



## For the home- maker

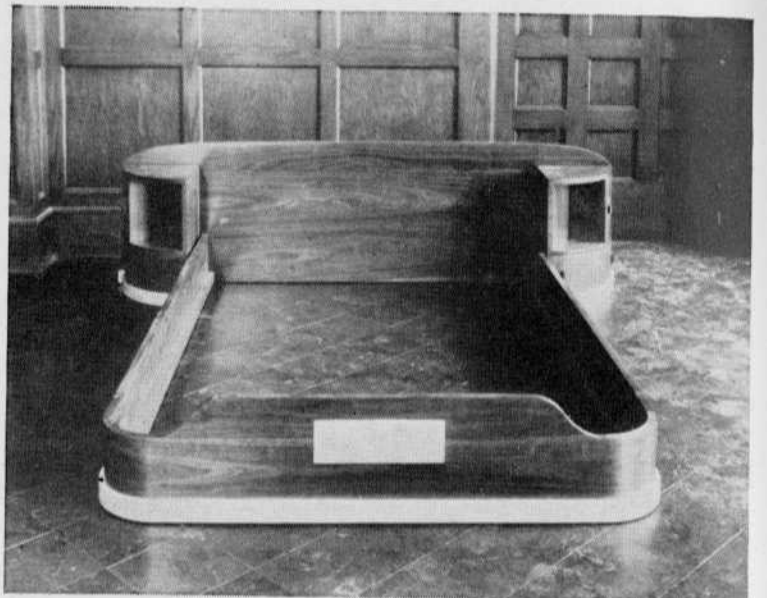
A field of work covered by the School of Art that is attracting much attention this year is wood carving and furniture design. The accompanying photographs show pieces designed and carved by art students under the direction of Miss Dorothy Kirk, instructor in art. Frank Davis, '33, Norman, a student of architectural engineering completed the cabinet work on the models

Above is a sketch of Miss Kirk by Leonard Good, another instructor in art

Above, right, is a black walnut chest designed and carved by Carita Cromer, Oklahoma City

The black walnut bed, center, which is trimmed with a molding of holly, was designed and carved by Norma Lee, Magnolia, Arkansas

Below, right, a dressing table made of black walnut with holly handles, including the red gum make-up box, lamps of cut and etched copper, and beige suede pillows, were designed and executed by Margaret Giles, Norman



### Dr. John Ward

The university conferred the degree of doctor of education on John Ward, '21as, '22M.A., formerly superintendent of schools at Atlanta, Texas, and since 1930 a graduate student in the college of education. Doctor Ward is a native of Texas, was superintendent of schools at Carrolltown, Texas from 1915 to 1917, when he enrolled in the university. His university career was interrupted by a year spent in the United States Army during the world war. He was a graduate student in the University of Texas from 1924 to 1926, leaving there to become superintendent of schools at Atlanta.

Doctor Ward's thesis subject was "The Administration of School Budgets in Independent Districts in Oklahoma," and the official abstract of the thesis follows:

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, financial reports of independent school districts in Oklahoma were made on forms that permit an analysis of comparable financial data. For the first time in Oklahoma, therefore, a study such as this is possible. Usable data were available for 342 independent districts. The expenditures for education in these districts for this year were \$16,540,000 for current services, \$333,000 for interest on current indebtedness, and \$4,662,000 for partial liquidation of bonded school debts and of judgments, and for payment of interest thereon, a total expenditure of \$21,535,000.

Numerous inequalities in ability and in effort of these districts are revealed. In general, the financially abler districts tend to put forth least efforts, and the less able the most effort.

Enormous variations in expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance are pointed out. The 6-3-3 schools have a lower expenditure per capita than any other group. The 8-4 and consolidated groups spend more money for the budget items per child in school each day than other groups. As a rule, school systems with fewer than two hundred pupils in average daily attendance expend a greater sum per capita than do those school organizations with a greater number in attendance.

