It should be remembered that at that time although there were married students in the graduate schools of the country, there were as yet few among undergraduate students. In defense of the students it must be said that they probably thought they could not go to school if they were married. They certainly feared that their parents would stop their money. But for many there was no defense. They thought it smart. Dr. Clapp drew up and had presented to the Board of Education a statement that students who married without declaring their marriage would be expelled. This rule still stands.

In 1924 an affiliated school of religion was set up by a number of clergymen and was given classroom on the campus. The Reverend Mr. W. L. Young was the first inter-student pastor. His office provided significant counseling.

A new and more informed concern for child welfare also had swept the country. In 1923-24 a new chairman of Home Economics, Miss Helen Gleason, who had taken her B.S. at Columbia and later in 1927 received her M.A. there, came to replace Miss Whitcombe who resigned the previous March. Miss Whitcombe had for several years been hoping for a practice house or living center where her majors could meet and experiment with the actual facts of home-keeping. Some such work had been done in Knowles Cottage (later Dr. and Mrs. Weisberg's home), a cooperative house for girls, closed when the residence halls provided opportunity for part-time work for board and room. Miss Gleason repeated the same request and added the hope to establish a nursery school which could be used as a laboratory by various departments and also give Home Economics students actual experience in child care.
The addition of these features became necessary for the continuance of the professional accreditation of the department. Miss Gleason and Dr. Clapp explored possibilities and found it possible to rent a house for a living center, but there was no solution for the nursery school plan. Maintenance, floor space, and staff could not be afforded. There were some private kindergartens in town and some classes in the public schools, but nothing quite according to the newer educational ideas. However, Miss Gleason became adviser for the AAUW Child Study group and later for the state AAUW work in that field. In Missoula the group set up a nursery school in the Congregational University Church. Its work no doubt brought public support to the idea.

In 1927 Dr. Clapp asked Miss Gleason to estimate the remodeling that would be necessary to use the north half of Simpkins Hall for such a project. It remained financially difficult and had to be tabled during the depression, but in 1934 and 35 it was being re-considered through the Works Progress Administration. [For Summer School 1935 it was announced early] that a training school for those interested in doing nursery school work would be held in South Hall. At the end of this session, Mrs. Arnett, state chairman of the FWA for Child Welfare, asked Miss Gleason to take charge of such a school at the University to be partly maintained by the FWA and partly by the University. The next year the rooms in Simpkins Hall were remodeled. The FWA paid the cost of remodeling and some of the running expenses. The University contributed a little in heat, light, and supplies, and receipts from pupil fees took care of the rest. The school was conducted in these rooms till ensconced in the Woman's Center in 1937, thirty years after the first estimates had been made.
The Budget and University policy committee began to function in the fall of 1921. Dr. Clapp welcomed opportunity for faculty participation in administration as the captain of a ship might welcome and expect cooperation from members of the crew who had sailed the course before and knew where dangerous areas lay. His love for the University was like the love Conrad describes as the captain’s love for his ship, basically disinterested, a pure love, concerned only that the ship might sail safely through gales, past shoals or reefs, on a voyage to the World’s Blessed Isles of increased knowledge and understanding. When asked for an opinion on the new committee he replied that his only reservation was that in matters proposed he had to have all the facts and that if the facts did not warrant the conclusions of the committee he would have to disagree, for in the end he would be responsible for action and not they.

Of this first committee Dr. Underwood was chairman. He had come to the University in 1907, burning with ideals of social justice and scholarship and through all the ups and downs had never relinquished them. Professor Shirley Coon, of economics and first Dean of Business Administration, was a member. Later he went on to the University of Washington. Another was Dr. Kirkwood of botany who had come in 1909 and seen the beginnings of the Forestry School and the Law School. Professor Merriam through the infant Frontier had already attracted some notice to the quality of creative writing in the wild and wooly west, several of the poets in the magazine having been picked for a college anthology. Dean Leaphart of the Law School had served continuously except for a few years after Dr. Craighead’s departure, come in 1913, and his knowledge of the laws of Montana would be valuable.

Dr. Merrill was for years to explore “danger areas” and every-day permutations and combinations of hours, places, and classes in crowded buildings. Professor Scheuch had served the University from its beginning.
Dr. Clapp looked forward to the services of this committee as a source of ways to harmony, thinking of it as a clearing house of ideas, at worst a friendly exasperator, but always a truly representative group of faculty men with unusual scope of experience, with disciplined minds, and therefore able to carry on amicable discussions of the needs and potentials of the University. An experiment with such a committee at another school had brought complaints because of its unwieldy size. The committee of seven at the University, for a faculty of 11, over ten times that number, seemed much more practical. However, as faculty increased in number, Dr. Clapp did privately wonder if the membership should be proportionately enlarged. After the first year, on Dr. Underwood's recommendation, members were elected for overlapping terms.

