For the home-maker

A field of work covered by the School of Art that is attracting much attention this year is wood carving and furniture design. The accompanying photographs show pieces designed and carved by art students under the direction of Miss Dorothy Kirk, instructor in art. Frank Davis, '33, Norman, a student of architectural engineering completed the cabinet work on the models.

Above is a sketch of Miss Kirk by Leonard Good, another instructor in art.

Above, right, is a black walnut chest designed and carved by Carita Cromer, Oklahoma City.

The black walnut bed, center, which is trimmed with a molding of holly, was designed and carved by Norma Lee, Magnolia, Arkansas.

Below, right, a dressing table made of black walnut with holly handles, including the red gum make-up box, lamps of cut and etched copper, and beige suede pillows, were designed and executed by Margaret Giles, Norman.
**Dr. John Ward**

The university conferred the degree of doctor of education on John Ward, '21as, '22M.A., formerly superintendent of schools at Atlanta, Texas, and since 1930 a graduate student in the college of education. Doctor Ward is a native of Texas, was superintendent of schools at Carrollton, Texas from 1915 to 1917, when he enrolled in the university. His university career was interrupted by a year spent in the United States Army during the world war. He was a graduate student at the University of Texas from 1924 to 1926, leaving there to become superintendent of schools at Atlanta.

Doctor Ward's thesis subject was "The Administration of School Budgets in Independent Districts in Oklahoma," and the official abstract of the thesis follows:

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, financial reports of independent school districts in Oklahoma were made on forms that permit assembling and tabulating the financial data. For the first time in Oklahoma, therefore, a study such as this is possible. Usable data were available for 342 independent districts. The financial data from these districts for this year were $16,540,000 for current services, $333,000 for interest on current indebtedness, and $4,662,000 for partial liquidation of bonded indebtedness. The total for the state and local government for 1931; Oklahoma's share of the federal expense was approximately $109,000,000. Per capita costs were $91.42 for all government—$53.22 for intrastate and $38.20 for federal. Education costs $13.50 per capita for the current expenses of the common schools. This amount is 14.8 per cent of the governmental expenditure for the state. Education on the college level costs 2.6 per cent of the total. However, nearly one-third of the revenue for college education came from fees paid by the students and from the income of the land grants.

Other findings are: Debt service cost $13,967,209, which is 20.1 per cent of the total. Highways cost $3,153,547. This is 15.9 per cent of the total. The schools spent more for county roads than was spent for the 4,525 dependent schools. Pension service apparently costs $21,727,140, which is 9.9 per cent of the total expenditure.

Ad valorem taxes do not indicate the amounts spent for government. The federal government collected no ad valorem taxes in Oklahoma, yet the people of Oklahoma paid approximately two and a half times as much for national government as they did for education, primarily through the university. The cost of local municipal government was higher than that of the common schools.

There was no evidence of any concerted planning for the expenditures of these vast sums.

**Dr. John Milton Ashton**

The university conferred the degree of doctor of philosophy on John Milton Ashton, '29M.A., of Norman, at the forty-first annual commencement. Doctor Ashton is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received his bachelor of science degree in 1906. A native of Pennsylvania, Doctor Ashton has had a variety of interesting experiences. He was executive secretary for the United States Steel Corporation from 1906 to 1916, in civil and mining engineering until 1926, a member of the staff of the East Central States Teachers college at Ada, teaching mathematics and government during the summer sessions of 1926, 1929 and 1930, and teaching economics at Southwestern State Teachers college at Weatherford in the summer session of 1932. He taught education in the extension division of the university from 1931 until this year, when he became associated with the state Chamber of Commerce.

Doctor Ashton's thesis subject was "The Non-educational Costs of Government Compared with the Costs of Education," and the official abstract of the thesis follows:

The problem of this study is to find the cost of the several activities supported by government in Oklahoma for 1931, so that comparisons can be made with the costs of education. All recent research in government taken from the official reports filed by the different political divisions were classified under two functional items. Some items were school service, highways, education, pensions, postal service, administration, finance and accounting, legislation, public buildings, agriculture, charity, eleemosynary institutions, recreation, commerce, labor and utilities.

