

# COMPUTER

By Judi Freyer

The computer isn't as commonplace to the OU classroom as the slide rule—yet. With the tripling of programming availabilities, however, made possible by an enlarged computer program at the University, it is expected that nearly 3500 students will utilize computer facilities this year, and in the next couple of years, this figure could easily double.

The computer center is located in the Nuclear Reactor Laboratory Building, which formerly housed the School of Journalism and the University Press.

A new IBM computer, the 1130, is primarily responsible for the enlarged program. The new computer is eight to ten times faster than the 1620 which it replaces, and it is a third generation computer (solid state circuitry) as compared to the transistor-type 1620, a second generation machine. The internal processing time for an average student program on the 1130 is five to six seconds.

Equipment available to students in the past consisted of five key-punch machines and an accounting machine. Now available on a 24-hour basis are 15 key-punch machines, a sorter, and an interpreter. The student work area in the computer center has also been expanded three-fold.

In order to have their programs processed, students submit them to the input boxes of an input-output station located in the center. When the program is completed it is returned to the output boxes. A student is usually able to pick up his program within an hour after he has submitted it. Faculty and staff members also follow this procedure.

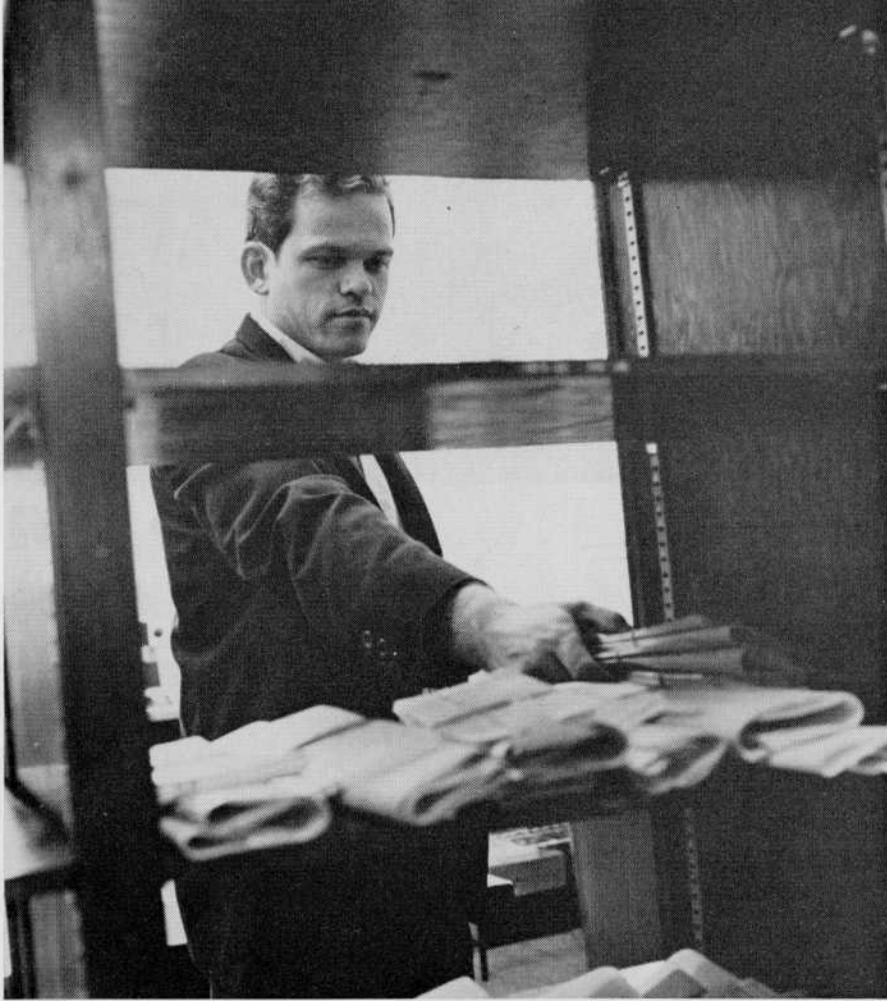
With the expansion of the computer program has come the creation of the student assistant position. There are now five student assistants, one of whom is on duty 16

hours a day Monday through Friday, eight hours on Saturday, and four hours on Sunday. The student assistant supplies materials for and supervises the use of equipment in the key-punch room. He corrects routine equipment malfunctions, answers questions pertaining to the characteristics of the computing systems, and aids students in the proper listing and checking of their programs prior to submission.