The committee met on call from the President, sometimes frequently, sometimes at rather long intervals, as problems dictated. They did even on their own initiative meet once or twice when the President was absent, on matters of sudden urgency, but their defined purpose was advisory, the President responsible for bringing up matters to be discussed.

The terms "Budget" and "Policy" related to almost all the affairs of the University. Dr. Clapp sketched out a trial budget much as Dr. Dunway had done, on three scales: what we need, what we could do well with, what we may have to take. Mr. Spear and his office checked this with actual and possible resources, and Dr. Clapp discussed the whole with the committee. Finally it was worked into shape for submitting to the Local Board and the Board of Education for recommendation to legislative action.

There arose many questions from discussions of the budget, such as increasing attendance, scholarship, changes in curriculum, the purpose of a
university, appointments and promotions, dismissal of unsatisfactory appointees, academic freedom and tenure, sabbaticals, and always the question of adequate salaries to obtain and hold good men, the necessity for some kind of established salary scale, and the increasing urgency for a retirement pension arrangement plan. In this committee also the findings and recommendations of other committees provided pertinent and stimulating data.

Many adjustments were perfected thus, and some departures from the past were taken. Classes were divided into lower and upper. The curriculum was reorganized on the basis of divisions rather than departments only, and after many experiments the survey courses in the sciences and the humanities went into effect in 1932. Dr. Clapp's hope was that this plan would not only better assure some correlation of the fields of knowledge for students as a basis for special studies, but would also be stimulating to the staff who executed the plan. It seemed to him and to many of the faculty that the liberal arts major must know that economics, sociology, and the physical and natural sciences are realities in a changing world, as the science major must know that ideas that change the world come from the arts too. Humanity must find a way to help itself, and the responsibility rests in great part on those who have the opportunity of education, not to go out as fanatical reformers, but as people aware of problems and possibilities, able to analyze both to some degree and work for just solutions, in short to be worthy citizens in some part of a world that must catch up with itself.

As previously said, he came into the University picture on a wave of optimism. But even from the first he knew that the estimate of resources from the millage tax was far in excess of reality. He knew what
the drop in the price of copper after the war would do to miners in Butte and to small towns pushed to ghostliness. He knew of the drouth in northeastern Montana where stock had starved to death and dry-land farmers had packed up what they could carry and relinquished all the hopes so stimulated by the advertisements of James J. Hill of the Great Northern. Dr. Clapp knew that many people would not be able to pay taxes. He knew, though he hoped against it, that the University, in spite of new buildings and the first generous appropriations, with rising attendance and the need for a larger faculty, might have to adopt a policy of dividing the neglect.

Laski defines the American State University system as one in which the faculty are the prisoners of the president and the president is the prisoner of the people. To Dr. Clapp the faculty were his friends and co-workers, even though in a larger meaning co-prisoners as all men are in the limits of circumstance. But nothing would ever make him or them prisoners in Laski's sense if he could help it. The people were certainly not his jailer. They were the very reason for which a university existed. It was their children for whose welfare—not in the sense of charity but in the sense of citizenship—the whole system of education must function. Most of the people's ideas must be considered, but some must be opposed to save the very service hoped for. In making out budgets he had the condition of the people in mind, and it was with reluctance that he was forced into the statewide practice of "padding" so that the University would get its just share of appropriations. The budgets were always cut, as a principle of politics, and "padding" evened out the cut.

He was not a prisoner of the students either. He loved them and was exasperated with them, but there were no sudden blasts at them from his office. They learned to come to him and talk out their own exasperations.
Judge Jameson, his secretary the first year, recently remarked on this fact and stated that the 1923 Sentinel was dedicated to him for that reason among others. 

He insisted that college life should be real life. He announced that he could not ignore law-breaking either on or off the campus, though he would see that student culprits were given a fair hearing and, if convicted, a chance to build a better life when later on parole. He thought one protection against wasting time might be to make assignments heavier, if a student's scholarship lowered he would be put on probation or dropped, with the ruling that he could not re-register for a year. Out of this consideration also grew the limitation of the number of social affairs, with figures compiled by the Dean of Women, and limitation of extracurricular activities which a student might participate in according to his scholarship level.

