

Kentucky
Alumnus ▾
▾ ▾ ▾ **Monthly**



October 1932
Vol. ▾ ▾ ▾ No. 2

Make Your Plans Now to Attend

The Annual
**Homecoming
Dance**

Following the Homecoming Game

TULANE vs. KENTUCKY

NOVEMBER 12, 1932

Tulane will bring a great team to Kentucky and many
"ole grads" will return to cheer the Wildcats in this
classic. Then after the game meet and talk
it over at the Homecoming Dance

ALUMNI GYM

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The Kentucky Alumnus

Official Organ of the Alumni Association of the University of Kentucky
Published Monthly, except July and August, on the Campus of the
University, at Lexington

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Lexington, Ky.,
May 22, 1929, under the Act of March 3, 1879

Volume V. October 1932 Number 2

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Mail today your check for \$3.00—your dues of loyalty
to the University and association.

U. K. ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
Lexington, Ky.

ALUMNI NOTES

Mr. Roy Eversole, '29, has recently been appointed principal of the Jackson High School, Jackson, Ky. Mr. Eversole was married late this summer to Miss Robinson of Jackson.

Mr. Kenneth Andrews, '32, has enrolled in the Vanderbilt Medical School this fall.

Alfred Andrews, '31, has a position as teacher in the Lexington City School system.

Mr. Thomas Neblett, '26, who has been with the J. C. Penny Co. in Fremont, Ohio, has recently returned to Lexington and is connected with Montgomery Ward Co.

Miss Marion Sprague, '20, was a recent visitor at the alumni office. Miss Sprague is making her home in Pleasantville, New York, where she is connected with the Public Health Service.

Miss Sara Carter, '08, was in the alumni office recently making plans for the reunion of the class of '08 this coming June.

Orville Roberts Willett, adjunct professor of English; B. A., Kentucky, 1916; M. A., Chicago, 1919, is a member of the faculty of the college of Mines and Metallurgy, a branch of the University of Texas.

Hon. John A. Whitaker, county attorney, has been appointed by State Chairman J. H. Richmond as county chairman of Logan county to manage the fall campaign for the Democratic National ticket.

Joe H. Palmer, former instructor in the English department has left for the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, where he will begin work on his Ph.D. degree.

John C. Bagwell, a graduate assistant in the psychology laboratory work, has received a research fellowship at the University of Michigan and has left to begin his work there.

Miss Henrietta Whitaker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Whitaker, Russellville, was elected teacher of the first and second grades of the Adairville Graded School at a recent meeting of the county board of education, and assumed her duties last month. Miss Whitaker is a graduate of Logan College and later attended University of Kentucky.

Prof. and Mrs. Frank Waldo Tuttle, Washington, Pa., have the good wishes of their friends for their daughter, Clara Frances.

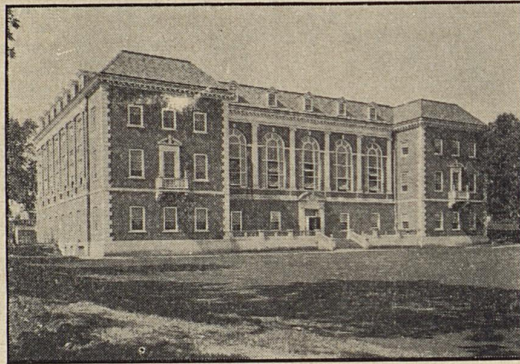
Mr. Tuttle, who is a U. K. graduate, class of '20, is now professor of economics at Washington and Jefferson University, Washington, Pa.

Alumni Responsibility

Every alumni paper, which might be read by some former student or other interested person, will be found to contain something that alumni should do for their school, or some obligation that they owe to the institution of which they speak in such endearing terms, Alma Mater. And in every case the question is asked, "What are my relations with the old school now that I am not attending?"

Every time some reference is

the citizens in the form of taxes; the small tuition was only of minor importance to the total expenditure for the opportunities that were laid at your door. Are you not appreciative for the joys that were yours, because of the time you spent on the campus? Each and every alumnus of this or any other university will have a different outlook on this question of ALUMNI RESPONSIBILITY, but none can deny that even though it may be



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made to what the alumni should do for the school of his or her choice, a sad note is struck, for they invariably feel that they contributed to the institution while undergraduates—if in no other way, by the paltry sum that was paid in tuition each semester. Do we ever stop to realize that much of the joy and success that has been ours may have resulted in one way or another from something connected directly or indirectly with our college career?

When you arrived on the campus some years ago you were one of the mob, a freshman, looking for anything that might happen to you at almost any time. Today as you look back on those days, can't you feel that some of the "ole profs" were real pals after all? Something that was said or done by some hard boiled professor has been an influence in your life. Stop, think of the association that your college days brought you. Were not some of them very valuable?

At the frat house or boarding lodge where the "sessions" were held regularly, you may have benefited in some way. All these things make up a successful college period. And who paid for it?

In the case of the University of Kentucky, the money was paid by

little, we do owe a debt to the school that gave us our degree, or that helped us for a shorter period.

Who feels that the grads are indebted to the school? To begin with, the undergraduate feels that the school would be better if the alumni would take more interest; they wonder why it is that the alumni do not take an active part in this or that; why they do not return to the campus more often for little visits; why, at reunion, or homecoming time, only a few return. The administration and faculty members, here day after day, feel that they are soon forgotten. Yet whenever a few former students gather they remind each other of this or that happening of years ago. The street car on the campus, long afternoon drills around Stoll field, while the commandant looked on, the cow in the belfry chapel, the time we beat Alabama or Purdue, and many other instances are laughed and talked about when there are chance meetings. College men and women from other schools wonder why U. K. alumni are so indifferent to the school. But are they really indifferent?

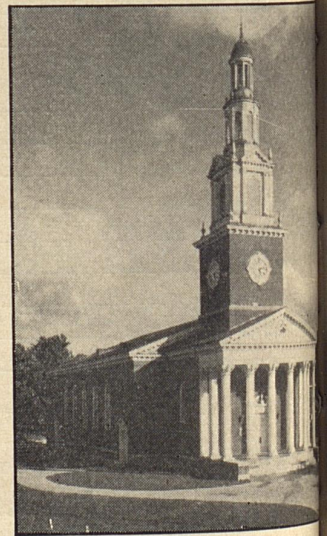
No! All of our graduates are extremely interested; they want to see the school go forward in every way. They are anxious that our

graduates compare favorably in later life to those of other institutions. Teams representative of the school in all athletics are the desire of all former students. Representative men on the faculties are necessary in the eyes of all graduates in order to make the University "stack up" with other institutions of its calibre.

Through the radio, circulars, and the university administration, we are now making every effort to reach all the former students, to express to them the interest that is felt on the campus for their success since leaving the four walls of this institution of higher learning. The meager attempts of the alumni organization bring many in actual contact with the school after the departure, but all this fails to gain

the interest of the former students of the university. Their interest here, but they make no manifestation of it. Their love is not dead but dormant.

As alumni, we all have responsibilities to our Alma Mater. A little time given to the thought of your school will produce wonderful results in the sphere in which you are exerting your influence. Words of good will to some boy or girl in high school may have influence



MEMORIAL HALL

his or her choice of an institution of higher learning, and the boy or girl may be much the happier for that word. You may be the man (Continued on Page 5)

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Home Coming

How long is it since you have attended a homecoming celebration at the University of Kentucky? If it has been within the last five years, we know that you do not need to be urged to return. But, if you have not attended in that time, let us tell you of the many treats in store for you on November 12.

