The next biennium

The biennium beginning July 1, 1933, promises to hold the most interest for alumni and friends of the state University of Oklahoma. During that biennium the university will be required to operate on a million dollars per annum for salaries and maintenance, quite the lowest sum per capita enrollment ever granted the university, and an educational co-ordinating committee authorized for the fourteenth legislature will consider methods of consolidating and co-ordinating higher education in the state.

The total reduction per annum voted by the legislature is in excess of thirty per cent as against the sum allowed during the biennium now closing. Placed at a million dollars by Governor Murray's unofficial budget commission, the appropriation for the university was later reduced to $970,000 by the state senate but was restored to the round figure by a joint committee of the house and senate.

The bill as enacted into law carried Senator MacDonald's proviso granting the governor power to make quarterly revisions in the budgets of various state institutions and departments, as dictated by the manner in which taxes are collected. Fundamentally, this provision will not require a change in contract with faculty members, since present contracts provide for adjustment in salary at any time during the year without invalidating the contract.

The revision clause in the appropriation bill follows:

And provided further that the reason that the collection of taxes in sufficient amount to meet the appropriations herein made is uncertain, the governor shall have the power to reduce expenditures authorized by this bill to the collection of taxes for that purpose. To that end, the governor shall have the power to require the heads of state departments and institutions to file estimates of expenditures covering each quarter annual period, in advance, with him; if he shall approve such estimates, contracts may be let for expenditures in the amount of such estimates; if he shall disapprove any estimate, the head of the department or institution shall revise the same so as to come within the estimated revenues. The auditor shall not issue warrants in excess of the approved estimates, neither shall the Board of Public Affairs, the Board of Agriculture, or other governing boards make contracts in excess of such estimates. If the head of any state department or institution shall refuse to file such estimate, the governor shall certify the matter to the state auditor and he shall issue no warrant in favor of such department or institution.

The medical school with an appropriation of $66,000 per annum is placed in most jeopardy by the new bill. The university proper at Norman is granted $786,000 for salaries and $214,000 for maintenance for each year. An appropriation of $12,000 for boiler replacement, voted from the public building fund, was vetoed by Governor Murray.

The appropriations for the university and its branches follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>$786,000.00</td>
<td>$786,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>214,000.00</td>
<td>214,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,000,000.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,000,000.00</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Which amount is appropriated from the following funds</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Revenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 13 Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New College Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<tr>
<th>MEDICAL SCHOOL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, Oklahoma City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<tr>
<th>VETERANS' WARD: Support and Maintenance</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provided, that said money shall be expended under the supervision of the Commission at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents ($1.25) per day per patient, which shall include among other hospital services, all X-Ray, laboratory and surgical services and supplies, and provided further that at all times there shall be available for destitute ex-service patients not fewer than three hundred and fifty beds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<tr>
<th>CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, Oklahoma City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Educational co-ordination study is the object of House Bill No. 686 by Representative Leon Phillips, '18s, of Okfuskee county, providing for a Co-ordinating Board of fifteen members, to survey Oklahoma higher education. Co-ordination is not confined to the state of Oklahoma alone, as a number of states have made provision for such a survey; in Kansas, the legislature authorized the board of regents to make it.

Mr. Phillips' law follows:

Section 1. There is hereby created for the institutions of higher learning of the State of Oklahoma, a central co-coordinating agent to be known as the “Co-ordinating Board,” to be composed of fifteen members, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate; the term of office shall be three years and the officers of each state. As soon as practicable after the passage and approval of this Act, the Board created shall be called together at a time and place designated by the Governor, for the purpose of organizing in conformity with this Act; and said Board is hereby empowered to formulate such rules and regulations as shall be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The duties of this Board shall be:

a. The assembling of exact information that will show the actual costs to the states of several institutions, together with the immediate and future needs of each school, and shall make a report thereof annually to the Governor.

b. The checking of the up-grading and expanding tendency by a clear interpretation and definition of each of the several institutions and the elimination of unnecessary and undesirable duplications.

c. The bringing of harmonious working relationships among the institutions by establishment of needed councils.

d. The unifying of the tax-supported institutions into a state system of higher education through the determination of an intelligent plan for their further development.

Section 2. Any regulations, courses of study, or standards set up by the "Co-ordinating Board," when approved by the Governor, shall be in full force and effect in the administration of the affairs of the institution. The said "Co-ordinating Board" shall not draw any salary, but may be compensated for actual expenses while in performance of said functions and duties.

