



Room and board are the main items of student expense. Above are shown a bedroom and a dining room in the Women's Residential Halls where many students live well but inexpensively

What does it cost to attend O. U.?

By Frances Hunt, '29

THANKS to free tuition and Norman's varied housing arrangements for students, a freshman can come to his state university from any Oklahoma town and feel sure he is paying only as much as he chooses to pay for college training and college life.

After he pays the required \$10 incidental and service fee each semester, the boy or girl attending the University may pick the rest of his own charges—cafeteria style—to suit his budget, his choice of courses, and his taste in living places, food,

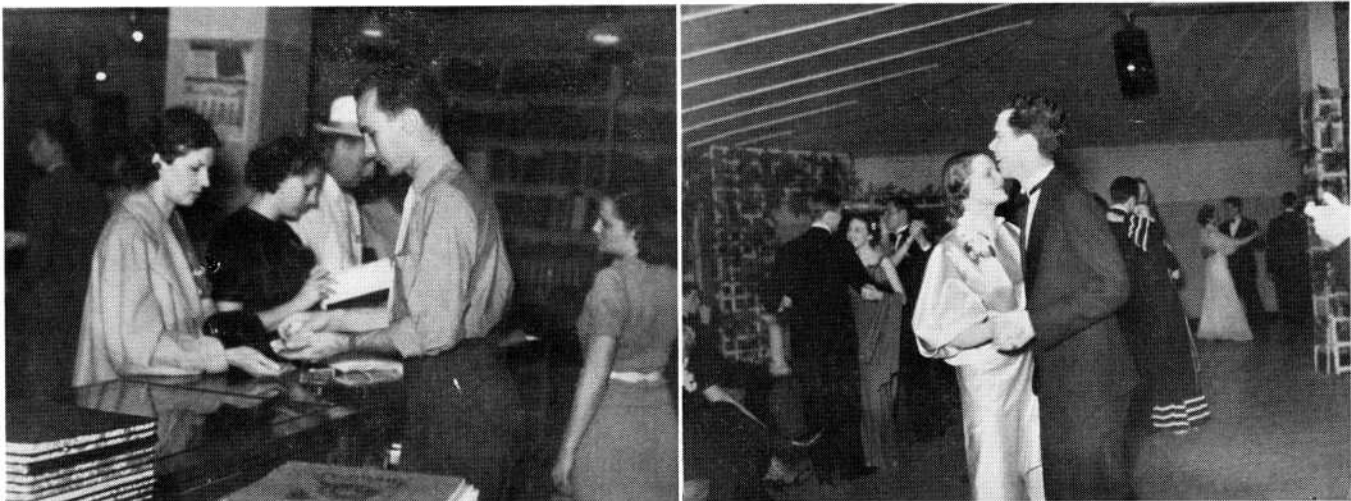
THIS UP-TO-DATE ARTICLE ANSWERS MANY QUESTIONS OFTEN PUT TO O. U. ALUMNI

entertainment, reading matter and clothes. His cash outlay for a semester may vary from one extreme of only about \$50 a semester to the other extreme of about \$400.

The University of Oklahoma differs from most other universities in this matter of optional expense. Most universities

have tuition charges and other fixed expenses, and some house all students in halls which require a certain definite payment each semester or each month. In Norman, one may live in the highest priced fraternity house, or may cook his own meals in an inexpensive room or apartment. Or one may work about four hours a day in exchange for room and board. Even the athletic ticket and subscriptions to student publications are optional expenses for Sooners.

So the best way to answer the question,



School expenses and entertainment are items in the student budget. On the left a student is buying supplies at the Book Exchange, and the picture on the right shows a popular form of entertainment. The entertainment item can be large or small, as the student chooses.

"How much does it cost to go to O. U.?" is to look into the actual expenses of actual students.

Dean of Men J. F. Findlay, who has been advising students on campus problems for the last eight years and who is always being asked this question, has just conducted a survey of expenses for room and board, entertainment, fees and books, and finds there is a tremendous difference in the amounts individual students spend. The variation is so great that it is impossible to strike an average and say fairly, "This is what most students spend."