First, come to the Alumni Office between nine and twelve where you will register. After you register, we would suggest a tour of the town. See the pep and enthusiasm that will be running riot, not only on the campus, but all over town; see the fraternity and sorority houses, with their unique and at-

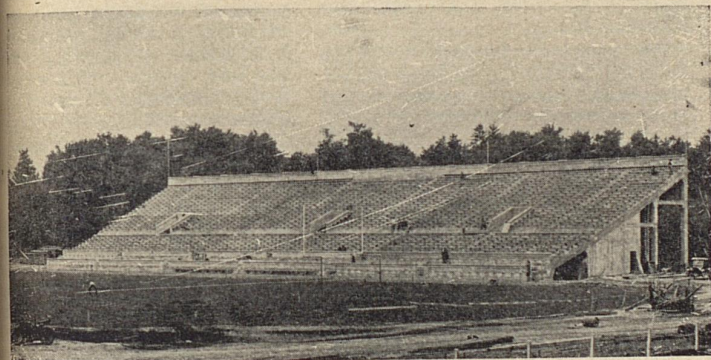
tractive decorations, waiting in all their gala attire to welcome the old grads back to the greatest homecoming of all time.

predict the outcome of such a battle, but, although the Cats may get a bit damp, it is a certainty that they will not get drowned. And it may be that the Wave will go back to New Orleans as a mere ripple.

How long since you have seen the Kentucky band in action? Have you seen the new band Sponsor? We have the largest and best band we have ever had. Our band has held the reputation of being the best band in Dixie for many years, so you can imagine what it is if it is better than ever now. And the new band sponsor—is she pretty? She certainly is and she alone is worth coming to Lexington to see.

your old friends will gather there. It will be greatly reminiscent of your days on the campus at old U. K. The SuKy trophies for the best decorated houses will be presented. It will be a grand night for all who attend.

We hope that you will be here. It would be a shame for any alumnus of Kentucky to miss such a wonderful opportunity to see the Wildcats in action. It has been a long time since Tulane and Kentucky have met and the contest alone would be worth going miles to see. Then there are the added attractions of the Stroller luncheon, the decorations and the dance. Lexington alumni will act as hosts for the dance and they assure all visiting alumni a wonderful time. It promises to be a day filled with events which will afford great pleasure and happiness to all (except Tulane, of course). Please don't let such a wonderful time pass without you being in on the ground floor to share in all the fun.



MCLEAN STADIUM—WHERE THE GAME WILL BE PLAYED

ALUMNI RESPONSIBILITY

(Continued from Page 4)

of helping someone else have the same opportunities that you were fortunate enough to enjoy.

A visit to the place of your school activities will revive your school spirit and give you pleasure that is unexpected. It will be a deed well done for both yourself and those whom you chance to meet on the campus. A visit at homecoming time, or a stay of two or three days during class reunions at commencement will be days that you will long remember. Those that have returned since the beginning of class reunions are witness to the effective way in which you are awakened to your responsibilities.

Many of the private schools of the country are supported annually by gifts of alumni, some state institutions are enjoying the same loyalty from their alumni. Would you contribute, annually, what you could afford to your Alma Mater?

Many changes are wrought each year at the University in efforts to make its effectiveness even greater than at present, and, in the alumni a great part of this program develops. Will you accept the challenge? At some time in the past others had interest, and contributed to it both tangibles and intangibles while you were the beneficiary. Will you now return a little of that interest that seems to be dormant, and, in any way that you desire, assume your responsibility?

Then at 12:30, there is the Stroller luncheon. Miss Marguerite McLaughlin, Leo Sandmann, Lee McClain, Bob Mitchell, and Grover Creech are already making plans for that annual meeting of the Strollers. They are trying to make it the biggest and best Stroller meeting ever held since the custom of an annual Stroller get-together was originated. Miss Margie promises that there will be plenty of pleasant surprises for all Strollers at that meeting. Don't miss it.

At two o'clock, the game is called—and what a game that promises to be! The Alumni Committee made a wise choice when they decided to name the Tulane game as Homecoming. What Kentucky man or woman would not like to see the Blue Wildcats of Kentucky fight for supremacy over the Green Wave of Tulane. The Tulane team promises to be a hard one to handle but it is our opinion that the Wildcats will give them a run for their money. It is not possible to

The band made its first appearance of the year at the Kentucky-Sewanee game. Those blue and white uniforms, the sponsor, the drum major, the trained musicians, all have their part in the makeup of the best band in Dixie. When they march onto the field, form a large blue K, and play "My Old Kentucky Home" you will realize anew how proud you are and what an honor it is to be an alumnus of old U. K.

Two years ago when Kentucky played Alabama, 19,000 people witnessed the contest. That was a real Homecoming. Last year, 12,000 saw an inspired Wildcat team baffle and tie Tennessee. That Tennessee game was not a Homecoming game. On November 12 we are expecting at least 20,000 people to see the Tulane-Kentucky contest. How could any one stay away from such a contest?

The climax of the whole day will be the annual Homecoming dance that night in the University of Kentucky Gymnasium. A wonderful orchestra has been engaged to play for the occasion and all of

HALL

an institution
and the boy
the happier
be the man
Page 5)

Feudal System in Persia

By C. B. FISHER, '20

Before the lands of Europe were populated the "khans" or lords of Persia were ruling their "ryats" or serfs with an iron hand. Since that time the lands of Europe have been settled, have groaned under a feudal system more exacting than ever prevailed in Persia, have been divided into nations, have witnessed the overthrow of the feudal system, tried private ownership and capitalism in all its forms, and are now experimenting with socialism and communism. Yet, in Persia the feudal system still holds its own; though in these days the signs of change are more than a ripple on the calm surface of this inland empire from which many movements of peoples and ideas have issued forth while few have broken in upon her.

Invaders, Greeks, Turks, Arabs, and Mongols, satisfied with plundering the land, passed on to richer fields and left the feudal system as they found it. Changing dynasties have done the same, replacing disloyal lords by those who helped to effect the change, yet leaving unmolested the humble villager, that human beast of burden whose sole ambition seems to have been to tread the path that his fathers have trod before him.

Feudalism as it is Today

It is impossible to give an exact description of the feudal system as it prevails today because of the endless confusion of custom and practice. That which follows is an attempt to give only an approximate statement of general practice. It must be borne in mind that there are many exceptions both above and below the average as herein set forth.

As organized today, a typical village is built on a piece of land about four miles square, larger or smaller according to locality. The land, together with all water courses, houses, trees and other fixed improvements belong to the landlord who in many cases lives in what was at one time an elaborate, mudwalled fort under whose protection the village has been developed. In former times these forts were a necessary protection against the raids of wandering tribes and other enemy villagers, but today when a strong central government is disarming the people these mud walls are fast falling into ruins.

In case the 100 to 200 families that form an average village and cultivate the ground are not as

many as the village can accommodate, the owner may encourage migration to his village by constructing additional houses and reducing the taxes and fees that are collected. However, such assistance is rarely offered. The common practice is to grant building privileges alone, usually about six hundred square meters of land for each family. Upon this ground the villager may build his house which reverts to the landlord in case the farmer is ousted or chooses to leave it. The size of the yard is limited not so much by the landlord as by the villagers themselves who prefer to till the soil and reap saleable crops rather than retain it as unprofitable yard space.

