

Polytechnic Institute Bulletin

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San Germán, Porto Rico.

May, 1932

INSPECTION BY DR. PAUL MONROE.

As a representative of the Middle Atlantic Association of Colleges, to which we applied for membership, Dr. Paul S. Monroe, Director of the International Institute and Barnard Professor of Education in Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City, came on December 28 to inspect our institution.

After addressing the public school teachers of Porto Rico in session in Arecibo, he spent parts of several days on the Institute grounds. He also visited several of Porto Rico's second unit schools. Dr. Monroe is not a newcomer to Porto Rico; in fact, this is his third visit to the Island. He is very definitely interested in its problems.

A report of his findings at the Polytechnic Institute has been made to the executive committee of the Middle Atlantic Association. This committee met on March 15.

Dr. Leroy Jones, the President of the association, was kind enough to point out to President Harris those places in which the Institute falls short of the standards of the association. First, he finds us short in the number of books in the library. In the second place, the Institute needs to have more heads of departments with the doctor's degree, and in the third place, the present endowment is insufficient for a standard college.

The first lack is rapidly being met. At the present rate of purchase and acquisition, the Library will have the eight thousand required volumes within six months.

Toward meeting the second lack one professor has been employed to teach Physics and Mathematics, Dr. Roger Morrow, whose wife, Mrs. Jean Smith Morrow was a teacher at the Institute some years ago. Dr. Morrow comes from Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, where he has been teaching for the last two or three years.

The third requirement, that of the increased endowment, is by far the most difficult to meet.

Since the University of Porto Rico has graciously accredited its

RESOLVED:

That the Polytechnic Institute of Porto Rico be accredited by the University of Porto Rico, such accreditation to remain in force as long as the Institute maintains a curriculum which furthers the preparatory, cultural and vocational objectives of a Liberal Arts College in harmony with standards acceptable to the University, it being understood that the University may visit the Polytechnic Institute at any time in order to determine the extent to which the required standards are maintained by the Institute, thereafter to allow a reasonable amount of time to comply with suggestions made.

It is further understood that the accreditation accorded by the University to the Institute will be withdrawn when and if the standards required are not maintained.

This resolution shall not be interpreted as implying that the curriculum and standards referred to above are already fully established in the Institute. The University resolves to accredit the Institute without further delay in order to give it the amplest opportunity for further development as a Liberal Arts College and in the spirit of cooperation that should always animate the two Institutions.

work, the Institute will not push the actual accreditation in an association in the United States, but will nevertheless make every effort to bring its program and personnel to those acceptable standards of all good liberal arts colleges.

INSTITUTE ACCREDITED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF PORTO RICO.

At the request of the Institute some time ago that the University of Porto Rico approve its work, and at the suggestion of President Chardón of the University, a joint committee was appointed to study the curriculum and equipment of the Institute. President Chardón, appointed to represent the University, the Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Mr. Julio García, the Dean of Administration, Dr. Gildo Massó, and Mr. Pedro Cebollero.

On the part of the Institute, President Harris, Dean Leker, and Trustee, the Hon. Emilio del Toro, Chief Justice of the Porto Rico Supreme Court, met with the representatives of the University at the Institute on the last week-end in April. After a thorough inspection and a lengthy discussion as to the ideals and aims of the Institute, the University representatives retired from the committee as a whole and prepared the resolution which appears in the center of this page. The resolution was then formally and unanimously adopted by the entire committee and placed in the hands of the Administrative Council of the University for ratification. This was done in the first week in May and approved by the Board of Trustees at their regular meeting in the second week of May.

What does this accreditation mean to the Institute? First of all, it means that there can be no more question as to the quality and acceptability (within the usual conditions of transfers) of the work and credits of the institution. It thus restores the public confidence in this institution, which confidence was somewhat shaken last year when the new educational law was passed.

It further means that the Institute is cooperating with the University in meeting the educational needs of the young people of Porto Rico. And obviously, it means that there is, and will be, the most cordial relations between the two institutions in their united efforts to meet these needs.

OUR NEW LIBRARIAN.

On April first Miss Fanny S. Carlton assumed her duties as Librarian in the Polytechnic Institute. For some years past she has been a successful mission worker in Manati, Porto Rico, under the auspices of the church of the Disciples of Christ. She comes to us, therefore, with a knowledge of the Spanish language, of Porto Rico, and especially of its young people, to whom her work has been largely devoted. We are fortunate in securing a person with varied interests and abilities, as well as professional training.