Dean Findlay's project was supervised by Ralph Kenyon of Norman, a senior in the law school and president of the men's council last year. First a preliminary questionnaire was drawn up, and 24 copies were circulated to obtain the first reaction to the wording of the questions. Then a new questionnaire was drafted and circulated among all types of students.

Organizers of the Independent Men's Association delivered the questionnaires to students in their districts, carefully explained the purpose, and collected them after they were filled out. Fraternity and sorority presidents were asked to co-operate, and all agreed but one. They were given careful instruction in filling out the blanks. Copies also were circulated among the girls in Hester and Robertson halls, women's residences operated by the University.

All blanks defaced or obviously inaccurate were destroyed. Those remaining numbered 559, and of these 393 had been filled out by men, 166 by women.

All classes were represented, and all colleges of the University except the School of Medicine in Oklahoma City and the Graduate School. Ninety-one of the students answering lived in dormitories, 167 in rooming houses, 239 in fraternity houses, 16 in apartments, 22 in private homes, 18 in their own homes, and two commuted daily.

Probably the most significant facts revealed in the study were in the distribution of expenses among non-fraternity men and women. Kenyon worked out tables showing these variations.

Fraternity members are always in the minority at Norman. During the first semester, 922 men lived in fraternity houses and perhaps 100 more fraternity men lived outside. In the second semester, the number of fraternity women, both those in the houses and outside, was exactly 439. The total number of students enrolled in the University during 1936-37 was 4,216 men and 1,996 women, including those who attended only the first or only the second semester.

Kenyon's figures, as taken from the questionnaires, show that the total amount of cash spent by non-fraternity men for the first semester varied from less than \$50

These boys, washing dishes in the kitchen of the Union Cafeteria typify a traditional way of earning part of school expenses



to more than \$400. He received 240 replies to this question from non-fraternity men.

Here is the distribution:

One student spent less than \$50.

Fifteen spent between \$50 and \$100.

Forty-two spent between \$100 and \$150.

Seventy-six spent between \$150 and \$200.

Fifty-six spent between \$200 and \$250.

Twenty-seven spent between \$250 and \$300.

Nine spent between \$300 and \$350.

Five spent between \$350 and \$400.

Nine spent more than \$400.

The greater number of men spent between \$150 and \$250 a semester.

Likewise, women students seem to spend about the same amount, although none of the 55 non-sorority girls who answered the question spent less than \$50 in the first semester. Only five spent between \$50 and \$100. Seven spent from \$100 to \$150. Fifteen spent between \$150 and \$200, and another fifteen spent between \$200 and \$250. Six girls spent from \$250 to \$300, and four spent from \$300 to \$350. Only one replied that her cash expense was as much as \$350 to \$400, and two said they had spent more than \$400.

Meals are nearly always the greatest item in the budget. Among the non-fraternity men, 214 gave definite information on their board bills. Two spent less than \$20 a semester for board (they probably worked for most of their meals, or lived at home and two spent from \$180 to \$200. The other 210 spent varying amounts between these extremes. Thirteen spent from \$20 to \$40; 18 spent from \$40 to \$60; 69 spent from \$60 to \$80; 66 spent from \$80 to \$100; 39 spent from \$100 to \$120; two spent from \$120 to \$140; two, from \$140 to \$160; and one from \$160 to \$180.

Forty-eight non-sorority girls gave figures on expenses for meals. Only one spent less than \$40, and six spent less than \$60 in the semester. Seventeen said that board cost them between \$60 and \$80, and the same number answered

that they spent \$80 to \$100 a semester for meals. Only seven spent more than \$100.

Room rent for a semester varied for the men from less than \$5 to more than \$50. The detailed figures follow:

One man spent less than \$5; one between \$5 and \$10; two between \$15 and \$20; 17 between \$20 and \$25; 28 between \$25 and \$30; 40 between \$30 and \$35; 38 between \$35 and \$40; 43 between \$40 and \$45; 21 between \$45 and \$50; and 29 \$50 and more.

Women have to pay more for their rooms, because the University insists on a certain standard of housing for girls. Girls may live only in rooms which have been approved in advance by members of the housing committee.