By special arrangement with the landlord private rights in orchards, vineyards, general transportation business, small "dokkans" or shops, and flour mills—the old water-mill type—may be arranged. Sometimes these may be operated on shares for the owner, but more commonly a fixed sum is collected for the privilege. Orchards and vineyards will pay an annual tax of from 50 cents to \$5 per "jarib" or 1000 square meters; a rental or privilege tax of from \$20 to \$50 will be collected from flour mills and general repair shops, while butcher shops and other small "dokkans" will pay from \$10 to \$25 per year, necessary repairs of the most meager type being met from this amount. Timber rights along irrigation ditches and in swampy, untillable places are usually granted to one or more villagers who plant willow, poplar, and other varieties of trees care for them, and finally market the wood and timber, turning over one-third of the total receipts to the landlord.

In addition to these sources of revenue there are the livestock taxes. Donkeys and oxen which are used for the general work of the village are sometimes exempt, though usually an annual tax of from 10 cents to \$1 apiece is collected. Animals that are used for caravan routes and for private gain are subject to a somewhat higher tax. Usually in addition to the regular tax for each yoke of oxen, eggs, butter, and a couple of chickens must be presented to the landlord, thus insuring a generous food supply whenever he visits the village. Sheep and goats are subject to a tax of from 10 to 50 cents apiece, which is the landlord's profit from the general grazing lands

of the village. From these sources, with proper cultivation, collecting all that can be collected and yet not driving the villagers or driving away, an annual income of one thousand to ten thousand lars may be obtained.

Land Rights

From time to time the land of a village is portioned off among the different villagers. With a marked rope ten meters across the land of the village is divided into regular rectangular plots containing about 3600 square meters—one tanab—usually about 100 meters in size. These are portioned out to the different families, a fair portion of land along with a similar portion being bad going to each villager that his holdings are in two or three places over the estate, the size depending upon the number of men that each family may have. When this division has once been made and proper markers set or defined, an irrigation ditch, a tree, a stone, a road, or a piece of dirt, each villager affixes his to the agreement which is deposited with the landlord for keeping.

In addition to these arrangements lands a perpetual right to other developed plots may be gained by clearing away the stones, terraces, or other such improvements.

After the land has been divided each man is supposed to cultivate his own particular plots. The principal crops are wheat and cotton, with some attention paid to alfalfa, melons, vegetables, opium, tobacco, and orchards. A well-nigh universal practice is to divide the produce obtained from irrigated land is that one goes to the landlord and the other two thirds to the villager. The land from non-irrigated lands, which are divided on a basis of four to four. These are the sandy lands far away from the village, and are more uncertain, entailment for the final return and a system of dry farming produced crop only once in two or three years.

One of the most serious problems that arises after a division of land is that which comes from the old, old fact that an equitable division does not remain so. Fortune seems to be the lot of the people in Persia as well as in the lands. Oxen may die when

no way of replacing them, the head of the family may pass away leaving no son, or from the beginning the land may have been allotted to an irresponsible family. In such cases the most desirable plots which were the part of the unfortunate family may be sublet to some more fortunate whose oxen have increased or whose sons may have come of age. Such a temporary arrangement helps to provide for the unfortunate family, but this is done at the expense of both the landlord and the villager who tills the land. Since the produce from such plots must be divided into three parts the man who actually does the work gives less attention to this than he would if he were to receive the regular two-thirds. Frequently such lands are made over to the "mullah" or priest of the village. This is considered as a worthy act on the part of the unfortunate family an indirectly it goes to the interest of the landlord, whose religion as a kind of second strengthens his own position. Finally, however, when many holdings are left idle and other families are demanding more land, a new division is ordered and the land is portioned out among the villagers according to their ability to cultivate it.

Over-population

Though Persia is bothered with an immigration problem we should expect the natural increase in population to result in a general overcrowding of the villages. However, infant mortality and unsanitary conditions keep the population fairly stationary and as yet, even after more than 3,000 years of the feudal system, there seems to be but little evidence of overcrowding. Whenever such overcrowding does occur when misfortune or the tyranny of a landlord causes a loss of rights to cultivate the land, villagers may turn themselves to another village in hope for better treatment. Frequently in order to better his condition a villager will change his location without the consent of his former landlord. This has to be done secretly, preferably at night, so that flocks and household goods may not be confiscated. However, when once he has reached another village and put himself under the protection of its landlord it becomes a matter of the prestige and strength of the two landlords unless the government steps in and orders peace.

The lack of industrial development in Persia means a scarcity of employment in the cities. Nevertheless, the few large cities stand and tempt those whose life in the villages has become unbearable. Such persons are soon disillusioned

when they find that they are simply another addition to the servant class, or spasmodic workmen in private gardens, street cleaning, or in building operations. Such a task rarely pays more than 30 cents a day and this must cover rent, fuel, food, and clothes. As villagers these lived in their own houses, raised at least a part of their food, and picked up their fuel at random. Certainly at present there is little reason for villagers to change their lot for that of day-laborers in the city.

Business Management

We should expect a rather complicated system of accounts and a certain degree of efficiency in the management of such a system of accounts, land divisions, and settlement of differences among the villagers. Especially should this be true when the landlord's holdings extend to ten, twenty, or even more than one hundred villages in different parts of the country. However, in this land where the feudal system has been in operation from time immemorial, there seems to be but little effort at organization, red tape, and accounting that requires or even lends itself to any degree of efficiency. An assistant or general business manager together with a "kakhoda," or headman, in each village, comprises the administrative machinery for the whole system. From force of habit, together with the leading of the "mullahs," or priests, the villager quite readily sets aside that which belongs to the landlord—to steal from him is no less a sin than to steal from God himself.

Practically the only responsibility that the landlord has is to send his representative at harvest time and claim his part of the produce. Since the villagers receive two-thirds of the crop they may be trusted to make the land produce as much as possible. Knowing this, the landlord rarely exerts himself to show his own greater ignorance of agricultural methods.

Perhaps the most important cog in the machine is the head man or "kakhoda" of the village. The landlord does well to choose as head man one who is not only loyal to him but one who is also liked by his fellow-villagers. He has his own particular plots to cultivate and in addition must keep all the other villagers working harmoniously together. He directs all community operations such as cleaning irrigation ditches and water courses and especially must he make regular reports to the landlord. His house is usually headquarters for the landlord and his representative, government officials, and passing guests. For this

reason he may receive special assistance in furnishing a guest room. In return for his services he receives about \$50 a year, usually in grants of wheat and barley, together with a small amount of cash. His tenure of office depends absolutely upon the will of the landlord or his assistant, as in the end does the fate of each and every tenant in the village.

Civil Powers of the Landlord

The landlord, as sole owner, may exclude from his land any one who arouses his displeasure or may fix any punishment which must be accepted as final. In former times and even still his power is practically unlimited. All disputes and their proper penalties may be settled without recourse to the law courts of the country. Most villages have no jail, court, or police, the outward signs of law and order. The simple villager needs nothing more than an occasional visit of the landlord to help him maintain satisfactory working relations with his neighbor. Whenever a misdemeanor is committed, and they are indeed few in number, the guilty persons may be sentenced to repair a bridge, clean water courses, or pay a fine to those whom he has injured. In order to keep free of imprisonment and to avoid the entanglements, delays, and expense of the general law courts of the country, the villager is usually glad to accept the punishment as ordered by the landlord or "kakhoda."

