Taking O. U. to the state
What the Tulsa extension center is doing
By Paul Partridge, '29

To bring to the person, partly college-trained, or holder of a degree, "who in his undergraduate work failed to anticipate fully his future academic needs," the University of Oklahoma has "come" to the people of northeastern Oklahoma through its Tulsa extension center.

Extension classes have been held in Tulsa for several years, but it was not until the appointment of Dr. J. M. Watters, present director, that the work assumed organized proportions. Doctor Watters took over a desk in the office of the Tulsa chamber of commerce in September, 1928, and began building up the highly efficient system that is serving so well today.

Doctor Watters is holder of the academic degrees of LL.B. and D. Sc., and has, by other connections, peculiarly fitted himself for this type of work. From 1926 to 1928 he was industrial commissioner of the Memphis chamber of commerce at Georgia Tech.

During his first year as director of the Tulsa center, Doctor Watters conducted a "one-man" organization. Alone, he carried on the work of enrollment, administration, and taught many of the classes himself.

Today he has an office at 111 Tulsa building, has the services of a full-time secretary, and directs a teaching staff of fourteen instructors. Direct contact is made between this staff and ambitious students in the northern and eastern part of the state from Ponca City through Miami, and as far south as Okmulgee.

"The list of studies we offer," says Doctor Watters, "is determined entirely by the demand. When we have sufficient calls for a course, business psychology, for instance, we seek a man primarily successful in the practical application of that line of study.

"We have a situation here vastly different from that encountered in the undergraduate classroom. There are no pipe courses, and there are no students enrolled because a course is required or because it happens to fill in some group or elective requirement. People do not aimlessly wander into our courses.

"Over 15 per cent of our students are college graduates. Seventy per cent or over have had some college training. One hundred per cent have a definite objective in enrolling in the course. Many are already engaged in the work related to the study, or they have a certain academic deficiency which they want corrected.

"In any case, they want instruction by a person in whom they can place full confidence to give them what they want. I attended a class session the other evening, and entered when a student was making a report of outside study in the particular subject. Had I not known the instructor, I might easily have mistaken the student for the instructor.

"With students like these, a mere college graduate or holder of a master's degree is not enough. In seeking an instructor, we first look for a man of known accomplishments in the field. Second, we check his educational background. He must have the academic stamina to produce. Third, he must have the ability to teach adults as distinguished from undergraduates."

This last consideration, Doctor Watters pointed out, includes the psychological advantage of recognized authority in a given field. In only a few courses are fundamentals stressed. Advanced methods and research study is built upon foundations of both experience and previous academic training.

The Tulsa center not only offers courses of value to business men, but also includes cultural and professional classes in its curriculum. Current literature, public speaking, English usage, and a general course in news writing, are offered, besides graduate courses in dentistry and medicine.

Under the direction of L. W. Kibler, field representative, the entire staff of the school of medicine of Northwestern university has been brought to Tulsa for a series of lectures. This work is carried on in co-operation with the University of Oklahoma medical school at Oklahoma City, which has also sent staff members for lectures and class discussions.

These sessions are attended by practicing physicians in Tulsa, and include dissecting and other anatomical work. Classes are held at local undertaking parlors, where "stiffs" furnished by the school of medicine are subjects of study and laboratory work. Tulsa dentists are also taking advantage of graduate study in their lines, which is offered through the extension center.

Classes at present are divided into three types; graduate and undergraduate work for university credit, and non-credit courses.

"In the first two divisions," says Doctor Watters, "we have students ranging in classification from sophomores to seniors lacking only a few hours, to those holding master's degrees, many of whom are working toward their Ph. D. The greatest number of our students, however, are those in the latter group. They are rounding out their education, and have no intention of applying the work toward

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dislikes, all can split a team wide open—and often do. Keeping his men working together is often a coach's biggest problem.

"Co-education is a big draw-back as far as athletics are concerned. Girls are a distraction. No man can play good football with half his mind on next Saturday night's dance. The outstanding football schools, Notre Dame, Dartmouth, Harvard, Yale, Army, Navy, are all men's schools. There football is everybody's chief interest. In spite of the good old movie plot, I've never seen a single case of a girl 'inspiring' a man to great playing."

"In the individual player I would rate smartness as the most valuable asset, nerve next, and ability third. A coach can develop ability and build up nerve, but a dumb man is generally hopeless. Few men are actually yellow. Some who seem so just don't like the game. In a fight or say, mountain climbing, they might exhibit all the nerve in the world.

"Given a squad of smart, capable players, a good coaching staff, and an enthusiastic student body, almost any school can expect a winning team. But the number of unbeaten teams at a season's end is a good indication of just how rare that combination is."

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academic degrees. They are business and professional people, company heads, club men and women, and others who are improving themselves in a definite manner.

"They are of the opinion that degrees are not the prime objective in education, and are either advancing work begun in undergraduate days, or delving into fields which they were forced to pass by."

Full time instructors, in charge of credit classes, are divided between Tulsa and Ponca City and Norman. Doctor Watters and Mrs Sara N. Donalson are instructors in accredited courses at Tulsa. Doctor Watters conducts classes in elementary accounting, principles of accounting, and business law. Mrs. Donalson teaches history and government.

At Ponca City, L. J. Sindiard gives work in economics, accounting and merchandising. Dr. F. A. Balyeat, associate professor of education; Dr. John F. Bender, professor of educational psychology; and Oren Stigler, instructor in agriculture and school law, go out to state points each week to conduct work in their lines. The entire work is in charge of L. B. Fritts, director of extension classes.

Increased interest in the courses offered is the reason given by Doctor Watters for an expansion program planned for this year.

Other members of the Tulsa extension faculty include Vinson Lackey, advertising; E. A. Clark, accounting problems; Miss Mary Honf, current literature; H. R. Stuart, retail credit practice; E. M. Gallaher, public speaking; J. E. Musgrave, salesmanship; W. J. Vaught, corporation finance; T. W. Serviss, business psychology and business efficiency; A. C. Smith, English usage and news writing; and Miss Evelyn Nesbitt, secretary.

**Belles lettres and bell ringers**


In Oklahoma, where construction and maintenance of roads is a vital public question, Professor Wolfard's book should be of great value.

"Petroleum products in the form of road oils and asphalts have a distinct place in economic highway maintenance," he declares in his opening discussion. "This report is devoted to a discussion of the various methods of application and utilization of these materials in current highway practice.

"Oklahoma, holding first rank among states of the Union in the production of petroleum and allied products, should be exemplary in the commercialization of this resource. Road builders may well consider the possible economies to be effected through a larger use of road oils and asphalts in the maintenance and reconstruction of many of our highways."

Oil treatment, he points out, is essentially a maintenance operation, and requires careful consideration of the road surface. The earth from the surface to be treated should be removed and reduced to a depth of at least one inch. The earth from the surface to be treated should be removed and reduced to a depth of at least one inch. The earth from the surface to be treated should be removed and reduced to a depth of at least one inch.

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