**Needs of the university**

SHIFTING carefully the multitude of items needed by the University, the president and the Board of Regents have presented a budget request for the next biennium which they believe represents the minimum needs of the institution.

"There are no selfish motives in the request for financial support," explains President W. B. Bizzell. "It is made with a view of having the kind of a university that the citizens of this state are expecting. The amounts requested are much lower than could wisely be used in making a better University of Oklahoma."

A university that does not have adequate financial support suffers certain penalties. Some of them are crowded conditions, classes meeting in rooms unsuited for efficient instruction, unsatisfactory laboratory facilities, lack of equipment, classes much too large for personal contact with students, and the frequent loss of the best teachers to other institutions.

The University now has 33 less teachers than in 1930-31, although the enrollment has increased by more than five hundred. In the budget request for the 1937-39 biennium, provision has been made for about twenty additional teachers during the first year of the biennium, and ten more during the second year. This would bring the teaching staff approximately to what it was five years ago.

In regard to salaries of faculty members, the budget submitted asks for an adjustment in salaries for the first year of the biennium equivalent to approximately one-half of the reductions made three and four years ago, and a complete restoration of salaries for the second year except in the upper brackets.

In many institutions, salaries were restored two years ago and unless provision is made for adjustments at this time, the University of Oklahoma will lose some of its most outstanding teachers to other institutions. During the last five years, a number of teachers have gone to other institutions at salaries ranging from fifty to one hundred per cent larger than they were receiving at Norman; and with improved conditions prevailing throughout the country, many others will be seeking positions elsewhere.

The rise in living costs since the depression also has caused hardships on many faculty members.

The total salary appropriations requested for the two years of the biennium are $1,059,848.29 for the first year and $1,151,388.29 the second year. While considerably larger than the salary item of $810,000 which was given the University for the present school year, both of the proposed appropriations are substantially below the salary appropriations for the years 1929-31, as can readily be seen from the accompanying table.

Regular maintenance appropriations of $340,870.80 for the first year and $342,570.80 for the second year are requested. There has been a marked increase in the costs of all materials, especially scientific supplies and apparatus, Dr. Bizzell points out. The curtailment of budgets for several years has placed all departments far behind in their needs. Quality of instruction as well as the number of teachers has increased more than a third. The permanent improvements and repairs! for the year 1938-39.

The rapid development in air conditioning has left O. U. far behind in practical laboratory and research equipment, and if students are to be trained adequately for this important new field, equipment must be provided.

"The heads of the various departments in the College of Engineering have submitted lists of equipment needed totaling more than twice the amount included in the budget," Dr. Bizzell said. "Only the most urgent items have been included. The state budget officer has urged us to request the amount shown. If appropriations are provided, we shall be able to increase the efficiency of instruction according to the best interests of the students, and shall carry on with that amount as well as we can. There is nothing selfish in this request. It is made simply for the sake of efficient instruction."

In support of the request for funds for two new buildings, officials point out that for ten years previous to the Business Administration building appropriation, the University had no funds for providing additional classroom space, while the enrollment has increased more than a third.

In the budget for new engineering equipment, Dr. Bizzell points out that the College of Engineering at the University is one of the largest in the country, in enrolment, and that the demand for graduates by various industries and for government service has exceeded the number available.

"The test of any institution is in the product, and we are attempting to train our engineering students to meet the requirements for satisfactory employment following graduation," Dr. Bizzell said. "Employers want well trained men, and the citizens of the state expect their sons to receive such training when they enrol in the University."

The equipment in the engineering, woodwork and machine shops is antiquated, as can readily be seen from the fact that some of it was transferred from another institution in 1917. To replace this equipment with modern machinery will require $34,200, officials have reported.

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The imperative building needs, the request is decided upon recommendation of the building committee and President Bizzell are a Petroleum Engineering building in 1937-38 and a Geology building in 1938-39.

