

# Campus Notes

## news and commentary

### Dale Hall

Edward Everett Dale Hall is the name of the new social sciences center. A move to have the center named in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was unsuccessful. Advocates of naming the center for King collected more than 3,000 signatures from students and faculty members, but the Regents chose to name the building for Dale, the 89-year-old dean of Western historians, who has been a member of the faculty since 1914. The decision was consistent with the practice which has been followed since the beginning of the University, that of naming buildings for persons associated closely with OU.

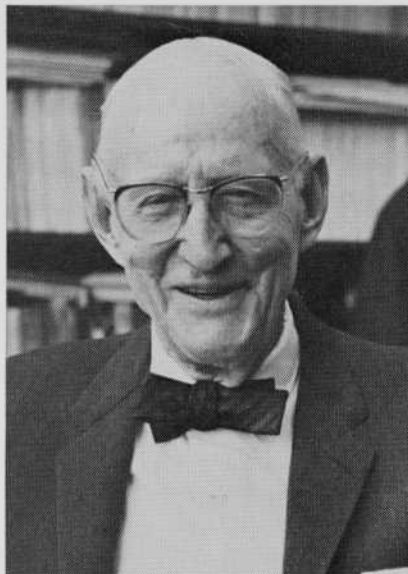
In his recommendation Dr. Cross said, "Dale's stature as a scholar has lent enormous prestige to the University, and he is among those members of the faculty who were primarily responsible for the development of our excellent programs in the social sciences. Dr. Dale has given almost all his long life to this University. He served effectively and unselfishly as a teacher, departmental administrator, and research scholar. His students are scattered across the length and breadth of this land. His faith in the University and Oklahoma has never dimmed."

Edward Everett Dale Hall is being constructed at the corner of Elm and Lindsey streets south of Copeland Hall, the journalism building. A two-story classroom unit will be connected by a corridor to a nine-story unit which will contain offices, seminar rooms, and research facilities. Dr. and Mrs. Dale live at 920 Elm St., about a block south of the \$3 million building which will bear his name.

Much of the knowledge of Western Americana which Dale imparted to generations of students was gained from personal experience. He was born in a log house near Keller, Texas, in 1897. When he was a small boy, his family moved to the Cross Timbers country in north Texas, and a few years later they moved to what is now Oklahoma. About the turn of the century he and his brother engaged in the cattle business, but financial reverses forced them to end their saddle-back career, and Dale began his work as an educator. After four weeks of study at Cloud Chief, then the Washita County seat, he taught at the

Kiowa-Comanche reservation for two years and then was superintendent of several small schools.

He was 26 when he decided to complete his high school and college education. Alternating between periods of superintending and studying, he graduated from Central State in Edmond in 1909 and received a BA from OU in 1911. He was offered a



Dr. E. E. Dale in 1964

*The Social Sciences Center bears his name*  
\$250 scholarship at Harvard University, where he studied under Frederick Jackson Turner, master historian of the American frontier. After receiving a master of arts degree from Harvard in 1914, Dale became an instructor at OU.

Turner's knowledge of the American frontier continued to magnetize Dale's interest, and he returned to Harvard in 1919 on sabbatical leave and obtained his doctor of philosophy degree in 1922. He was head of the OU department of history from 1924 to 1942, and he has served as a trustee for OU's Frank Phillips Collection in Southwestern History since he helped establish it in 1928. In 1944 he was one of the first four faculty members named to Research professorships in recognition of distinguished contributions to knowledge. Dale is the author of more than twenty books as

well as numerous articles for professional journals and encyclopedias. He retired from the faculty in 1952.

### A Doctor Place

Plans for two 20-story apartment towers that will be constructed at the Oklahoma Medical School at a cost of \$4.4 million were approved by the Regents in June. The twin towers, scheduled for completion by the fall of 1969, are a major step in the extensive construction program outlined for the Oklahoma Health Center. The apartment complex will be the first University-owned student housing on the medical school campus. Each tower will contain 197 one-, two-, and three-bedroom apartments that will rent to medical, nursing, and pharmacy school students at rates below the existing apartment market. Construction will be financed through revenue bonds, details of which are now being completed with the bond underwriters. A second phase of the apartment complex calls for a two-level parking garage, to be constructed later with funds from other sources. The 394 apartments in the high rise towers represent about a third of the total housing need projected for the entire Oklahoma Health Center.

### The Goddard Gift

A gift of \$300,000 to furnish and equip the new student health center (Sooner Magazine, May) has been given to the University by the trustees of the Charles B. Goddard Foundation of Ardmore and Dallas, Tex.