A programming systems consultant has also been named to assist the faculty, staff, and research users with programming problems.

The greatest number of computer users are math and engineering students; however, students in zoology, chemistry, management, economics, astronomy, marketing, and anthropology are frequent users, and the departments of microbiology, architecture, physical education, and classics, and the College of Pharmacy have expressed interest in using the computer for direct classroom assistance.

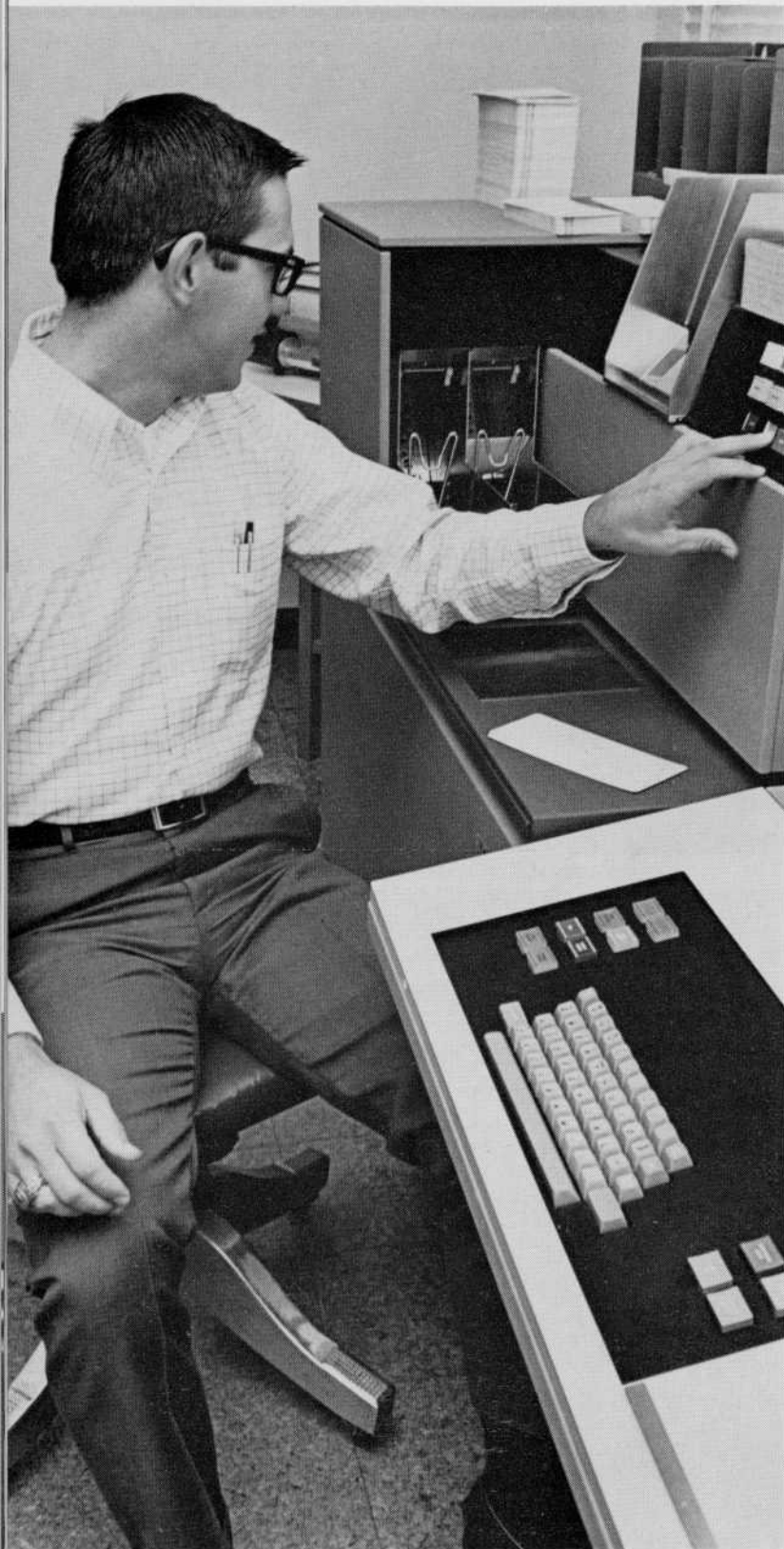
The uses and desired results of computer usage by students in the different departments understandably vary to a great degree. The engineering student, for example, is primarily interested in solving sets of equations. In planning his program then, he establishes the equations, decides upon the variables to be used, then applies the equations and variables to the data. The marketing student, however, would conceivably use the computer to conduct a survey and sample analysis. To accomplish this he would set up a survey containing a certain questions, list the variables (probably pro, con, common), and institute a tally system. The conducting of the survey and the results are then up to the computer.