Miss Carlton is a graduate of Hiram College in Ohio and of the Riverside Library Service School in California. She has had experience in both public and college library work. Under her able guidance, undoubtedly our library will continue to expand and to be of greater service to faculty and students.



Miss Fanny S. Carlton.

NEWS ITEMS FROM THE LIBRARY.

The mahogany tables for the reading room, which were a gift of the class of 1931, are now having the letters inlaid, and the new capá chairs for the reading room have been finished and installed.

One of the greatest additions to our books is that of the encyclopedia in Spanish, "Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada," edited by Espasa-Calpe. This is indeed a very comprehensive work and is already finding a place of usefulness among both students and faculty.

Other acquisitions of special importance are the sets of Harvard Classics and Encyclopedia Britannica. A large number of French books has been added to our collection, as we

THE LAST BULLETIN—SPANISH TEACHERS.

The last bulletin was received most kindly. About twenty of the four hundred to whom it was sent took the trouble to write us commending the paper or thanking us for sending it to them. We particularly appreciate the letters of Mr. William H. Ridgway of Coatesville, Pa., who writes the "Busy Men's Corner" in the "Sunday School Times," Mr. J. G. Patterson of New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, one of the trustees of Westminster College in the same city, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Smerdon of Brookline, Massachusetts.

We wish to build a permanent mailing list for the Bulletin of persons who are interested in the type of work we are doing in this Institution. One great service that the readers of this issue can do is to send us the names of persons whom we can enlist to help us with our program both morally and financially.

Another service would be the suggesting of openings in high schools or colleges for the teaching of Spanish. Our graduates are admirably fitted to teach Spanish in institutions in the United States because they speak English well (all the classes are conducted in English) and yet have Spanish as their mother tongue. A number of them have such positions now and are doing exceptionally well.

Not only would such connections give the schools of the North better Spanish teaching and our graduates good personal opportunities, but they would help further one of the ideals of this institution, that is, greater understanding and co-operation between Anglo-Saxon America and Latin America. Please drop a line to Dean Charles A. Leker, San Germán, Porto Rico, if you know of such an opening.

are now offering French in the college course.

The Library committee, with Mrs. Palmer as chairman, and the library staff are certainly to be congratulated on their fine work. We have many plans for the future through which we hope to make the Library of greater service to students and faculty alike. We are receiving fine cooperation on the part of all.

We now have 7,286 books accessioned and the circulation is growing daily. (Miss) Fanny S. Carlton.

AIMS OF THE LIBERAL-ARTS COLLEGE.

F. J. Kelly has prepared a thought-provoking statement of the objectives of the Liberal-Arts College. He outlines in some detail three major aims: Preparatory, cultural or non-vocational, and vocational. The preparatory aim includes mastery of: (1) the mother tongue, both spoken and written; (2) foreign languages; (3) figures and mathematical formulas; and (4) the language and symbols used to express the fine-arts—music, drawing, design, painting, etc. The cultural or non-vocational aim involves as much progress as possible toward the following goals:

1. A social viewpoint—the appreciation of one's responsibility for social progress.
2. Perspective—the information, the social experience and the aesthetic appreciation required for judgments in line with social progress.
3. Initiative—required to insure against indifference or inaction.
4. Intellectual training—required to assure a trustworthy solution of new problems.
5. Self-mastery—required to assure conduct in line with one's principles.

The vocational aim suggests the inclusion within the college of: (1) such knowledge and skill in vocations largely dependent upon general culture as will most nearly assure success in a given vocation with a minimum term of apprenticeship; and (2) those pre-vocational studies which are basis for the specialized curriculums, but which are not themselves specialized to any considerable extent.

The North Central Association Quarterly of June, 1931, contains a statement of Standards for Colleges. Among other things it states that a college is an institution,

".....which organizes its curricula in such a way that the early years are a continuation of, and a supplement to, the work of the secondary school and at least the last two years are shaped more or less distinctly in the direction of special, professional or graduate instruction."

STUDENTS FROM THE STATES.

There are a number of continental American students in our student body at the present time, but in order to further the ideals of Anglo-Latin friendship we would be happy to enroll in the neighborhood of fifty more worthy and capable students in our entering classes of July 5 or August 22. Students who go from the western coast to the eastern colleges and universities are twice as far from home in distance and equally as far in time, as students from the eastern states would be here.