Of the 49 girls who gave cost of room, 27 answered that they spent between \$35 and \$40 a semester. None spent less than \$25. Seven paid between \$25 and \$30, and four paid between \$30 and \$35. Four paid between \$40 and \$45; four paid between \$45 and \$50; and three paid more than \$50.

How much students pay for entertainment, depends, of course, mostly on how much they have to spend. Among the non-fraternity men, some spent less than \$10 the first semester of last year, and some spent more than \$100. The exact distribution for the 234 men who answered this question as follows:

Twenty-six spent \$10 and less; 63, \$10 to \$20; 58, \$20 to \$30; 21, \$30 to \$40; 24, \$40 to \$50; 20, \$50 to \$60; four, \$60 to \$70; four, \$70 to \$80; three, \$80 to \$90; one, \$90 to \$100; and ten, \$100 and more.

The girls probably need to allow less in their budget for entertainment. Of the 52 non-sorority girls who replied, nine spent less than \$10 a semester for shows, cokes, and other diversions in the scholastic routine. Eighteen paid between \$10 and \$20 for entertainment. Three paid between \$20 and \$30; three between \$30 and \$40; three between \$40 and \$50; nine between \$50 and \$60; one between \$60 and \$70; three between \$70 and \$80; one

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WHAT DOES IT COST TO ATTEND O. U.?

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between \$90 and \$100; and two spent more than \$100 a semester.

Usually, fraternity members must have a higher budget. Room and board costs in fraternity houses are charged with the dues and assessments for social affairs, making the monthly bill higher than the usual bill in a dormitory or rooming house. A survey made by Dean Findlay showed that the men's social orders charge monthly assessments ranging from \$35 to \$47.50 a month. The average for men's fraternity houses is about \$42.50.

Women's fraternity house charges vary from \$35 to \$47 a month, and average about the same as the men's expenses. The cost of dansants and the dues are included in their payments.

Hester and Robertson halls, owned and operated by the University have flat charges of \$112.50 a semester for room and board, in double rooms, and \$135 in single rooms. This includes three meals a day. All girls rooming in the halls are required to take their meals there.

Albert Pike hall, the Masonic dormitory for men, charges \$8.50 a month for rooms. No meals are served.

Newman hall, women's residence, charges from \$10 to \$13 for single rooms, depending on the location. For board, the charge is \$22.50 a month for three meals, or \$18.50 for lunch and dinner. Girls rooming at the hall are requested to take their meals there.

Many students eat at the Union cafeteria, where meals are served at reasonable prices. Thirty cents a meal is about the average cost.

Kenyon's survey showed that the average amount spent for all fees, books, laboratory supplies and so forth by 525 students who answered the questionnaire was \$60.37 a semester. Here again there is a great variation. A few students stated that they spent only \$10 or \$20, but some spent more than \$100 for school expenses.

To the prospective freshman, the experienced Sooner student would say, "It all depends on the course you take."

No tuition is charged residents of Oklahoma, but out-of-state students pay \$50 a semester.

About one-fifth of all the courses listed in the catalog have fees. Some of the departments which do not charge fees for any courses are astronomy, business law, business management, drama, economics, English, finance, government, history, Latin, marketing, mathematics, modern languages, philosophy, psychology, religion, social work, sociology and speech.

Statistics compiled in the University financial clerk's office show that the av-

erage course fee for a student carrying 16 hours of University work is \$8.80 a semester. Adding \$10 incidental and service fee charged all students each semester, the average bill is \$18.80. Non-residents, of course, must also add the \$50 out-of-state fee.

Music students taking private lessons pay an extra charge.

Because of laboratory fees, engineering students pay, on the average, \$25 a semester.

Law students pay only \$11 a semester.

Pharmacy students pay about \$30 a semester.

As in all medical schools, fees are from \$5 to \$30 for each course in the University School of Medicine in Oklahoma City.

Optional fees are those for the student athletic ticket, \$7; the Playhouse ticket, \$1.75; the Sooner yearbook, \$5.

The University of Oklahoma's fees are small in comparison with charges made by other state universities, it is shown in a compilation which J. L. Lindsey, financial clerk, received at a recent meeting of University business managers. The survey gives tuition charges for a year at 31 different institutions.