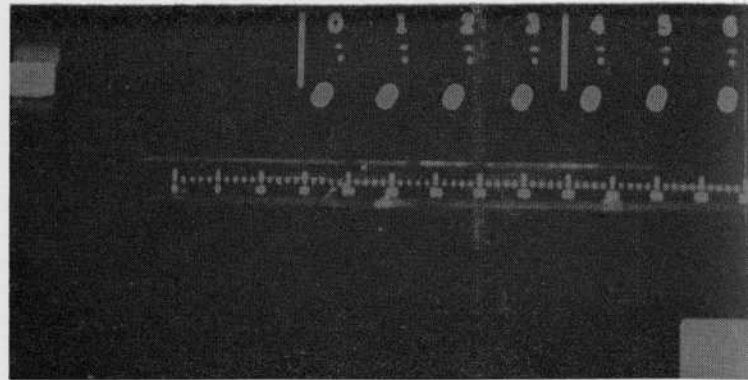
Left: Jon Curby picks up his completed program from the computer center's input-output station.



Below: Students utilize improved key-punch room facilities. Fifteen machines are available 24 hours a day.



Ken Bray, programming systems consultant, operates the 1130. Ken serves as consultant on programming problems and computer usage to faculty, staff, and research users.

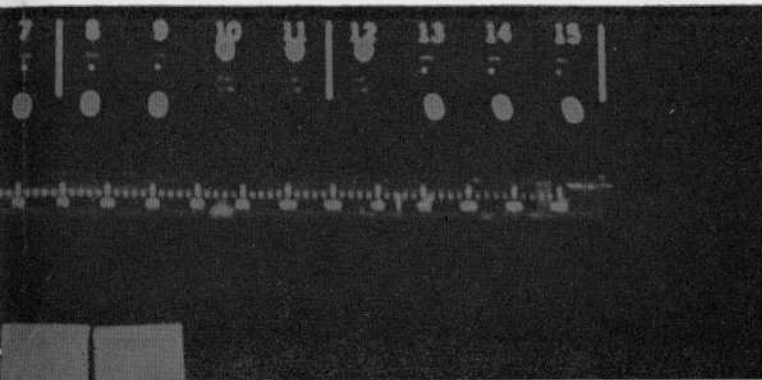


# C O M P

C o n t

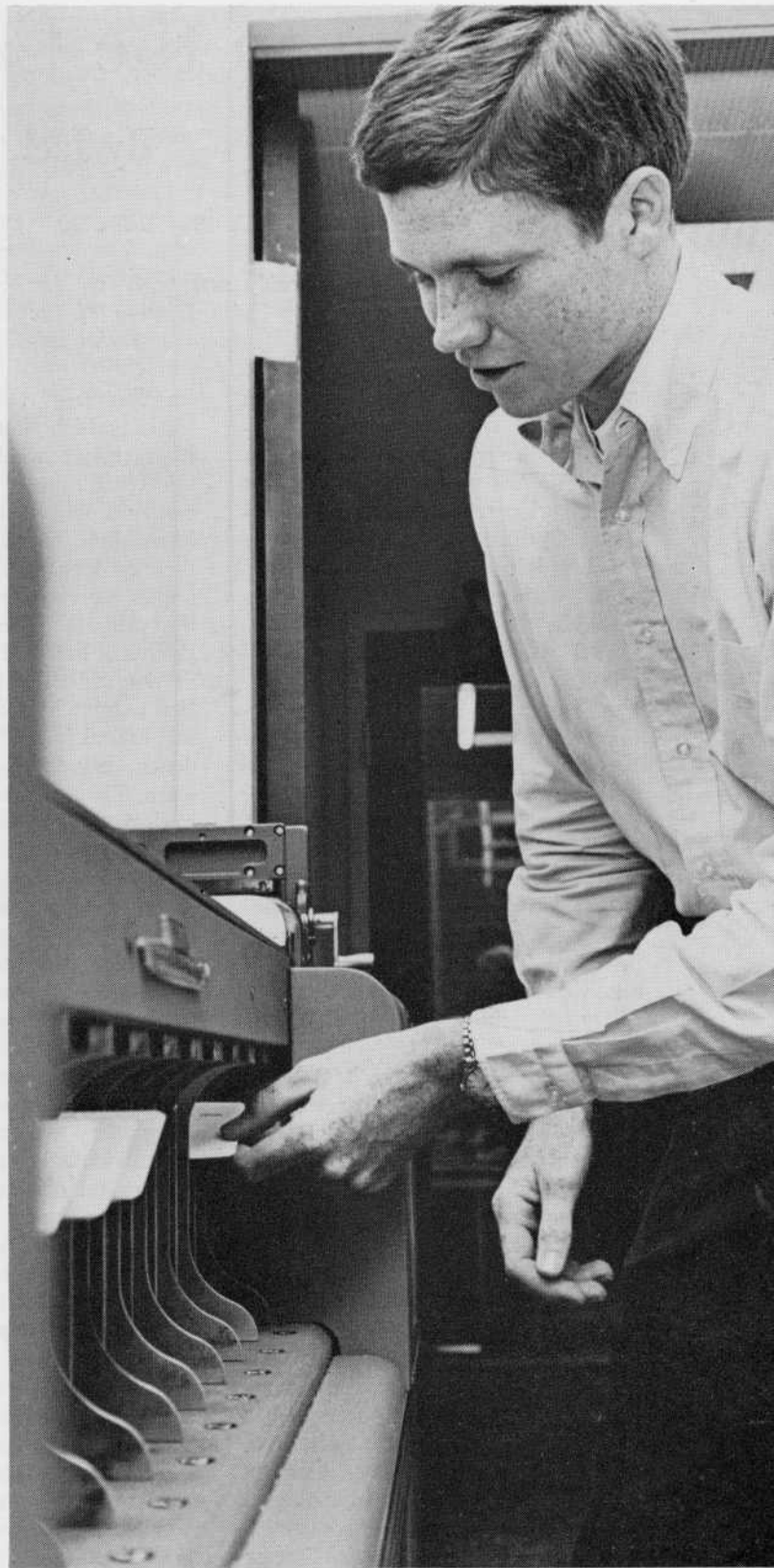


Edie Burrs, lab secretary in the computer center, is shown with another piece of equipment available to students, the 407 accounting machine.



# U T E R

n u e d



Student assistant Mike Holland takes cards from the 082 sorter. Mike and four other students assist with the day-to-day operation of the key-punch room. END

# Freedom in the Campus Community

By Jack Bickham

The campus is but one front in a continuing struggle

*The Oklahoma Courier, the weekly newspaper for the members of the Oklahoma City-Tulsa Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church recently featured a special sec-*

*tion devoted to freedom in the campus community, focusing particularly on OU and OSU. The articles are reprinted with permission.*

Are punk college kids with beards trying to wreck Oklahoma's system of higher education? Some people think so. Are paunchy, middle-aged reactionaries trying to destroy academic freedom in Oklahoma? Some people think so.

"All we want is some freedom," say the kids.

"All we demand is responsibility," say the elders.

At Oklahoma State University "responsibility" is the favorite word of President Robert Kamm. When he "discouraged" a talk by death-of-God theologian Thomas J. J. Altizer last year, Kamm thought it wouldn't be "responsible" to have a controversial speaker on campus during the formative early months of his regime as president. The same word was hauled out this year when Dr. Timothy Leary, the "prophet" of the LSD cult, also was banned.

