

Education

A Dream Fulfilled

From Westwood Hills, on the campus of the University of California at Los Angeles, came an announcement last week from the University's Director, Ernest Carroll Moore. To some 7000 students, Director Moore's announcement meant that university classes would begin on September 20; to many a public-minded citizen of Southern California the announcement meant a dream fulfilled. For to the citizenry Director Moore's announcement meant recompense for years of effort; it meant the fulfillment of a desire for a self-contained, State-supported university in Southern California.

On July 23 1919, the Regents of the University of California, with the permission of the State Legislature, united the State Teachers' College at Los Angeles to the institution which they represent. Thus they created the Southern Branch of the University.

When instruction started at Los Angeles, in September, 1919, on the basis of a two-year course in Letters and Science and the regular curriculum of the Teachers' College, the registration of students totaled 978. By 1923 that total had climbed to 4729, a record-breaking increase. Great was the demand for university training in Southern California and on February 13, 1923, the Regents therefor authorized the addition of a third year of instruction in Letters and Science.

The increase in registration did not stop, however, and in the following year (1924), with the evidence of 5079 students before them, the Regents made the Southern Branch a full-fledged university, with a four-year curriculum in Letters and Science, starting September, 1924, and a four-year curriculum in Commerce, starting in January, 1925.

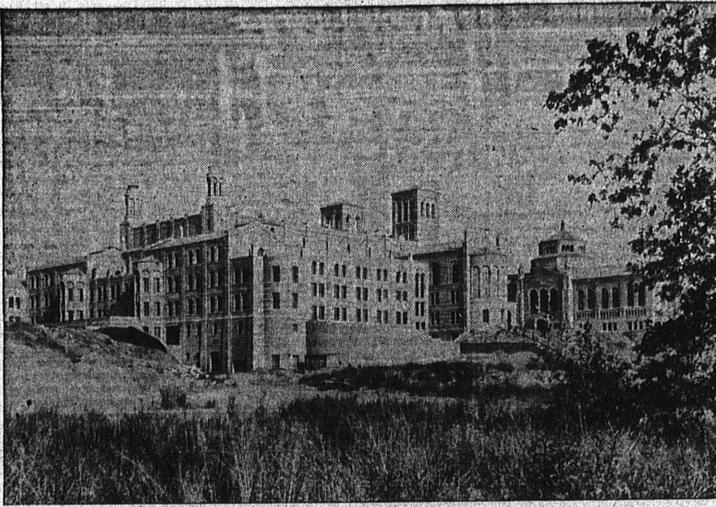
Since 1925 the University has maintained a registration of more than 6500, has increased and improved its teaching staff. In recognition of these facts the Regents of the University of California, on February 1, 1927, officially changed the name of the institution from the Southern Branch of the University of California to the University of California at Los Angeles.

Soon, however, the lusty infant university developed into a strapping adolescent. Its Vermont Avenue campus was overcrowded, congested; it desired more room to breathe, expand. Scouts were sent out to investigate Southern California's many possible sites. Chances of concrete, realtors, politicians and public-minded citizens from many a Southern California community presented properties liberal in size and suitable for the location of the University's new campus.

On February 16, 1926, a site of 382 acres in Westwood Hills (part of Beverly Hills, ten miles west of Los Angeles) was decided upon by the Regents by a Committee of Seventeen. Costing \$2,500,000, the site was presented to the Regents, through the Committee of Seventeen, by the cities of Los Angeles, Santa Monica, Beverly Hills and Venice.

For the four major buildings now erected on U. C. L. A.'s new campus, funds were chiefly derived from the University's share of an \$8,500,000 bond issue (Amendment No. 1) voted by the people of the State in November, 1926. Of this sum the University of California received \$6,000,000, one-half expended at the Berkeley campus, one-half at the Los Angeles campus. Additional funds derived from the regular University budget allowances for building are being used to erect U. C. L. A.'s Education building, now under construction.

When the last State Legislature granted permission for the sale of the Vermont Avenue campus (now Los Angeles Junior College), monies were available for the construction of extremely necessary buildings for physical education, military science, and miscellaneous purposes. To the study of the University has been given unlimited monies for the erection of a Students' Union building, by Mrs. William G. Kerckhoff, in memory of her husband, famed Southern California pioneer. Complete buildings on U. C. L. A.'s campus are four. They are: Josiah Royce Hall, an auditorium and classroom building (largest building); the educational building (the "State"); the Chemistry building; the Physics building; the University Library. Under construction: Education building; Students' Union; Physical Education buildings.



U.C.L.A.'S MAMMOTH ROYCE HALL

Twelve great thinkers look down upon 7000 students.

Peculiarly appropriate as the architectural design for U. C. L. A.'s buildings is University Architect Kelham's selection of Hilltown Romanesque. Brought to its zenith at the close of the Dark Ages, some time between the close of the tenth and twelfth centuries, the Romanesque designs are symbolic of the end of a period of dark, unfruitful years, and look forward to the Renaissance, an era of light, development, hope.