Such power with no hope of redress against it naturally leads to many abuses, the worst of which is to drive a villager from his land just before harvest time. This results in not only depriving him of the house that he may have built but also in confiscating his crops, and what government official is there who would listen to a poor villager after receiving a horse or a couple of fine rugs from his landlord? Such power as this, together with the knowledge that he is cultivating another man's ground and that his very house can be taken from him, keeps the villager—naturally a docile creature—in a virtual state of servitude. He is being continually reminded that he has no rights in the land and whatever initiative he may show is soon smothered out by a system that demands above all things a servile submission to the landlord's orders. The slight tax that is levied on livestock and gardens discourages most ventures along this line. For this reason we find the average villager a one-crop farmer, slow to venture into untried paths. Generation after generation has eeked out a meager existence by planting

(Continued on Page Eleven)

Alumni News

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION TO BROADCAST

The Alumni Association is entering upon a new phase of work, work which we hope will be beneficial to our alumni and interesting to them.

With the beginning of a new year, we are going to give a series of alumni broadcasts. Some will be from the University to the Alumni, others will be from Alumni to Alumni. It is our desire to help the former students to keep in closer touch with their Alma Mater and we believe that this can best be done through monthly talks from the University studios of WHAS, Louisville.

Most of the programs will be at noon, the regular time that the University is scheduled to be on the air. However, it may be possible to have night programs several times during the year.

If there is any phase of alumni education in which you are interested, we would like to know about it. Write to this office and let us know what you would be interested in hearing on the first of this series of broadcasts.

PLAN CELEBRATION ON PATTERSON ANNIVERSARY

At the October meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kentucky Alumni Association, plans for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of the late President James Kennedy Patterson were discussed. It was decided to have the celebration on March 26, 1933, exactly 100 years after Patterson was born. A special effort will be made to induce those who knew President Patterson as an instructor and as President of the University to return to the campus for this event. The Alumni Association is having some pictures made which will be sold at that time. The pictures are a striking likeness of James K. Patterson.

The plans are being made by a committee appointed from the Executive Committee and by the University administrative officers. The ALUMNUS will carry stories from time to time on these plans, so that all alumni who are interested in the memorial services may keep themselves well informed as to the nature and time of the celebration.

ALUMNI NOTES

Members of the classes ending in 3 and 8 will hold their reunions in

June. It promises to be a successful time, as many of the class secretaries have already been in to correct their list of addresses and get out their first letters. Sara Carter, '08, is planning to send out cards to all of her classmates some time this month. Revised lists have been sent to J. S. Chambers, '13, and Margie McLaughlin, '03.

J. I. Lyle, '96, H. E. Curtis, '88, and Captain Clyde Grady, '02, are all working to get a 100 per cent class membership in the Alumni Association. Mr. Lyle and Mr. Curtis have guaranteed 100 per cent membership from their classes by next reunion meeting.

Wylie B. Wendt, '06, is Professor of Civil Engineering in the Speed Scientific School of the University of Louisville.

F. H. Tucker, '09, is a Senior Chemist in charge of chemical work in the Delta Laboratory Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, Tallulah, La.

A. B. Phister, '11, is living at Ft. Thomas, Kentucky. He is in business in Cincinnati, where he is with a company which manufactures fire extinguishers.

Dr. Frank Adams and Mrs. Adams (Mabel Pollitt, '13) have been visiting in Lexington. Dr. and Mrs. Adams live in Tampa, Fla.

Stanley J. Ridd, '13, is with the

American Creosoting Company Louisville.

W. E. Blake, '22, is in the future and undertaking business Jackson, Ky.

Our graduates in Home Economics seem to have taken the places in hospitals. Betsy D. Eburn, '25, is Chief Dietitian at Lebanon Hospital, New York City and Virginia Newman, '24, is Dietitian in the Beth Israel Hospital, Newark, N. J.

ALUMNI IS NOMINEE

Former Gov. James C. Scrugham, Nevada, a native Lexingtonian, has won the Democratic nomination for congress in the Reno district, on the basis of official returns from the counties, in Nevada's state primary election, according to an Associated Press dispatch. His opponent, Maurice J. Sullivan, Reno attorney, has conceded Scrugham's victory and announced he would support the former governor in the general election in November.

Former Gov. Scrugham is a graduate of the University of Kentucky, where he received his bachelor degree in mechanical engineering in 1900. Locating in Nevada after his graduation, he became a college professor of mining and several years later was chosen

The Lafayette

Lexington's
Newest and Finest
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Reservations Now Being Made for
the Alabama and Tulane
Games

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War he was
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MARRIAGE

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G. Stoll, ex
Valerie V
Thomas D.
Mary Kat
Perry Snyder
Mildred S
Farrar McD
Joan Rob
Wendell M
Lillian W
roll Marvin

NEW MEM

Guy Hug
Lee Land
J. J. Mc
I. Newton
Matt M.
Earle Mc
C. X. Jo
Judge K
Tilford V
Harry M
Virgil Ch
George I
John W.
E. C. Mc
Waller J
Frederic
Mrs. A.
Dan Est
Major B
Mary Ly
Chester
Anna B.
T. S. St

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governor of Nevada. During the World War he was a lieutenant-colonel in the ordinance department.

* * *

MARRIAGES

Virginia Duncan Stewart to John G. Stoll, ex '99.
 Valerie Virginia Schumann to Thomas D. Boyd, '29.
 Mary Katherine Frantz to George Perry Snyder, '32.
 Mildred Sparks Jones to William Farra McDowell, ex '27.
 Joan Robinson, '25, to Oliver Wendell Murphy.
 Lillian Wilson Gooch, '32, to Carroll Marvin Ball, '34.

* * *

NEW MEMBERS

Guy Huguélet, '14.
 Lee Land Hanks, ex.
 J. J. McBrayer, '18.
 I. Newton Combs, Jr., ex '28.
 Matt M. Clay, '02.
 Earle McGuffey, '16.
 C. X. Johnston, '13.
 Judge King Swope, '16.
 Tilford Wilson, '18.
 Harry Miller, '14.
 Virgil Chapman, '18.
 George B. Frazee, Jr., '02.
 John W. Woods, '96.
 E. C. McDowell, '96.
 Waller Jones, '31.
 Frederick Jackson, '19.
 Mrs. A. J. Vance, '99.
 Dan Estill, ex 10.
 Major B. E. Brewer, '07.
 Mary Lyons Atkins, '95.
 Chester M. Smith, '02.
 Anna B. Sprague, '23.
 T. S. Stevenson, '26.

BURCH-LITTLE

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Burch announce the marriage of their daughter, Cecil Frances, to Raymond Ernest Little, on September 26 in Louisville. Mrs. Little is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Burch. She is a graduate of the Kentucky Female Orphan School at Midway, and was a student at the nurses' training school of the Good Samaritan hospital, Lexington.

* * *

Clarence F. Rothenburg, '30, of this city, student of the law school at George Washington University, Washington, D. C., has just been honored by the faculty board of Advisory editors, recommending his appointment to the student editorial board.

Mr. Rothenburg was graduated two years ago from the University of Kentucky, and this will be his second year in the law school of the University of Washington.

* * *

Miss Katherine Elliott Roberts, '25, received her Doctor of Philoso-

phy degree from the University of Iowa at the recent summer session.

Miss Roberts, who received her Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Kentucky, did her work for the advanced degree in psychology, having child psychology as her major subject and general psychology as her minor subject. Her dissertation was "Learning in Pre-school and Orphanage Children: An Experimental Study of Ability to Solve Different Situations According to the Same Plan."

* * *

W. H. GRADY RESIGNS FROM COMMITTEE

W. H. Grady, '05, Louisville, Ky., has resigned from duty on the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association. In a letter to Dr. Geo. H. Wilson, president of the association, Mr. Grady stated that it would be impossible for him to serve on the committee.

According to the constitution of the Alumni Association, if any place is left vacant on the committee, the president appoints some one to fill that place, the person appointed to serve to the end of the unexpired term. Doctor Wilson used rare judgment in appointing L. K. Frankel, '00, to fill this place. Mr. Frankel's ability has been proven many times. For two years he was president of the association and his excellent leadership and advice helped the association through many struggles.