At OU President Cross has always walked a thin line between anarchy and 1984; when students rallied for one popular cause a few years ago, Cross met them on the front lawn of his home and managed to talk a potentially incendiary situation into a useful forum. He has always shown a saving sense of humor, as when he reminded the demonstrators that his background was in botany, and pleaded with them to spare his flowerbeds.

At OU, too, however, a pattern of repression is evident. A staff member was "reassigned" recently for alleged lack of care in handling a controversial speaker, and city police harass students who dare to look "different."

A mammoth student rally at OSU recently, where concern for freedom on campus is truly acute, highlighted recent developments.

Taxpayers generally, encouraged by some legislators and editorial writers, often view state colleges and uni-

versities as tax-supported trade schools which should encourage only comfortable, middle-class ideas and reject all others. In their view tax money should be used only to support institutions which back to the hilt their own cherished ideals; when an unpopular view is presented on a college campus, these good citizens consider it a betrayal, a waste or a perversion of their tax money, an invitation to anarchy, and in the usual neat non-logical jump, "communism." Students, they say, are on a campus to learn. They are there to learn Americanism—as the taxpaying consensus currently defines it. Period.

Some educators, and most students, stand at the opposite end of the opinion spectrum. They believe a college campus is a testing place for ideals, and ideas, and urge complete freedom to consider all viewpoints, in the classroom and/or in campus-sponsored forums and speeches. Some of the kids think the university belongs to them; they want the right to set up the curricula, hire and fire professors, and attend class or not as they see fit.

When a New York taxi driver and socialist, Paul Boutelle, spoke at OU recently, it stirred a major storm of criticism, and it was from this incident that the staff member's reassignment resulted. Because emotionalism surrounds such incidents as the Boutelle talk, extremes tend to be articulated. The "anarchy" viewpoint is opposed to the totalitarian viewpoint. All shades of opinion in between tend to be obscured or forgotten. The question of freedom becomes a trophy between two wild-eyed teams in a name-calling game of capture the flag, with the whole campus as the battleground.

None of this is new. Police may be trying more openly than ever before to intimidate people who are "different." Some of those who are differ-

ent may be flaunting their views more openly than before. But the basic issue, freedom of opinion, has been with Oklahoma education since before statehood.

Rules of tenure make faculty members more secure today than they did in the early years, when a change of territorial governorship could mean dismissal of a university president and faculty because they happened to belong to a different political party. But dissent—responsible or not—has seldom been popular in this state; driven by fear and fundamentalist frenzy, Oklahomans have always been quick to repress the unpopular viewpoint, by laws, threats, or tar and feathers.

A year or two ago, a group of OU students were arrested in a raid on a rooming house in the campus area of Norman. Newspaper publicity gave names, and said arresting officers found dope paraphernalia, and "sex literature," as well as anti-war slogans—which, in subsequent stories, became "communist materials." The case was thrown out of court, but those who had been arrested still live under the public's assumption of some sort of guilt.

Compare that situation with one described in *Tulsa County in the World War*, a Tulsa County Historical Society publication, in 1919. Author William T. Lampe tells the fate of a group of men suspected of belonging to the IWW, an organization widely assumed to be subversive during the First World War. Several IWW members were arrested in police raids and charged with vagrancy. The suspects were then taken to the edge of town,

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where a masked band of vigilantes, "Knights of Liberty," took control.

"They drove to a lonely spot in the Osage Nation northwest of the city," Lampe wrote. "The IWWs were forced to get out. A tree was selected. The lights of the car furnished illumination. One by one the IWWs were stripped to the waist, tied to the tree, and flogged . . . Hot tar was then applied to their backs and feathers thrown on it."

At about the same time a sign was posted on German churches in Oklahoma: "God Almighty understands the American language. Address him only in that tongue. Do not remove this card."

The IWW's main thrust was refusal to obey draft laws. In Murray County, a 72-year-old man vowed to fight the draft by protesting in the form of refusing to cut his hair. This, too, was considered sinister by patriots who broke into his room, beat him, shaved his head, and forced him to swear allegiance to the flag.