Since there are six principal divisions, namely, the Federal Government, the state of Oklahoma, counties, the towns and cities, and the school district, the procedure was to find the amount spent by each of these divisions for each similar service.

Among the many factors for prorating the federal expenses to Oklahoma, it was possible to use population, or income, or wealth, or production, or consumption, or income-tax payments. Population was used, because its ratio approximates the means of other significant ratios.

Some of the findings are as follows: Oklahoma paid or will pay $127,412,223 for its state and local government for 1931; Oklahoma's share of the federal expense was approximately $14,800,000; these total expenses for both state and federal were used for $333,000 for interest on current indebtedness. This entailed the payment of vast sums of interest on temporarily non-cashable warrants.

The 6-3-3 schools have a lower expenditure per pupil in the elementary grades than do those school organizations with a greater attendance. The median outlay in the first eight grades is $46.00; in the junior high school what it is in the first eight grades. However, the median expenditure of $21,535,000.

The 6-3-3 schools have a lower expenditure per pupil in the elementary grades than do those school organizations with a greater attendance expend a greater sure per capita than any other group. The 8-4 and 6-3-3 consolidated groups spend more money for the smaller high schools in the state of Oklahoma from 1915 to 1917, when he enrolled in the university. His university career was interrupted by a year spent in the United States Army during the world war. He was a graduate student at the University of Texas from 1924 to 1926, leaving there to become superintendent of schools at Atlanta.

Doctor Ward's thesis subject was "The Administration of School Budgets in Independent Districts in Oklahoma," and the official abstract of the thesis follows:

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, financial reports of independent school districts in Oklahoma were made on forms that permit assembling and tabulating the financial data. For the first time in Oklahoma, therefore, a study such as this is possible. Usable data were available for 342 independent districts. The financial data from these districts for this year were $16,540,000 for current services, $333,000 for interest on current indebtedness, and $4,662,000 for partial liquidation of bonded indebtedness. The total for the state and local government for 1931; Oklahoma's share of the federal expense was approximately $109,000,000. Per capita costs were $91.42 for all government—$53.22 for intrastate and $38.20 for federal. Education costs $13.50 per capita for the current expenses of the common schools. This amount is 14.8 per cent of the governmental expenditure for the state. Education on the college level costs 2.6 per cent of the total. However, nearly one-third of the revenue for college education came from fees paid by the students and from the income of the land grants.

Other findings are: Debt service cost $13,967,209, which is 20.1 per cent of the total. Highways cost $3,153,547. This is 15.9 per cent of the total. The schools spent more for county roads than was spent for the 4,525 dependent schools. Pension service apparently costs $21,727,140, which is 9.9 per cent of the total expenditure.

Ad valorem taxes do not indicate the amounts spent for government. The federal government collected no ad valorem taxes in Oklahoma, yet the people of Oklahoma paid approximately two and a half times as much for national government as they did for education, primarily through the university. The cost of local municipal government was higher than that of the common schools.

There was no evidence of any concerted planning for the expenditures of these vast sums.

**Dr. Emma Estill Harbour**

The university conferred the degree of doctor of philosophy at its forty-first annual commencement on Miss Emma Estill Harbour, '23M.A., of Edmond. Doctor Harbour, who is professor and head of the history department of Central State Teachers college at Edmond, is a native of Missouri and received her bachelor of arts degree from the Oklahoma College for Women in 1915. She has done graduate work in the Universities of Chicago and Columbia and in Europe, as well as research work in the University of Colorado and in the Library of Congress. During the war Miss Harbour served in France from 1918 to 1919.