Other appointments made were Guy A. Huguélet, '14, appointed for one year; Lee McClain, '19, Bardstow, reappointed for one year.

* * *

U. OF K. CO-EDS EARN OWN WAY

Approximately 37½ per cent of women students at the University of Kentucky last year earned either all or part of their living expenses through jobs administered by the dean of women, a recent analysis showed.

Work in residence halls, such as waiting tables and administering offices; work out in town, such as caring for children and helping with housework; and work on the campus, typing, filing and clerical work, are among a few of the opportunities afforded women students to earn part of their expenses estimated at \$500 a year per student.

Besides their regular college work, co-eds at the University have various opportunities to develop their initiative and individuality through a series of campus activities, which include work in the campus Young

Women's Christian Association, the Woman's Student Government Association, the Women's Administrative Council and various honorary and professional organizations in the fields of journalism, commerce, law, political science, English, music, art, home economics and numerous other classifications.

Throughout the school year, vocational guidance instructors hold conferences with the young women students, give them individual advice in their chosen fields of endeavor, and generally assist them to select the career most suited to their talents.

Living arrangements for women students at the University are also supervised by the dean of women.

* * *

ASKEW-REDMON

Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson Askew, Georgetown, have announced the marriage of their daughter, Emily Beard, to Mr. John J. Redmon II, son of Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Redmon, Lexington.

The bridal pair are on a short wedding trip and will return to Lexington to make their home with Dr. and Mrs. Redmon at 219 south Ashland avenue and to resume their studies at the University of Kentucky.

Both are widely known and popular. The bride is a member of the Chi Omega sorority and is attractive and beautiful. She graduated at Miss Fuller's School at Ossining on the Hudson before entering the University of Kentucky.

Mr. Redmon is a graduate of the Kentucky Military Institute and a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He is prominent in campus activities.

* * *

CUNNINGHAM-WYATT

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Miss Jessie Pearl Cunningham and Mr. Roy Boardman Wyatt was solemnized recently at Mayslick.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Current Cunningham. She is a graduate of the Ruddles Mills high school, later completing a business training course at Lexington. Mr. Wyatt is the son of Mrs. Westie Boardman Wyatt. He is a graduate of the Ruddles Mills high school, and for the past three years has been a student at the University of Kentucky.

Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt left for a short wedding trip and on their return will reside temporarily at Lexington where Mr. Wyatt will complete his course at the University of Kentucky.

Campus News

PRIZE PLAY CONTEST

Among the many features and attractions at the University this year is a new kind of contest which is being sponsored by the Guignol Theatre. This attraction promises to create much interest and excitement from the people of Kentucky and former residents of the state.

Many of our alumni are Kentuckians, either by birth or "adoption" and we think that they would be well qualified to enter such a contest. Perhaps many of them have writing ability. It is our desire that the alumni of the University enter this contest. The prizes are well worth receiving.

Following are the contest rules:

"Any resident or former resident of Kentucky may submit one or more manuscripts. If the author is not a resident of Kentucky at the time his play is submitted, he shall show proof of his having been a resident of Kentucky. Plays may be written in collaboration.

"Manuscripts must be typed on one side of the sheet only, and must constitute a full-length play (approximately two hours' playing time).

"In submitting a play, the author must guarantee that his play has never been produced professionally, non-professionally, or over the radio. It shall be entirely original.

"There are no restrictions concerning the type of plays submitted, whether comedy, tragedy, drama, fantasy, farce, folk lore, or mystery, the size of the cast, costuming, or staging. (Note: However, in considering plays of equal merit, the one presenting the least number of production problems shall be favored).

"All manuscripts must reach Frank Fowler, Director, Guignol Theatre, Euclid Avenue, Lexington, Ky., on or before December 15, 1932, and must be accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the author's name, address, and return postage.

"A committee of play readers shall judge all manuscripts, and the final decision shall rest with Mr. Fowler."

The awards will be: One week's production by the Guignol Players in the Guignol Theatre, Lexington, Ky., beginning February 6, 1933.

A radio production over WHAS, Louisville, Ky.

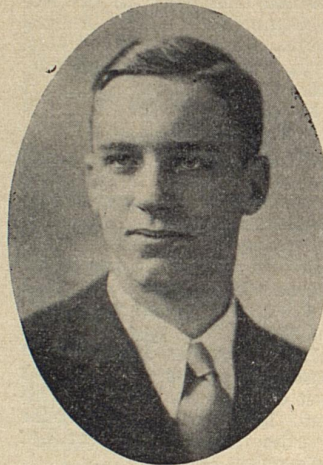
One hundred (\$100) dollars in cash.

Any alumnus interested in the

contest will be sent full particulars if he will write to the alumni office. If there are any points in the rules that are not clear, we shall be glad to explain them.

GEORGE SKINNER IS NEW COLONEL

The following appointments in the R. O. T. C. Regiment for the first semester, 1932-33, were announced recently by Major Boltos E. Brewer: George T. Skinner, Del-



GEORGE SKINNER

ta Tau Delta, Lexington, senior in the College of Arts and Sciences, was appointed Colonel; Horace M. Miner, Delta Tau Delta, Lexington, senior in the College of Arts and Sciences, was chosen as Lieutenant Colonel, and Holman M. Rogers and Horace B. Helm were made Majors. A. S. Steitler and Beverly P. White were selected as Captains, Regimental staff.

FRATS FORM COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

With the appointment of Lawrence Crump, as purchasing agent, the Co-operative Buying association of fraternities and sororities has completed the initial plan of co-operative purchasing of supplies for the university organizations.

The general plan of procedure is for each of the organizations to make purchases from some merchant under definite contract at wholesale prices, it being decided that with a reduction of prices there would be an augmentation of business for the firms under such an agreement.

At present the association is com-

prised of several organizations on the campus and several more have signified their intentions of joining. These are: Alpha Gamma Rho, Phi Kappa Tau, Phi Delta Theta, Zeta Tau Alpha, Delta Delta Delta, Sigma Nu, Triangle, Delta Tau Delta, Kappa Alpha, Sigma Chi, and S. A. E. Those signifying their intentions of joining are: Alpha Sigma Phi, Lambda Chi Alpha, and Sigma Beta Xi.

The office of the association has been established in the Service building opposite the university campus. Contracts have already been made with a laundry, dairy, meat market, and wholesale house and the actual buying has begun. The program of the buying association will be expanded as conditions warrant, and a definite date will be set after which no other organization may join until the officials are satisfied with the outcome of previous plans.

The situation regarding the establishment of such an organization was discussed at a meeting last June, headed by dean of men C. R. Melcher, and several faculty and student representatives.

UNIVERSITY BAND IS BIGGEST EVER

The University of Kentucky this season will be represented by the largest band in its history, according to Prof. Elmer G. Sulzer, director of University bands. The organization will include 96 pieces.

Professor Sulzer believes the band will include many musicians of more than average ability. The increase in the number of applicants for positions was not expected by members of the music department because of the enrollment for the 1932-33 term during the first week was smaller than that of a year ago.

Crosby W. Bean is drum major of the band for this season, and Miss Elizabeth Jones is sponsor.

WELCOMING SON

Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Rumbold, Richmond, announce the birth of a son, recently. The baby is to be called Dean Phillips for his father and paternal grandfather.

Mrs. Rumbold was formerly Miss Dorothy Stebbins, a popular Kappa Delta at the University of Kentucky. Dr. Rumbold is professor of biology at Eastern State Teachers' College.

