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SUPT. O. H. LIPPS

The following article appeared in The Oregon Statesman of Salem, in which the main events in the Indian Service life of our superintendent, Mr. Oscar H. Lipps, are set forth, and we are pleased to make a reprint:

Tomorrow, October 1, Superintendent O. H. Lipps will take charge of the Salem Indian Training School here, which means that he will direct one of the largest schools of its kind in the United States, and one of the best, if not the very best.

Superintendent James H. McGregor, who for the past year and a half has been in charge here, departed tonight for Flandreau, South Dakota, where he will have charge of the Flandreau Indian School and will also be what is known as a district superintendent in that particular territory.

A major surgical operation sustained by Mrs. McGregor while at Chemawa, and continued ill health, caused this readjustment, which, as it has worked out, really means promotion for Mr. McGregor.

As outgoing superintendent Mr. McGregor carries with him the confidence and best wishes of a host of co-workers at Chemawa, who have had abundant opportunity to learn of his able qualifications for the high place which he holds in the government service and of his industry, honesty and "fair play" policies. He has builded himself a monument at Chemawa—good luck to him wherever he may be.

Superintendent Lipps, now of Chemawa, and of Salem, too, is well and favorably known to all Indian service workers.

In a brief article it is difficult to set forth at full value the various attainments and qualifications of Superintendent Lipps, but the writer cites "Who's Who in America," 1926-1927, Volume 14, for a summary of this gentleman's various activities, and the high points in his history, that our people may know him as he really is:

"Oscar Hiram Lipps is catalogued as an educator. He was born July 8, 1872, at Fayette, Indiana. He was educated in the public schools of Tennessee, with supplementary work in Powel's Valley Seminary (annex of Grant University) of Athens, Tenn.; American University of Harriman, Tenn.

On December 19, 1897, he was wedded to Miss Maude Etta Rader of Andersonville, Tenn. As a result of this union there are nine children—the majority out in the world doing for themselves.

In 1890 Mr. Lipps took work as a teacher in the public schools of Tennessee; from 1891 to 1892 he was with the U. S. army; in 1894 we find that he was an instructor in Evergreen College of Iowa; 1896-97 he was principal of Big Valley (Tenn.) Academy; in 1898 he entered the United States Indian Service as teacher; from 1900 to 1909 we find that he was active as superintendent of various boarding schools in Utah, Minnesota, Oklahoma, North Dakota, and Idaho.

From 1909 to 1914 he was district supervisor of Indian schools; 1914 to 1917 he was superintendent at the Carlisle Indian School of Pennsylvania; the following three years found him in the capacity of chief supervisor of Indian schools.

Since 1920 he has been superintendent at the Nez Perce Indian Agency of Idaho, with headquarters at Fort Lapwai. He has been district superintendent (Oregon, Washington and Idaho) since May 1, 1926, which position he still holds in addition to his responsibilities as superintendent at Chemawa. He is the author of "A Little History of the Navajos," 1909; "Daily Lesson Plan Books for Teachers," 1919; in 1913 he compiled "Laws and Regulations Relating to Indian Affairs."

Personally Superintendent Lipps is a most affable gentleman and there is every assurance that he will prove a community acquisition as well as an able superintendent of the Salem Indian School.

DISCIPLINE

For some reason unknown to us it appears that the word "discipline" is about the least popular of our entire vocabulary. It would seem that there is something wrong in the word or its meaning. It is unpopular with the present generation and in the generations past it seems to have had about the same general rating. We wonder why this should be? There is nothing wrong in discipline—it is wholly beneficial. Were it not for discipline we fancy the whole world would be in a state of chaos. Lack of

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