but developed steadily to offer a three-year course in Medical Secretaryship and a four-year course in Education, following which it became known as Northern Montana College.

The fall of 1925 had seen the establishment of Freshman Week and of centralized final examinations, both of which had been under extensive consideration before adoption. With improvements in University Hall the Business Office had set up an expanded Clerical Service, a larger telephone exchange, a more accommodating post office arrangement, and a limited messenger service for emergencies, or for urgent business including the transfer of funds to and from the banks.

This year it was possible to offer German again. Mr. Rudolph Hoffman came to teach French, thereby releasing Dr. Scheuch to resume teaching German. Mr. Hoffman had taken his B.A. at the University of Ghent and his M.A. at Wisconsin. In 1929 he studied at the University of Paris and received the Diploma Supérieur d'études de Civilizations Francais. He served faithfully on till retirement and then moved to California to make his home.

A new man in geology, a paleontologist, Dr. John Hodgdon Bradley, was also added. During his time in Montana, he had great adventures fishing at Flathead Lake, from which he wrote his little "Farewell Thou Busy World", published later in 1935 in Los Angeles. After taking a year of leave from the University without pay in order to write, he resigned and joined the geology staff of the University of Southern California in 1930. In 1925 he, Dr. Clapp, and Dr. Kirkwood spent part of the summer studying a large basin of Paleozoic rocks, rich with lower Paleozoic fossils in the area of the Middle and South Forks, and he wrote
an exciting article on his findings for the National Geographic.

While at the University he also worked on his book Parade of the Living, published in 1930 both in America and England. Other books of his include The Earth and Its History, a text book; Autobiography of Earth, Our World and Science, Patterns of Survival, The World at War, and in 1945, World Geography, the last of which he has revised several times as the geopolitical face of the world has changed. He is now retired from teaching and lives at Escondido, California.

He was succeeded at the University by another young paleontologist, Dr. Charles Deiss. These two young scientists became life-long friends of Dr. Clapp and of many other acquaintances in Missoula. They were full of energy, interested in people as well as in science, delighted at the wealth of geologic riches still unstudied in Montana, and though they chose different mediums of expression, both steadily advanced in their work. Dr. Deiss's scientific achievement as well as Dr. Bradley's literary use of the scientific material were a delight to Dr. Clapp and to Dr. Deiss. Dr. Clapp and Dr. Deiss collaborated on a number of projects and on papers published by the Montana Bureau of Mines and by the U.S.G.S. and the G.S.A., and Dr. Deiss could understand and share Dr. Clapp's consuming curiosity about the origin of the Rocky Mountains. Dr. Deiss remained at the University till 1945, taking summer field trips under various grants and frequent leaves for work in the Smithsonian Institute. In the latter instances he was accompanied by his wife who made models of trilobites and other specimens for the University collection. In 1945 he left to become chairman of Geology at the University of Indiana at Bloomington, though, during many summers since, he has returned for field work. Dr. Deiss died in 1959. Shortly before his death, Dr. Clapp, the only member of the U.S.G.S. in Montana, had recommended Dr. Deiss's election to that body. Dr. Deiss
Much to the regret of his friends and students, Professor Sidney Cox resigned after his year as acting chairman of English during Professor Merriam's absence abroad. Mr. Cox had advised on the remodeling of Simpkins Hall for the little theatre, and had edited the *Frontier*, besides carrying on the work of department administration. Two reasons contributed to his resignation. The first was the flood of indignant protests that came in from all over Montana where the *Frontier* was read. Mr. Cox had tolerated a five-letter noun applied to a woman in a story he printed in the *Frontier*. Second, there was a vacancy at Dartmouth College. He went there and was happy teaching till his sudden death in 1951. No one regretted the departure of so stimulating and affectionate a colleague more than the president did, yet he advised him to go. Dr. Merriam said later that he would have kept him in spite of protests. An acquaintance at Dartmouth reported much later that Mr. Cox was the type of teacher who made fanatical friends or bitter enemies, but remained happy in his work.

Mr. Cox and Mr. Freeman had been working on a collection of readings to be called *Prose References*, for college classes. The first collection appeared in 1926, published by Harper and Brothers, and was widely used. It selected from European as well as American writers, from fiction, philosophy, psychology, criticism, and poetry, with plenty of the best contemporary, but a dash now and then of older, time-tested sources, too. It was followed in 1934 by a second series which added the new writing of the time, E. E. Cummings, Alec Waugh, Ernest Hemingway, William H. Faulkner, Virginia Wolfe, Paul Elmore Moore, Lytton Strachey, and Aldous Huxley, for example. In the preface to the first
series, the editors announce:

We hope to disenchant through enchanting, to clarify through assisting the student to perceive the mixedness of life. We hope to actuate the sense of humor through fun, whim, and the perception of irony. We hope to empower through the discipline of delving and choosing. And we hope to generate faith through recognition, resignation, and delight. We hope too much. But never mind.