The University of Arkansas has a \$30 matriculation fee. Iowa State College has a \$10 matriculation fee and \$108 tuition charge for residents of Iowa. The University of Iowa has a \$10 matriculation fee and charges \$98 tuition for resident students in arts and sciences. The University of Kansas has a resident matriculation fee of \$7.50 and a \$37.50 tuition charge. The University of Missouri charges \$3.50 tuition for each credit hour, which amounts to \$56 each semester for a student carrying 16 hours. It also has an activity fee of \$11.50 a year.

The University of Illinois charges a \$10 matriculation fee and a tuition fee of \$70 for arts and sciences students, and a higher fee for students in professional courses as law and medicine. The University of Nebraska has a \$5 matriculation fee and a tuition rate of \$1.50 or \$2.50 per credit hour.

Students at the University of Texas pay a registration fee of \$50. The University of Wisconsin charges resident students \$55 in arts and sciences, and non-residents \$255. This rate is higher for certain courses as law, medicine and music.

Probably no university is more cordial to the working student than the University of Oklahoma. Employment secretaries are maintained for both men and women. Every effort is made to help the self-supporting student.

Last year 1,728 men students were employed, 549 of whom were on NYA jobs only. Sixty-one had NYA jobs and also had other employment.

This total was 10 per cent higher than in the school year 1935-36, and was 20 per cent higher than in the years before

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NYA, says Luman T. Cockerill, Y. M. C. A. secretary. Cockerill's office placed 441 men in temporary jobs and 86 men in permanent jobs during the period from October 1, 1936, to May 24, 1937.

Some students obtain part-time jobs working for University departments at 25 or 30 cents an hour. Those on the NYA payroll also work in University departments and on the grounds, at the rate of 30 cents an hour. In addition, men students last year worked for 136 Norman business men, 139 Oklahoma City business men, 50 business men in 35 other towns, 83 householders (room and board jobs), 20 fraternities and 11 sororities. Boys working in fraternity and sorority houses usually wait on tables and do similar work, in exchange for room and board.

A survey made in Cockerill's office shows that the average amount earned by each man was \$5.34 a week or \$192.24 for the school year. Men worked an average of 21.3 hours per week.

Dean Edna E. McDaniel's report on the number of women working during the first semester last year listed 520 girls earning all or part of their way.

NYA jobs for both men and women paid varying amounts, according to the student's need. The maximum per month was \$19.80.

"A budget of \$30 a month was allowed for a girl, in determining how much NYA work she might have," said Dean McDaniel. "Thirty-five dollars a month is ample—\$25 for room and board and \$10 for extras. Some girls had only the \$19.80 a month they received from NYA, and they made ends meet by doing light house-keeping."

The average charge for room and board at women's rooming houses is \$27.50. Two or three houses charge as much as \$32.50, and the highest is \$35.

Boys who have been working on NYA during the last year have been admitted to the co-operative dining room of the Independent Men's Association, where two meals are served each day for only \$12 a month.

Next year a low cost dormitory for boys will be available in the Stadium, and a co-operative house for girls may be opened under the sponsorship of the Women's Self-Government Association.

The University has a number of loan funds, but preference usually is given to seniors. A senior may borrow \$180 from the Lew Wentz foundation and repay it with interest after graduation. A junior may borrow \$160.

To prospective students who write in and ask about working their way through school, University officials always give one word of caution—"Have enough money with you to get started."

The first semester is the hardest, and new students find it more difficult to get jobs. No student should come to Nor-

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man expecting to earn all his expenses during the first semester.

Kenyon's questionnaire revealed that only 26 students of more than 500 who answered had no money at all when they enrolled last fall.

The benefits and drawbacks of earning one's way are always debatable, but opinion among the students who answered the questionnaire is evenly divided. Of those who replied to the question, "Do you believe that working lessened the quality of your college attainment?" 113 said yes, and 119 said no.

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REDISCOVERING OKLAHOMA'S PAST

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 280)

of designating the sites of most historical interest, collecting all the available printed material, making bibliographies, and compiling field notes. In many cases the field worker may not know all the historical sites in his own community, therefore, he is furnished with certain facts, location of sites in general, and directions for work. He then visits the area, interviews all persons possible to secure additional information, secures the exact legal description of the site, consults the owner if possible, and makes his report.