The Institute can offer a number of advantages to American students which can not be offered by the eastern colleges:

1. Tropical scenery and climate in which no winter clothes are needed and in which the thermometer seldom rises above 90 degrees.

2. The advantage of learning Spanish, one of the coming commercial languages of the world, in a country where it is spoken almost entirely.

3. The opportunity of observing another civilization and a much more ancient one than that of the U. S. A. proper.

In addition, the Institute can offer practically all of the advantages that are offered by the average small religious college of the East:

1. Training in character and religious values.

2. Dormitory life under sympathetic supervision.

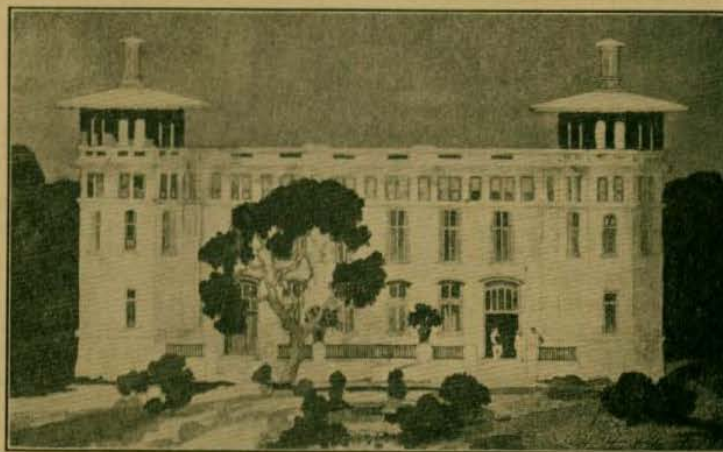
3. Athletics and extra-curricular activities.

4. A well-balanced curriculum.

5. A capable and well-trained Faculty.

6. Very healthful surroundings. San Germán is an old health resort. The worst disease that a student has had here in several years was scarlet fever—and only one case of that. What Ex-Governor Roosevelt broadcast about the health conditions of the Island was true of the crowded slums of the cities and the neglected interior mountain regions, but in no sense applies to our two-hundred acre campus and farms.

That, however, which the Institute can offer, which should appeal to students at this particular time, when so many students are having to give up their hopes for a college education because of financial conditions, is unprecedented economy. All of a



As the New Central Dining Hall will look when it is completed.

The late owner of the New York-Porto Rico Steamship Company gave the money to start this building, but passed away before it was well begun. Friends rallied to the support of the project and contributed enough to finish the first unit. We are still waiting in faith for the friend who will come to our aid to complete the rest of the plant. In this building is located the new temporary chapel.

student's expenses can be met, board, room (in re-enforced concrete dormitory furnished in solid mahogany furniture), tuition, and fees, with less than \$30 per month.

An entire four year course can be covered in three calendar years, plus one summer term of six weeks, and all for the minimum cost of less than \$1,000 plus transportation to and from the States. Good accommodations from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Tampa, or Galveston can be secured for from \$50 to \$85 one way.

Students who would not want to be away from home for three full years at a stretch can drop out of school any semester or summer term for a vacation and visit back home.

Parents who hesitate to let their children go so far from home can be assured that the Institute maintains the most careful physical as well as moral supervision over the students, because of the fact that co-education is a fairly young movement in Latin America and careful chaperonage is very necessary.

Students interested in this institution should address President J. Will Harris, San Germán, P. R., for further information and application blanks.

THE CHAPEL PRO-TEM.

Until a permanent little cathedral is contributed to the school by some philanthropist, the rectangular room, thirty by eighty feet, on the first floor of the new dining room will be equipped and used for Morning Prayer and Church Worship services. With paneled ceiling of texture stucco and a row of stately columns down each side, with tinted windows, the general appearance of the room will be such to inspire worship. It has been very difficult in the past to create the atmosphere of worship when church is held in the same large room in Marquis Hall which is used also for assemblies, programs, and even "stunts."

The new chapel will be far superior to the old place of worship, but our hopes are permanently set on having our "little Cathedral" some day. We have the site selected and are preserving it till "that day." It is particularly necessary that we have a beautiful and worshipful permanent Chapel here because of the Latin temperament and traditions. The Porto Rican people are artistic and impressionable, and have been accustomed to worship in the beautiful and colorful churches of the Island.

