

The educational executive order

ON Monday, March 13, Governor Murray issued an Educational Executive Order which provides for the co-ordination of higher education in Oklahoma and the elimination of duplication in courses offered at state-supported institutions, including the University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma A. & M. College, and the six State Teachers' Colleges. The text of Governor Murray's order follows:

"Whereas, much duplication of educational work in the several higher institutions is indulged in, creating small classes at great cost to the taxpayers, it therefore becomes necessary to eliminate such duplication by some rigid method that will effectively remove the duplication, and thereby the excess expense upon the people:

"Now, therefore, I, William H. Murray, the governor of the state of Oklahoma, do hereby order the presidents of the university and of the agricultural and mechanical college and the regents of the said two institutions to effectuate that result, beginning with the fiscal year, July 1, 1933, by providing:

"First, the elimination of 'education classes,' or normal school work, from both the university and the agricultural and mechanical college, leaving such 'educational work' to be performed only by the six normal schools, or teachers' colleges of the state.

"Second, it is also ordered that all engineering be transferred from the university at Norman, Oklahoma, to the state agricultural and mechanical college at Stillwater, Oklahoma.

"Third, that all pre-medical and pre-law education, now taught in the agricultural and mechanical college, be transferred to the university.

"Fourth, that all classes in geology be transferred from the agricultural and mechanical college to the university and that all classes of pathology be transferred from the university to the agricultural and mechanical college, together with all classes in home economics; and that, beginning with July 1, 1933, the subjects before named, as assigned in this order, shall be taught in the respective institutions to which they were assigned, and not in the order, as before designated; that the faculty used for these duplications be dismissed; and that

thereafter no money shall be expended for such purposes; and the president of the university and the president of the agricultural and mechanical college, together with the members of the board of regents of the university, and the members of the board of agriculture, are hereby directed to take notice and to effectuate rules, orders, and regulations in conformity to and with this order.

"This order is made as a necessary step in the interest of economy and the tax payer, and really in the interest of sound educational principles governing the curricula of such classes in such institutions."

(Signed) WILLIAM H. MURRAY,
Governor of Oklahoma.

Following the promulgation of the governor's order, a committee was named by him to work out the details of the consolidations he had outlined. The members of the committee were as follows:

Clint Strong, Clinton, business manager, Oklahoma A. and M. College, and a member of the governor's economy committee, chairman.

Eugene Kerr, of Muskogee, chairman of the governor's economy committee.

C. C. Hatchett, of Durant, member of governor's economy committee, vice-president of the board of regents, University of Oklahoma.

R. M. McCool, of Norman, chairman state Democratic committee and former president of Murray Agricultural college.

A. Linscheid, president East Central State Teacher's College, Ada.

A. J. Williams, professor of geology, University of Oklahoma, Norman.

John Murray, Stillwater, Oklahoma A. and M. College.

I. S. Hinshaw, Stillwater, Oklahoma A. and M. College.

Charles Briles, Stillwater, head of the department of trades and industries, Oklahoma A. and M. College.

Recommendations of this committee for the purpose of carrying into effect the governor's order were submitted to the chief executive March 21, after the committee had deliberated for two days and had heard representatives of the in-

stitutions involved. The recommendations were:

1. All undergraduate work in professional courses at the university and A. & M. College shall be assigned to the Teachers' Colleges of the state with the following exceptions:

(a) A. & M. College shall maintain a graduate school for the professional training of teachers in agriculture, home economics, and vocational education. Undergraduate and graduate courses in petroleum engineering, geological engineering, and necessary related subjects shall be given at the university. All other undergraduate and graduate work in engineering and strictly related subjects shall be given at the A. & M. College.

(b) The University of Oklahoma shall maintain a graduate school of education for the professional training of teachers who are seeking advanced degrees.

Except as otherwise provided herein, all undergraduate work in education shall be carried on exclusively at the Teachers' Colleges.

2. A school of journalism shall be maintained exclusively at the University of Oklahoma and no courses in journalism shall be given in any other state supported institution.

3. All work in home economics shall be discontinued at the University of Oklahoma.

4. All courses in geology, other than soil geology, shall be taught exclusively at the university; elementary geology, such as is now taught in the various teachers' colleges of the state, being excepted from this recommendation.

5. Individual instruction in music and art in all state institutions of higher learning, including the university and A. & M. College, shall not be a charge on the state but upon the student taking the course.

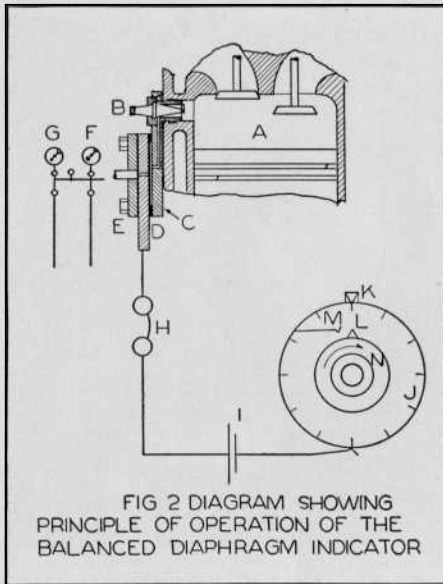
6. All pre-professional courses in medicine, law, and pharmacy, shall be taught exclusively at the University of Oklahoma.