It was only with the Depression of the 30s and the rise of world communism that Oklahomans began to focus their fears and attacks more specifically on supposed "Reds." The state passed law after law designed to root out and punish what the Muskogee *Daily Phoenix* called the "virus of Bolshelvisism."

These efforts climaxed several times in subsequent years, notably in 1940 when 14 alleged communists were arrested and indicted under the Criminal Syndicalism law. John Eberle, an assistant county attorney, launched the crusade. It opened with search and seizure in a book store which sold documents on communism and Russian government. A liquor search warrant, with a penciled-in notation that "any other crime" could also be investigated during the search, was used by officers. Those arrested were jailed and held secretly for several days. They were not allowed to contact attorneys or family. Protests on the legality of these measures were dismissed by the prosecution, which called defense attorneys "Constitution mouthers." Eberle charged that communists were trying to foment a Negro revolution.

Four cases finally came to trial. Four convictions resulted, with punishments of 10 years in jail and \$5,000 fines based on the theory that

the defendants belonged to the Communist Party or read its literature, that the Communist Party advocated revolution, and that the defendants therefore must be plotting violent overthrow of the government. All convictions were overturned on appeal to the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals. Eberle later was named Man of the Year by the Notre Dame Club of Oklahoma City for his work in the controversy.

The syndicalism trials roughly coincided with two investigations of subversion at OU. The first, in 1939, led to sharp clashes between Gov. Leon C. Phillips and OU President William B. Bizzell. A probe by the Board of Regents turned up nothing. In 1941, however, the state senate authorized a legislative investigation. Bizzell said he welcomed it. Milt Phillips, adjutant of the American Legion, said he had documents from a Legion spy system to prove that OU professors were in sympathy with communism.

The hearing saw a University professor of mathematics charge that a teacher in Durant lost his job for writing to his congressman in opposition to a military training bill. Rep. Claud Thompson called for the professor's dismissal on the basis of this remark. The University refused. Later, given a chance to examine four of the professor's published articles for "subversion," Thompson told the press, "This stuff may be mathematics. I wouldn't know; it doesn't look like anything I ever studied; but I only went to the third grade. But even at that, I would be more than willing to leave him alone, if he will just confine his teaching to a thing like this, whether I understand it or not."

The investigations ultimately added to Oklahoma's warehouse of anti-communist legislation. An attempt to push through an anti-communist loyalty oath died after Rep. James Nance of Purcell told the investigating committee that it was "casting a slur and a reflection on the great mother institution of learning in this state." The committee's collapse, however, did not end the pursuit of people who seemed subversive or different. In the summer of 1950, for example, the alleged leader of the Com-

munist Party in the area, Alan Shaw, was arrested near Oklahoma City and charged, along with several friends, with "disorderly conduct." Shaw was charged, according to Oklahoma City Police Chief Roy Bergman, because the "city has no ordinance forbidding such meetings." The meeting was in a field of sunflowers. Officers told the press that Shaw and his associates "looked suspicious" when police charged through the field to arrest them.

Finally, in 1951, the state legislature pushed through a loyalty oath designed to "root out" communists and subversives on college campuses. The American Legion led the fight for the bill. Its leader issued a statement at the time which said, in part, "The American Legion is opposed to one nickel of tax money going to the salary of any individual who would speak against democracy and our form of government."

Sen. Keith Cartwright defended the bill after criticism: "This has caused talk that legislators didn't know what they were doing when they passed the bill and the American Legion is a bunch of old maids. It may be that this is unconstitutional. Let the courts decide and not a bunch of super-intellec[t]s at OU . . . I think this body should rise up and tell the professors where to head in. I know and you know it won't catch any Communists. Red-blooded Americans won't object to it."

The oath as drafted at that time was, indeed, unconstitutional. Later, another oath was drawn up, and it stands in effect today. The result is that any would-be teacher or state employee in Oklahoma today, regardless of background, war record, intellectual attainment, or known status in his profession, must sign this state oath no matter how many he has signed earlier, or how high the security rating may already be with such agencies as the Army, the FBI, or the CIA.

The present controversies at OSU and OU do not relate directly to loyalty oaths, or to much of the state's past in regard to alleged disloyalty. But present controversy over academic freedom is another manifestation of the same old basic fears and urges to repression.