The late Charles B. Goddard, in whose name the foundation was established, is a former resident of Ardmore. His son, W. R. Goddard of Dallas, is a former OU student, and the younger Goddard's daughter, Ann Bradford Goddard, is a sophomore at OU.

Construction of the health center is scheduled to begin sometime next year.

OU's present health center, Ellison Infirmary, was constructed in 1928 for a projected enrollment of 9,054 students and was furnished and equipped with funds from the Dads' Association.

Plans for the new center call for a basement and two upper floors to be constructed immediately with a third floor to be added when further expansion is necessary. The

completely air conditioned structure, containing 56,000 square feet, would provide fifty beds during normal occupancy but could accommodate nearly twice that in emergencies.

Like the existing infirmary, which was constructed through a bond issue retired by a student fee, the new center will be funded through the aid of the graduated student fee approved last month by the State Regents for Higher Education. Estimated cost for the building is \$1,400,000. The fee, which goes into effect this fall, will begin at \$5 per student per semester and will increase by \$2.50 per student as each of four buildings in the fee package is completed. The total fee when all four buildings—the health center, a physical education and recreation center, a student activities center, and an all-purpose arena—are completed will be \$15 per student per semester.

### Good News about People

Three outstanding professors were honored by the Regents in June. *Dr. David B. Kitts*, professor of geology and the history of science, and *Dr. Lloyd P. Williams*, professor of education, were named David Ross Boyd Professors. *Dr. Robert H. Bayley*, professor of medicine at the School of Medicine, was made a George Lynn Cross Professor. The Boyd professorships, in honor of OU's first president, were established in 1945. To qualify for such a designation, a professor must have demonstrated over the years "his vigorous performance and leadership in the teaching, counseling, and guidance of students." The Cross professorships, which until this year were known as Research professorships, recognize "distinguished contributions to knowledge and years of leadership in the recipient's field." Those chosen are usually relieved of part of their teaching duties and given research aid. Boyd appointments are for five-year, renewable terms. Cross professorships are permanent.

The School of Music established in May an annual scholarship in honor of *Joseph Horace Benton*, professor of music at OU since 1944. Benton plans to retire next year. The award will go to a student who plans to pursue a career in grand opera. During the late Twenties and Thirties Benton was a leading tenor in Europe and the United

States, singing under the name Giuseppe Bentonelli. (He changed his name to please a voice judge in Italy who thought Benton sounded French.) Reared on a farm near Sayre, Benton came to OU in 1916 to study medicine but was drawn to music. He received two music degrees from OU and taught voice here until 1923 when he left for France to study. He moved to Italy in 1925 and made his Italian debut in 1928. After eleven prominent years—and 512 performances in 51 operas—he returned to America in 1935 to become the leading tenor with the Chicago opera company until he rejoined OU's faculty.

*Dr. A. Gerlof Homan*, an economist with the Bank of America in San Francisco since 1962, has been named director of the OU Bureau of Business Research and associate professor of economics. He succeeds Jack L. Robinson, associate professor of economics, who has been acting director since January. Born in the Netherlands in 1925, Homan has a BA from Bethel College (Kan.), an MS from Kansas State, and a PhD from Oregon. Homan has been a research assistant and a senior economist with Stanford and for the past five years has been on the extension faculty of California at Berkeley.

*William Ransom Campbell Jr.* is OU's new director of facilities planning. An architect, Campbell holds a bachelor's degree from North Carolina State. From 1959 to 1965 he was coordinator of construction at the University of Arkansas and for the past three years he has been principal architect and director of campus development at the University of Hawaii.

*Dr. Geoffrey Marshall*, assistant professor of English, and *Cecil E. Lee*, associate professor of art, have been appointed to two-year terms as Danforth Associates by the Danforth Foundation. There are 2,000 faculty members in over 700 universities and colleges in the United States who are associates in the Danforth program, which consists of an annual stipend of \$125 and a book fund ranging from \$100-400 annually. Danforth Associates are usually younger faculty members; almost all are under 50 years of age.

Marshall, 30 years old, came to OU in 1964. In June 1965 he received a post-doctoral summer research grant from the ADF, and in May 1967 he received the Glenn C.

Couch Scholars Award for excellence in undergraduate teaching. His BA is from Franklin and Marshall College and his PhD from Rice University. Lee, 34, has been at OU since 1959. He holds BA and MA degrees from Ohio State and has done post-graduate work in art history at Berkeley.