In these first years, were the students also optimistic? Some did not like the rumor that more work was to be expected of them. Some rejoiced that good scholarship of real college grade, so much interfered with by the war and local depression, would again be an accepted goal. In toto there was a happy atmosphere. Collegiate publications echoed bon mots of their readers. A frat, they said, was an organization with a coat of arms and a large, growing bill. Charter Day was merely the day before the Foresters' Ball. A freshman was a guy that en go to a formal in plain clothes. Pledges were things to break paddles on. A bond issue is what they make buildings of. An old hitching post standing in front of Old Science Hall long called the Saturday Evening Post, was a "druidish doolinkus." They wrote of "Doc" Jesse's Honor Roll as mistaken for an
A mixer, but really a grader. It manufactured a grade curve, they decided, but was not yet perfected because in order to get out A's one must use a small drag. The mixed figure they declared did not bother them because they were used to mixed figures in grading. When Dr. Jesse announced "No more cuts," they announced that his name should be Gillette. They had begun to float their ruby yacht around the oval on the flowing stanzas of "Insydious" who, when the grade curve loomed ever more fateful, sang his plaint:

I sometimes think that ne'er so yellow grows
A slip as where J.B. the black ink throws,
That every letter that Doc Jesse writes
Portends some evil—still one never knows.

Ah, love! Could you and I with Speer conspire
To get the sheepskin for a little hire,
Then we could sing our education through—
Were that not nearer to the heart's desire?

"Stealthy Steve" and "Otto B. Shott" were lamenting too. In fact a great deal of cleverness was expended on the subject over several years. In one case such relief in expression came from a faculty committee too.

The phenomenon of rapidly increasing attendance is recurrent. It was evident in the twenties, and Dr. Clapp suggested some ways of limiting it such as raising standards of entrance, and requiring more work of a higher order. The matter was presented to the Curriculum Committee and brought the following satirical answer in their report on suggested changes, the author's name withheld.

We are the sweet, selected few
May all the rest be damned;
Hell was made for the residue
We'll not have heaven crammed.
To return to the fall of 1921, it is recalled that that was a severe winter. Homecoming was ushered in by a bad blizzard and nearly wrecked because of it, but everyone was cheered by a football victory of 11 to 7 over the North Dakota "Aggies" and a basketball victory over Idaho. The inter-urban street car from Bonner was declared "once in a while on time, blown into Missoula by the Hellgate wind." The president's house was heated by a hot air furnace with a ten-inch circular vent in each room. The furnace had been a good model in its time but never afforded sufficient radiation for a house of that size with high ceilings, located in face of Hellgate winds. Whenever there was a let-up in the weather the water pipes from the mains froze, so word went round the city to keep a tap flowing day and night. There was much witty pseudo-scientific explanation of why when it got warmer up-side it got colder down-side.

In 1923 a real campus need was partially filled. The McClure residence was bought to house a part of the work in music and to provide practice rooms for students. Dean DeLoss Smith would still have his quarters on the third floor of University Hall with the small recital hall there, but most of the instrumental and vocal practice hours and much teaching would go on now in the new "Practice House." It was interesting to live next to it and observe the variety of sounds it emitted.

Five years later, when the School of Music was able to engage an additional instructor in piano, John Crowder came from Virginia to supervise the piano work. He had studied for five years in Vienna. Those who heard his first concerts in the auditorium of University Hall still remember his magic touch, his controlled yet flexible technique, his air of spartness when playing, as if he were really listening to what the composer
was saying through musical notation. Chopin was his forte. There was nothing sentimental in the playing. The polonaise could put an army on its feet or unfurl funeral flags over a prostrate nation. For twenty-three years John Crowder worked for music for Montana. Every high school and every music teacher in the state knew of him. He was a gentleman and an artist, and, in surprising combination, a good executive who, like Dean DeLoss Smith, could find ways of getting things done. In the slang of the time, girls of the campus "swooned" over him while he went his charming, efficient way, heart-whole and undeflected from his work.

In 1939, on the death of his good friend DeLoss Smith, he became Dean and forwarded the ideas both had been working out. The Music Building and the Music School Foundation grew out of those ideas. Dean Crowder resigned in 1951 to become Dean of Fine Arts at the University of Arizona. He died there in 1957. Regret was sharp in Montana for his leaving and there was real grief for his death.

In spring 1923 at dinner one evening in the president's house a near accident took place. Dr. Clapp leaned back and slightly to one side in his chair, and pop! the chair began to tumble. The southeast leg had gone through the floor. These floors like many others in Missoula of their date were fir. They had been varnished, waxed, painted, and waxed to keep down splinters, but they had seemed good floors. Inspection later revealed that they were not safe. Fortunately there was still money for repairs, and hard wood had been requisitioned for other floors, more bought than immediately needed because of a bargain price offered. So there was enough to refloor the house, all but the kitchen, and to replace the treads of the front stairway. The kitchen floor was covered with a piece of cork carpet left
over from that ordered for the upper hall of the new library. This was easy on the feet and on dishes dropped, but of elbow grease expensive, for it had to be kept heavily varnished and waxed, frequently redone in spots or it absorbed even flickers of water from the taps.

