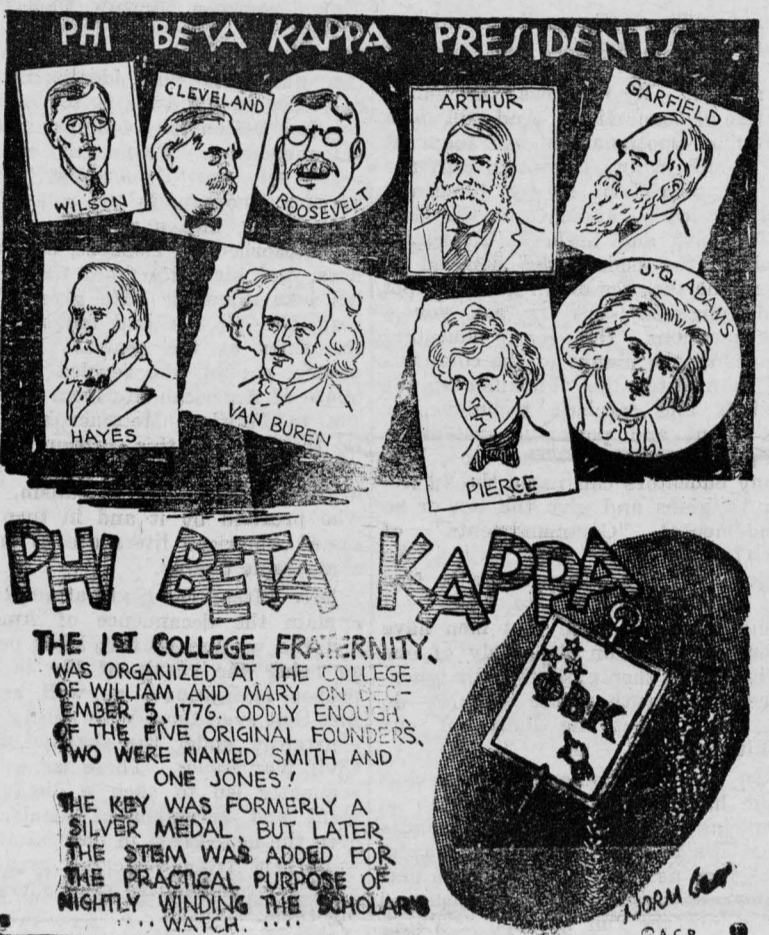
The third number consisted of four songs sung by Sara Somerville Gillett, guest soloist, accompanied by Juanita Davies. Two of these songs, *AUTUMN NOCTURNE* and *SUN-DOWN*, were composed by Mr. Pyle, the words being written by Jack Matthews. The other two numbers are *CARNAVAL* by Fourdrain and *MIDSUMMER* by Amy Worth.

To conclude this program the A Capella choir sang three numbers—*CHERBIM SONG* by Bortnjansky, *I BEHOLD HER BEAUTIFUL AS A DOVE* by Healey Willan, and *KYE SONG OF SAINT BRIDE* by Clokey.

Miss Jessie Kidwell underwent an operation for appendicitis Monday afternoon.

SOCIAL CALENDAR

Thursday, July 9, 5 p. m.—Women's League Picnic—Supper in City Park.
Friday, July 10—Samuel S. Cohon, lecture in afternoon.
Friday, July 10, 9 p. m.—Dancing in Old Gym.
Tuesday, July 14, 10 a. m.—A. M. Harding, lecture on Astronomy.
Wednesday, July 15—After dinner dancing in Sue Lombard.
Thursday, July 16, 10 a. m.—Henry Neumann, lecture, "Is Individual Excellence Enough?"
Friday, July 17—Blossom Ball, New Gym.



RAY TREICHEL AS JUSTICE OF PEACE

Isn't What It's Cracked Up to be, \$2 in One Year

Being elected a justice of the peace in a rural area is not at all "is cracked up to be," asserts Ray Treichel, superintendent of schools at Silver Lake and the "law" in that community. Treichel is cancelling a \$5,000 indemnity bond and seeking one that does not cost him so much in premium because, as he points out, the income from the office does not meet the expense of maintaining this bond.