### Another Kind of High

Enrollment on the main campus in the summer session rose to a new high—6,421 as compared to 5,720 last year. Of the total, 3,276 were undergraduates and 3,145 were graduate students.

### Hmmm

In the Choice '68 election held on college and university campuses across the nation, University of Oklahoma students gave most of their votes to Eugene McCarthy with Robert Kennedy runner-up. Richard Nixon received the most votes at Oklahoma State University.

### Well, We're First in Football

The American Alumni Council and the Council for Financial Aid to Education have released a report containing 1966-67 amounts of voluntary financial support from outside sources received by the nation's colleges and universities. In the Big Eight Conference OU ranked sixth with a total of \$2,288,534 in total outside support. Iowa State led with \$5.2 million, Kansas was second with \$3.5 million, Colorado ranked third with \$3.3 million, Nebraska had \$3.2 million for fourth, and Missouri with \$2.5 million was fifth. Behind OU was OSU with \$1.5 million and Kansas State with barely over \$1 million.

### Speakers and Stillwater

In the most recent development in OSU's visiting speaker controversy, which has been sort of a campus version of *As the World Turns* for the past two years, the OSU regents, just before the end of the spring term, announced a new speaker policy, the second in nine months. The result of recommendations from the OSU faculty council and a committee of regents, the new policy recognizes that "free inquiry and free expression are important means by which the university community meets different ideas and achieves its educational purposes." The new policy creates a speaker committee consisting of two student leaders, two faculty representatives, the dean of student affairs, and an academic dean as chairman, appointed by the president, to approve speakers. Sponsoring organizations also must provide an open question period at the close of any speech by a visitor. The policy says that no one may speak who advocates or teaches crime, sabotage, violence, or destruction. The earlier policy's legality became questionable when a bill in the state legislature modeled on it was declared unconstitutional by Atty. Gen. G. T. Blankenship (Sooner Magazine, May). The old policy banned from the campus persons who might ad-



Boyd Professors Kitts (left) and Williams (center) and Cross Professor Bayley

Honoring our professorial elite

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come in such rapid succession that we found it difficult to keep up with them. In every way this has been the best year of our career." The year also marked the attainment of a goal. "We wanted to retire as soon as we were able so we could carry out some of our longings," she says. "We both have looked forward to the time when we could relax and enjoy having worked hard. George has put us in a perfect position; if he had worked much longer, the good years would not be with us.

"Retirement is almost wasted on old people. We'll pick up where we left off twenty-five years ago."

For three years as a student at the University of Oklahoma I had heard Dr. Cross at freshman convocations and senior commencements. I had listened to his remarks on housing at the steps of the Administration Building, and at an informal reception for Bishop Pike and Dr. Thomas Altizer I had heard his comments on academic freedom. During these three years I had been impressed with his

competence, his fairness, and his skill in handling difficult situations, and I had agreed with the observation that as a president he did, indeed, seem "unflappable."

But when I met Dr. George Lynn Cross in person, I found a man who was more than a skilled administrator and leader, more than an imperturbable umpire and able speaker. Behind the President I found the teacher and I saw a truly great man. Dr. Cross stands tall and he is, in fact, a man of "incredible integrity." ●

## Campus Notes

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vocate lawlessness, violence, or violent overthrow of the government. Blankenship said the provisions for determining such a judgment were too vague and that persons were in effect being found guilty of crimes before their commission.

### Our Scholars Grow

The University Scholars program was established in 1963 to meet the needs of especially gifted high-school graduates. Each spring tests and interviews are held on the campus for the several hundred high-school seniors who compete for the fifty to sixty places in each fall class of Scholars. Because the response has been so great, the competition so keen, and the program so successful, the 1968-69 class of University Scholars will be double the size of the five preceding classes. A total of 130 students from thirty-nine Oklahoma cities and towns and nine other states have been named Scholars for the fall term. The enlargement was announced this spring by the group's co-sponsors, Dr. J. R. Morris and Dr. Stephen M. Sutherland, dean and assistant dean, respectively, of University College. Said Morris: "The caliber of this year's applicants was the highest in the history of the program, and though we doubled the class size we were still unable to accommodate many qualified students."

The scholars meet weekly for informal discussions with top faculty members from a variety of disciplines, and they receive special assistance in planning academic programs tailored to their personal talents, interests, and career goals.