U. K. Radio Program

Wednesday, October 19: 12:45 to 1:00 p. m.—H. B. Morrison, instructor in Dairying, subject, "Off Flavors in Milk." 1:00 to 1:15 p. m.—Kentucky Cardinals Quartette. 1:15 to 1:30 p. m.—Dr. A. C. McFarlan, head of the Geology Department and State Geologist of Kentucky, subject, "Kentucky and Her Mineral Wealth, No. 4."

Thursday, October 20: 12:45 to 1:00 p. m.—Dr. C. O. Eddy, associate Entomologist, subject, "Timely Chats with the Fruit Growers." 1:00 to 1:15 p. m.—The Blue and White orchestra. 1:15 to 1:30 p. m.—E. W. Rannells, head of the Art Department, subject, "Great Paintings in America, No. 4."

Friday, October 21: 12:45 to 1:00 p. m.—L. C. Brewer, College of Agriculture, subject, "What Farm Folk Are Asking." 1:00 to 1:15 p. m.—Musical Classics. 1:15 to 1:30 p. m.—Edward Newbury, instructor in Psychology, subject, "Explaining our Actions, No. 3."

Monday, October 24: 12:45 to 1:00 p. m.—Ida Hagman, field agent in Home Economics, talk. 1:00 to 1:15 p. m.—Fine Arts Program. 1:15 to 1:30 p. m.—Margaret King, University Librarian, subject, "Monthly Book Talk."

Tuesday, October 25: 12:45 to 1:00 p. m.—E. G. Welch, field agent in Agricultural Engineering, subject, "Protatable Investments in Farm Drainage." G. B. Byers, assistant in Farm Organization and Management, talk. 1:00 to 1:15 p. m.—The Blue and White orchestra. 1:15 to 1:30 p. m.—Professors R. S. Allen and T. C. Sherwood, presenting "The University Question Box."

Wednesday, October 26: 12:45 to 1:00 p. m.—Agricultural Program. 1:00 to 1:15 p. m.—Kentucky Cardinals Quartette. 1:15 to 1:30 p. m.—Dr. A. C. McFarlan, head of the Geology Department and State Geologist of Kentucky, subject, "Kentucky and Her Mineral Wealth, No. 5."

Thursday, October 27: 12:45 to 1:00 p. m.—Dr. C. O. Eddy, associate Entomologist, subject, "Timely Chats with the Fruit Growers." 1:00 to 1:15 p. m.—E. W. Rannells, head of the Art Department, subject, "Great Paintings in America, No. 5."

Friday, October 28: 12:45 to 1:00 p. m.—L. C. Brewer, College of Agriculture, subject, "What Farm Folk Are Asking." 1:00 to 1:15 p. m.—Musical Classics. 1:15 to 1:30 p. m.—Edward Newbury, instructor in Psychology, subject, "Explaining our Actions, No. 4."

Monday, October 31—12:45 to 1:00 p. m.—Agricultural program. 1:00 to 1:15 p. m.—The Blue and White orchestra. 1:15 to 1:30 p. m.—Professors R. S. Allen and T. C. Sherwood presenting, "The University Question Box."

Wednesday, November 2: 12:45 to 1:00 p. m.—Agricultural Program. 1:00 to 1:15

p. m.—Kentucky Cardinals Quartette. 1:15 to 1:30 p. m.—Dr. A. C. McFarlan, head of the Geology Department and State Geologist of Kentucky, subject, "Kentucky and Her Mineral Wealth, No. 6."

Thursday, November 3: 12:45 to 1:00 p. m.—Dr. C. O. Eddy, associate Entomologist, subject, "Timely Chats with the Fruit Growers." 1:00 to 1:15 p. m.—The Blue and White orchestra. 1:15 to 1:30 p. m.—E. W. Rannells, head of the Art Department, subject, "Great Paintings in America, No. 6."

Friday, November 4: 12:45 to 1:00 p. m.—L. C. Brewer, College of Agriculture, subject, "What Farm Folk Are Asking." 1:00 to 1:15 p. m.—Musical Classics. 1:15 to 1:30 p. m.—M. E. Potter, head of the department of Physical Education, subject, "Keeping Physically Fit, No. 1."

Monday, November 7: 12:45 to 1:00 p. m.—Agricultural Program. 1:00 to 1:45 p. m.—Radio Debate between teams from the University of Louisville and the University of Kentucky from their respective studios. Subject to be announced.

Tuesday, November 8: 12:45 to 1:00 p. m.—J. H. Bondurant, College of Agriculture, talk. 1:00 to 1:15 p. m.—The Blue and White Orchestra. 1:15 to 1:30 p. m.—Professors R. S. Allen and T. C. Sherwood presenting, "The University Question Box."

Wednesday, November 9: 12:45 to 1:00 p. m.—Agricultural Program. 1:00 to 1:15 p. m.—Kentucky Cardinals Quartette. 1:15 to 1:30 p. m.—Professors C. C. Ross and E. J. Asher, subject, "Practical Suggestions for Training Children, No. 1."

Thursday, November 10: 12:45 to 1:00 p. m.—Dr. C. O. Eddy, associate Entomologist, subject, "Timely Chats with the Fruit Growers." 1:00 to 1:15 p. m.—The Blue and White Orchestra. 1:15 to 1:30 p. m.—E. W. Rannells, head of the Art Department, subject, "Great Paintings in America, No. 7."

Friday, November 11: 12:45 to 1:00 p. m.—L. C. Brewer, College of Agriculture, subject, "What Farm Folk Are Asking." 1:00 to 1:15 p. m.—Musical Classics. 1:15 to 1:30 p. m.—M. E. Potter, head of the department of Physical Education, "Keeping Physically Fit, No. 2."

Monday, November 14: 12:45 to 1:00 p. m.—Jim and Mr. White in "Tips from the Cow Tester." 1:00 to 1:15 p. m.—Fine Arts Program. 1:15 to 1:30 p. m.—Mrs. W. T. Lafferty, Secretary Womens Club Service, subject, "Highways and Byways of Kentucky, No. 4."

Tuesday, November 15: 12:45 to 1:00 p. m.—Howard Matson, instructor in Agricultural Engineering, subject, "Get Rid of Your Worn Out Buildings." 1:00 to 1:15 p. m.—The Blue and White orchestra. 1:15 to 1:30 p. m.—Professors R. S. Allen and T. C. Sherwood presenting, "The University Question Box."

Wednesday, November 16: 12:45 to 1:00 p. m.—Agricultural Program. 1:00 to 1:15 p. m.—Kentucky Cardinals Quartette. 1:15 to 1:30 p. m.—Professors C. C. Ross and E. J. Asher, subject, "Practical Suggestions for Training Children, No. 2."

Thursday, November 17: 12:45 to 1:00 p. m.—Dr. C. O. Eddy, associate Entomologist, subject, "Timely Chats with the Fruit Growers." 1:00 to 1:15 p. m.—The Blue and White orchestra.

Monday, November 21: 12:45 to 1:00 p. m.—Wayland Rhoads, field agent in Animal Husbandry, subject, "Wintering Cattle to be Finished on Grass." 1:00 to 1:15 p. m.—Fine Arts Program. 1:15 to 1:30 p. m.—Margaret King, University Librarian, subject, "Monthly Book Talk."

Tuesday, November 22: 12:45 to 1:00 p. m.—Agricultural program. 1:00 to 1:15 p. m.—Professors R. S. Allen and T. C. Sherwood presenting, "The University Question Box."