To date Judge Treichel has performed three marriages and in each instance the groom has "put it on the cuff." In other words, the ceremonial fee went onto the credit side of the ledger. He has had one court case for which he collected the customary fee of \$2 and in the year and one-half he has been in office this \$2 constitutes his entire receipts. And the yearly premium for the indemnity bond is \$10.

Judge Treichel points out that bond of \$500 is all that is required and that a property bond will suffice. The judge was "new" in politics a year and a half ago, but he emphasizes he is getting "on to the ropes."

Judge Treichel did not run for the Silver Lake judgeship, his election being the work of his many friends in his district.

Holmes Lectures on Communism, Fascism, and Dictatorship Trend

There are three hundred and fifty million people living under the rule of dictatorship. Communism is a structure; fascism is a method. These are two statements taken at random from the talk that Dean Holmes gave to the combined social science classes on Monday, second period. Mr. Holmes went on to explain the differences between communism and fascism. The first does away with capitalism, private property, and human initiative. In other words, there is a radical change in the economic system. In the second, a political change is the important thing. Profits, private property, and human initiative are all exploited by political methods.

BRILLIANT CAST FOR FIRST PLAY

Cornish Player Contributes to Local Talent, Rehearsals Start Soon

Ida Thayer, Margaret Dieringer, Charles Trainor and Gilman Ronald have been chosen as the cast for *HIGHNESS*, the first one-act play to be presented this quarter.

Playing the lead of Anna, Ida Thayer, the unknown in dramatic circles here, has potential abilities that will be well worth seeing when the play is produced.

Margaret Dieringer, well known for her long list of charming roles in the past, and especially for the brilliant performance she gave last fall in *THE LADIES OF THE JURY*, takes the role of Masha.

Charles Trainor, a graduate dramatics major of W. S. C., and remembered here for his splendid interpretation of the bluff, hearty Colonel in J. M. Barrie's *ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE* in the spring of '35, has the part of Gregory.

Such an experienced cast gives promise of a finished product worthy of the department.

HIGHNESS, by Ruth Gierloff, is a (Continued on page 2)

"EDUCATION MOVING FORWARD" IS 1936 CONVENTION'S THEME

PROMINENT MEN SPEAK

SUNNY SOUTH ATTRACTS SUE'S HOUSE MOTHER

Mrs. Brinker Departs to be With Daughter's Child

Mrs. Millicent Brinker departed June 27th for Los Angeles to be with her daughter's child.

Three years ago, Mrs. Brinker came to Ellensburg from Seattle as the house mother at Munson Hall. The following summer she became the house mother at Sue Lombard Hall.

Mrs. Brinker leaves us to join her very talented daughter, Kay Brinker, and to care for her three-year old child while she is in the east. Kay Brinker, as she is known on the stage, has been playing over the radio this winter. She has played opposite Leslie Howard in many roles. She has just signed a contract with A. L. Woods, Ltd., to go on the stage. She is to have the lead in "Night of January Sixteenth," opening in New York in the fall. From there she will go to London. At Christmas time, Mrs. Brinker will join her daughter either in New York or in London.

The Los Angeles Times writes of Miss Brinker: "A Seattle girl who has made good in this big city and now has a prime opportunity to make good on the stage and personally I think she'll click."

Mrs. Brinker has another talented daughter, Mary Brinker Post. Mrs. Post is an outstanding writer, the wife of an Episcopal minister and the mother of three children.

As a house mother here, Mrs. Brinker was held in high esteem by all the students. She wishes us to know that she takes away very happy memories of the school and will always have a warm spot in her heart for the delightful girls. We are sorry to lose Mrs. Brinker but we appreciate the opportunity that has been ours in living under her guidance.

Mrs. Rainey, present house mother at Munson Hall, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

PLACEMENT NEWS

The placement office, placing more students weekly, continues busy.

Thelma Miller, teaching the fourth and the fifth grades and art, will be at Cathlamet.