Of the second series, they say:

It has bound itself by one more handicap (than the first series): all the writers must have been alive within ten years. It is accidental, mixed, impudently quirked by whim. It is strictly conditioned: by economic facts like permission fees, by the stress and strain of two getting along together, by limits of space, by that sculptor-maiaer, time. But it bows only in challenging salutation and to hide a grin at its preposterous intent.

These collections have not yet dulled or become less than enchanting even under the "sculptor-maiaer" time. They still accomplish the "preposterous intent."

Frank Fitzgerald of Weymouth and Cambridge, Massachusetts, came to take Professor Cox's place. He had come home from the war badly shell-shocked, had gone to Arizona later to overcome a threat of tuberculosis and had already published some short stories. One of his articles appeared in the Atlantic. His classes in creative writing were lively meetings, and his assistance with the Frontier was welcome. He took the year '29-'30 off without pay to give his whole time to writing in New York. After his resignation in '29 from the University staff he taught and wrote first in California and later in Boston. During the second world war he was on the staff of the Fort Devens school. He taught night classes at Harvard, and is still teaching and writing. Many a writer in Montana benefited by his generous criticism, for he was as intrigued with Montana's possibilities in creative work as Mr.
Institutions being psychological economies, define thought
from thinkers, the past from the future. The institution is
therefore the collective judgment of society, the treasury
of accretions of obediencies and the codes of Loyalty and Fear.

One great loss was inflicted on the University in the fall of
1926 when Dr. Underwood died. He was on summer leave in Europe, and
had a very rich and stimulating experience. On the voyage home, he
contracted typhoid fever while voluntarily nursing a steerage passenger
stricken with this disease en route. His condition was serious when he reached Washington, and his friends there, Dr. Levine and Harry
Stewart, arranged for immediate hospital care, but he died October 24,
1926. Everyone mourned him. He had been re-elected chairman of the
Budget and Policy Committee every year since its inception. His stu-
dents among the alumni still speak of him with love and admiration and
a species of wonder. His contemporary friends in New York described
him as of that company of minds to which Shaw, Casfield, Audre, France
and Conrad belonged. Certainly he was as iconoclastic as Shaw in his
theories of sociology, as vitriolic as Shaw in his
use of women's clubs to embarrass politicians. I use
Chamber of Commerce to finance philanthropies. I intrigue
mind and tradition in universities by introducing ideas into students; I intrigue the
muscle and tradition in universities. I teach minds by
embarrassing universities whether they are churches or universities.

Speaking as a "social artist" he says:

I use institutions being psychic economies, defend thought
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Speaking as a "social artist" he says:
a bank wherein the individual deposits his credit and the
safe-keeping of his conscience. It is the depository of his
will. It is the hospice for the timid and the tired, it is
rest for the indolent, a hospital for the diseased and dying
minds. It is a mausoleum....it preserves stuffed mummies... Institutions give place, habitation, and name to the corpses
of society. Institutions are the inertia of society...........

I do not leave an institution in order to oppose its
functionary and avaricious interests. To so defer to an
institution is to honor it as an end in itself rather than
as a means to an end. (One is reminded of a remark in Mary Webb's
Precious Bane, "But when you dwell in a house you dislike,
you will look out the window a great deal more than those that
are content with their dwelling.")

Of leaders he says:

The leader is the visible thought of the rabble... economy of thought which makes needless the energy and peril
of thinking.... I exhibit the incapacity of business men for
thinking by respectfully referring all questions of public
interest to them for public opinion. I free reason and make
thought necessary by separating followers from loyalties to
persons. I make all personal leadership difficult and
exhaustive. I weaken leadership by persons and classes in
order to increase the number who cannot be led except by
reason.

Thackeray musing on the actions of the Whigs and the
Tories in Queen Anne's time comes to a somewhat similar
deduction about leaders and their followers. "With people
that take a side in politics, 'tis men rather than principles
that commonly bind them. A kindness or a slight puts a man
under one flag or the other, and he marches with it to the
end of the campaign."

The artist and the insinuator of reason do not need to
reform things. They portray and suggest and proceed from
worse to better by substitution of ideas for ideas, new
virtues for old moralities... Keep all heads of institutions
aching with the necessity of dealing with new ideas and move-
ments. Do not let them enjoy power or somnolence. I divide
all compact bodies. I... compel them constantly to divide
and reunite and divide again...