Living was hectic for a while, but the work was done swiftly, and at the same time it was decided to finish off the attic with a fir floor, beaver-board walls, a small bathroom fitted with left-overs the University had been storing, and a double dormer window in the south wall, and to use it as room for the three little boys who were crowded out in one large room on the second floor. Also, since steam was to be put in the Practice House, it was installed in the president's house, and there would be no more fear of winters like the first. The one bathroom in the house in 1921 had been given a composition floor then, and a small store-room off the kitchen similarly floored and equipped as a lavatory, but it was a great relief of congestion to have another bathroom. The house was also in part repapered as the old paper was blistering and cracking in places. At this time too steam was run to Cook Hall and the old hospital building, thus reducing fire hazards considerably.

Later in the summer on the front porch, the president's chair went through again. So the porch too must be repaired and painted, and when examination was made it was found that the wooden porch supports were rotting. Concrete bases were set in. The house had to be re-shingled also. No further repairs to speak of were necessary till 1932 when the plaster all through the house began to bulge outward in spite of the paper, and it was decided to rip off and replace the plaster. For that summer the family were moved into an end of South Hall that was not in use and their
furniture stored in the big dining room. The house had been painted after
the flooring work, pale yellow with white trimmings as originally, but the
porch had been changed from battleship grey to what later came on the
market as dust-green, which blended quite pleasantly with the green of the
woodbine that sheltered the whole porch, from the west steps along the front
and along the east part that reached nearly half that side of the house.
It was not till after World War II that it became necessary to do away with
this repaired porch, pulling away from the house and threatening to fall
over its sinking supports. The absence of the porch reveals now the simple
but really beautiful leaded glass transoms of the front windows; the absence
of the porch reveals the simple leaded glass transoms of the front windows.

Money for repairs in the physical plant in the first biennium of the
administration were generous. On other levels there was need not yet cor-
rected. Latin and Greek had been restored to the curriculum with the coming
of Professor Clark, and there was hope of restoring German. But little
money was available for publication of scientific and other bulletins that
the University had under some administrations published. Mr. Merriam urged
the need of funds to publish a bulletin for teachers of English in the high
schools to help raise the work there to meet University entrance require-
ments. The Biological Station was open the summer of '22 but attracted
only 13 students for the three instructors busy there. Dr. Elrod was sure
the publicity, what there was of it, had gone out too late and that if
bulletins carrying results of the study there could be published, they
alone would furnish exceptional publicity in other states. Physically the
Station needed besides repairs, a telephone and fire protection. There
was a bad fire that summer on Bird Island, a permanent bird refuge which
was donated to the Station by Colonel White and would be very valuable for
ornithologists who might be attracted to the Station. The next summer, '23, the station was not opened, nor for several years.

Dean Stone said that in spite of no money for news publicity, his advanced students in the School of Journalism had in a year sent out 1,976 news letters about the University to Montana papers and that nearly all had been published. The Public Exercises Committee recommended that Homecoming be abandoned until the bond among alumni could be strengthened to withstand blizzardy weather or till improvements in transportation and roads should come about. The cost of Interscholastic was $5077.65, but the committee reported over $675 on hand for the next year. Dr. Daughters recommended to the new Summer School director, Professor W. A. Maddock, formerly superintendent of the Butte High School, that budget and plans for the Summer Session should be well in hand by the preceding November.

Mr. Spear was protesting about the extra work and expense that the new State Purchasing Department, established by the legislature in 1921, was causing through the necessity of preparing requisitions in required form. The measure had been passed as one that would save the state a great deal by purchases in large lots, but the regulations of its administration were such that there were many protests against it. If the business officers of the state institutions felt the on-coming waves of paper work, how prostrated at times must the Purchasing Agent and his staff have been, receiving requisitions from "every state department, commission, board, institution, and official" as stated by the Act, passing these on to the Board of Examiners for approval, sending notices of approval or disapproval of them, and, if of approval, acting on them. There would have to be an immense saving just to balance the cost of administration. The following letters reflect reactions in 1925.
Up to 1923 the annual football game with the State College had taken place either at Bozeman or at Missoula. In both places there had been a good deal of vandalism by the "foreigners," and of course the local rooters always out-shouted the "foreigners." The Executive Council was concerned about the situation and decided that if the game were played in Butte, some disturbances could be avoided. For many years this plan held, fans could go and return the same day. Roster contingents would be more equal in size and voices, and there was no reason for either to "beat up" the city of Butte either in rejoicing or revenge. The deans of both men and women went and returned on the special train from Missoula.
January 26, 1925
Purdue University,
Lafayette, Ind.
President's Office

President Charles H. Clapp
State University
Missoula, Montana

My dear Clapp:

Will you be good enough to write me a confidential note regarding the operation of the State Purchasing Department which was established before I left Montana? Do you consider that such a department has served the college advantageously and economically? In the beginning I recall this department meant a great increase in administrative red tape and also an incidental increase in expense. Now that you have had the opportunity to observe the thing for several years, perhaps a more accurate estimate of its value can be made. I shall greatly appreciate your opinion which, of course, will be held as confidential.