These field notes show not only all facts mentioned above but consist also of maps showing the township, section, highways, and physical features of the area. The owner of the premises is interviewed with the intention of determining whether he would be willing for markers to be erected and investigation is made to determine whether the site is suitable for a park.

When the field notes are reported to the central office, and amplified with the material already collected from printed sources, they are then turned to an editor who prepares the copy for filing and indexing. The final reports of historical sites vary from one to fifteen pages. Several maps are always under construction showing the location of the sites.

The results of the work thus far have been most gratifying. More than a hundred important places of Indian history have been written about. These are villages, capitals of Indian Nations, homes of early Indian settlers, mills, ferries, courthouses, and scenes of events of historical significance. It is necessary to eliminate the less important ones on account of limitations of time and personnel.

In close connection with Indian history are the educational centers. Scores of such places have been recorded with all the information that can be collected. Eastern Oklahoma, as Indian Territory for nearly one hundred years, was filled with schools taught by men and women from

the East during the first three quarters of the past century, and reveals a deep classical training that is highly significant and still present. Many schools of this nature in time employed native Indian teachers and finally some of these schools were placed under the jurisdiction of the Indian governments, and even later became United States government schools.

At least one hundred and twenty-five military sites have been recorded with all the information available. This research project has brought to light more military points of interest than were at first even guessed. In fact, sites are found mentioned from time to time in printed material, letters, and memoirs that have not yet been located.

It is strange how soon a few decades hide from pages of history the facts that are sought; it seems probable that some sites will have to be finally reported with meager findings. The scores of military camps, cantonments, and forts necessitated many miles of trails. These cross the state in every direction, the traveler on any highway drives many miles on or near the routes that a century ago were fraught with hardships and dangers accompanied with death from enemies, hunger, thirst, and exposure.

Cattle trails once known to all trail drivers are today found hidden by the plow and section lines. It is difficult in most instances to reestablish the routes followed by the herds and their drivers more than a half century ago. Camp sites are sometimes determined by the remains of parts of broken wagons, pocket knives, cartridges, horseshoes, and whatever may have been useful to the cattlemen on their drives.

That tragic site of a "ghost town" is one of the most elusive places. Oklahoma, like many western states, has at least fifty or seventy-five such remains. The history of these locations can be found only by long searching for persons who knew the town in days gone by, by searching newspaper files, by reading military reports, and by any other methods the field worker may find possible.

Now that the project has to date revealed more than a thousand places of historical significance it is the task of the workers to assemble all the material and file it for use by the student of Oklahoma history. This is being done as rapidly as possible. The direct results are evident; there are already places being prepared for markers.

This is a program which will require much time, co-operation, and effort on the part of all historically minded persons. The NYA, the National Park Service, Women's Clubs, Civic Clubs and other organizations are doing their part in making possible the marking of historical sites. The first sites that are now marked and waiting dedication are on the old Chisholm Trail.

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At the south side of the little town of Jefferson in Grant County are the locations of the intersection of the famous Black Dog Trail, named for the Osage Chief, and the Chisholm Trail, the Sewall Stockade which was the first stage stand south of Caldwell, Kansas, established in the late sixties, and the graves of two cowboys who lost their lives in the early seventies as they drove their herds along the famous trail. Two monuments have been erected—one sixteen feet high, the other twelve. The former marks the Sewall Stockade, the latter the graves of the two riders of the western plains. In each of these monuments will be placed a metal plaque, twenty-four by forty inches, bearing the design of the outline of the State of Oklahoma, inside of which appears the legend. Dedication ceremonies will be held July the Fourth.

The actual marking of Oklahoma's historical sites is now under way. Within a few years, scores of places will be suitably marked and in this way our history will be read by those who drive along the highways, visit parks which are being prepared by both the State of Oklahoma and the National Park Service, and by others who may be interested in the history of one of the most colorful states in the Union.

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PORTRAIT OF A SOONER

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 281)

for the irrigation of thousands of acres of Jackson county farm land.