Section 3. Sections 6756, 6757 and 6758 and the laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

Section 4. repeal a Co-ordinating board provided for by the 1931 legislature but never appointed.

The new board has not been named by Governor Murray but it is believed it will consist of the original board named by him to consider duplications, plus the heads of a number of denomination schools in the state, in conformity with a recently announced Greater University of Oklahoma plan.

Bishop Francis Kelley of Oklahoma City and a number of interested Oklahoma City leaders interested in the problem of higher education in the state have for the past several years been discussing a Greater University of Oklahoma, in which the entire state and private educational system is co-ordinated, standardized and made more efficient by more closely adhering to a common purpose. Governor Murray has approved the general plan, which would provide for close co-operation of all the higher educational institutions under a Chancellor, with offices in the state capitol.
Luther White, John Rogers—may we depend on Tulsa sending a hundred Sooners for the forty-first Commencement-Homecoming? What are you Tulsa Sooners doing about it?

Mike Monroney, Dave Shackelford, Lewis Morris—how about getting the capital clan together and making it a party of 200 strong for the forty-first Commencement-Homecoming June 3 to 5? What are you Oklahoma City Sooners doing about it?

Rutherford Brett—why not get your Ardmore Sooners together and make it a party of twenty for Commencement-Homecoming?

Mel Nash—are you and your Chickasha Sooners coming over?

Dick Caldwell—how about some of the old Sooner pep among Sapulpa Sooners?

Glenn Francisco, Evelyn Champlin, Max Minton—since your district has gone democratic, why not go all the way and bring a crowd of Enid Sooners to the forty-first Sooners Commencement-Homecoming?

Ben Hatcher, Joe Lee—what about you Ada people and the forty-first Commencement-Homecoming?

Harrington Wimberley—let’s get the Altus crowd together for a real Homecoming visit?

Chester Westfall, Tom Irby, Ernest Skinner—you Ponca City people claim one of the best Sooner cities, so why not bring thirty Sooners out to the forty-first Sooners Commencement-Homecoming?

Benton Ferguson, Seward Sheldon—you K. A. men ought to get every K. A. out to give your distinguished K. A. brother “Deke” Parker the proper kind of support in this Commencement speaking business. How about it?

Governor Murray’s statement announcing the new Greater University Plan which at the same time received the endorsement of the presidents of the various sectarian colleges as well as of President Bizzell, follows:

After many discussions over the co-ordination of institutions of higher education in this state, I have come to the conclusion, after conferring with the authorities, that the subject representing both the tax-supported as well as the non-tax supported colleges, that the state owes something more to the latter than a mere “thank you.”

Going farther, I am convinced that, by bringing these institutions, which were our pioneers in the field of higher education, without increasing the burdens of the taxpayers by a dollar, into the picture, and letting them help us solve our problems, we shall not only be rendering them a service, but working for the best interests of education, and saving the state money.

It may not have occurred to the average citizen to consider the debt that tax-supported higher education owes to the independent non-tax-supported colleges. The percentage of state educators who received all, or the greater part, of their training in these independent colleges is high, perhaps as high as 75 per cent of the men and women who today are the backbone of state-supported higher education. These represent a contribution of ability and brains at no expense to the state.

Now these independent colleges are becoming slowly done to death by thoughtless insistence on keeping them out of our planning. The state enters into what must be considered, in all fairness, active competition with them; but since the state in this is backed by the taxes, the battle is one-sided.

Yet, if the state allows these independent colleges to go to the wall, it is plain that the burden of the taxpayer must needs be increased. He will have to take care of thousands of students who now cost him nothing.

If the tax burden cannot be increased, and I am quite sure it cannot and should not, we shall have to retreat still more, by cutting out courses in the state schools, or still further lowering teachers’ salaries. We must bear in mind there is no special virtue in tax-supported education over any other kind.

My conferences on this subject were for the double purpose of finding out if and how the independent colleges, both senior and junior, could be used to help solve the educational problem before us, and, if such aid as they can give would, at the same time, result in economy to the state, I am satisfied that I have obtained a favorable field of high potentialities. Pursuing my policy of keeping the people informed on what necessarily interests them, I am now laying some results of my study before them.

I believe that the work of the committee I appointed on the co-ordination of our state institutions of higher education might well extend its study and planning to the idea of including, insofar at least as education itself is concerned, the independent colleges, senior and junior, to the end that they may receive from the state such help as it is lawful to give.