7. Extension work in agriculture and home economics is to be continued at the A. & M. College; other extension work in that institution to be discontinued. The extension work, other than correspondence, at the university and teachers' colleges shall be discontinued, except where the receipts thereof are sufficient and are used to pay such expenses so that no part of such expense shall be paid from the state treasury.

8. Graduate work may be done at the university and A. & M. College in any field or subject in which undergraduate work is done.

The committee adjourned after making its report until April 9, when it was

(TURN TO PAGE 192, PLEASE)



an electrical insulator. Block D is insulated from block E by a suitable paper gasket and thus provides one side of the electrical circuit.

Air pressure from a suitable source acts through the lines (shown schematically) on the opposite side of the diaphragm. The pressure is regulated by a needle valve and the amount of the pressure is read on gage G. During the time a new charge is being taken into the cylinder, the pressure in the cylinder is less than the atmospheric pressure. Thus, to study conditions at this part of the cycle, it is necessary to have a vacuum on the opposite side of the diaphragm. The amount of the vacuum is read on gage F.

The operation is as follows: Increasing pressure in the cylinder deflects the diaphragm until it touches block D thus completing the electrical circuit and causing a click in the headphones H. The deflections occur rapidly causing a series of clicks. Air pressure is now admitted to the opposite side of the diaphragm pushing it away from block D and stopping the clicks. At the pressure at which the clicks fade out or can no longer be heard, the air pressure is equal to the pressure in the engine cylinder and can be read on gage G.

The disc N which is grounded to the engine, rotates at one-half engine speed and electrical contact is made at points L and M. Disc J can be set by pointer K at any angle through 720 degrees or two revolutions of the engine shaft. This permits a study of any part of the cycle of operations since electrical contact must be had at the diaphragm and at points L and

M at the same time in order to complete the electrical circuit and cause a click in the headphones. By taking pressure readings at increment angles through 720 degrees, data is had to construct an indicator card or for other studies.

This type of indicator has a negligible inertia lag and results represent an average of hundreds or even thousands of cycles, whereas low speed indicators are usually run for a few dozen cycles at the most and so cannot begin to represent average conditions as well.

The indicator is used in one of the experiments in internal combustion laboratory. Due to the difficulties which are inherent in all high speed indicator work, precise results are difficult to attain with students, but when the instrument is carefully adjusted, reliable data can be had.

To the knowledge of the writers, this is the only instrument of its kind in the middle west.



THE EDUCATIONAL EXECUTIVE ORDER

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 185)

to resume its study under the direction of Governor Murray.

It is not expected that the action of the governor and the economy committee will prevent the holding of the scheduled summer session of the university.

NOTE: Alumni of the university have offered their services to and are gladly working with the governor's committee, trusting that they may be of some assistance in eliminating duplication and effecting a more sound educational system for the state.

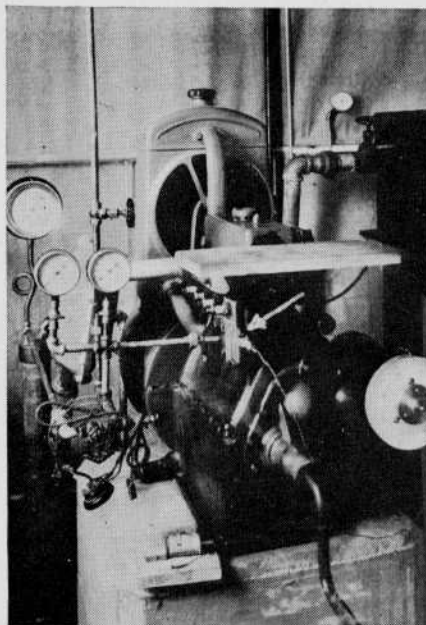


Figure 1—high speed indicator

ENGINEERING AT THE UNIVERSITY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 187)

science in this particular branch of engineering. The school usually has an enrolment of 35 students.

Scarcely less necessary than the specialist in particular branches of engineering is the specialist in physics who carries on research for the industrialist and the engineer. Since the World War research in industry has increased by leaps and bounds, and much of this research is of necessity highly theoretical. To make it possible to meet the demands for men with training for research, the school of engineering physics was organized in 1924 with an initial enrolment of five. In the brief space of time since its founding, the school has graduated four students, and now has an enrolment of ten. The story of the founding of this school again illustrates the process by which the college of engineering has been adapting itself to the new needs of the technical age.

In the same year that this school was founded, the school of petroleum engineering came into existence. The eight years of its existence have witnessed a growth in importance that has been little short of phenomenal. In its first year, the school had four students who planned to make its courses their major work; in 1933, there are 162 enrolled. One hundred and forty students have been graduated in petroleum engineering since 1924. The attention this school has drawn throughout the nation is one significant test of its value in an intensely specialized engineering world.

Finally, architectural engineering came into its own in 1927, after architectural courses had been offered at the university for a period of seven years. The name of the school was changed this year to the "school of architecture," and 60 students are enrolled.

Like so much of the history of Oklahoma, the history of the college of engineering is a chronicle of rapid progress. From small beginnings, it has grown to great stature, meeting as it has grown, the manifold problems of a pioneering state that has had to carve out for itself a place in industrial America. It has played no small part in the building of Oklahoma.



Soonerland in brief

Sigma Chi fraternity has initiated into its Norman chapter Major H. J. Malony, commandant of the R. O. T. C. at the university.

The state house of representatives killed a bill proposed by Tom Z. Wright, '29bus, of Beaver, requiring entrance examinations in state schools.