Wednesday, November 23: 12:45 to 1:00 p. m.—G. B. Byers, assistant in Farm Organization and Management, talk. 1:00 to 1:15 p. m.—Kentucky Cardinals Quartette. 1:15 to 1:30 p. m.—Professors C. C. Ross and E. J. Asher, subject, "Practical Suggestions for Training Children, No. 3."

Thursday, November 24: 12:45 to 1:00 p. m.—Dr. C. O. Eddy, associate Entomologist, subject, "Timely Chats with the Fruit Growers." 1:00 to 1:15 p. m.—The Blue and White orchestra. 1:15 to 1:30 p. m.—Dr. J. T. C. Noe, head of the department of History of Education, subject, "consorting with the Muse, No. 1."

FEUDAL SYSTEM IN PERSIA (Continued from Page Seven)

grain and fertilizing the soil as well as irrigating its crops by turing in the muddy water from the mountain streams.

In time of need or when grain is selling at a premium the villager is tempted to sell his seed or to eat it and then depend upon his landlord to supply the necessary seed. To replace it with cheaper grain the following year might mean a considerable gain to the villager. To curb such tendencies a landlord must be ever on the alert and at times it seems that he must be highhanded or else surrender his rights to the villagers.

The Villagers' Surplus

Perchance the villager has been fortunate and accumulated a small surplus of a few hundred dollars. This he finds difficult to invest. There are no stocks and bonds to worry him, no savings banks, and no real estate for sale; so his religion comes to the rescue with its demand for a pilgrimage. To the deserts of Arabia or to Khorassan, the farthestmost province of his own country, he betakes himself, and, spending his surplus returns after two or three months to continue the same old routine, but this time

as a "haji" whose devotion and experience give him a coveted position of prominence in the village.

In rare cases a thrifty villager will be found who has used his surplus wisely. In spite of the privilege tax he may buy additional flocks and increase in wealth, or he may put his surplus into rug weaving and gradually accumulate a comfortable surplus. Finally when the landlord is in need of cash the villager may come to the rescue and secure a share in the village in exchange for his two or three thousand dollars.

Break-up of Large Estates

In recent years, because of decreased income from decadent holdings and the increased demands which arise from the growing attractions of the cities, journeys to Paris, the importation of phonographs, motor cars, foreign cloth, etc., there is an insatiable demand for ready cash. Since it is almost impossible to find a purchaser for a \$50,000 village the landlord must look to small capitalists for relief. So, year by year, little by little, a village is sold to a number of small owners, some within the village itself, others in nearby towns.

At first this might seem to be a hopeful sign, yet in actual practice we find that those who have counted their gains in pennies are more tyrannical than those who have counted only the dollars. We also find that instead of a unified policy for the development of the village the villagers as well as the village itself are now divided into groups, often with diverse interests. The common water systems, roads, and general improvements are largely neglected. When one owner is ready to make improvements the others hold back. One owner favors one type of improvement while another favors something else. Such being the results, no one seems to benefit from the breakup of large estates today.

Present Tendencies

Through the vicissitudes of time the great holdings have been put on the market and by sale and purchase the price of each village is now fairly well established. Whether the large holdings are actually broken up or not they are now held primarily as good investments and the feudal system is called upon to produce dividends when weighed in the balance of modern capitalism.

Government taxes on crops, animals, and general income must be paid by the landlord, cost of administration must be met, a fair interest rate must be returned on the

value of the investment, and a generous profit, the more the better, must be turned over to the landlord, or else a village is a losing investment. In order to meet these demands the landlord must squeeze the village for all that it is worth and reinvest only that which will produce immediate results.

It is far easier for any government, and especially for an inefficient government, to hold the landlord responsible for taxes and military service than to exact them directly from every villager. In the past, such has been the case in Persia. However, the present government is strongly centralized and history shows us that the development of a strong central government means the disappearance of the feudal lord. Today the divisions of the national army stationed in different parts of the country, together with the road guards and military police, guarantee an internal security that has probably never been surpassed in Persia. Thus passes the power and responsibility of the village owner who with his own armed guards could turn his attention to peaceful protection or to pillage as best suited his own individual needs.

In like manner compulsory service, preventative health measures like smallpox vaccination, and the small beginnings of village schools help to awaken the villager to the fact that there is a power even greater than that of the landlord. Then too, there are the law courts which are ready to hear cases not only of villager against villager and landlord against villager, but, theoretically at least, even that of villager against landlord. "I shall appeal to the courts," is a growing retort to the high-handed injustice of landlords.

Under a new law the government now compels the regular registration of all houses, villages, and lands. It is persistently rumored that the government will soon deal a death blow to the feudal system by making it possible to register village houses and yards in the name of the man who has occupied them for more than twenty years.

With the break-up of larger holdings, the increased power of the central government, the growth of an independent spirit among the villagers, and the unrest in neighboring countries like Russia, India, and China, what hope can there be for the continued existence of the feudal system as it is in Persia? It is no wonder that improvements are not being made; only the most

necessary repairs are being authorized on houses and water courses, only those expenditures which promise immediate returns are being made today.

This system which has withstood so successfully the changes of the past ages now faces the modern era of self-determination. Already we see the quiet content of the simple villager giving way to rebellious content and the personal overlordism of beneficent landlords giving way to the impersonal demands of absentee owners.

Let us hope that the leaders and students of the new Persia may be able to profit from the experience of other nations and so lessen somewhat the bitterness of the struggle and the suffering that are sure to accompany the birthpangs of a new age.

CENTRE PRESENTS BOOKS TO UNIVERSITY

A large collection of documents from the United States government which will constitute a valuable addition to materials for research being assembled in the new library of the University of Kentucky, has been presented to the University by the president and trustees of Centre College, Danville.

These documents, relinquished from the Centre College library because of crowded shelves and a desire to place them where they will be most useful, total approximately 700 volumes and consist largely of what is known as the "serial" or official set of U. S. documents of the 50th to the 60th congresses (1820-1907).

The original depository set of documents in the University library began in 1907 with the 59th congress, so that the gift from Centre College will be of great benefit to the University in completing the serial set.

According to students of political science, the official documents of the federal government are of an amazing variety and wide usefulness and are an indispensable source of materials for students doing research in public affairs, history, politics or industrial development. The collection will also be an invaluable reference tool to the librarian.

"The University administrative authorities and the staff of the University library express the highest appreciation of this act on the part of a sister institution," Dr. Frank L. McVey, president of the University said recently.

WILDCATS OPENING

The University Wildcats took to the field in Virginia Monday afternoon, September 1st, to meet the Kent State team at the game. That game was the real opening of the football season. The Wildcats were victorious in the game.

Approximately 1000 fans were present for the 1932 season. The Wildcats were victorious in the game with a strong defensive line and a punter who was one of their stars.

Despite the three regular games of the season, the "Pug" is a touchdown machine.

Sports

WILDCATS WIN OPENING GAME

The University of Kentucky Wildcats turned back the Cadets of Virginia Military Institute, 23 to 0, on Stoll Field Saturday afternoon, September 24, and gave an excellent indication of what fans may expect in the way of a football team at the school this season. That game came nearer revealing the real potentialities of a Kentucky squad than any other opening game.

Approximately 5,500 fans saw the Wildcats raise the curtain on their 1932 season. The first scene showed the Wildcats weak offensively, with possibilities of becoming strong defensively and possessing a punter who will be the head man of their show throughout the season.

M. I.'s three, it was evident that the Wildcats were not equipped with an offense.

Ellis Johnson, slated for the job of calling signals, did not get into the game, and Tom Cassady, blocking back, saw little of the play. Nevertheless, it was apparent that Kercheval was "the man" in Kentucky's backfield this season.