Inspired by St. Ambrogio's cathedral in Milan is U. C. L. A.'s mammoth Royce Hall. Patterned closely after the original, the lack of symmetry taken from the ancient model of architecture is so well incorporated in the design of the modern building that its presence is detected only upon close inspection. Careful scrutiny proves that in one tower of the edifice there are three arches; in the other, only two.

Color means Southern California, and in evidence of the fact that the vicinity of Los Angeles and parts south lie in almost the same latitude as Spain and Italy. Mosaics, gay tiled stairs, indicators of the palaces of Toledo and Burgos, Spain, are found to be a part of the carefully planned buildings. On one side of the Library foyer is a mosaic in replica of the University Seal, surrounded by an ornate border. Reddish brick, and light terra cotta, contrive to make a multitude of designs for the facings materials of the new buildings.

Characteristic of the work to be carried on within their walls, the Chemistry and Physics buildings are plain, in accordance with the strict and formal sciences which will be developed within their domains.

Red and gold color the ceiling of the foyer in Royce Hall, making a design which includes the seals of twelve famous foreign universities. Twelve full-length portraits of twelve leaders of thought are painted in the open loggia of the same building. Looking down upon the modern youth in his mad scramble for learning—and credits —are Jesus, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Petrarch, Abilard, Melanchton, St. Ignatius Loyola, Kant, Darwin, Einstein, and Eliot. Represented there are four thinkers from each age, ancient, medieval, and modern.

Blaisdell's Home

By November 1 President Dr. J. A. Blaisdell of the Claremont Colleges (Pomona) will be provided with new home, a fitting residence for a college president. The Georgian styled, ten roomed, two-story house will be built on a select corner lot (140x150) where another home recently has been removed. A Pomona firm received the building contract. A Pasadena company drew plans which call for \$27,500 to complete the building.

Emotional Byways

Why does a man grab his hat when the wind blows? Why does a woman scream when she is hit in the eye? Why does a young man kiss an impeccable maiden—circumstances permitting? These and many another question of psychology will be answered in full in a new course offered at the University of Southern California. Title of course: "Emotions in Modern Life." Through all the mazes of the emotions will William Marston, New York professor of Columbia and New York universities, lead his investigating satellites when the University opens next month.

Divorce Clinic

Already cheaper than some people thought they ought to be, divorces are now obtainable at the University of Southern California legal aid clinic, free of charge.

Free legal assistance will be given to those in difficulty and in need of help. Only those who are accepted, however, who are unable to pay a practicing attorney a regulation fee for his services.

Types of cases to be handled include loan and other money claims, breach of contract, workmen's compensation, personal injury, settlement of estates, landlord and tenant relationships, domestic difficulties, and libel and slander cases.

The clinic benefits both the client and the young law student—worthy but indigent men and women may have their problems solved; law students may bridge the gap between theoretical training and actual professional practice.

Movies to Airplanes

Less classical, but evidently of greater demand are the new courses being offered by the University of California, Berkeley. Extension Division.

Talking Motion Pictures, Scope and Function of the Stock Exchange, Direct Advertising and Purchasing Principles, and Airplane Transportation loom prominently in the latest course of study from the institution.

Gimbel's Fish-Pole

Porotergus Gimbel—a rare fish discovered in the rivers of British Guiana—is responsible for the donation of a \$1500 steel flagpole to the University of California at Los Angeles.

Jacob Gimbel, humanitarian, philanthropist, presented the 100-foot pole to university authorities with the stipulation that an engraving of fish Gimbel be engraved on the shiny surface of the staff. A golden bear, known locally as "Brain" and totom of the University, will be etched beside the portrait of the fish.

Mr. Gimbel financed the Gimbel expedition to South America in 1910. On this exploring trip Porotergus Gimbel was found swimming in the waters of a southern river. He became immediately famous when the searchers after rare specimens noticed him. Named after the fish, Gimbel himself, this piscatory animal will now be a celebrated flagpole sitter for the rest of his days.

Pomona Builds

Bidding to be no mean educational center, Claremont is the scene of busy building construction, improvements on Pomona College and Scripps College for women.

At Pomona, contractors are hastening to complete a new dormitory for freshmen men. Ready for occupancy by September 15, it will be named Ed. P. Clark Hall. It is a part of the construction program approximating \$1,000,000. At Scripps College two new buildings are being erected. One is a new dormitory, the other the James Jacks Balch Recreation and Administration Hall. Costing \$550,000 in all, they will also be ready about September 15. Landscaping by E. H. Trout of Hollywood has begun.

One Out of Three

One out of every three aspiring students enrolling in the California high schools emerges at the end of four years with a diploma. The other two—stragglers, unfortunate waywards—drop out for various reasons.

Of the 39,024,315 who are graduates of the California high schools, 13 per cent carry on their pursuit of knowledge at some college or university.

Twenty per cent of them never set their feet inside of any sort of a school again. These and many other facts relative to California's public schools were reported last fortnight by Chief of the Division of Secondary Schools Nicholas Ricciardi.