For the most part, school systems in Oklahoma that are members of the North Central Association, and have an average daily attendance fewer than one thousand pupils, make greater expenditures per capita for the budget items than do those systems with a greater attendance. Variability in per capita expenditures, too, is greater in the smaller than in the larger school systems.

In 8-4 schools with more than one thousand pupils in school each day, approximately three-fifths of the gross expenditures for the respective budget items are spent for the senior high division and two-fifths for the elementary grades. However, the median outlay in the same schools per child is almost double in the high school what it is in the first eight grades.

In the 6-3-3 systems, the median expenditure in the elementary grades is \$46.00; in the junior high school, \$61.00; and in the senior high school, \$104.00. This means that of a total expenditure of \$211.00, an elementary pupil receives 21.8 per cent, a junior high school pupil 28.9 per cent, and a senior high pupil 49.3 per cent.

In a study of the budget, debt service is an important item. Interest paid on bonded school debt, on short-term indebtedness, and on judgments amounts to \$9.95 per pupil in average daily attendance. This is 13.2 per cent of the current expenditure per capita. If this money were used for current service, it would provide funds sufficient to maintain 37,223 pupils

in school every day, approximately the combined daily attendance of Oklahoma City, Norman, Chickasha, Seminole, and Shawnee, or the number in 125 of the smaller high schools in the state of Oklahoma.

To an alarming extent school systems are operated on credit. Such a procedure is inexcusable and indefensible, and diverts school resources from the purposes for which they properly should be spent. Slowly but surely this procedure leads toward disaster in the financial administration of a school system. Illustrative of this fact, this study reveals that some school districts are a year or more behind in the liquidation of current indebtedness. This entails payment of vast sums of interest on temporarily non-cashable warrants.

School taxes collected from public service corporations are in general far more essential to the financial welfare of the smaller independent school districts than they are to the well-being of the wealthier districts. In the 210 districts for which data were obtainable, the corporation taxes were sufficient to provide school funds for 28,887 pupils in school every day, or 15.6 per cent of the total daily attendance.

School budgets must be prepared more carefully, administered more scientifically, and comparable financial data must be at hand. School administrators must be trained in the technique of budgetary procedure and in financial accounting, and in the interpretation of educational values. Moreover, a revision of the laws relating to the fixing of valuations and the collection of taxes seems imperative.



### Dr. John Milton Ashton

The university conferred the degree of doctor of philosophy on John Milton Ashton, '29M.A., of Norman, at the forty-first annual Commencement. Doctor Ashton is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received his bachelor of science degree in 1906. A native of Pennsylvania, Doctor Ashton has had a variety of interesting experiences: he was mathematician for the United States Steel Corporation from 1906 to 1916, in civil and mining engineering until 1926, a member of the staff of the East Central State Teachers college at Ada, teaching mathematics and government during the summer sessions of 1926, 1929 and 1930, and teaching economics at Southwestern State Teachers college at Weatherford in the summer session of 1932. He taught education in the extension division of the university from 1931 until this year, when he became associated with the state Chamber of Commerce.

Doctor Ashton's thesis subject was "Functional Costs of Government Compared with the Costs of Education," and the official abstract of the thesis follows:

The problem of this study is to find the cost of the several activities supported by government in Oklahoma for 1931, so that comparisons can be made with the costs of education. All recorded expenditures for government taken from the official reports filed by the different political divisions were classified under twenty two functional items. Some items were debt service, highways, education, pensions, postal service, administration, finance and accounting, legislation, public buildings, agriculture, charity, eleemosynary institutions, recreation, commerce, labor and utilities.

Since there are six principal divisions, namely, the Federal Government, the state of Oklahoma, the counties, the townships, the cities and towns, and the school district, the procedure was to find the amount spent by each of these divisions for each similar service.