(Continued on page 8, Col. 2).

VISITORS FROM THE SMITHSONIAN.

Mr. Gerrit S. Miller, Director of the Division of Mammals of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, D. C., together with Mrs. Miller, spent two weeks recently in collecting plants, animals, animal remains, and Indian antiquities in and around San Germán. Mr. Miller has shown many of the Institute professors just how rich the surrounding country is in these things of both scientific and popular interest.

Equipped with a saw and machete Mr. Miller has gone through the Institute forest with Dr. N. L. Britton, the greatest authority on West Indian plants, sawing off limbs of trees to make a collection of Portorican woods to be studied under the microscope for cellular structure at the Smithsonian. He has visited two interesting Indian shell heaps, one on a desert island a few miles away, and one right above the campus on the Heylman estate. These heaps have proved very fascinating in that they have been secretly holding numerous plates, drinking vessels, and small digging implements, all made of the shells of the large ocean conchs by the Indians (Arawaks or Caribs) several hundreds of years ago. Some bones of extinct mammals have been unearthed, with the shell debris and broken pottery, of a number of varieties. Upon these in particular, Mr. Miller has fixed his keen mammalogist eyes with great pleasure.

A number of neighboring limestone caves have been visited also in the search for the remains of the lost mammals of Porto Rico. In one cave between Boquerón and Puerto Real Mr. Miller turned out the long, lime-covered, tusk-like tooth of an extinct ground sloth, entirely unknown to the scientific world until a few years ago, when an anthropologist named Anthony found its bones in a Portorican cave while looking for human remains.

Mrs. Miller, who is a member of the national council of the Girl Scouts of America, spoke to the student body of the Institute on Friday, April 1, on the subject of "Scientific Collecting" and to the girls on the next evening on "Girl Scouting." On still another evening she spoke most interestingly to students and faculty on "Art and Art Forms."

THREE TRUSTEES VISIT US.

Happy is the institution whose trustees live close enough to visit it once in a while and keep pace with its program through personal observation. The Institute has labored under the handicap of having distant trustees (by necessity) from its founding, since its best financial support had to come from the United States proper.

From time to time in the past years, however, some trustee has taken his vacation in Porto Rico and visited the school, but this winter more than usual have come for a few days to enjoy the hospitality of Loma Vista (the President's Home) and examine the work of the college.

First came Mr. William H. Stewart, real estate broker of New York, young, active and keenly interested in everything in Porto Rico, particularly, in the Institute. He ate *fresas*, the Porto Rican strawberry of the mountains, toured the campus and farms, and saw a great deal of the student and faculty life in the two days he squeezed out for the Institute from the less than four he spent on the Island.

Then came the Rev. E. A. Odell, newly elected trustee, on his annual rounds among the Presbyterian missions of the West Indies, for which he is Secretary of the Board of National Missions. Wise, considerate, and well-poised, a life-long friend of the school, Mr. Odell brings to the Board of Trustees twenty-five years of experience in work in and for Porto Rico, and a thorough understanding of the problems of the Institute. He began his mission work in the Island at about the same time President Harris did—they were both members of that young Porto Rican Presbytery twenty-five years ago.

A few days later Mrs. Roswell Miller, Sr., a trustee of a number of years standing, came with her niece, Miss Louis Edgar, to stay a few days at Loma Vista. Mrs. Miller, genial, frank, and energetic, looked over the campus, visited classes and offered a number of helpful suggestions.

Mrs. Miller's son, Mr. Roswell Miller, II, is treasurer of our Board of Trustees, and Mr. Stewart, mentioned above, is her son-in-law. We are reminded of Paul's words to Timothy, "the unfeigned faith that is in thee, which dwelt first in thy grandmother Lois, and thy mother Eunice."

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION VISITS THE INSTITUTE.

It was a pleasant surprise to have President and Mrs. F. P. Keppel of the Carnegie Corporation visit the Institute a couple of months ago. Dr. and Mrs. Keppel were making a tour of the West Indies and stopped off in Porto Rico between boats. We were particularly happy to see them at the Institute because of the great debt of gratitude we owe to the Carnegie Corporation. It was this corporation which granted to the Institute the sum of \$250,000 in 1923.

In his report to the Carnegie Corporation in 1923, Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, then President, says: "The grant just noted is the first expenditure which the Corporation has made in any part of the United States outside of its continental area. It is the hope of the trustees that a genuine interest in the educational progress of Porto Rico may grow up on the part of the citizens on the mainland of the United States."