I shall love enough if I have served enough, if I am
a creative co-operator. I shall teach people to love only
if I have taught them how to do some co-operative service and
how to co-operate.
How did such a man, frail, often very poor, ambitious, compassionate, restless, lonely at times, keep from discouragement and surrender? Only, it may be deduced, by the mental activity which drove him always. He was in eternal conflict, at odds with the orthodox teaching of the United Brethern Church in which he had been raised, in which his father was a minister, in which he himself had preached while studying at Iowa University, and for which his mother had written many hymns. But he could no longer subscribe to it as he traveled around the world and looked at "institutions".

To avoid hurting mother and father he could not tell them of all his change, and so in a sense he had to live under the strain of a divided life. He raged when he saw beggars on the road to Olivet, when he saw the prostitutes slinking in doorways on a rainy night in New York, when he saw Queen Alexandra patting poverty stricken mothers, when he viewed the post-war destitution in Europe. Fighter himself, he detested war, its causes and results, its false morality, and dubbed Wilson a hypocritical fool when he finally entered the war.

His main interest turned from political science to economics and sociology, the latter a comparatively new field when it first attracted him. He had friends in all classes but he hated classes. Inwardly he must have felt elation at recognition of his work abroad, for at the dinner of the British Association for the Advancement of Science he sat at the right of the Prince of Wales, and in the letter to President Clapp telling of this he also mentioned that he had introduced Miss Virginia Dixon to a friend of his who was close to the queen and would see that she would be presented at court. He does not boast particularly but
recounts various recognitions of the value of his work by all the great economic and sociological institutes as reasons why Montana should raise his salary. Because he loved the mountains and the icy lakes and valleys he refused a number of offers from larger, better paying "institutions".

About a month after his death President Clapp wrote to Mary Stewart as follows:

I must confess I haven't had the heart to write about Dr. Underwood. I don't know when I have been so affected by the death of anyone. He and I were not exactly intimate to the extent that we exchanged all our ideas, but we enjoyed each other, and I feel his loss and kindly criticism of the administration keenly.

Dr. Clapp did not mind "aching over new ideas". He was interested in what their stress and strain could do to "move mountains".

Dr. Underwood's literary executors, on looking through the mass of material he left, reluctantly decided that it would be unfair to him to publish any of it in the form in which he had left it. But it is interesting to note of what it consisted. He tried a variety of forms, the personal essay, the lyric, satirical verse, the short story, the scholarly treatise, the impassioned article, the novel, the biography.

He had worked for years on a biography of his mother while she was still living, which was in the form of running comments inserted among her thousands of verses. He made three versions of this, evidently trying to describe and understand the spirit that had dominated her whole life in the nomadic background her husband's work imposed on the family. Whence had that strength of love and purity of motive come? She was no sad devotee. In spite of hardship and much suffering in her old age, she found her full of humor and wit, taking necessary evils with the acceptance and matter-of-factness that she exercised towards unclenent weather, making inner cheer to balance the outer storm. In his address at the funeral in
Missoula, President-Clapp said of Dr. Underwood in this connection:

His devotion to his parents throughout his life was almost divine; he cared for them with extreme tenderness and wrote to them every day when away.

Dr. Underwood wrote many romantic stories and a novel in which he approached a simple symbolism, trying out concepts of justice, love, sin, and immortality. Apparently at one time he was tempted to give his writing ability to poetry. But perhaps he decided that his subjects needed the elasticity of prose, and the expository expansion that poetic forms are difficult for. A group of friends in the East wished to publish at least a small book of excerpts as a memorial, but this was not done.

Perhaps this is just as well, since he could not call for the book himself, but his students often express regret. His magnum opus he tentatively entitled Society, and it is in this he describes the methods to be used by the "social artist". He mistrusted social welfare or social service courses, remarking rather cryptically in one of his letters to Dr. Clapp:

Lived a month at Hull house—as a deferred duty. Amiable way of saving a few souls, chiefly one's own. Constructive people must either revolute, joke, or co-operate—with productive, not with acquisitive people.

Dr. Underwood was succeeded by Dr. Harry H. Turnery-High, born in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, who remained on the staff from 1927 to 1947, on leave during World War II. On leave again during 1946-47 at the University of South Carolina, he decided to remain in the South. He served during World War I and was a reservist in the 324th U. S. Cavalry, some summers reporting for review at various cavalry schools like Fort Meade at Sturgis, South Dakota. He took his doctorate degree after the first war, at Wisconsin University, and also traveled widely abroad in Morocco, France, Spain, Hawaii, China, Japan, and South America. It was
during these wanderings that his interest in anthropology became acute, although his training was mainly in economics and sociology. When he came to Montana and saw evidences of a fast disappearing Indian culture, he was fascinated and began anthropological investigations that really put the science here on a scholarly level. In time he became professor of anthropology as well as chairman of economics and sociology. His first book was the result of ten years of study of the Salish (Flathead) Indian, and was published in 1937 by the American Anthropological Association, which some years later also published his work on Kootenai Ethnography. The former work contained the scores of music for Salish songs and rhythm symbols of drum beats. As in Dr. Underwood's case, his work later brought him recognition elsewhere, not only membership in the American anthropological societies but also in the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