I mean by this help, through degrees, loans of laboratory equipment and books, extension activities, counsel and, if requested, inspection and standards; all without in any way infringing on their right to manage their own affairs and teach such special subjects as may be one of the purposes of their existence.

To this end, I hope that the committee might well consider the idea of establishing a Greater University of Oklahoma with a co-ordinating board of higher education of 11, eight appointed by the governor and three representing the non-tax supported educational interests of the state. They would not select the faculty but govern grades, degrees, et cetera.

Under this co-ordinating board of higher edu-
cation would be a chancellor of the Greater
University, with his office in the state capitol.
He would have such administrative, educational,
and character-building committees as might
be needed, the members of such bodies to serve
for the honor and credit only.

I believe that the graduate schools alone
should be regarded as the university proper,
and that such undergraduates as enroll at Nor-
man should be considered students of a uni-
versity college of liberal arts, not of the uni-
versity proper, that is, be put on the same basis
as that of the undergraduate students in the
other colleges that would make up the "Greate-
er University."

Professional schools should be listed as such;
for example: the university college of law. Thus
Oklahoma would have a real university ac-
cording to the best traditions of higher edu-
cation and the present trend of educational
thought everywhere.

I further assert my conviction that the state
should not drive the independent colleges out
of the educational field by unfair competition,
but should agree with them as to reasonable
 tuition fees. There are now, I believe, only
four states in the union which offer free tu-
tion. If higher education be worth anything
to the individual, it is certainly worth a sac-
rifice.

Nor do I see why the tax-burdened poor of
this state should pay the tuition fees of those
who can well pay their own. The independent
colleges have found a way to handle worthy
exceptions. The Greater University could do
likewise.

From the university school of journalism, I
would have a weekly paper published, to be
made up of information and news from all the
institutions of the Greater University. Such
a paper would, I think find a welcome in
thousands of homes and could be made self-
supporting by subscriptions, as well as by the
advertising as would not conflict with local
interests. That paper might be called "The
Greater University."

I would likewise establish a Greater Uni-
versity foundation to solicit and receive gifts
and bequests for a fund to be used, as private
donations could legally be, by both the state
and the independent institutions. Such a fund
might grow in time to such proportions as to
become a great relief to the taxpayer. Wealthy
citizens today do not seem to think about the
importance of endowing higher education. The
whole burden falls on the taxpayer and the
churches. Such a fund might well attract
their attention, as other worthy objects have
done.

I would have an auxiliary board made up
of the heads of all the tax-supported institu-
tions for higher education, to attend the de-
tails of their management, educational and cur-
ricula, under the co-ordinating board of higher
education, and another such board for the in-
dependent colleges, made up of their presidents.
The members of these two boards could take
over such duties as complementary to the reg-
ular duties of their offices and without in-
crease of salary, for their work on the boards
would be auxiliary to their work in their
schools.

I can see many advantages in this idea of a
Greater University. It would, for one thing,
bring all our educators together in mutual ef-
fort and understanding, as well as eliminate
foolish rivalries, while promoting healthy com-
petition for the best results.

It would make the state independent of out-
side influences in standardizing, and allow us
to get back to what is the actual test of good
work—the examination system, which excludes
sentiment and influence in the granting of
credits and degrees.

For I would have the papers of such exami-
nations corrected by committees which need not
know either the colleges or the students from
which they came. This would give us the

(Turn to page 256, please)
fluence of the court, which will bring you success in many a close and hard fought legal battle. Remember that law is the savior of society, that without it we have anarchy, each man fighting his neighbor. With it we have peace and peaceful adjustment of misunderstandings and dispute.

DEBATE LAURELS

(continued from page 246)

the Stimson doctrine, public utilities, war debts, Monroe doctrine, taxation, recognition of Soviet Russia, limitation of the number of students in colleges, and the soldier's bonus. Opposing schools have included Universities of Mexico, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Baylor, Iowa, Nebraska and Washington. The Oklahomans attended the Delta Sigma Phi tournament in Iowa City early this spring where they met and debated teams from fifteen mid-western schools.

Realizing the importance of debating for every student, both from the standpoint of acquiring a knowledge of important questions of the day and being able to make a successful delivery of knowledge gained, Coach Emery during the current season has expanded his squad to greater numbers than ever before. At the present time there are twenty-five students on the squad. In order that his inexperienced men might have an opportunity to gain valuable practice, Coach Emery instituted the plan of conducting extension debates before various civic clubs over the state utilizing two teams from his squad at each debate. Business men over the state have responded to this plan most favorably as a means of gaining the fine points of timely topics for their own enlightenment. This additional touch to the debate program has paid its own way in that the clubs entertaining the debaters have included Universities of Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas and Missouri.

