

Oklahoma twenty-first

THE University of Oklahoma moved up one position among the larger American colleges and universities this year to become twenty-first in size in the number of full-time students, a position it occupied two years ago.

Dr. Raymond Walters, formerly dean of Swarthmore college and now president of the University of Cincinnati, has compiled the annual ranking of schools published in the December 10, 1932, issue of *School and Society*.

This year, the university is the largest university in the Big Six conference in the number of full-time students, having passed Nebraska. The University of California has the largest full-time enrollment of any school, with 19,282, although New York university has the largest resident enrollment, 27,905. The largest law school in the country is Harvard, with 1,509 students; the largest school of commerce and finance is Pennsylvania with 1,979; the largest engineering and chemistry enrollment is that of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with 2,343; the largest liberal arts enrollment is that of California, 11,157.

Doctor Walters ranks four Oklahoma schools only. They follow:

SCHOOL	FULL-TIME	ALL RESIDENT	TEACHING STAFF
Oklahoma	4,990	6,586	311
Oklahoma A. & M.	3,307	4,530	229
University of Tulsa	499	1,001	52
Oklahoma College for Women	817	817	50

School and Society's rating of the Big Six schools follows:

Oklahoma	4,990	6,586	311
Nebraska	4,836	7,834	343
Missouri	3,494	5,616	323
Kansas	3,484	4,585	239
Iowa State	3,410	4,184	372
Kansas State	2,468	3,142	324

Nebraska ranks twenty-third in full-time enrollment and also twenty-third in all resident students.

The twenty-five largest full-time enrollments are at the following universities: California, Columbia, New York, Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio State, Michigan, Harvard, Wisconsin, College of the City of New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Pittsburgh, Washington, Cornell, Boston, Northwestern, Temple, Chicago, St. John's, Oklahoma, Yale, Nebraska, Syracuse, Penn State.

The twenty five largest all resident student enrollments are in the following universities: New York, Columbia, College of the City of New York, California, Minnesota, Ohio State, Illinois, Pennsyl-

vania, Northwestern, Pittsburgh, Hunter college, Michigan, Harvard, Wisconsin, Chicago, Cincinnati, Texas, Boston, Washington, Western Reserve, Temple, Penn State, Nebraska, Cornell and Iowa.

Institutions are included in the survey which are on the list of the American Council on Education and by regional organizations. Only four institutions in Oklahoma are on that list.



ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

With topics ranging from sun spots and Oklahoma politics to prehistoric ruins and the depression, 250 of the state's leading scientists gathered at the university November 25 and 26 for the twenty-first annual meeting of the Oklahoma Academy of Science. Scientists and teachers of science representing six state institutions contributed 110 addresses and reports of their researches to the largest and most spectacular program ever presented by the academy. University scientists alone made seventy three contributions to the program.

At the annual banquet of the Academy, held in the ballroom of the Oklahoma Union, the speakers were Dr. Andrew Elliott Douglass, director of the Stewart astronomical observatory at the University of Arizona, and Dr. William Bennett Bizzell, of the University of Oklahoma. Doctor Douglass, a nationally-known authority on tree-ring analysis, described prehistoric ruins of the southwest and explained with the help of motion pictures and slides the methods by which he has been able to date them accurately as far back as the seventh century A.D. by means of rings in the timbers and charcoal found in the ruins. President Bizzell, himself a member of the Academy, delivered an outstanding address on "The Spirit of Adventure in Research."

Members saw at one of the general sessions, the first presentation outside of New York of the much-heralded talking motion pictures recently produced by the University of Chicago as an integral part of its new instructional program for the freshman and sophomore years. The two films, entitled "The Molecular Theory of Matter" and "Oxidation and Reduction," were produced under the direction of Chicago physicists and chem-

ists and are probably the most elaborate and intelligently planned films ever made for educational purposes. The first of a series of twenty films on the physical sciences, in them many saw the beginning of changes of a fundamental nature in lower-division college instruction.

Other high spots of the meeting were a discussion by Doctor Douglass of the sun spots cycle and his own special method of cycle study; the annual address of the president of the Academy, Dr. Herbert Patterson, of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college, on "A Challenge to the Social Sciences;" and the address of Dr. Homer L. Dodge, dean of the graduate school of the University of Oklahoma, in which was summarized the result of the nation-wide survey of college and university teaching which Dean Dodge has conducted during the past year for the American Association of University Professors and the Carnegie Foundation.

Of interest particularly to visiting members from other state institutions were the various exhibits open for their inspection. Some of these were especially prepared for the Academy meeting and varied all the way from a radio broadcasting station, an oil refinery, and apparatus constructed in the physics instrument and glass-blowing shop to collections of vertebrate animals of Oklahoma, of rare books and manuscripts, and of Chinese paintings of the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries.

If you are one of those who think that a meeting of scientists is necessarily dull and prosaic, consider these titles which were among the twenty eight appearing on the program of the social science section: "Cultural aspects of Oklahoma politics," "Aztec survivals in modern Mexican culture," "political theory of the American southwest," "cultural aspects of southwest folklore," "types of archaeological work that can be done in the southwest," "unpublished stories of old negro servants," "the Cherokees and the confederacy." There is plenty that is interesting and colorful here, especially since it was served to Oklahomans in a symposium on "Regional Studies of Culture" by such outstanding authorities in their particular fields as Rhyne, Botkin, Dangerfield, Thomas, Eaton, Clements, Thornthwaite and Dowd.

A fare like this served in one's own state university belies the much decried isolation of Oklahoma from cultural opportunities. All that one needs to do is to take advantage of that which is available, which recalls the true story of the New Yorker who felt sorry for his Oklahoma friend because of the dearth of grand opera in the great open spaces but who broke down and confessed that he himself had never even seen the inside of the Met.