### Sports Briefs

When *Harold Keith* steps down as Oklahoma sports information director a year from now, he will be succeeded by his son, *John Keith*, 35, assistant sports publicist at Kansas State, won the position after a series of competitive interviews before the athletic council which chose him unanimously over the other candidates, Athletic Director Gomer Jones announced

in June. The younger Keith, a political science graduate of Central State of Edmond, will work one year as an assistant before heading the department when his father retires July 1, 1969. John Keith worked as sports writer and sports cartoonist on newspapers at Colorado Springs, Colo., Boulder, Colo., Oklahoma City, and Tulsa before going to Kansas State as assistant to publicist Dev Nelson.

*Woodrow W. Kerr*, professional-manager-superintendent of the Chickasha Golf and Country club, on July 1 assumed a similar capacity at the University golf course.

*Jerry LaPalme*, senior golfer, was killed with his father June 7 in an automobile accident near his home at Putnam, Conn. LaPalme had just graduated at Norman in marketing. He is survived by his wife Terry and an infant daughter. He usually played number one for the Sooners. He planned to attend a professional golf school in Florida next fall and try the professional route.

*Gary Lower* is OU's new cross country coach and assistant track coach. The 32-year-old Shawnee native, who holds BA and MA degrees from Central State College, comes to the University from U.S. Grant High School in Oklahoma City, where he had been track coach since 1963. From 1958 until 1963 Lower coached football and track at Oklahoma City's Northeast High School. He developed conference and regional champions at both schools and this year was elected High School Coach-of-the-Year for Region Seven. His Grant track team finished second in the 1968 state meet.

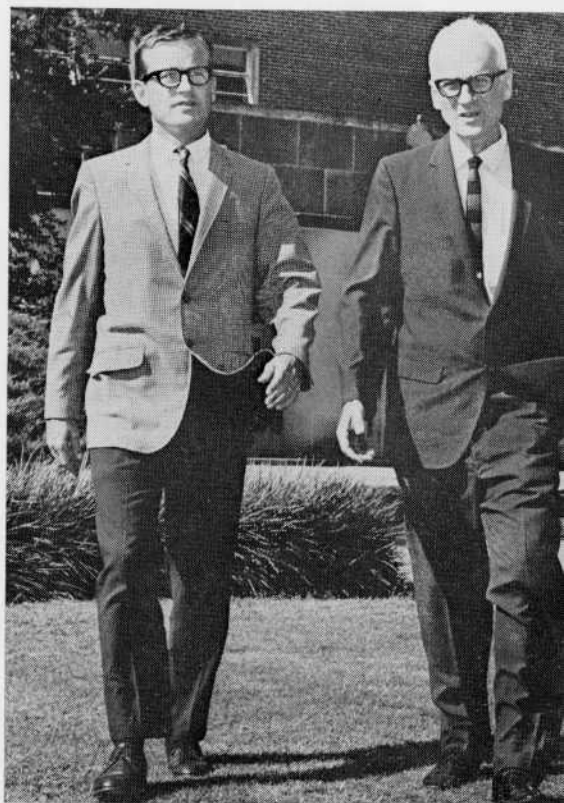
Lower will assist Coach J. D. Martin with the indoor and outdoor track teams at OU and will coach the Sooners' cross country team, whose season fills the early fall. Martin formerly had the responsibility for all three teams.

### Our Man in England

The best and the worst of three years as a Rhodes Scholar in England are the

same thing to Bill McGrew, 1965 OU graduate. The hardest part has been adjusting to the differences between academic systems. At the same time, McGrew says, the greatest benefit is the self-reliance that is developed by Oxford's demanding system.

McGrew was named a Rhodes Scholar in 1965 when he received a BS from the University. He recently returned to the United States before his fourth year abroad to present a paper in Atlanta, Ga., at the International Congress of Primatology sponsored by the Yerkes Primate Research Center. The trip to the congress gave him a chance to see his family in Norman, where his father, Dr. William C. McGrew, is a professor of accounting. Bill and his wife, the former Penny Isom who graduated from OU in 1966, also visited her parents in Tulsa.



**The Keiths**

*Filial transition in sports publicity*

McGrew will go back to England July 17, with Penny to follow in a few weeks. Then they'll move to the University of Edinburgh, where he will complete his last year of research on his doctoral studies.

"I think the hardest part of going to England was adjusting to the very great differences between academic systems," says McGrew. "Graduate work at Oxford is very unstructured; they're more or less interested only in the end product, the piece of knowledge which you produce from research and study. They're much more in-

terested only in the end product, the price a specific curriculum. I haven't taken any course work at all since I've been at Oxford."