He was a rather small, slight man but perhaps with more reserves of strength than Dr. Underwood. He was tireless in service to the University, spending his energy without count, traveling on speaking assignments and consultations on economic and sociological matters, and often on matters of police law, having been trained in criminal investigation in the army. He entered his second period of war service in August 1942, going as a commissioned second lieutenant to the school at Fort Oglethorpe. He returned at the war's end as a major, with special decorations, one, Knight of the Order of Orange-Nassau, from the Queen of the Netherlands for having seen her safely out of Holland during the invasion and acting as her guide on her return for tour of her realm after Holland was liberated. Other decorations were for valor in action with the combat police.
Many remember his mother who often returned for visits from the South, and his beautiful wife, the much loved teacher of French in the Missoula County High School, who taught at Stephens College and the University of Minnesota during the war. Madame Turney-High amused her new acquaintances when she revealed that before joining her son in Missoula she had been working in the office of Al Capone in Chicago without for some time suspecting the real nature of that office.

During the years preceding the depression Dr. Clapp was engaged in an "Educational Statistical Survey" comparing the resources of twelve northwestern states. This was in preparation for the campaign to come to renew the mill tax voted in 1920. The study considered the amounts spent by each state for higher education and the manner of the spending.

There would be the usual protests against the mill tax. There would be opinions voiced that all the units were extravagant. In 1928 Dr. Clapp invited Dr. Metrey again to examine the study conclusions on proportional spending by the state for higher education. President Coffman of the University of Minnesota, traveling through Missoula at the time, stopped over for a conference on the matter. It was said later that after the publication of the study, not again during that time were any protests made about extravagance or waste or relatively high costs at the University. Dr. Jesse, commenting on the study, wrote:

He became the best authority in Montana on the amounts to be realised from taxes. His predictions on such matters were more accurate than those of any state officer, or interested banker. One banker referred to this ability as 'uncanny'. To Clapp there was nothing mysterious in his method. It was simply the result of studying the pertinent facts exhaustively. The conclusions were inevitable.

Back in 1901 there had been a Montana Academy of Science, Arts, and Letters of whose founding one may read in the 1903 volume of the well
known Handbook of Learned Societies of America. Dr. Elrod was the first president and Dr. Rowe was secretary pro tem of the first meeting, December 29, 1902, in Bozeman. It consisted of three sessions, at which a total of 53 members were present. Papers were read by both Dr. Elrod and Dr. Rowe and by Dr. Blankinship of Bozeman, Professor Monroe of Dillon, Dr. Harkins of Missoula, and Dr. Bagley of Dillon. It is interesting to note that provisions had been made in the Statutes of Montana for the printing of the Academy's transactions by the state. Probably it was World War I that caused the falling off of membership and the slow death of the organization. But after 1923, when the Northwest Scientific Association was established for the northwest area, there was little chance for its revival. However, in the winter of 1939-40 scientists from all the units did meet in Great Falls and organized as a Montana Academy of Sciences.

From 1926 - 28 Dr. Clapp was president of the Northwest Scientific Association, and in his retiring address spoke on Natural Resources and International Problems. In this address he restated his often expressed belief about society and the world, that men and nations are interdependent, that no man can live to himself alone nor can any nation stand alone, not even the United States or the British Commonwealth of Nations. The idea of self-containment in Fascism set him against it from the first. The world's resources must eventually be used for the benefit of the world. Facts should be pooled, and neither political diplomacy nor political propaganda should stand in the way of true scientific knowledge and fair adjustment. International conditions had reached the point when merely national thinking indicated partial blindness. He firmly believed that
education would in time outlaw war, and that scientifically trained minds bear a great responsibility for the use of findings. He believed this even in the last year of his life when he felt World War II was possible, still hoping the race with catastrophe would be won by education and the scientific method applied to human troubles. 

During the year of 1926-27, Corbin Hall was finished and proved to be $2500 cheaper per annum to maintain than Craig had been, owing to modern progress in equipment and furnishings of such buildings, and also owing to the re-organization of management, with a business manager for all the residence halls who could save a great deal on purchases because of the large quantities needed. This position was filled by Monica Burke, (later Mrs. T. G. Swearingen) who held the position from then on till her death in 1939. Reading through her reports over the years one is impressed by the service given, not only to members of the halls, but to the University in general in entertaining visitors, clubs, faculty groups, and student societies; providing commencement dinners, and Aber day luncheons, and serving thousands of trays to students ill in their rooms or in the dormitory infirmaries. This latter section of each annual report invariably ends with the request for a general infirmary in a separate building. She too would rejoice in the present health service building. Through her management it was possible during the worst of the depression to lower rates of board and room for students and to make up the difference from reserves built up for several years. 