"Oklahoma has a unique opportunity in these fields, and it would be unfortunate not to take advantage of this situation, especially in view of the fact that the **(TURN TO PAGE 94, PLEASE)**
such groups, eat of their bachelor cook¬
ing and encourage them to carry on in
their task of securing an education.
A brilliant scholar, Dr. Boyd had an
especially strong leaning toward the cul¬
tural aspects of education. He said that he
once hired a professor of engineering
without much investigation because
the man had a Phi Beta Kappa key. Yet with
all his scholarship he was never a pedant.
He had a keen sense of humor, loved a
good story, and was himself a great story
teller. While traveling in Grecian coun¬
ty soon after that region became a part of
Oklahoma in 1896, he gave a speech at a
tiny hamlet called Paradise Valley,
commonly shortened to “Paradise.” At the
close of his address the chairman of the meeting
said:
“Now folks, I hope you all come up
and meet Professor Boyd. He probably
never will be in Paradise again.”
Dr. Boyd would tell this story with
great relish, and also another of an old
mountaineer who once told him:
“I hate to see my wife wash dishes.
That job seems so plumb constant.”
Brought up in a devout Presbyterian
domestic, Dr. Boyd retained throughout life
a deep religious faith. In his father’s home
family worship was held each morning,
consisting of a Scripture reading, a prayer
and the singing of a psalm. At the Univer¬
sity he held chapel each morning at ten. At
these exercises after Scripture reading and
a prayer, he always made a three-minute
talk, striving in each one to develop only
one point. These little speeches he worked
out with great care and an early gradu¬
ate of the University has asserted that he
got more from these chapel talks than
from all the rest of his college course.
In spite of deep religious convictions
he was never bigoted or narrowly sectar¬
ian. Attendance at chapel was voluntary
and later in life he often spoke with sin¬
cere respect of the strong religious faith
of the Mormons of Utah and of the
southern mountaineers, both of whom he
had worked among while he was with the
Mission Board. Religion rather than creed
was his ideal. He always remembered
the teachings of his childhood home and
that on the morning he was to start to
school for the first time his mother dressed
him in his new suit she had made and
then led him to her room and knelt and
prayed for his well being in what was
to him a great adventure. Neither did he
ever forget her dying words to him, her
eldest lad:
“Be a good boy, obey your father, and
go to church each Sabbath.”

The writer spent nearly a month with
Dr. Boyd during the past summer and
left him soon after the first of September.
His health, which had not been good,
seemed at that time much improved. He
spoke eagerly of his hope of returning to
Norman in 1942 for the celebration of the
fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the
University but it was not to be. On
November 17 he was stricken with a severe
heart attack and died within a very short
time.
He was buried in Forest Lawn at Glen-
dale, one of the most beautiful cemeteries
in all the world. No ugly shafts of granite
or marble are there. The earth above
the graves is perfectly level and each grave
is marked with a small slab placed flat
upon the ground so that it is scarcely
noticeable. The effect of the whole is
that of a vast park covered with green
grass, stately trees and flowers of incom¬
parable loveliness. There is nothing there
to remind the visitor of death—only
the vigorous growing things to speak of life
and of the Life Eternal.

It is fitting that he should lie there
in the midst of all this beauty of a type he
had done so much to create in many
places. It is fitting that he should lie be¬
neath the trees. He had loved trees as
those who know the University and the
University City have so much cause to
remember.
As for a monument of stone, he needs
none. His monument is the great institu¬
tion of learning he founded and to which
he gave sixteen of the best years of his
life. It is the substantial high school build¬
ing he built at Arkansas City from native
stone hauled across the Kansas line from
Oklahoma. Above all it is to be found
in hearts and lives of the many thousands
of men and women who knew and loved
him. In the hearts of all these he will live
forever. They can never forget the magic
of his voice, the touch of his hand, the
inspiration of his teaching and his ex¬
ample.

His long life was a happy one, but it
was also a very busy one. Those of us
who know how hard and earnestly he
labored for the accomplishment of so much
of lasting value to Oklahoma and to the
nation may well say with Sydney Carton:
“It is a far, far better rest he has go¬
to than any he had ever known.”

BUILDING FOR A PURPOSE
(continued from page 82)
courses because of a desire to obtain some
general knowledge about the state’s min¬
eral resources. There is a real satisfaction
in visiting a place like the Arbuckle
mountains and finding that you know
something more about the rock forma¬
tions than possibly the difference between
granite and sandstone.
During the first semester of this year,
instruction in geology was given to 12
graduate students, 160 geology and pale¬
ontology majors above freshman rank,
550 students taking geology for freshman
and group science requirements, 100 pe¬
troleum engineering students, 25 civil en¬
gineering students, 250 in business admin¬
istration, and 25 in other miscellaneous
groups.
A $500,000 building is actually needed
to provide the accommodations that are
essential even for present needs. The pre¬
cent building was totally inadequate from
the day of its completion but would serve
to house some departments that do not
require especially designed laboratories.
Suitable quarters for the Oklahoma Ge¬
ological Survey, which is closely allied to
the School of Geology although having a
separate staff, should be provided for in
the new building.
Oklahoma’s hope of maintaining its
high rank in the production of mineral
resources rests not only upon discovery
and development of new oil fields, but
also in development of other mineral re¬
sources such as building stones, pottery
clay, glass sands, mineral fertilizers, build¬
ing lime and numerous other earth ma¬
terials that occur in the state. The geo¬
logical engineer plays a major role in
discovery and development of those ma¬
terials.
A state expenditure may be con¬
sidered large or small, according to the
benefits to be derived from it. If the ex¬
penditure is vital to continued develop¬
ment and utilization of the state’s mineral
resources—our chief wealth along with
agriculture—the expenditure can be con¬
sidered a good, business-like investment,
with new wealth for the state as the an¬
ual profit on the investment.

NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY
(continued from page 81)
(continued from page 87)