Changing from zoology to his graduate field of experimental psychology and human ethology in an American school would have meant taking several courses in behavioral psychology as part of graduate requirements. Says McGrew, "At Oxford, the burden was on me to get this for myself. This forces you to work out your own ideas, to evaluate your own work. Never

before did I have to depend on myself so much."

He spent his first year at Oxford working under Professor Niko Tinbergen, a famous ethologist, "to get methodology, to get the basics down." Then he began work in the Institute of Experimental Psychology in human ethology, studying evolution of human behavior, relationship between human beings and other living things, "anything we can learn from our nearest relatives. Ethology is an effort to look at human behavior in a biological way."

## Letters to the Editor

### Toward a Wider Viewpoint

Sirs:

Especially in recent issues *Sooner Magazine* has performed an interesting job of interpretative reporting on the nature of student unrest and the present social psychology of the student body. Several issues ago there was an engaging article on the lack of acceptance of Negroes on the campus in a social, communicative nature. The gist of what was said about the campus in Norman is true throughout the fabric of our society—in North, South, East, and West. In this and other articles there appears a tendency toward sympathy for change to more involvement and more communication—with which this writer agrees.

However, the unrest in society is not only from the student "liberal" side but also from the "conservative" or "right." Anyone who has made even a cursory study of the society knows that for every "extremist" on one end of the socio-political pendulum, there is usually a counterpart at the opposite. Alumni, I think, would be equally interested to hear about the distress of the so-called conservative right. Alienation in American society does not affect just blacks or militant students—or even just students in general. Fortunately, however, our society has managed to thrive on diversity. In spite of the fears of those who are fearful that differences of opinion are a great evil, the same is one indelible element of American life.

For example, the hippies, whatever they may be, are an attempt not so much to be destructive in society as they are representative of a segment of this generation of young Americans seeking to be expressive. The problem is whether they are existing for existence's sake or are able to make a significant contribution to the development of not only a free but a healthy one from all reasonable points of perspective.

Unquestionably the university student generally is critical of the world. He observes the problems and gropes for solutions. Perhaps his or her attention to "ideals" is more clearly defined than is the case among those who are more exposed to surviving in this American-type "civilization."

*Sooner Magazine* should continue to raise the issues and the causes which are the center of campus and student attention

and thought. An effort must be made to submit for consideration as wide a viewpoint about problems as possible.

If the magazine will concentrate on raising issues for thought to include those of as widely divergent philosophy within a given subject matter, it will in the long run receive greater readership from alumni and be of great assistance to most of us in understanding what is "with" each new generation of students.

Might we suggest that the bright and dynamic editor of *Sooner Magazine* be given space for editorial comment based on the reportorial matter in the magazine. An "editor's commentary" would be an opportunity for his analysis and thought which could be more easily differentiated from factual reporting and might lead to interesting and relative response from alumni on the issues included in the publication. Having said this, let me offer congratulations to those responsible for making *Sooner Magazine* a lively publication directed toward giving alumni greater insight into that world which we have now left behind in body but not entirely, we hope, in mind, the University of Oklahoma.

Larry R. Wade, '61  
Elk City, Oklahoma

### Underestimating Intelligence?

Sirs:

I give your magazine credit for not trying to conceal from the alumni the sorry state of affairs into which the University has let preoccupation with its primary function carry it. But that's the only thing.

It seems to me that you should reconsider your judgment of the intelligence of the Oklahoma taxpayer in the field of higher education, especially as it concerns voting the additional money which the faculty and administration want. I wouldn't want to put my money into an institution which, judging from the recent trend of articles in *Sooner Magazine*, is moving toward the equivalent of letting the inmates run the looney bin.

Budge V. Lee, '38  
Fort Worth, Texas

### More Power to Us

Sirs:

I am impressed and refreshed by each issue of *Sooner Magazine*. I find your approach and coverage of all the subjects

you deal with to be sensitive, stimulating, intelligent, and open-minded. Needless to say, this type of approach is provocative and will invite much criticism—particularly from those members of the Alumni Association who prefer simpler and more traditional treatment.

In the May issue, I especially enjoyed coverage and comment on Malcolm Boyd at the Conference on Religion. Finally, I am also an avid fan of OU athletics, and I enjoy your regular coverage in this area. More power to you!

James P. Murphy, '65  
St. Joseph, Mo.

### Loyalty

Sirs:

Though I am not an alumna of the University of Oklahoma, I receive *Sooner Magazine* and think it is the finest publication I have ever read. I can find absolutely nothing wrong with it. It's simply perfect.