With the completion of Corbin Hall, building development would have to stop unless maintenance appropriations were increased. The president's reports, including recommendations of the faculty, emphasized the need of a
In the fall of 1926 remodeling of part of Leamings Hall was accomplished, and The University had the first "Little Theatre" in Montana, also the largest little "at the time in the Northwest. It was opened in November with The Red Man by Porter Emerson Brown. Every cent was taken for the three nights. The play was, Mr. Glick was happy. The main winter offering was the first co-operative project of Drama and Music, H. W. S. Oliver, with Emerson Stow as Sir Joseph Porter, T. C. B. and Nan Walsh as Little Buttercup.

Mr. Glick resigned and was succeeded by William Anges, who put on the second Drama and Music project, again Gilbert and Sullivan, The Pirates of Penzance, with Emerson Stow as the major general and Nan Walsh as Ruth.

In spite of winter cold, summer heat, poor acoustics, inadequate dressing rooms, changing directors and graduating casts, the plays went on. Roger Williams followed Mr. Anges, but resigned to return to his worn plantation in the South. Mr. Hewitt followed him in the Little Theatre but resigned to go to New York. He was succeeded by Donald Harrington, who had worked under Mr. Glick, now on to Columbia, and came back a the first alumna director of the little theatre.

During three years, Alexander Dean gave summer work, Chanticleers and The Bluebird made audiences forget the heat, and Ann Reddy in The Thirteenth Chair gave thrills that could be a cold shiver.
Chemistry-Pharmacy building, a Journalism building, an auditorium that could seat all the students, another dormitory for men, a Woman's building, and a Student Union building that perhaps could be financed by student funds.

In the meantime a project had come up that was to bear rich fruit many years after, though at one time it put the president and the business manager and the Alumni Corporation in an embarrassing position to which some other facts also contributed. The project was the purchase of the former site of the old Country Club. This amounted to 155 acres to be used as a University and Municipal Golf Course. The purchase was made by the Alumni Challenge Corporation by the transference of a reserve of student funds to draw 6% interest and a note of $12,000 of indebtedness to the Missoula Mercantile, who owned the land. The Club House itself was being managed by one who rented its conveniences for parties and dances. The interest on the loan and the certificate would be paid by the use of the golf course by students and townspeople, many of whom were not members of the new country club at the time or who had let their membership lapse when the dues were raised to help pay for the new club house and grounds. The course would also be used for classes in golf to be carried on by the Physical Education staff. The project prospered until the effects of the depression became acute, although some set-backs occurred in the development. It was hoped that water could be found on the premises for watering. A well was drilled but did not produce the required amount for the whole course, so water had to be rented also from the Montana Power, an increase in maintenance not expected. For several years during the depression it was not possible to pay the interest on the student funds; classes in golf decreased; city membership
also decreased, but there was some use of the land, and some income.

There had developed among some students and some townspeople a degree of antagonism to a president who stood by what he said in regard to keeping the rules of athletic conferences, drinking on the campus, scholarship requirements in general, and the affairs of the fraternities and sororities. He would not approve the playing of an athlete whose scholarship was below the required level. Nor would Mr. Speer change the records although a group of men visited him at his office to try to persuade him it was necessary. The president did not refuse approval for a player without some pangs. He too wanted to win, but never by such means. Nor would he approve a player who in other matters had committed dishonest acts.

Lieutenant General Milburn, who came as Major of the R.O.T.C. in 1926 and also football coach, agreed with the president. Recently he said that the president told him to go ahead and clean things up. He added, "He backed me up too," referring to pressure from various groups for winning football teams at any cost.

Major Milburn had been Chief of the Athletic Section at the Infantry School at Fort Benning. The situation was not new to Dr. Clapp. While at the State University of North Dakota he had been on a committee to enforce the inter-collegiate agreements. Chancellor Brannon had been on that same committee.