Among the many indices for prorating the federal expenses to Oklahoma, it was possible to use population, or income, or wealth, or production, or consumption, or income-tax payments. Population was used, because its ratio approximates the means of other significant ratios.

Some of the findings are as follows: Oklahoma paid or will pay \$127,412,223 for its state and local government for 1931; Oklahoma's share of the federal expense was approximately \$91,435,832; these total \$218,848,065. Per capita costs were \$91.42 for all government—\$53.22 for intrastate and \$38.20 for federal. Education costs \$13.30 per capita for the current expenses of the common schools. This amount is 14.8 per cent of the governmental expenditure for the state. Education on the college level costs 2.6 per cent of the total. However, nearly one-third of the revenue for collegiate education came from fees paid by the students and from the income of the land grants.

Other findings are: Debt service cost \$43,967,209, which is 20.1 per cent of the total. Highways cost \$34,153,047. This is 15.6 per cent of the total. The counties and townships spent more for county roads than was spent for the 4525 dependent schools. Pension service apparently costs \$21,727,140, which is 9.9 per cent of the total expense.

Ad valorem taxes do not indicate the amounts spent for government. The federal government collected no ad valorem taxes in Oklahoma, yet the people of Oklahoma paid approximately two and a half times as much for national government as they did for education, primary through the university.

The cost of local municipal government was higher than that of the common schools.

There was no evidence of any concerted planning for the expenditures of these vast sums.



### Dr. Emma Estill Harbour

The university conferred the degree of doctor of philosophy at its forty-first annual Commencement on Miss Emma Estill Harbour, '23M.A., of Edmond. Doctor Harbour, who is professor and head of the history department of Central State Teachers college at Edmond, is a native of Missouri and received her bachelor of arts degree from the Oklahoma College for Women in 1915. She has done graduate work in the Universities of Chicago and Columbia and in Europe, as well as research work in the University of Colorado and in the Library of Congress. During the war Miss Harbour served in France from 1918 to 1919.

Doctor Harbour's publications follow: "Why Teach." *Oklahoma Teacher*, Oklahoma City, December, 1920; "Oklahoma Paean." *Oklahoma Teacher*, January, 1922; "A Single House Legislature." *Southwestern Political Science Quarterly*, March, 1922; "The Great Lottery—the Kiowa-Comanche Opening in 1901." *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, December, 1931.

Doctor Harbour's thesis subject was "A Brief History of the Red River Coun-

(TURN TO PAGE 296, PLEASE)



IMAGE IS NOT AVAILABLE  
ONLINE DUE TO COPYRIGHT  
RESTRICTIONS.

A paper copy of this  
issue is available at  
call number LH 1 .06S6 in  
Bizzell Memorial Library.

## HOTEL DIRECTORY

ADA

The Aldridge

CHICKASHA

New Chickasha

CLAREMORE

Will Rogers

DUNCAN

The Wade

ELK CITY

Casa Grande

HOLLIS

The Motley

McALESTER

The Aldridge

NORMAN

The University

OKLAHOMA CITY

Biltmore

Skirvin

OKMULGEE

Beauclair

SHAWNEE

The Aldridge

TULSA

The Alvin

WAGONER

The Wagoner

WEWOKA

The Aldridge

Patronize the hotels which  
patronize you!

tion. Distribution in America has seen less than 15 per cent of the development it may see. . . . Because of our competitive system in America when things begin not to run so well we turn to the government for a solving of our problems. We haven't learned to socialize our activities in such a way that we can work them ourselves.

"Isn't it about time that the American youth learn to know that the years in college have been false years; the comforts of the frat house and the pleasures of the associations there are not his when he leaves the campus. Isn't it time for us to teach him that he is facing the realities of life and that these socializing instincts must be carried into the business world?"

"There is a new place for women in the social scale. The woman understands a great deal more about socializing things and does it naturally and graciously. Out of development of woman suffrage we opened the door for the educated woman to her place in socializing the industry of America.