Winifred DeWitt in Wenatchee, will have the first grade.

Frances Nordling and Malorie Sandvig will both be in the primary at Grandview.

At Mabton, Frank Scutt will be principal.

Elbert Honeycutt has secured a position teaching science in the Junior High School at Aberdeen, while Ellen Anderson will teach in the first grade of that city.

Ambrose Johnston will be principal at Panther Lake.

Paul Burlingame will teach the seventh and eighth grades at Moclips. The principal at Kalama next year will be Vernon Smith.

Carol Davis has the primary at Raymond.

At Cashmere Evelyn Walters will teach the sixth grade and Helen Siegel will teach the first.

Geraldine Kutting will be located in Olympia, teaching the sixth grade. Beulah Pless will teach the first grade at Hoquiam.

Mary Crawford will teach music and art in the Junior High School and Girls' Glee Club in the Senior High at Marysville.

ALASKAN WEDS

Miss Grace Moller became the bride of Thomas Winsor Sunday, July 5.

Mr. Winsor is principal of the grade schools in Petersburg, Alaska. He and his wife are attending summer school, and plan to remain for the quarter. Lots of luck, folks.

From the "City of Roses" and narrow streets came the voice of the American school system—"Education Moving Forward." From the denouncement of education's dictatorship to the plea of youth to be heard gained much support from the 5,000 or so who audited the public forums.)

The city, itself, was quite gaily decked with the N. E. A. coat of arms and the city's personal shawls that hung overhead on every downtown street. Wherever one looked roses could be seen, some small, some huge, beautiful as they are they made an inspiring appeal to most everyone's aesthetic nature.

With a 15,000 increase in population in this short period of time the city hummed with vim, vigor and vitality. One porter was heard to say, "Conventions like this don't happen every day. It makes us feel happy to be so busy that we do not have time to think about our own little troubles." Every turn of the face, no matter where one went, the problems of the schoolroom were being discussed.

According to John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, the teaching of governmental science should not be suppressed in any way. The situation in the District of Columbia known as the "red river," where a teacher is compelled to take an oath each month that she had not taught communism in her school, appeared to be quite unethical so far as the education is concerned, according to the commissioner. Edgar H. Whitney, first assistant superintendent of Portland Schools, corroborated Dr. Studebaker's statements by saying this: "If the facts of history cannot be freely discussed without incurring the wrath of prejudiced groups; if the religions of the world cannot be compared without bringing down upon the teacher's head the wrath of some narrow-minded denominational group; if the politics of our country shall continue to be the football of the predatory politician and efforts on the part of the teachers in our schools to bring enlightened intelligence to play in the evaluation of governments, men and measures, without having the schools condemned as subversive institutions and the teachers branded as anarchists and communists by those whose political schemes would be thwarted by a full knowledge of the truth, just so long will it be impossible for a social science curriculum worthy of the name to function in our public schools."

Dr. Studebaker also stated that the lean, hungry wolf no longer howls at the schoolhouse door. Hard times are passing into the realm of the forgotten things.

The government contemplates the expenditure of \$300,000 for a series of demonstration forums in as many states as possible for the purpose of stimulating adult education, these forums to be under the auspices of the local school boards. Three schools have already been started, namely Manchester, N. H., Monongahila, West Virginia, and Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Education—The Way Out

The opening and vital speech given by Chancellor Hunter of Oregon State System of Higher Education outlines three points as the acceptance of "the inevitable responsibility which the nation places upon the teaching profession": First, The spread of knowledge has a creative rescue power for the ills of society. In the past when it has seemed the last vestiges of civilization would perish from the earth, society has again and again been saved by a revival of learning. The teaching profession of the democracies of the world must never be allowed to forget this fundamental truth. The evidence of history is unmistakable and our mandate may be clearly read. "Second. Our American origin and the total of our life experience commits us irrevocably to the democratic philosophy of life. The wisdom of our forebears as stated in the ordinance of 1787 is as applicable and valid as in 1787. Religion, morality and the diffusion of knowledge being necessary to the progress of the people, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

(Continued on page 3)