During Dr. Sisson's time the athletic agreement for inter-collegiate football had been with the Pacific Northwest conference. This conference included the University of Idaho, the University of Oregon, Whitman College, Oregon Agricultural College, Washington State College, and the University of Montana. The rules of this conference were first adopted in 1918 and revised every other year as conditions changed. The history of Montana State University in relation to this and to other conferences later entered
Like Dr. Schreiber in some ways, Carl Millburn had a host of friends among grade and high school boys. Grown up, and in World War II themselves, they watched for news of him in Europe and later in Korea. They learned from their own experiences in the Services how direct this thinking was, how steady and loyal and realistic. He was for the men of the 21st U.S. Army in France. They would be thrilled at the tribute paid him by Marshal de Lattre de Tassigny in his history of the First French (over)
Army and by the name given him in Africa. Saratoga after the latter campaign, but created de Lattre in January 1945: "Liberator of Classics."
into, for example, in 1923 the Pacific Coast Conference, is so long and so complex as to deserve a thesis by an expert. In 1932 the investigator from the last named conference objected to Missoula's "downtown slush fund". However, no objections came in about the donation of home canned fruits and vegetables that the faculty women and others made to help support a training table.

In 1921 athletic activities were under the control and supervision of the Department of Physical Education. Eligibility of athletes for intercollegiate competition was passed on by a Faculty Athletics Committee. Details of management were cared for by a graduate manager subject to the approval of a general board on athletics consisting of the Faculty Athletics Committee, three members of the Central Board of Associated Students, and two alumni members. By 1924 the Department of Physical Education turned its attention to encouragement and supervision of intramural sports, and the Faculty Athletics Committee assumed control. By 1934 the details of management of intercollegiate athletics were cared for by an athletics manager and the coaches, but subject to the approval of the Associated Students Athletic Board. Some protests were made that the decisions of these groups should be approved by the Faculty Athletics Committee.

Also contributing to the antagonism was the fact that Dr. Clapp expelled a married student for intemperance. The married student sued the Board of Education and the University officials for readmission. Professor Colvin of the Law School handled the case for the University. The plaintiff lost. What went on behind the scenes was a play in itself. The plaintiff's counsel hired a detective to inquire into the president's past life. When told of it, he chuckled. "The only thing I can think of",
he said, "is gleaning over-ripe bananas on the wharf in Boston and
watching for the cops, or trying to make a south-paw out of a neighbor's
right-handed baby." So he did not worry, but when someone suggested they
might try to "frame" him, he was watchful. And they did. Fortunately a
wise friend helped him break the frame.

Dr. Clapp did not object to the fraternity system per se, though he
had been a "barb" at M.I.T. The entrance of fraternities had been opposed
at the University of North Dakota when he was there on the grounds that
the financial resources of the students did not warrant the outlay that
would follow. Nevertheless a few groups had been permitted to organise
as locals to test their ability, and he was a member, partly as advisor,
partly as a congenial friend, of one group that called itself the Banded
Brothers of Bungalow. Afterwards this group, one of the first two to
become national, became Sigma Chi. The other, known as the Bachelors Club,
became Phi Delta Theta. When he came to Missoula he joined Sigma Chi
under pressure of his old "Banded" friends and the chapter in Missoula.
He liked their friendliness. He chaperoned their dances. He tried to be
in relation to them and to all the other groups "to their virtues very
kind, to their faults a little blind."

But one could not be very blind. Complaints came in from downtown
about unpaid bills. The business manager of the residence halls was re-
quested to give advice to the sororities on house management and purchas-
ing of supplies, and this work increased so abruptly that it was neces-
sary to have the help of a secretary and typist. Some of the fraternities
were in danger of losing their houses. Little by little, after careful
consultation with Mr. Speer and others, the accounts were taken over by
the business office for auditing and advice, and attempts were made to
re-establish the credit of some who were in a precarious condition. The
idea of allowing the groups to build on University land with the advantage of University heat at incredibly less cost than from individual furnaces was discussed pro and con. Some were heartily in favor. Others were much opposed because it seemed a threat to their liberty in some way. In truth, the threat was not so much to their liberty as to their whims; for the president, of course, would insist on certain general regulations in harmony with dormitory status and University responsibility. For about two years the plan was discussed, and then abandoned.

There was also the irritating subject of Hell Week. The president could enjoy a prank as well as any student, but he could not enjoy a prank that was dangerous, dishonest, or vulgar. If Hell Week interfered with their scholarship it was their own lookout. If they failed, they failed. But if Hell Week demanded stealing objects from downtown establishments, rifling cemeteries of tombstones, carrying off chicken coops, or licking the dirt off a pledge officer’s shoes with one’s tongue, he objected. Let them stay up all night that week if necessary. Not at any other age could they spare sleep so easily or make it up so quickly, even in class. Let his own wife donate a dozen eggs for some of them to carry in their pockets all week. Just be sure they are fresh. Let her tell them the haunts of any alley cat or where a fragrant animal from the hills sometimes took quarters. Let her answer the telephone when a boyish voice called and said he was told to ask for Charlie. She could explain that he was either in conference in the president’s office or asleep after a busy day’s work. As to where he worked or why he had to be at a conference, she could be as evasive as the one who had told the boy to call.
All these things were taken without worry. The more serious situations were offenses against the laws against theft, trespass, and insincerity. The president felt that since he was ready to defend the reputation of a student, the students should have regard for the reputation of the University and thus not conduct themselves to make it appear that the University encouraged lawlessness.