Often kidded because of his continual insistence for improved highways in his section, Mr. Wimberly nevertheless keeps right on pleading editorially and through personal requests.

Once a golfer, he gave up that hobby for aviation and later turned to fishing. But now he is the victim of a bite from the "photography bug" and he snaps pictures of everything and everybody, many of which are used in the *Times-Democrat*. With a small movie camera he often takes pictures of his family and intimate friends and then puts on a "show" with a projection machine in his home.

Author of "The West Side," one of the most quoted daily newspaper columns in the state, Mr. Wimberly likes the Fourth Estate because he believes it is the "only thing."

As a leader of the Oklahoma press group, which is nationally known for its effectiveness, Mr. Wimberly this year will drive hundreds of miles all over the state in all kinds of weather, will make scores of speeches, attend many group meetings and conferences and perform other tasks. But he will do it and do it well because he is a "born newspaperman."

20 LIFE MEMBERS!

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 283)

continued in this position after his graduation. He was a leader in student activities, as colonel in the R. O. T. C., member of Scabbard and Blade, Ruf Neks, Skeleton and Key, and winner of the Oklahoma Public Speaking League award for the student doing the most to promote student speech work. Mrs. Gunning is the former Eleanor Aderhold, a junior in the School of Art during the last school year.

Alfred Naifeh, '38, who has been active in student affairs as president of the Mens Council, member of the President's Honor Class, and president of Phi Eta Sigma, freshman honorary scholastic society. Other activities included Bombardiers, Congress, debate, chairman Student Emergency Loan Fund Committee, state chairman Roosevelt First Voters League, president O. U. League of Young Democrats, Activities Trust Fund Committee, Ruf Neks, Phi Beta Kappa, and president of the Southern Federation of College Students.

Brunette Shanklin, '30, secretary in the office of James F. Findlay, dean of men. Counselor and friend to hundreds of students who carry on the program of the Independent Men's Association from the dean's office, Miss Shanklin performs many important services for the student body.

Sam Pack, '37ex, Norman, supervisor for the state WPA project for gathering facts about historical sites in Oklahoma. Mr. Pack was outstanding as an orator and debater while in school, and won several forensic contests.

Mrs. Arta Maginnis James, '32bus, former secretary to T. M. Beard in the University Extension Division and now a housewife at Duncan.

Albert Clinkscales, '17, Oklahoma City. Mr. Clinkscales is a petroleum geologist. He was president of the Class of '17, and was in charge of the highly successful 20-year reunion of the class which was held June 6 of this year.

Ralph Kenyon, '38law, president of the Men's Council during the last year and prominent in many activities. He was awarded the Dads Association scholarship for 1937, and is a member of Phi Delta Phi, Skeleton Key, League of Young Democrats, Congress Literary Society, and the Progressive Democrats Association.

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Believes in education

Dr. James G. Binkley, '17, whose son Frank C. Binkley received a B. S. in Medicine degree this spring, is rapidly assuming top rank for loyalty to education and to the University.

When Frank receives his M. D. degree, Dr. Binkley will have paid for and ob-

tained a total of seven degrees from O. U. and one from Harvard! How many Oklahomans could beat that record?

Dr. Binkley started the string of degrees by working his own way through school, entering at the age of 33. His oldest daughter, now Mrs. H. A. Ireland, obtained an arts and science degree; his elder son, Dr. J. Samuel Binkley, received two degrees—B. S. and A. B.—from O. U., and the M. D. degree from Harvard; a daughter, Anna Margaret, received a degree in art at Norman, and Frank is getting the sixth and seventh degrees from O. U.

Disclaiming personal credit for his achievement, Dr. Binkley says, "I am indebted to O. U. for our opportunity."

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Johnsons cancel trip

Neil R. Johnson, '15, '17law, and Mrs. Johnson, '16, were forced to cancel plans for a European trip this summer because Mrs. Johnson became ill suddenly a few days before they were scheduled to leave.

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Muskogee chairman named

A. Camp Bonds, '29law, Muskogee county attorney, has been named chairman of a committee to arrange for organization of Sooners at Muskogee and to plan a football dinner meeting in early fall.

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