Mrs. Paul V. Galloway, Sr.  
Little Rock, Ark.

*Thanks, mother. You might ask Aunt Polly to write something, also.—Editor*

### Dropping Out

Sirs:

There is little doubt in my mind but what I owe the University of Oklahoma a tremendous debt for the education I obtained there. This could certainly be paid in part by monetary donations to ADF or volunteering time to write letters to classmates urging their support of ADF. However, I also owe the University an obligation to help maintain its standards and its greatness.

My principal contact with OU is now through *Sooner Magazine*. This past year I have been very disappointed in the decidedly leftist trend predominating in that magazine and my implication in the University itself. In many matters it has appeared that OSU (the cow college up at Stillwater) was taking a much more reasonable approach. I refer specifically to speaker bans, SDS, and student "power" and "freedom" in general. I cannot but believe that OSU will surge ahead of OU unless my school develops a little sterner discipline and turns firmly away from the leftist ideas now seeming to prevail on campus.

Thus, for the immediate future I believe that I can best serve the University by declining to work as an ADF volunteer and by making known why I am declining.

Arlie M. Skov, '56  
Midwest City, Oklahoma

His doctoral research is with agonistic children, children who are aggressive, fearful, and defensive, and with children who are quasi-agonistic. "In other words, does Johnny have a psychological problem, or is he just a normal, aggressive little boy.?" He has been observing pre-school youngsters around Oxford and video-taping the interactions between children. "With pre-school children, there is more free, unstructured play. We need to define what is normal behavior so that when a child is brought in by parents who think he may have a psychological problem, we have a standard to use," says McGrew.

He and Penny have been back to the United States one other time, for Christmas 1966, since their marriage in June 1966 in England. Since then, however, they have visited "most of the European countries, and went to the Middle East once." The Middle East trip was made with the Oxford basketball team, of which Bill is a member. "In England, we inevitably still go to London at this point. There's still so much going on in London that we haven't seen. We're not to the point we're satiated with it yet."

When they stopped in New York on their way to Atlanta, "it was the newness that struck us. We live in a 350-year-old house, a cottage, which isn't unusual around Oxford. When we came to New York, we were struck by the fact they were tearing down buildings probably built when we were youngsters."

If some other young man was at the point he was three years ago, starting on a Rhodes Scholarship, McGrew would recommend he keep his mind pretty open. "England is different from America in a lot of subtle ways. Americans tend to feel at home because of the language—more than they would, say, in France—and they perhaps tend to underrate the differences. But we, as a very young country, do have a lot to learn from Britain."

### Best in Show—Again

Oklahoma, finishing in the first division in ten of eleven sports, walked off with its third straight Big Eight All Sports championship in 1967-68. The Sooners won league titles in football and tennis and tied for first in wrestling in winning the annual competition with a low score of 31½ points. The All Sports trophy is awarded to the conference school with the best accumulative standings in the eleven intercollegiate sports. This was OU's twenty-sixth All Sports title in forty years of Big Six, Big Seven, and Big Eight competition. The final standings appear in the box on this page.

### Skvarla's Marvelous Scope

It's tedious and slow but the results are very rewarding. I can't imagine doing anything else." Pausing, the young man glanced at the highly complex piece of scientific equipment beside him, adding simply, "I love my work. I really love it." At first glance, it would be easy to mistake the speaker for a student. He has the trim,

## Final All Sports Standings, 1967-68

|               | OU         | KU         | CU        | OSU       | KSU       | MUISU      | NU            |
|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| Football      | 1          | 2½         | 2½        | 5½        | 8         | 4          | 7 5½          |
| Cross Country | 4          | 3          | 2         | 7         | 6         | 1          | 5 8           |
| Basketball    | 4          | 2          | 7½        | 7½        | 1         | 6          | 4 4           |
| Wrestling     | 1½         | 8          | 4         | 1½        | 6         | 5          | 3 7           |
| Indoor Track  | 2          | 1          | 6         | 7         | 5         | 3          | 8 4           |
| Gymnastics    | 3          | 4          | 1         | 7½        | 6         | 7½         | 2 5           |
| Swimming      | 3          | 1          | 8         | 4         | 6         | 5          | 2 7           |
| Baseball      | 3          | 8          | 6         | 1         | 2         | 5          | 4 7           |
| Golf          | 4          | 5          | 1         | 2         | 6         | 8          | 7 3           |
| Tennis        | 1          | 3          | 4         | 2         | 5         | 6          | 7 8           |
| Outdoor Track | 5          | 1          | 6         | 7         | 2         | 3          | 8 4           |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>31½</b> | <b>38½</b> | <b>48</b> | <b>52</b> | <b>53</b> | <b>53½</b> | <b>57 62½</b> |