"If we can find work for all the people in America on a shorter hour, shorter day, shorter week basis then that is the thing we must put our hands to doing."

▲ ▲ ▲

## OUR CHANGING VARSITY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 275)

try since 1803," and the official abstract of the thesis follows:

The problem involved in this thesis has been to show how the settlement and development of the Red River Valley has influenced the history of the Southwest and of the Nation. Special attention has been given to the controversies that have arisen over the river itself as an international, and later an interstate boundary line.

Some attention has been given to geographic features. The fertility of the soil has produced a great agricultural development along the lower reaches of the river where there is abundant rainfall, while the semi-arid plains of the upper valley are given over largely to grazing. The valley was explored and claimed by both Spain and France and the river early became a highway of trade between the French in Louisiana and the Spanish settlements in Mexico. This brought about a few settlements and the region eventually became a sort of "middle kingdom" between French Louisiana and Spanish Texas.

After the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 the river was further explored by the United States and in the period from 1820 to 1840 the Choctaws and Chickasaws were removed to this region. The wild tribes already inhabiting the valley resented the coming of these more civilized Indians with the result that military posts were established to protect the white settlers and prevent strife among the Indians. Trading posts also grew up. These later became permanent settlements connected by roads and trails which were also extended to the settled region farther east.

During the Civil War the Red River Valley became the theater of important military operations and also furnished a home for the Indian refugees among the Southern sympathizers

of the Five Civilized Tribes. After the close of the war the population of the valley steadily increased. The extension of settlements up the river at last caused the "Greer County Case" between the United States and Texas which in 1896 was decided in favor of the former.

Red River has been considered the northern boundary of Texas ever since the Spanish treaty of 1819 for the purchase of Florida. Whether the boundary line followed the main channel or the south bank was not considered important, however, until the discovery of oil beneath the river bed. This brought on the famous "Red River Case" by which it was decided that the boundary was the south bank of the river.

The discovery of oil helped to increase very much the population and wealth of the valley. Eventually, however, still another controversy arose with respect to the Red River. This was the so-called "bridge war" between Texas and Oklahoma in 1931.

▲

## Senior arch completed

Workmen laid the final bricks the week of June 12 on the Class of 1933 Arch, which is on Brooks street entrance to the campus. Fred Newton of Cushing, senior class president, continued the fine tradition set by Bob Feemster and Frank Ittner last year when the Class of 1932 revived the tradition of leaving class memorials.

▲

## Faculty

Johannes Malthaner, instructor in German now on leave, has arrived with his family at Heidelberg, Germany, to do graduate work there for two years.

Maurice A. DeVinna, jr., teacher of university extension classes in French and art in Tulsa, has been awarded a Carnegie scholarship to study art in Paris this summer.

Biographies of Dr. Charles E. Decker, professor of paleontology, and Dr. Charles N. Gould, consulting geologist in Norman, are to be published in an approaching issue of the *Oil and Gas Journal* of Tulsa. Geraldine Speyers, journalism sophomore, was requested by the editor of the magazine to write the sketches.

▲

## Soonerland in brief

New president-elect of Theta Sigma Phi, women's journalism fraternity, is Martha Jane Dowell, of El Reno. Other officers are Nan Reardon, Ardmore, vice-president; Nell Drennan, Medford, secretary; Hazel Lee, Guthrie, treasurer; and Geraldine Speyers, Norman, keeper of the archives.

William Patterson, Norman, has been re-elected president of Alpha Chi Sigma, professional chemistry fraternity, for 1933. New initiates are Brooks Veiland, Horn; Verden Wilson, Noonan, North Dakota; Scott Reeburgh, Oklahoma City; and Walter Ainsworth, Camden, Arkansas.

*The Whirlwind*, university humor magazine, is planning to follow the new trend of *College Humor*, by taking over the features of the former *University of Oklahoma Magazine*, literary production, next year.