Doctor Harbour's thesis subject was "A Brief History of the Red River Counties (Turn to page 206, please)"
HOTEL DIRECTORY

OKLAHOMA CITY
- McAlester
- Hollis
- Ada
- Chickasha
- New Chickasha
- Claremore
- Will Rogers
- Duncan
- The Wade
- Elk City
- Casa Grande
- Hollis
- The Motley
- McAlester
- The Aldridge
- Norman
- The University
- Oklahoma City
- Biltmore
- Skirvin
- Okmulgee
- Beauclair
- Shawnee
- The Aldridge
- Tulsa
- The Alvin
- Wagoner
- The Wagoner
- Wewoka
- The Aldridge

Patronize the hotels which patronize you!

The Sooner Magazine

June

The problem involved in this thesis has been to show how the settlement and development of the Red River Valley has influenced the history of the Southwest and of the Nation. Special attention has been given to the controversies that have arisen over the river itself as an international, and later an interstate boundary line.

Some attention has been given to geographic features. The fertility of the soil has produced a great agricultural development along the lower reaches of the river where there is abundant rainfall, while the semi-arid plains of the upper valley are given over largely to grazing. The valley was explored and claimed by both Spain and France and the river early became a highway of trade between the French in Louisiana and the Spanish settlements in Mexico. This brought about a few settlements and the region eventually became a sort of "middle kingdom" between French Louisiana and Spanish Texas.

After the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 the river was further explored by the United States and in the period from 1820 to 1849 the Choctaws and Chickasaws were removed to this region. The wild tribes already inhabiting the valley resented the coming of these more civilized Indians with the result that military posts were established to protect the white settlers and prevent strife among the Indians. Trading posts also grew up. These later became permanent settlements connected by roads and trails which were also extended to the settled region farther east.

During the Civil War the Red River Valley became the theater of important military operations and also furnished a home for the Indian refugees among the Southern sympathizers of the FiveCivilized Tribes. After the close of the war the population of the valley steadily increased. The extension of settlements up the river at last caused the "Greer County Case" between the United States and Texas which in 1896 was decided in favor of the former.

Red River has been considered the northern boundary of Texas ever since the Spanish treaty of 1819 for the purchase of Florida. Whether the boundary line followed the main channel or the south bank was not considered important, however, until the discovery of oil beneath the river bed. This brought on the famous "Red River Case" by which it was decided that the boundary was the south bank of the river. The discovery of oil helped to increase very much the population and wealth of the valley. Eventually, however, still another controversy arose with respect to the Red River. This was the so-called "bridge war" between Texas and Oklahoma in 1931.

Senior arch completed

Workmen laid the final bricks of the week of June 12 on the Class of 1933 Arch, which is on Brooks street entrance to the campus. Fred Newton of Cush- ing, senior class president, continued the fine tradition set by Bob Feenster and Frank Itter last year when the Class of 1932 revived the tradition of leaving class memorials.

Faculty

Johannes Mathaner, instructor in German now on leave, has arrived with his family at Heidelberg, Germany, to do graduate work there for two years.

Maurice A. Devine, jr., teacher of university extension classes in French and art in Tulsa, has been awarded a Carnegie scholarship to study art in Paris this summer.

Biographies of Dr. Charles E. Decker, professor of paleontology, and Dr. Charles N. Gould, consulting geologist in Norman, are to be published in an approaching issue of the Oil and Gas Journal of Tulsa, while a journalism sophomore, was requested by the editor of the magazine to write the sketches.

Soonerland in brief

New president-elect of Theta Sigma Phi, women's journalism fraternity, is Martha Jane Dowell, of El Reno. Other officers are Nan Reardon, Ardmore, vice-president; Nell Drennan, Medford, secretary; Hazel Lee, Guthrie, treasurer; and Geraldine Spayres, Norman, keeper of the archives.

William Patterson, Norman, has been re-elected president of Alpha Chi Sigma, professional chemistry fraternity, for 1933. New initiates are Brooks Veillard, Horn; Verden Wilson, Noonan, North Dakota; Scott Reeburgh, Oklahoma City; and Walter Ainsworth, Camden, Arkansas.

The Whirlwind, university humor magazine, is planning to follow the new trend of College Humor, by taking over the features of the former University of Oklahoma Magazine, literary production, next year.