### PAST WINNERS

|                 |                 |               |                     |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1929 Oklahoma   | 1939 Oklahoma   | 1949 Oklahoma | 1959 Oklahoma       |
| 1930 Nebraska   | 1940 Oklahoma   | 1950 Oklahoma | 1960 Kansas         |
| 1931 Kansas     | 1941 Nebraska   | 1951 Oklahoma | 1961 Oklahoma State |
| 1932 Iowa State | 1942 Oklahoma   | 1952 Oklahoma | 1962 Oklahoma State |
| 1933 Oklahoma   | 1943 Missouri   | 1953 Oklahoma | 1963 Oklahoma       |
| 1934 Oklahoma   | 1944 Iowa State | 1954 Oklahoma | 1964 Kansas         |
| 1935 Oklahoma   | 1945 Iowa State | 1955 Oklahoma | 1965 Kansas         |
| 1936 Oklahoma   | 1946 Oklahoma   | 1956 Oklahoma | 1966 Oklahoma       |
| 1937 Nebraska   | 1947 Oklahoma   | 1957 Kansas   | 1967 Oklahoma       |
| 1938 Oklahoma   | 1948 Oklahoma   | 1958 Oklahoma |                     |

solid look of a collegiate athlete, and his crew cut and horn-rimmed glasses give the impression of a studious undergraduate. But the man whose quiet words reveal his intense dedication to his profession is Dr. John J. Skvarla, one of OU's most brilliant professors.

The 32-year-old Skvarla, an assistant professor of botany, came to OU in July 1965 to develop the University's program of research and teaching with the newly acquired electron microscope. His bailiwick is the Samuel Roberts Noble Laboratory of Electron Science Microscopy in a second-floor wing of the Botany and Microbiology Building. Here, housed in a room all its own, is the electron microscope. It was purchased for the University through the Plan for Excellence, OU's long-range capital gifts program. "Every university should have more than one electron microscope," Skvarla says emphatically. "Preferably,

every department engaged in scientific research should have its own. One just won't do the necessary work. In my pollen research, I work with botanical tissues, and in assisting some other faculty members, I work with bacterial tissues. But the material to be studied in every area is different. For example, an engineering electron microscope specialist would be trained to examine such things as cotton fibers or study metal surfaces to determine stresses."

Skvarla is enthusiastic about the quality of OU's electron microscope and the work which can be accomplished with it. "It's a magnificent microscope," he says. "When manufactured, it was about 10 years ahead of its time. As far as I'm concerned, we can use it indefinitely." The young OU professor says there is no comparison between a light microscope and an electron microscope. The OU electron microscope is capable of magnifying a specimen up to



Dr. Skvarla and the Electron Microscope

*A combination not to be sneezed at*

two million times in size, through Skvarla uses magnifications in the 150,000 to 200,000 range for most purposes. By contrast, the best light microscope has a magnification capability of approximately 1,200.

"The significant feature of the electron microscope is the high resolution—that is, the ability to distinguish between two points," he says. The instrument's capacity for detail is apparent when Skvarla explains that it can resolve objects as close as one 2,000th of a centimeter. The working principle of the electron microscope is similar to that of a light microscope except that instead of a light bulb, electrons are used as a light source. The lenses are not glass but consist of iron blocks surrounded by solenoids (wire coils encased in soft iron) which create an electromagnetic field that directs electrons through the specimen.

To the layman, specimens to be studied in the electron microscope resemble minute specks that might have been overlooked in the most meticulous of cleanups. They are inserted into the microscope's vacuum chamber on a circular wire grid three millimeters in diameter. Electrons passing through the specimen form a pattern which is projected on a screen. When the instrument is in operation in its darkened room, there is an eerie green glow from the screen, where the projected pattern being studied resembles a photograph of some distant planet.

Even the sectioning of specimens for the electron microscope is done in a precise manner with a sophisticated piece of equipment, the microtome. "For a light microscope, specimens are 15 to 20 microns thick." (A micron is 1,000th of a millimeter, a millimeter less than four 100ths of an inch.) "For the electron scope, a specimen is 40 to 50 millimicrons thick. If it exceeds 50 millimicrons, you can't get enough light through the specimen to study it." (A millimicron is 1,000th of a micron.)