Very sincerely yours,

Edward C. Elliott

THE REPLY

January 31, 1925

President E. C. Elliott
Purdue University
Lafayette, Indiana

Dear Chancellor Elliott:

I was interested to get your letter with regard to your own legislative conditions and especially the inquiry with regard to the State Purchasing Agent.

You will see that I am trying to bring about a simplified system of accounting and auditing and also of restoring the Constitutional powers of the State Board of Examiners. Education were so greatly respected by the State Board of Examiners.

With regard to the purchasing Agent, as stated in the recommendations, if the University is permitted to determine what educational and scientific
equipment it should requisition within the limits of its funds and where it should be bought. I think the plan of a central purchasing agent who could buy such things as coal, electric light bulbs, stationery and other supplies used in common with other state institutions is satisfactory if the procedure of purchasing does not involve so much paper work that the cost of purchasing exceeds the saving that is made.

I told the following story to the Senate and House committees which you may be able to use. It was necessary to buy a couple of bolts of rather special design for the chain grate stokers in the heating plant, and the way these bolts were obtained and paid for was about as follows:

The fireman presumably called the attention of the chief engineer to the necessity of replacing these bolts, and the chief engineer spoke to the maintenance engineer. The maintenance engineer made out a requisition on our Business Office for the two bolts. The Business Manager prepared the purchase order in accordance with the provisions of the State Purchasing Agent and entered the request two times upon the books of the University. The purchase order then received not only the signature of the Business Manager but of the President and Chancellor and then was sent to the State Purchasing Agent who advertised for bids. Bids were finally received from a Chicago firm which were one cent lower than that of a local firm and they received the order for the bolts. The bolts were received and the claim made against the State for their cost but was not sworn to and hence had to be returned in order to receive the properly sworn statement that this was a true and just charge. The maintenance engineer then made a certification on the claim that the bolts had been received and were of the kind, quality, and quantity specified in the purchase order and then referred the claim to the Business Office who also swore that this was a true and just claim on the state and that there were on hand sufficient funds in the appropriation to pay the claim. The claim was then entered on the books of the University two more times and referred to the Local Executive Board of the State University, which approved the claim at the regular monthly meeting and it was signed by the Chairman and Secretary of that board. It was then sent to the Purchasing Agent who checked the claim against his purchase orders and entered it in the books of his office and then referred it to the State Board of Examiners where it received the signature of at least two of the three highest elective officers of the State of Montana, the Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General. Having received the signature of two of these officers it was entered in the books of the State Board of Examiners and referred to the Auditor's office. The Auditor's office determined that there were sufficient funds in the appropriation to pay the claim, and having entered it in their books, drew a warrant which was sent to the State Treasurer for his signature and entered in his books. The warrant was then sent to the Business Office of the State University and again entered two or more times in the books of the University to be later copied from their records by the State Accountant and to be later copied from his books into the official books of the State, and the warrant was sent to the Chicago firm, for fifty cents.
This was the story I told the Senate, having noted the claim on the last monthly audit. I found, however, that the actual facts were as follows: That the bolts had been taken out of a large order for heating plant supplies and awarded to this firm because their bid was one cent lower than that of the Missoula Mercantile; that the warrant was for 15 cents and that the reason the bolts were one cent less than the price quoted by the Missoula Mercantile was that when they were received they were found to have no nuts on them and an additional purchase order had to be made out for the nuts.

It is easy to see, therefore, by this exaggerated case how the attempt to control responsible offices has led to the extraordinary increase in the cost of the operation of the state. If, however, such procedure as this can be eliminated by placing responsibility where it should be placed, I think the plan of the State purchasing agent is in accordance with good practice.

I have rather made up my mind that I am going to fight this question of petty dictatorship in the open so there is nothing in this letter that you cannot use in any way you desire because it is no longer of a confidential character.

With the very best wishes for success in your legislative work,

Sincerely yours,

C. R. Clapp, President

At the same time, the accounting system required of the unit (the Tanner system) was becoming expensively complex as attendance and activities increased. Difficulty in deducting essential information for management became serious. Mr. Spear, studying methods of other universities, decided to consult Dr. Lloyd Morey of the University of Illinois. On request, Dr. Morey came to the University in 1925. After working long hours on the books, he devised a way to simplify the method required, reducing accounts in the general ledger from 90 to 24 by using subsidiary groups for daily entries. Among these groups were budget appropriations, self-supporting activities (of which the Residence Halls accounts had already been made subsidiary) student organizations, and trust funds.
With the new University men's gymnasium came increased intra-mural athletics under Dr. Schreiber's stimulation, with cooperation from his assistant, Mr. Harry Adams. There were over a thousand students participating, whereas formerly there had been but a little over two hundred. Tennis tournaments were introduced, and when tennis interest later became state-wide, there were some notable players at the meetings. Some of the contests were held on the courts of the Greenough estate, cement courts whose high mesh-wired walls were covered with woodbine and very pleasant on "hot afternoons in Montana".