It was such a pleasure to have Dr. and Mrs. Keppel with us that we "trotted out" our most festive occasion in their honor. In other words, we held an old-fashioned, typically Portorican pig-roast, (except that one of Dr. Harris' peccaries took the fortunate pig's place), with baked plantains, and all the rest.

President Keppel viewed our Polytechnic Hills, our buildings, and our library. He noted that our buildings were "superior."

He gave a number of helpful suggestions about the library, which the Library Committee has hastened to put into practice.

THE MELON TREE.

It is a tree, and its fruit is a melon. It is called *lechoza* because its sap and juice are milky (*leche*, milk in Spanish) or *papaya* (pronounced *pa-pié-ya*). The melons grow from the trunks of the tree and sometimes attain a weight of twenty-five or thirty pounds each. One of the wild trees on the campus at one time had by estimate over four hundred pounds of fruit on it. Each seed of these curious melons is wrapped, floating in water, in a gelatinous sack. The seeds are so full of pepsin that people often chew them after meals and pharmaceutical companies

(Continued on next page, Col. 2).

MRS. EDISON'S VISIT.

Mrs. Thomas Alva Edison spent the day on the Institute Campus during the Christmas holidays, being entertained by the President and Mrs. Harris at Loma Vista. Mrs. Edison seemed particularly interested in the beauty of the hills and flowers. She took back with her a number of varieties of flower seeds to be grown in hothouses in the north. She enjoyed a visit to the carpenter shop and showed particular interest in the beautiful native woods out of which furniture was being built.

Mrs. Edison took away with her a very substantial reminder of the Institute in the form of two old mill stones, of the kind that have been in use in Porto Rico for over four hundred years for grinding corn by hand. It happens that Mrs. Edison is building a "Friendship Walk" at her winter home in Florida, to be made of stones from many places, each to be carved with the name and address of the donor. It was fortunate that President Harris had these curious old stones among other curios, which he is saving for the Institute Museum, that we hope to have some day. When Mrs. Edison saw the mill-stone steps leading up to the patio of the beautiful winter home of Captain and Mrs. Heylman she remarked that she wished she had some such stones for her walk in Florida. Dr. Harris immediately be-thought himself of these rough, round stones stacked away, and offered them, feeling honored to have the Institute represented in Mrs. Thomas A. Edison's "Friendship Walk."

Mrs. Edison impressed us most by her sweetness and kindness. She was not too busy seeing things to stop to talk for a few minutes with little campus children whose parents asked that they might be introduced to her so that they would find the study of the life of Mr. Edison more interesting, when they come to the age of history and physics, by having met and talked with his wife.

Mrs. Edison was accompanied on her trips over the island by her brother, Mr. John V. Miller, her sister, Mrs. Robert A. Miller, who has lived for many years in Ponce, and her niece, Miss Rachel Miller.

We wish that larger numbers of people would take their winter vacations in Porto Rico and visit our institution, one of the most interesting and beautiful spots on the island.

CAMPUS VISITORS.

The Institute has been singularly honored this winter with the number of visitors who have come to study the school or merely to enjoy the winter May weather and beautiful tropical scenery of the Polytechnic Hills.

Three institutions make visiting the institute a rare pleasure, unless our visitors are too generous in their words of appreciation: Loma Vista, the President's Home, with its mammoth round mahogany dining table and trophies of many a chase, Casa Maria, the interesting home of Captain and Mrs. Heylman, and Costello, the Guest House of the Institute, overlooking the valley of a hundred palms.

The articles on these two pages are so grouped in order to encourage our readers to "go and do likewise."

(Continued from page 4, Col. 3).

use them for making digestive tablets. Many persons suffering with dyspepsia have taken the extract of this melon seed without knowing what it was.

The fruit may be eaten ripe like cantaloupe, with salt and pepper or when very ripe with whipped cream, which makes it taste like peaches. It may be cooked when green into very excellent preserves something like citron or it may be cooked with a tough piece of meat to make it tender, for the fruit itself contains pepsin also.

Mr. Miles, the Institute Agriculturist, has planted a large number of the melon trees on sheltered hillsides and near the irrigation ditches to keep the dining room supplied with the healthful fruit. The trees grow rapidly, and begin bearing when about a year old. They produce for a year or two and then die. If, then, our gentle readers will accept our invitation to take their winter holidays in Porto Rico and will visit our campus next winter we will treat them gladly to ripe papaya or "dulce de lechoza."