Dam School

Children of the workers on the San Gabriel Dam will have a school of their own. Otherwise some forty youngsters of grammar school age would have to tramp down the canyon trails to the Glendora schools, some few miles distant.

"With the increase of traffic in the canyon next year when actual construction of the dam will begin, the daily trips of the school children would be hazardous and inconvenient, especially in bad weather," says Wirt C. Williams, superintendent of the Glendora schools.

Funds for equipping the school have been appropriated by the County Board of Supervisors; the building which has been used as headquarters by E. B. Davis, engineer in charge of the dam, will be converted into the schoolhouse.

Two teachers have been signed to manage the eight grades which the school will cover. School opens September 9, and will be directly under the Glendora system of education.

Housewives to Cops

From Alsace-Lorraine, Chilli, Canada, London, Germany, Porto Rico came students to attend the summer session at the University of Southern California.

California cities represented were: Sacramento, San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, Palo Alto, Stockton, San Jose, Fresno, Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, Santa Clara, Riverside, San Bernardino, Redlands, Glendora, Pomona, Glendale, Hollywood, Los Angeles, Long Beach, Compton, La Verne, Fullerton, Pasadena, Modesto, Santa Ana, Whittier and others.

Students enrolled included every vocation and profession from housewives and teachers to policemen and druggists. Accountants, architects, bank employees, chemists, dentists, dietitians, farmers, foresters, government employees, nurses, ministers, physicians, lawyers, librarians, journalists, merchants, musicians, salesmen, secretaries, social service workers, engineers, school superintendents appeared en masse to fill their craniums with information proffered by the University.

Long Beach "Frats"

A gambling den in a high school fraternity was what the Long Beach police found when they raided the "Delta Epsilon" house of that city in the early morning and found forty young men making "whoopee." Several poker and dice games were in progress. Neighbors had complained of wild parties at the fraternity and the police were notified.

When the forty miscreants were taken to jail, had signed their names and addresses and listened while parents were notified of their doings, W. L. Stephens, Long Beach city school superintendent, made plans. He said that a far-reaching investigation of the affair was to be made; threatened suspension of the student-members of "Delta Epsilon" is a possibility; that high school students may not belong to a secret society such as this is alleged to be.

In violation of the same law, ten high school girls were suspended last May.

Art

Connoisseurs Covet

Guards watch valuable manuscripts at the Henry E. Huntington Library every second. With rarest volumes they even turn pages for scholars privileged to study them. Occasion for this precaution is made clear by Capt. R. B. Haselden, manuscript curator of the famous crypt of art treasures.

"Some scholars cannot resist the temptation to remove a rare page," says he. "They moisten a piece of string, place it between the pages wanted, and extract the page without noise when the paper becomes damp along the string."

Enough to make an admirer of choice things forget honesty are some of the precious specimens housed within the Huntington sanctuary. Connoisseurs covet them—English manuscripts dating from the time of William the Conqueror to the present day; documents of the American colonial period numbering well over 10,000; notes written by Christopher Columbus dated 1502; letters of Paul Jones; letters of George Washington; the original diary of Aaron Burr; first editions of Chaucer; 200 first editions of early English plays, including Shakespeares.

Curious is the letter signed by King Henry VIII giving information that he is going to invade France. Other treasures include the first printed Bible, dated 1450; first edition of the "King James Bible"; first editions of Milton's "Paradise Lost"; William Blake's "Songs of Innocence and Experience"; Shelly's "Adonais."

Original manuscripts of illimitable value include one of Robert Burns; Edgar Allan Poe's "Annabel Lee"; Kipling's "Recessional"; Benjamin Franklin's world-famed autobiography as displayed in manuscript form.

Fifty years will be needed to catalogue the 820,000 priceless manuscripts collected by the late Henry E. Huntington during the final eighteen years of his life.

On an average 7000 visitors a day have visited the San Marino art stronghold within the past month. A total of 14,115 visitors were admitted during the month of July. September will see the closing of the Library's doors to carry on construction plans. Not until October will the public be admitted again.

Two new wings will be added to the structure, almost doubling the library capacity. Additions will cost \$1,000,000, will make possible the exhibition of many more choice art and literary gems indexed in the past two years.

Science

Tons of Fossils

Skeletons which have been in the "closet" for 5,000,000 years are now fully aired, open to full view in the Museum of Paleontology of the University of California.

Discovered in the Canadian River Valley by University research professors are tons upon tons of fossils. Ancestors of the horse, saber-toothed tiger, camel, wolf, grizzly bear, rhinoceros are there. Close relatives to the dog, prong-horned antelope, peccary, tortoise, badger have been found hiding on the plains of Texas.

17,000-foot Fall

For centuries, Sangay, 17,000-foot volcanic peak in Ecuador, has been unconquered by man. Late students of the California Institute of Technology.

The youths, Terris Moore, son of Robert O. Moore, leader of the expedition; Wadell Austin, of Pasadena; Lewis Thorne, formerly of Yale, made the difficult ascent with no mishaps other than extreme exertion. Rapid has been their recovery; wide their acclaim.