Dr. Schreiber's influence in sports went beyond students and the campus, even after his retirement in the forties when he and Mrs. Schreiber took up permanent residence in their home on Flathead Lake shore. He helped the Boy Scouts, arranged for some use of the pool by them, and saw that they were properly instructed in life-saving. Any little team playing baseball or football played better if they saw him passing by. Sprains and bruises were immediately "better" if "Doc" Schreiber gave them a look. There was a sturdiness and sureness about him that spread confidence, and many a student stands straighter and faces facts more bravely for having been taught and coached by him. In the late twenties he and Mary Laux, Physical Director for Women, built up considerable activity in corrective gymnastics and it became of help to many who had been somewhat affected by the polio epidemic of 1924.

One of the concerns of these years in Montana with its opportunities for boating and swimming, in the western areas especially, was the frequency of drownings. A rule had been considered to require swimming for graduation from the University. But the old gymnasium had no pool and the ruling was postponed even though the Wilma swimming pool was available for some classes.
The new gymnasium, however, provided one of the finest swimming pools in the Northwest and after it was opened the rule went into effect. By the late 1930's water pageants and local and national swimming meets (the latter by telegraph and telephone) were participated in regularly.

Pertinent to athletics in general was the condition of the athletic field. It was at the north limit of the original campus between Sentinel and the old gymnasium with bleachers built onto the back of that building. Dr. Clapp envisioned a field adjacent to the new building, with new and more commodious bleachers extending north between Sentinel and the road that ran in front of the first frame Forestry building. He thought that the erection of such a field might be challenging to the alumni, something for them to sponsor and be proud of. He presented it to them the first year, and was delighted at the enthusiasm of their acceptance led by Dudley Richards of the class of 1912, at the time secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and later city editor of the Missoulian. They formed an organization to be called the Alumni Challenge Athletic Field Corporation, in January, 1923.

It became incorporated under the laws of Montana as allowed by the provision for the incorporation of religious, social, and benevolent corporations. Its affairs were to be managed by a board of trustees. The trustees named in the Articles of Incorporation were George H. Shepard, Tom Buscha, Jr., Wm. L. Murphy, D. D. Richards, J. B. Speer, C. F. Farmer, and President Clapp. It took several years to plan and execute the project and a great deal of study of ways and means and the legal aspects of transactions. Membership was open to all alumni and former students, but only those who contributed not less than ten dollars were considered active members. Many sent in lesser contributions, gratefully received, and the active membership in the 30's was near 700, for the organization did not stop with
the Field project, but continued on later as the University Development Corporation. Membership contributions to the Corporation for the Field Project did not bring in enough money, and after a year's discouragement, in 1925 the issuance of certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $15,000 was legalized, and this with payments from organizations using the field furnished the rest of the $25,000 that the field cost. President Clapp himself headed the list of loans and received the first certificate of indebtedness under this arrangement. The bleachers extended almost the length of the field and could seat 7000. To the north a baseball diamond was laid out. In time income from the field paid off the certificates. There was no cost to the state, and when the University enclosed the bleachers at the back it gained much needed storage space for supplies and for cars and trucks.

Dornblaser Field, then, was not only a memorial to athletes who have come and gone, but a beginning of concerted action by alumni and former students. One of these former students was Mr. W. L. Murphy. He was one of the first registrants at the opening of the University. He did not graduate but went on to Columbia after two years for a degree in Law, there being no Law School at the University then. Returning to Missoula to live, he was ever on the alert for University interests. He loved the campus and was happy to see its beauty increasing from year to year. During the depression Dr. Clapp went to the University of Washington to give the Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi addresses and exclaimed to President Spencer over the burned and quite desolate appearance of the lawns. "We can't afford the water," said Dr. Spencer, "How do you manage?" "We have a friend," replied Dr. Clapp, "Who obtained a reduction to save our greenery." So quietly did Mr. Murphy extend kindness that the public did not always know of it. In 1952 he was given the first honorary degree granted to a Missoula resident by the
University. Among the larger bells of the carillon is one that he and Mrs. Murphy donated as a memorial to Dr. Clapp.

In 1917 Congress passed the Smith-Hughes Act which provided for Vocational Education in those states that could assure proper administration of it. After the war, by means of the Veteran's Bureau, with Alan Swift as co-ordinator in Montana, many veterans found courses they wanted at the University, along with required courses in English, Mathematics, and other lines. Mr. Swift reported that inequality in scholarship with regular students was a great problem but was being overcome by restricting the sub-forestry and junior Business Administration courses to vocational student veterans only. He stated that out of 138 registered under this plan 106 had finished a year. Some, of course, had to withdraw because of recurrent disability, but each quarter showed a better scholarship, and in the end many went on for a B.A. in Forestry.