ON HEYLMAN HILL.

Captain and Mrs. Henry B. Heylman arrived early in January to spend the rest of the winter on their estate above the campus. The first thing they noted was the remarkable growth of their trees and shrubs. Eucalyptus, Flamboyant, and other trees had grown ten feet in so many months. There was also a striking increase among the White King Pigeons. Starting with less than twenty the year before, they now have over a hundred of the large dove-like birds.

Casa Maria has received a number of guests during the last few weeks. Among others were Dr. and Mrs. N. L. Britton of New York, Mrs. French Maxwell of Ensenada, Mrs. F. S. Bennett, Miss Edna Voss, Mrs. H. C. Louderbough, and the Rev. Edward A. Odell of the Presbyterian Board of National Missions.

Two new institutions of particular interest on the hill are the cactus garden and the Arboretum, both of which are being built under the personal supervision of Dr. Britton, the retired director of the New York Botanical Gardens. The cacti are being arranged according to families in scientifically prepared beds of clay and sand. So far, twenty-three of the twenty-six endemic species have been collected from the nearby desert regions and transplanted in the garden. The search for the remaining three still goes on. In addition, a number of other varieties, which have been introduced into the island and become quite common, have been placed in the garden collection.

The Arboretum at present is made up of nearly a hundred varieties of native trees. A path winds about the hill and descends to the depths of the valley on whose sides are to be set all the kinds of native trees that can be gathered. Each tree will be blazed and numbered so that a visitor may walk down "The Britton Trail" (for so is it called) with a key in his hand to tell just what every tree is, both in popular and scientific terminology.

A number of new terraces, walks, walls and flower beds have been built about Casa Maria in the past few weeks. The Heylman home and gardens are becoming more beautiful with each season of occupancy.



A view of one end of the Biology Laboratory.

Professor Palmer, the senior member of the Institute faculty in matter of years of teaching at the Institute, has built up his department from almost nothing to its present condition. The newest acquisition is an insect case for collections of all kinds of local insects.

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE DEAN.

LATIN AND FRENCH SCORES ARE HIGH.

Professor Wilfred B. Neff recently gave standard tests to his students in both Latin and French. He used the White Latin Test and the Columbia Research Bureau French Test. His college Latin class which had just finished two-thirds of a year, made a median score of 127. This median is six points higher than that attained at the end of one year of college Latin or two years of high school Latin in the continental United States.

In French I, after completing two-thirds of a year's work, the class made a median score of 152. The score at the end of one year of college French, or two of high school, in the United States proper is 150.

In French II the class made a median score of 225. The median score at the end of four years of high school French is 207.

Mr. Neff and his students are to be commended on the splendid record made.

DISTRIBUTION OF GRADES.

In a recent investigation we found that over a period of five quarters of school work in College

our teachers gave 9.7% of A's, 18.4% of B's, 48.5% of C's, 19.4% of D's, and 3.2% of F's. These results were secured under our new grading system which requires teachers to rank students, thus making a normal distribution curve compulsory.

Before we adopted a system of compulsory distribution of marks our teachers varied from 0-41% of A's, 0-48% of B's, 0-75% of C's, 0-48% of D's, and 0-18% of F's, all in classes of twenty or more students. In small classes the variation was greater.

LIBERAL ARTS AND TEACHING.

In 1930, W. H. Cooper, U. S. Commissioner of Education, in an address before the American Association of Teachers Colleges, mentioned five guiding principles for the training of teachers:

1. The teacher must be, in the best sense of the world, an educated person.
2. The teacher should be able to make adjustments to suit the kind of world in which he lives.
3. The teacher should speak the mother tongue accurately and fluently.
4. The teacher should be able to appreciate the finer things of life

and be a creator in at least one field.

5. The teacher should have a mastery of professional literature.

The first four of the above are furthered very definitely by taking a liberal arts course.

HOW TO SELECT TEACHERS.

F. L. Whitney, in his "Prediction of Teaching Success," concludes that the order of influence of various factors is:

1. Student teaching.
2. Professional marks.
3. Physique.
4. Academic marks.
5. Intelligence.
6. Secondary School records.

He says: "The correlation between teaching success and student teaching remains the highest correlation when all other variables are kept constant."