Bach, who packed the biggest thrill of the afternoon in returning a punt of 57 yards for a touchdown, all but furnished an even bigger thrill on the first kickoff. M. Urick kicked off for V. M. I., sending the ball to Bach on the nine-yard line.

The fleet Wildcat ball carrier headed up the field behind good interference and passed all but two Cadets. Those two forced him into a pocket on the sideline. Had it been possible for him to cut back toward the center of the field, it would have been sad for the V. M. I. eleven.

Kentucky's players came out of the game with only one injured player. Duff suffered a broken nose during the skirmish.

In several departments the Wildcats looked much better than they did at any time last year—namely, placekicks and passing. And in the forward pass defense they did particularly well.

KENTUCKY WINS FROM SEWANEE. 18-0

Scoring three touchdowns at opportune moments. Coach Harry Gamage's Wildcat football machine rode over a fighting Sewanee team to take their second consecutive Southern conference game, by an 18-0 score, Saturday afternoon on Stoll field.

"Pug" Bach enlivened an otherwise rather dull football game with his return of a Sewanee punt for a touchdown early in the second period. Bach took the punt and dashed 51 yards through the entire Sewanee team to provide the first score of the game.

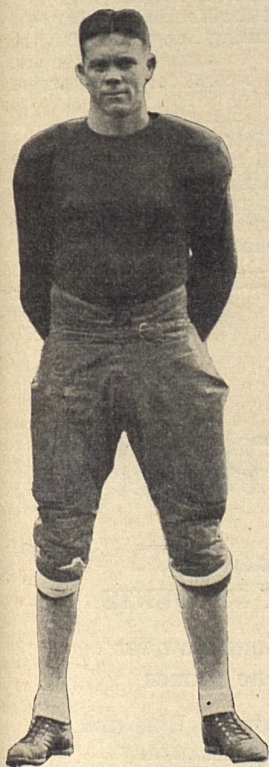
The first period was on the whole just an exchange of punts with Nelson of Sewanee holding his own with Kercheval, the great kicker of the Big Blue. Before Bach's run the 'Cats had been able to gain consistently, but could not get close enough to score.

The Gamagemen again worked the ball down within scoring distance but were unable to get any further than the 10-yard line. Ker-

cheval dropped back to try a field goal from placement, but it was low and Cravens got and returned it for five yards.

After a series of plays which netted neither team anything, Bach fumbled a punt Sewanee recovered and made their first down of the afternoon on an end run by Kellerman. Failing to gain, Nelson kicked to Bach, who returned it to the 40-yard line. Both teams played badly during the rest of the first half.

"Bo" Meyers, diminutive little tail-back, who replaced Kercheval toward the first of the fourth period played as good a game as any of the Wildcat backs. He ran the team in a capable manner and carried the ball for numerous gains. His two punts averaged right around 47 yards, which was better



BACH

Despite the absence of two or three regulars, a few brilliant flashes of individual brilliance including "Pug" Bach's 57 yard run for a touchdown and the fact Kentucky made 10 first downs against V.



KERCHEVAL

than any of the other kickers got. In the line Kreuter and Rupert played brilliant games. Both were instrumental in breaking up several Sewanee rallies. Both were down under the kicks and never missed

a tackle. Only once did the safety man elude them and then he was caught from the rear before he had gone far.

Sewanee was a tough team to play in the second game. They had a great line, great defensively, but not so good offensively. They were able to stop the Wildcat runners, but only because the 'Cat tackles were unused to the type of defense the Purples employed. Lawrence and Captain Morton at the ends, Castleberry and Nelson tackles, and Egleston, center, were towers of strength on the defense and the 'Cats were forced to play their hardest to win.

WILDCATS OUTSMART GEORGIA TECH

Kentucky's Wildcats made the most of two scoring opportunities and of the Yellow Jackets to defeat Georgia Tech 12 to 6 in a game which gave Kentucky a stronger hold on the top rung of the Southern Conference and sent Tech out of the title race.

It was an uneasy game for Kentucky and not until the final whistle did the Wildcat supporters feel that the contest was won.

Kentucky was clearly outplayed from the middle of the first quarter until midway of the third when Tech tied up the ball game. But what it took to stop that brilliant attack the Kentuckians had. Just enough, when coupled with the breaks they got, to push across the winning touchdown in the fourth quarter.

Kentucky's defense which in the Wildcats' two previous games was much superior to its offense, failed to hold the Jackets. And instead of coming out on the long end of the first downs, Kentucky made four first downs to Tech's 15.

However, the Kentucky defense played to form when backed up against the goal line and the Tech ball-carriers who functioned successfully nearer the center of the field found the going much tougher when they moved into scoring position. Several times the Wildcats were backed down the field by the ball carrying efforts of the Tech combination of Cherry, Galloway, Hart, and Baron with Ferguson, Davis, and a couple of more Tech backs aiding and abetting in the assault.

Tech's offense caused most of the playing to be done in the Wildcats' backyard, and it was not until the fourth quarter, when the Jackets took chances on making one and two yards for a first down in their own territory that Kentucky was able to pass the dividing line. Although he got off several nice kicks of the type that has given him the

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distinction of being one of the south's best punters, Kercheval was far off form while Tech's booters did an exceptionally good job for kickers said to be so poor.

Joe Rupert, the Catlettburg, Ky., cannonball and Kentucky's best end in years, gave Kentucky a chance to score as the third period started. He recovered Galloway's fumble on Tech's 23-yard line. Tech failed to budge, and Kercheval attempted a field goal from the 25-yard line on fourth down. The ball barely got over the line of scrimmage.

Then Tech started its march for a touchdown, Galloway getting the boys away to a good start with a 24-yard run around left end. The Jackets shoved Kentucky back to its six-yard line where they were given half the distance of the goal line on a penalty. On the succeeding play Cherry plunged through the line for six points. Seale blocked the try for points.

It was a pass, Kercheval to Kreuter, and a lucky break that gave Kentucky its winning touchdown. Kercheval heaved the ball to Kreuter for a 10-yard gain. The ball bounded out of the receivers hands into the arms of Bach, who ran the remaining 10 yards for a score. Kercheval missed his try for extra point.

Everything Tech had worked until they neared the goal line, when, backed up too far, the Wildcat roused himself and smacked the offense down. It was Kentucky's third consecutive conference victory and Tech's first defeat in two starts.

FROSH WIN OPENING GAME

Marshall College sent the strongest freshman team in its history out of the West Virginia hills as the "Little Herd" battled valiantly before succumbing to the highly regarded Kentucky Kittens, 13 to 7 Saturday afternoon on Stoll field. The visitors from Huntington witnessed the power plays of the Kentuckians the greater part of the game as well as baffling the Kittens with a well-timed Notre Dame offense.

Approximately 2,000 fans, scarcely filed half of the southern stadium, watched Coach B. L. Pile's "Tank Team" wear down the smaller eleven in the first quarter and go over for a marker midway in the second period. The two teams battled under a hot autumn sun which slowed up the game.

The Kittens' starting line averaged 200 pounds and the backfield struck a medium of a little more than 170 pounds to the man. It was one of the most powerful first year teams that Kentucky has ever sent on the gridiron.

The opening quarter was played listlessly. Neither team threatened but the Kentuckians bore down on crushing line plays. But things began to simmer with the opening of the second canto.—Lexington Leader.

Matthew Darnell, Frankfort, was the recipient of a fellowship in chemistry from Massachusetts State college at Amherst, Mass. He is reported October 15. Darnell is a graduate in the class of '32.

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