In line with his plan of broadcasting programs so that it will be of benefit to a great number of students, Coach Emery is considering plans for the establishment next season of a debate union on the university campus patterned after the Oxford Union, where students and faculty members will meet at regular intervals for debates on important questions of the day.

Demonstrating the value of intensive research and the presentation of important questions of the day, Mr Burns and Mr McElroy in their key debate with the University of Arkansas based their conclusions and arguments on three major points of the electric utilities question. First, "that additional federal regulation is unnecessary," second, "that additional federal regulation would be contrary to the public good," and third, "that such regulation would be politically and economically unsound."

In opening his argument as the first speaker for the negative, Mr McElroy stated that the rapid expansion of the power industry to the point where it is able to serve the farmer and the small community as effectively as it does the larger community was not due "to any action similar to the rubbing of Alladin's magic lantern, but there were years of tireless and painstaking efforts on the part of the holding companies. In his definition of a holding company Mr McElroy stated: "a holding company would be a good rival for competitive colleges themselves for distinction, by the day, would prove a good rival for competitive college athletics.

And I would suggest in this connection that such a system would have to deal with such foolish tests as attendance and enrollment in determining the right of schools to recognition. From all past experience we know that it is the product that tells the tale of education as in all other activities of life.

Another advantage would be in giving the independent colleges that are under religious control additional freedom to enforce their own tested ideas of discipline. Far from discouraging them from giving their students moral training and imagination, I would encourage them in both; always keeping in mind the rights of the personal conscience. As a matter of fact, too little attention is now paid to character-forming influence in state education.

Such a plan of co-ordination would have another advantage, one now fully recognized by the Universities of Harvard and Chicago, that of permitting more students to graduate as soon as they are able to pass the academic tests. It has always seemed strange to me that such students are forced to the expense of a fixed number of years of college residence, during which they are held back to await the slow progress others and thus, kept from their work in life. By such a plan, too, even if the tax-supported colleges lose students to the independent group which I think might be the case yet the enrollment of the Greater Uni-
The crocheted hats in the department store are made for a hat-maker for forty cents a dozen. It takes her a week to make two dozen. The aprons in the department stores are made for two-and-a-half cents a piece. It takes the apron maker a day to earn twenty cents. The furniture is made by home workers at eighty cents a gross. Two sisters and a mother earn by such work a combined family income of four dollars a week. Girl cleaners in a Brooklyn pants factory are paid one-half cent for each garment they thread and sponge. Income: six cents an hour, $2.58 a week. In a food factory packing girls—aged thirteen—receive one cent for filling a dozen jars, putting them in wooden boxes, lugging the boxes to the next department. Maximum daily wage: fifty cents.

All during the month of December the New York Times in its Sunday issues runs its annual plea for "The One Hundred Neediest Cases." For twenty-one years the Times has presented to charity such appeal for aid. This year the cases are hard to select.

"The Neediest for whom aid is asked," states the feature writer, "are those whose distress is attended by the charitable societies to be the gravest in all the city. How desperate is their plight may be learned by reading the cases published in these pages today. Here are the brave widowed mothers, like Amy's, of Case 109, who have gone hungry that their children might have food and now are too ill to earn for them. Here are devoted pairs stricken by age, like the starving sister and brother of Case 66, who in their helplessness strive to keep up, breadless admission; and fathers, like Mr. W., of Case 102, 164, going blind and still toiling to save their families from starvation."

Bread lines and flop houses. Sixth Avenue employment agencies. Over in the Ghetto twelve people to two rooms. In Greenwich Village five people to one girl's salary. In Harlem whole families without work. The Negroes were let off every job before the white people, "The Neediest for whom aid is asked," states the feature writer, "are those whose distress is attended by the charitable societies to be the gravest in all the city. How desperate is their plight may be learned by reading the cases published in these pages today. Here are the brave widowed mothers, like Amy's, of Case 109, who have gone hungry that their children might have food and now are too ill to earn for them. Here are devoted pairs stricken by age, like the starving sister and brother of Case 66, who in their helplessness strive to keep up, breadless admission; and fathers, like Mr. W., of Case 164, going blind and still toiling to save their families from want.

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