STUDENT EVALUATION OF COLLEGE COURSES.

Recently students answered certain questions concerning the courses they were taking in college. Averages were then derived for each class. All data below is on the basis of class averages.

The time spent in the preparation of an average lesson varied from fifty-two minutes in one course to two hours and twenty minutes in another.

There is only a fair amount of correlation between the amount of time devoted to preparation of a subject and the amount students think they learn in it, the correlation being 42 plus or minus .11.

Curiously enough the correlation between amount of time devoted to preparation and the estimated value of the subject is higher, being 72.7 plus or minus .07.

The correlation between estimated value of courses and the liking for the courses is 42. plus or minus .11. In estimating values students seem to take into consideration more than just their liking for the subject.

WHY GO TO COLLEGE?

Parents and prospective students will need to realize that preparation for teaching is not the only reason for going to college. College training should fit one for adequate and more complete living. That it does so is evidenced by the fact that a large proportion of our leading men and women are college graduates.

OUR FRIEND, THE GOVERNOR.

The Institute does not go in for politics, but sometimes politics go in for the Institute, and usually "for" and not "against." Last year it was that the Insular Legislature favored us with a bill exempting the institution from the payment of taxes for ninety-nine years, since it is a philanthropic, educational, non-profitting organization.

Again, when, by an oversight, some clauses were omitted from an educational bill which were interpreted by the public as injuring the Institute, the legislators promptly at the next meeting of the body presented an amendment which restored those clauses and put the Institute on a par with all other liberal arts colleges of the same standing.

But, about the Governor--now, only a few months ago, one of the best friends of the Institute, the Hon. James R. Beverley, former Attorney General of the Island, was appointed by President Hoover to the governorship of the Island. It was Mr. Beverley who gave the commencement address to the fifth college class on the portico of the Marquis Hall last June, on the subject, "What is an Educated Man?"

Governor and Mrs. Beverley come from Texas, from that same wind-swept section which produced our president and vice-president. They are Presbyterians. They are very friendly and sympathetic with the work on these hills, which began as an outgrowth of Presbyterian Mission work but has now gone beyond the bounds of denominationalism. We are glad of the choice that Mr. Hoover has made, not because Mr. Beverley is a friend of the College, but because he is, by the general consensus of opinion, the best man that could have been chosen for the place, because of his wide experience and deep understanding of insular affairs.

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GROUP WORK UNDER Y. W. C. A.

"So that nothing may be wasted," is a text preached upon many times in the Polytechnic Institute. This year it is being applied to the exceptional talents of our women teachers and to those of the wives of our professors. Mrs. Mary Tooker Heyl-

THE NEWEST.

"It is the best house we have built yet," says Mr. Clarence Harris, (Vice Pres. and Work Sup't., brother of the President) as he surveys the cold concrete walls and drab scaffolding of the new Atwater Cottage rising out of the side of that magnificent hill overlooking the sloping lawn of the sheep pasture and the valley, lush with sugar cane and dotted with palms.

"The garage is under the open porch; the living room goes clear across the front; here's the sleeping porch and there's the breakfast room. No, there isn't any dining room, double sized sala, you see, for entertaining. Fine place in the back for a garden; heavy, red earth just the thing for roses, and only a few feet from the irrigation ditch. Always a breeze up here--sure is a fine house--going to build me one like it in Texas some day....."

The Rev. James P. Gillespie and his children, Misses Olivia and Bertha and Mr. James C. Gillespie, together with their aunt, Mrs. Anna C. Ropes, have given the funds for the four houses in the row, Atwater, Goodyear, Costello, and Gillespie. Three other persons are responsible for Atwater's growing perfection, Mr. Stoughton, the architect of New York who has planned all the permanent institute buildings, Mr. Clarence, the efficient and versatile builder, and Mrs. Palmer, who has added those suggestions about fixtures, details, etc., that turn a house into a creation.

man, also, whose winter home is near the campus, has helped by teaching the girls flower gardening.

Organized groups of girls, under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association, are being instructed outside the classroom by our competent campus women, who have pulled diplomas and books out of trunks and, with delightful response from the girls, are conducting classes in cooking, interior decoration, care of children, flower and vegetable gardening, temperance, raising of chickens, budgeting, tithing, and saving.

Later in the year the different groups are to be addressed by the men of the faculty on the subjects of Missions, and Religion in the Home.

INDUSTRIAL ARTS PLAN.