During part of Dr. Clapp's first year Dr. Howe was on leave of absence, and Dr. Clapp was advisor to the department and Professor of Geology, with Frank R. Ingalsbee, an M.I.T. graduate of 1906, as Acting Professor. Together they stiffened the requirements and course content, put courses in a better sequence, and improved the condition of physical equipment.

In 1921 Dr. Howe and President Clapp had not agreed on the validity of a claim that oil had been found in a valley near Missoula. The report came out that a well there was showing crude oil. Dr. Clapp sniffed a sample and checked again notes on the area. Something was wrong. Co-operating investigators found the empty barrels that had carried the crude oil poured into the well. It was then that Dr. Clapp made his remark about drinking oil. A local paper much later quoted him as having said he would drink any oil found in Montana. This is not what he said, for there was already
oil in Montana, and he had worked with others on a report on gas and oil prospects in eastern and central Montana. What he said was that he would drink any crude oil honestly found in the particular area. He was always excited about new data in science. He even admitted such a thing as a scientific "hunch", but until it could be shown in conformity with actual data he held it in question. He was always on guard against wishful thinking so unethically encouraged by unscrupulous promoters. But if time should reveal oil in areas previously found barren, he would indeed be excited over a new clue to those sonic changes taking place that are indices of how this living earth lives.

Dr. Rowe was once in an unenviable position because of a geological report of his. He claimed it had been misused for commercial purposes by a land development promoter. But such a situation was so fraught with danger for those concerned that the Board of Education ruled very definitely against any faculty member ever granting commercial firms permission to publish their scientific statements as part of their advertising.

Dr. Rowe had done really pioneer work in geology in Montana, identifying specimens for prospectors, even doing some assaying with his simple equipment, and making the University known where otherwise it would be only a name on a piece of paper. He was not the "pure science" type, to be intrigued with the theoretical or, like Earl Douglas, to devote his whole life to a phase. In science and finance, he was drawn to the practical and promising results of applied science. He was an excellent teacher in undergraduate courses, and his own urbanity taught his boys good manners. Between 1903 and 1933 he managed to publish over 50 articles in the field of general and economic geology, the latter field his special interest.
As has been noted there was no State Geological Survey of Montana, but the catalogs between 1902 and 1916 imply that the University had set up its own Survey in 1902 with Dr. Rowe as director. He had come to the University in 1900 with a doctorate from Nebraska and teaching experience in the Butte public schools. In 1903 he was president of the Montana State Teachers' Association. He was a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was active in the National Geographic Society, working on Montana Place Names in a project for that society. For two years, 1906 and 07, he was a field geologist for the USGS. He had a practical awareness of what was happening in economic geology and was alert for prospects in Montana. In various summers he lectured at Michigan, Columbia, and Princeton. He spent two years in the Southeast lecturing on the Northwest for the Northern Pacific Railroad, and in 1928-29 went as teacher on the Floating University.

This project, it is said, grew from the fertile mind of Professor James Lough of New York University. He was an experimental psychologist, much interested in extra-mural teaching and its possibilities, perhaps, too, affected by the wish for international understanding that followed World War I. He conceived the idea of a year's cruise for students who would carry on their studies on shipboard and see the world. One hundred universities agreed to grant a year's credit for such work done, and the 1928-29 cruise was under the sponsorship of the University Travel Association with New York University behind it. The ship left New York November 8, one of the Dollar Steamship Line's larger vessels. Dr. Rowe taught 16 periods per week on board and half that when the concourse went ashore to visit places of interest. His letters to Dr. Clapp during the cruise reflect keen enjoyment. Mrs. Rowe was with him. At Havana the Cuban Government, the City, and the University
entertained them on a regal scale, and at Panama on a "smaller scale". "The Canal", he wrote, "makes one feel very proud of the USA....We saw the ruins of old Panama and counted volcanic peaks along the Mexican border." At Honolulu they visited various volcanic craters and other special features and set sail for Japan where they visited colleges and high schools and the mountains near Kobe. At Kyoto were the ancient temples and palaces. Here he studied the flood plains of rivers and hoped if the weather permitted to climb Fujiyama. From China he wrote that it would take that country fifty years to do one tenth of what she is capable. Her mineral resources seemed almost untouched. Sanitation, as America knew it, had not yet come, and the students were afraid to touch anything. At Manila they met and dined with Mrs. Whitaker who had been at the University in its first years and was living in Manila with one of her sons.