Paddling had been a bone of contention for some time, and of almost as much discussion in the town and on the campus as had the original opinions about whether the University should maintain an R.O.T.C. Paddling finally came under two undesirable classifications in Dr. Clapp’s mind, dangerous and vulgar. The vulgarity was evident at the last track meet at which it was displayed. There was not as much cheering and applause as had been expected. Soon after, paddling was forbidden. Perhaps it still went on in chapter rooms, but the decision that it was also dangerous, a few students being rather badly injured, put it into some disfavor. The college literary magazine, Collectiana, published articles for and against. Supporters of the ruling increased. But there were still malcontents.

No doubt Dr. Clapp, after student conflicts, really enjoyed the song sung at the annual Press Club banquet to which he and Mrs. Clapp were always invited.

Prexy Clapp’s a kindly chap, parley voo—
A kindly chap is Prexy Clapp, parley voo—
With ASUM he will not scrap.
Hinkey dinkey parley voo.

The annual copy of the Incinerator, Press Club publication, appeared on such occasions, somewhat in the style of the Aber Day Campus Raking, but with fewer mistakes in taste and not in need of expurgation. It seems that some students are born with taste, but a few must have it thrust upon them. Usually Campus Raking was really funny, but often it was so extremely
personal in its exploitation of students' relations to each other that it seemed the record of naughty boy and girl gossip or idle talk that offended without amusing. Usually the issue following the one reprimanded was much better, but the next might show a recurrence of the trouble.

Many alumni of the time may remember the rather exciting liveliness of the Kaimin under editorship of Jack Moriarity in 1923-24. He felt that the Missoulian was printing editorials definitely slanted against the University and wished to reply. Usually he brought his copy to the president for checking on facts and for assurance that there was no possibility of libel from the wording. The Kaimin increased its circulation.

For some time after the establishment of the Frontier as a regional instead of a campus magazine, there was a feeling that student writing needed an outlet. Various publications were organized and active for various periods, the Wrangler, under Mr. Freeman's stimulation, The Cluice Box, Collegiana, Sub Tracks, and the Mountaineer which appeared a few years after suspension of publication in 1939 of the Frontier-Midland because of impossibility of receiving any more support from the University.

On May 18, 1931, Miss Gertrude Buckhouse died. She had been librarian since her graduation from the University in 1902. She had seen the library grow from 40,000 volumes to 110,000, and its pamphlet and document file from 6,000 items to 40,000. It had moved from one room in University Hall to a part of the new library building erected in 1908, and from there to the largest building on the campus. In September of that year Mr. Philip Keeney became librarian. The faculty had met him that summer and been impressed with his professional experience and general erudition. In three or four years he became the cause of considerable conflict that came to a climax in the following administration. He and Mrs. Keeney showed great
courage in the difficulty. He was ill for some time but when able to do so worked in special capacities in a number of libraries, one of them in Japan.

In the summer of 1932, the Montana Federation of Women's Clubs held its convention on the campus. Including registrants from Missoula and places near enough for daily driving back and forth, 388 women attended. South Hall rooms were opened for them, and meals were served in Corbin Hall. The theme of the convention was Adult Education. Ideas for the program were so numerous that after-thought labelled it too crowded, a fault common to many conventions. However, those attending enjoyed the campus and the pleasant feeling of college life.

In 1934, after several large purchases by the Alumni Corporation through the loan of Student Activity funds, there was some dissatisfaction among the stockholders. The spring meeting was more than usually populous, and proxies had been sent in to the trustees by members not able to attend. The minutes contain President Clapp's comments on the loans, as noted by the secretary.

President Clapp explained the policy of the local Executive Board of the State University relative to the investment of student reserve funds in the properties held by the Alumni Corporation. He pointed out that various University and student enterprises are unavoidably cooperative undertakings; that the funds of the student organizations were invested in properties actually in use for the benefit of the University and students (forestry nursery, golf course, "Harkins" lots by the student store across the avenue from the Craig house); that there was normally sufficient operating income to pay interest on loans; that the value of the properties on which the loans had been made had been greatly increased by improvements; that the students had received for many years the benefit of rent, heat, and light free for the student store; that the cost of various other student enterprises was paid from University funds although borne by student funds in many other institutions.