Several characteristics of the Oklahoma public mentality can be identi-

fied in history and in the present situation:

1. General fear of anything or anyone "different."

2. Assumption that anything considered sinister is (or may be) communist.

4. Willingness to do anything, including violation of personal rights, property rights, and the entire Constitution, in order to eradicate "communism."

5. Outspoken anti-intellectualism.

6. A trade-school mentality toward higher education.

Thus the issues at OSU and OU run deeper than even the possible fate of Oklahoma's two major seats of learning and the quality of education the children of Oklahomans may receive. The issue is freedom to question authority and to dare to be different.

Oklahoma's record, in short, is as black as any state's in terms of the continuing struggle of Americans to remain free. And the present furor on university campuses, and in university towns, is just one front in the general warfare that has taken

place rather continually since those Boomers raced for new home sites in 1889—and for the first time in their lives had something to lose from change.

Some elements on college campuses today, no doubt, would go too far and substitute anarchy for freedom. But many of the forces in opposition to them would go equally far in the other direction, and substitute repression for democracy. Historically, Oklahoma has been damaged far more often by the latter mentality.

END

# A Report on the Pressure on Non-Conformists at OU

By Eric J. Groves

The difficulties of those with differences

Mark Twain once suggested that the difference of opinion is what makes a good horse race. He might have added that an opinion about a horse is usually based on fact: how many races won, how many lost, and whether the track was muddy. A great difference of opinion is abroad in Oklahoma today, and the facts are very much in question.

The war in Vietnam is the nation's most bitter affliction, ghettos, taxes, and the value of the dollar notwithstanding. In Oklahoma, as elsewhere, turbulent issues are discussed where they may ricochet about without wrecking the premises. The University is the forum.

A certain crescendo was reached in Norman in October. Oklahoma's FBI chief, Lee O. Teague, publicly advised college deans to employ "official college persons" whose *raison d'être* would be to investigate the background of visiting speakers.

Four Oklahoma legislators descended on Dr. George L. Cross, the University president. They insisted, according to Dr. Cross, that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) at OU be disbanded.

Jack Middleton, Southwest Center for Human Relations Studies, was admonished and given a lesser assignment for alleged liaison with Paul Boutelle, a recent visitor persuaded of black power and socialism.

Students with uncommon habits of dress and hair style complain of constant harassment by Norman policemen. Further, they say, they are refused service in public taverns and assaulted without mercy on the streets.

Discussing the New Left recently, Christopher Jencks wrote, "America may be headed for an era of repression which will make McCarthyism seem relatively innocuous." The premise of this article is not that the pendulum has swung far in that direction at the University of Oklahoma, but that it is in motion. The foregoing events are not with-

out significance to the Norman academic community.

People who march to a different drummer sometimes develop a paranoid strain. The pressure is great. The radical element at the University is convinced that the FBI is sponsoring four to six students as informants. There has been no evidence presented to support this charge.

Credibility for that sort of charge was increased, however, with a public display of hostility toward OU's radicals by Oklahoma's FBI chief, Mr. Teague. His proposal to college deans that a university security agent investigate visiting lecturers may be written off as a friendly attempt to find employment for elderly agents. The disquieting aspects of Teague's speech was the association of the SDS with the Communist Party.

Teague was reported to have asserted that communists are making "inroads with youth they think they can convince. There is no question that they are being successful. Look at all the discord. The Communist Party has no enforceable right to speak on the campuses of state-supported schools.

"Freedom of speech," Teague explained to the deans, "is not the same as freedom to speak anywhere, any time someone wants to speak. That is confusing freedom with license." Further, Teague concluded that communists are "using" peace groups. The SDS, he stated, was not listed by the U.S. Attorney General as subversive probably because there had not been "sufficient time to have a meeting and add it to the list."

No such thing will happen. The American Civil Liber-

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*Eric J. Groves is an Oklahoman by choice. A native of Philadelphia, Pa., he came to Oklahoma City in 1965 while on active duty with the Army Intelligence Corps. He decided to stay, and served for nine months as personnel officer to the Oklahoma County Libraries. Eric presently attends the College of Law. He holds a BA in political science.*