The Institute is endeavoring constantly to improve methods of teaching and administrative procedure, not only as applied to academic work but also in connection with manual labor and industrial arts.

In the past a large part of the manual labor of students has been of a practical nature only. In this form it has had two defects: it failed first, to acquaint the student with theory of both how and why work needed to be done; and second, to provide for a large variety of work experience on the part of each student in that one might be kept at the same work an indefinite length of time.

Furthermore, in the past there has been no definite distinction between work done for training and work done for defraying school expenses.

Recently plans were made to inaugurate a new procedure, which we feel, will place our industry on an educational basis, will provide a variety of training, and will separate labor done for training from other labor done to help defray school expenses. A concise statement of the new plan is as follows:

1. A series of industrial arts courses are to be developed and offered.

a. Said courses are to be:

1. Standard college courses probably not acceptable toward the A. B. degree.

2. Other practical courses.

b. Each course is to contain the necessary theoretical material as well as the practical. In general, the latter is to consume not less than half of the time, while it may consume more.

2. Freshman and Sophomore college students will be required to take a series of industrial arts courses. The specific courses to be taken by any one student will consist of:

a. Certain basic courses required of each sex.

b. Other elective courses.

1. Junior and Senior college students may take any of the industrial arts courses offered. (We expect to offer advanced courses at a later time.)

THE STUDENTS' PARADE.

Students are the same the world around. That same enthusiasm that students of Princeton show at a football victory over Harvard was revealed to be present in the "Poly" student body when the news of the accreditation was announced. How best to celebrate?, that was the question. It was answered thus: get out the Institute truck, hire a "guagua," one of those buses that may be labeled "In God we trust," borrow faculty and town cars, decorate them all with pennants, banners,

etc., and have a "big pee-rade."

Flying such banners as, "Now we are Accredited" "The University accepts our credits," "We are grateful to the University," etc., they paraded one afternoon as far as Ponce and on the next morning to Aguadilla passing out handbills and giving cheers in all the cities and towns along the way. Oh, they had a great old time!

our Institute Cathedral to be built in the future on that central knoll between Marquis, Phraner, and the Heylman Athletic Field, thus suggesting the meeting ground of the physical, the intellectual and the social in the edifice of Worship.

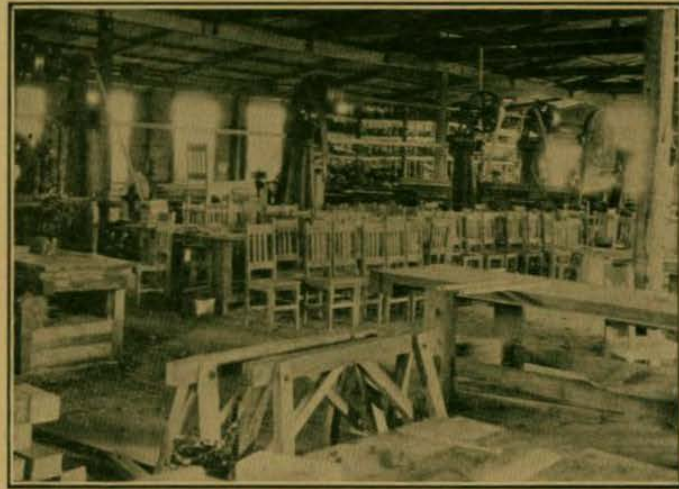
Like a certain small town in the hills of Jersey which appears, from the hilltop over which the road winds, to be built about the old brown stone church, our little Cathedral will stand with the other buildings of the campus grouped about its "beautiful feet."

(Continued from page 3, Col. 3).

We wish to unite the past and present in the architecture and adornment of

Needed—Two Good Pianos.

We need a piano for the new temporary chapel, and another for Loma Vista on whose porch and lawn we frequently have vesper services. It occurs to us that some of our readers may have used, but good, pianos which they would be willing to give to us. The tropics are hard on pianos and so are we, for our students are very musical and use the instruments a great deal. If you, gentle reader, have a piano that you do not need, or know of one that is not needed, will you be so kind as to communicate with us? And from then on, we will literally sing your praises.



The Carpenter Shop with some of the Capá chairs almost finished. Most of the boys work in this place, building doors and windows for the dining hall and Atwater Cottage and forms for the rapidly rising Veve Cottage, the memorial being erected in honor of the late Dr. Santiago Veve y Calzada.

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