Mrs. Whitaker after resigning from the University, lived for some time in Coeur d'Alene and then in Seattle. She played in the civic orchestra there and took part in many other musical activities. The scope of her travels reached from London to Manila, and her friends said she had become an expert in international affairs. Her last years were spent in Los Angeles, where she died in her eighties in August 1941. It was her son-in-law, George Greenwood, '04, who wrote the music for the first University song, "Montana, My Montana." In 1944 the University conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. It was his class that published the first yearbook in 1905, in their senior year. This book is preserved in the library Treasure Room. Dean Spaulding explained that there is no year-book for 1905 because his class, 1906, in 1905 published the year-
dated 1906. This followed the custom in other colleges of juniors publishing what came to be called the Junior Annual but dated with the graduation year of the class publishing it.

From Singapore the school went to Bangkok. Dr. Rowe's sightseeing always included visits to geological features, such as the granite batholiths of the Malay states and all sorts of unusual metamorphised limestones and the great deltas of the rivers. He wrote that the temples in Siam are of imported Italian marble. Sailing on to Calcutta, he studied the great delta there and the valley of the Ganges up to Benares and Delhi. His next letter came from Cairo, when he was about to take a 20-mile trip up the Nile to see Thebes and Luxor. He studied the sand dunes and the desert in route up the Suez canal and the delta and eocene rocks around Cairo, and collected many specimens for the University museum.

The rest of the trip was through the Holy Land and Europe, studying faults along the Rhine, and having a far look at glaciers of the Alps. The Universities everywhere showed the whole group many courtesies and made opportunities for them that an individual traveler would have had difficulty in finding. They sailed for New York from Marseilles on May 29, 1929.

During that following summer Dr. Rowe lectured at Michigan through the summer session. The Floating University thereafter ceased to function though in 1932 an attempt to revive it was made, but by that time, especially in Europe, affairs were indeed threatening. Professor Schau who was in Germany on leave of absence wrote that he would have to leave Berlin and finish what study he could in Paris. Students were rioting in Berlin. The streets were not safe. In 1946 the project was again organized, but Dr. Rowe, who was still interested in it, could not go.
In May, 1940, after Interscholastic, which Dr. Rowe had been chairman of since its early functioning except for those times when he was on leave of absence, for study, teaching, or lecturing, he asked to be released. The 1940 meet was financially successful, with a profit of about $600 that made the reserve fund, built up over the years, around $3600. The meet had grown to be probably the largest high-school track meet in the country. With regret the authorities released him. They appointed in his place Dr. Joseph Howard who carried on the work expertly for the next fourteen years.

Since the present University pension system had not yet been accomplished, Dr. Rowe who was then seventy, was put on half-time at half salary for the year 1941-42, so completing one of the longest period of service to the University on record. Mrs. Rowe died in 1939, and the following quarter he rented his house to Home Economics for a practice house. After leaving the University, he taught for some time at the University of North Carolina and at the University of Georgia, finally making his home in California with his daughter Elizabeth Rowe Maudlin. He died there October 25, 1949.

The completion of the new library building in September, 1923, with offices and class rooms for history, economics, and English, made possible remodelling of the old library into a home for the Law School, with room for Modern Language offices and class rooms in the basement. The dedication of that building to the Law School in April, 1924, left the way clear for remodelling the first floor and basement of University Hall. Up to that time the president's office had been the small room to the left of the entrance. The remodelling moved it across the main corridor to one above of the post office. There was an entrance room that
communicated with the telephone and post offices and with the president's ante-room where his secretary and the file clerks had their desks. This entrance room was used also for express delivery and as a depository for unsorted mail. Sometimes even some student organization officer set up a desk in there. Back of the post office was the president's office and adjacent a small room built under the south stairway for his drafting table and maps, with an exit into the hall. The office was a pleasant, if small, room, and Dr. Craig's old desk was there with the eight original chairs revarnished in mahogany surrounding it. Windows looked out towards Dornblaser Field, and the afternoon glare from the west no longer had to be faced. The entrance room with its piles of express was by no means either fitting or elegant to receive distinguished visitors, but the inner rooms were for the time adequate and much more convenient than the original office that served well before the University affairs became as extensive and complex as they did in the twenties. The Maintenance Engineer, Mr. Swearingen, and the superintendent of construction, Mr. Roscoe Hugenin, moved into the old office.

Nearly all administrative offices were arranged on the first floor or in the basement of University Hall, so that it became really the administration building. What is still known as the Clerical Service was officially set up, and the department of Geology after being pushed around from Science to the basement of University Hall, was given quarters more fitting to its importance in the economy of the state. It was at this time that the north entrance to University Hall was closed and walled off for an office for Dr. Rowe, with the northwest history room to become his laboratory lecture room. These changes held till Mr. Melby initiated another remodeling that arranged the present impressive president's suite