This matter of self-supporting activities and cooperative enterprises is ably explained by Mr. J. B. Speer who witnessed their development in the University organization.
Many state universities, especially the more recently established ones, including Montana, cannot plan and carry out projects as is done by business organizations. Montana University (1953) has never been set up and recognized as a corporation, so essential for carrying on business transactions beyond the limitations of private citizens. The University is dependent on the legislature, not only for appropriations from tax funds, but in recent years for approval of use of institutional income, endowments, etc., due to the development of budget procedures. These restrictions on the administration of the University, including its governing boards, created a situation in which there have developed (1) self-supporting activities, such as dormitories, health services, student unions, which are clearly under the jurisdiction of the University, and (2) auxiliary activities, which are in many respects frequently quite independent of the University administration, such as a student store, intercollegiate athletics, the Greek letter fraternities, numerous enterprises. These auxiliary activities frequently incorporate under laws authorizing non-profit educational charitable, religious, social and benevolent corporations—they are exempt from most forms of taxation, frequently serve a very useful purpose. At other times not much can be said for their merits, except some relief from personal liability of members of the organization.

The first of these loans from student funds was made in 1926 for the purchase of the Nursery site, the University to lease the site from the Corporation at a rate to yield six per cent on the investment. Title was taken in the name of the corporation; the authorities exempted it from taxation since it was for the use of, and an extension of, the University campus. The second loan, for the purchase of the old country club grounds for a University golf course, was investigated by a legislative committee, and President Clapp and Mr. Speer were subpoenaed on less than a day's notice, to appear in Helena. Mr. Kirk Badgley, who had the title and duties of auditor of student organizations in addition to his duties as chief accountant, and Morris McCullum, manager of the student store and of the golf course, went with them. As Mr. Speer remarked, "The going was rough. . . it seems that certain members of the legislature thought they smelled a rat and promised they would ferret out a bad situation. . . ."
Contributing to this investigation was the stimulus of some one-hundred-percenters of the social fraternities who did not like some of the dissent of President Clapp and me from the strictly orthodox fraternity patterns—we needed a little spanking—one of them later told me that a "quietus" was needed... There was a little similar stimulus from the athletic crowd. As registrar and business officer, I doubtless seemed to some a little too diligent in not disregarding some eligibility rules, and in collecting some fees.

The right of anyone to protest was of course never questioned by Dr. Clapp. But the right to make accusations on insufficient data and personal or group prejudice was. No step in any University transactions had been taken without every possible check on legality nor without the required approval by officers and boards. It is true that the student loan was not paid off till 1949, but with the accumulated interest paid, it certainly represented a good return for their investment. The club house was needed then after the war when the strip houses were acquired and set up under President McCain. Again, student funds to the amount of $7500 were loaned, and a generous alumnus and member of the local board, Mr. Alex Stepanoff, personally advanced $4500 to make up the requisite capital, with no commitments for interest. A year later he was reembursed.

Before his death Dr. Clapp had been working on the idea of some special fees which he thought were going to be necessary in order that Federal loans could be acquired for new buildings. These fees had been under discussion in the spring of 1935 and before being approved had yielded to another plan which was better. This was the student building fee, strongly opposed by some of the Law School faculty but after much study approved by others, favored by former Chancellor Elliott and supported by the fact that the universities of Washington and Oregon had already been using a somewhat similar plan. Former fees had accumulated
$7000 necessary to gain the federal loan for the Student Union building.
This new fee has since been the means of many expansions and improvements on the campus. It has made possible the purchase of more adjacent land and guaranteed interest on loans for buildings until their operation could bring the necessary returns for interest and repayment.

The bare forty acres of the original campus seemed a large tract in 1898 when the two first buildings were opened. In the early laws of several western states forty acres is mentioned as adequate for campuses, because Washington set off forty acres for the White House Park. But an alumnus of the time revisiting would find it extended to 125 acres in the campus proper. He would be amazed at the lines of strip houses on the 155 acres of the old golf course, at the newly grassed area around the new Dunnivajr and Sisson apartments east of Maurice Avenue. He would be impressed at the new Forestry Nursery covering 200 acres and remember having heard perhaps of the acres for experimental forestry that Dr. Clapp, Dean Spaulding, Congressman Leavitt, the staff of Fort Missoula, and the government were able to arrange for, in the military reserve up the mountains southeast of the campus, and of the very fine Lubrecht experimental forest of 20,000 acres up the Blackfoot on cut-over land, donated in the late thirties by the ACM and the Northern Pacific through consultation with former Dean Spaulding of the School of Forestry and Mr. Lubrecht of the Blackfoot Lumber Company.

Only the old alumni perhaps think realistically of Sentinel as part of the campus. Those who were students in 1902 probably remember the gift then by the Northern Pacific Railway of forty acres up the west side of Sentinel. In 1906 Congress granted another 480 acres north of the other grant for an observatory. This pretty well covered Sentinel except for part of the north slope which belonged to the Prescott estate. This