Skvarla's pollen research, supported by a \$23,600 National Science Foundation grant administered by the Research Institute, deals with the Compositae, largest of the plant kingdom families. Skvarla's study of these plants, including sunflowers, dandelions, lettuce, asters, goldenrod, and ragweed, may ultimately bring relief to hay fever sufferers. Through electron microscopy studies of Compositae pollen, Skvarla is mapping the characteristics of the various species. To date he has mapped more than 300 of the 12,000 species. Skvarla says that if he can help chemists identify the antigens (harmful chemicals) in the pollen through his study, it may eventually be possible to establish a cure for hay fever.

"I'm quite familiar with Compositae," the young researcher says wryly. "I have hay fever every year. But that wasn't what generated my interest in this project." Skvarla's interest in pollen began when he was doing analyses of rock strata for an oil company in Dallas, Tex. "One of the best means for dating strata is by fossilized spores," he says. The differences in pollen fossils can define the limits of rock formation and help oil exploration com-

panies determine when they are approaching formations with oil bearing potential.

In 1960 Skvarla began his doctoral work at the University of Texas. Since his bachelor's degree from Upsala College, East Orange, N.J., and his master's degree from Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, are in geology, Skvarla began his doctoral work in that area. But because pollen study is in the botany department at UT, he switched to botany and completed his doctoral work in that field. "At first, was I ever lost," Skvarla says, shaking his head. "I took graduate courses without the undergraduate prerequisites, and I wasn't even familiar with some of the terms used in the class." Skvarla sorted out the unfamiliarities, receiving his doctorate from UT in 1965. While studying there, he worked as a research assistant in the botany department and as a postdoctoral appointee in the UT Research Institute. During his two years at OU, he has worked with OU professors on several research projects involving the electron microscope and also has demonstrated the scope about 15 to 20 times a semester. "I like to demonstrate it to small groups of about six or seven people," Skvarla says. "That way, they can really see the scope and understand how it works." The way Skvarla feels about the scope, however, he would enjoy showing it off to any audience, even down to a single fellow hay fever sufferer.

#### Dating the Nile

Dr. Robert L. DuBois, Kerr-McGee professor of geology and geophysics and director of OU's Earth Sciences Observatory (Sept. 1967) took part this year in a three-week expedition to the Luxor area of the Nile Valley in central Egypt, returning with baked clay samples, pieces of bricks

and pottery pieces to be examined. "My work with the expedition was primarily concerned with magnetic dating of the sites we found," says DuBois. "I brought back about 50 pounds of material to be examined and analyzed in the laboratory here." The OU professor has received international recognition for his achievements in archeomagnetism, the magnetic dating of archeological remains. DuBois dates clay samples from an uncovered fire pit or kiln by comparing the magnetic bearing of the sample with a polar calendar he developed.

The expedition, supported by the National Science Foundation and the Smithsonian Institution, was the only one allowed to work in Egypt this year, excluding the work being done at permanent facilities. DuBois and the expedition director, Dr. Fred Wendorf, professor of anthropology at SMU, were among five Americans in the party. Two scientists from Egypt, one from Belgium, one from Poland, and a group of 15 or 20 Egyptian workers completed the expedition personnel. The area in which the Wendorf expedition team worked is a little over 300 air miles southeast of Cairo and is one of the main centers for archeological remains of Egypt. Although the area's treasures include tombs and temple ruins of the time of the Pharaohs, DuBois said that the expedition investigation was concerned with the pre-history of Egyptian antiquity. "This is a period about which little is known because most of the archeological work and study, in Egypt has been related to the era of the Pharaohs," he explains. "We were investigating a much earlier period. Most of our sites were in the range of 10,000 to 20,000 B.C.

"In our studies, we were interested in determining when man first used agriculture

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as support for life. In relation to this, we were also looking at the problem of the modern Nile versus the ancestral Nile. That is, we asked the question, 'Is the present Nile like it was in ancestral times? Or is it possible that the ancestral Nile had a different source?' If so, then there might have been a different agricultural pattern than the one in modern times."

DuBois was concerned with two other investigations while on the expedition: looking at problems related to the application of geophysics to the configuration of the present Nile valley and studying the current theory that there is a large fracture system which begins off the coast of Africa and extends through the present Nile valley.

DuBois' visit marked the first time that magnetic dating, a remarkably accurate technique for determining the date of archaeological remains, was used in Egypt. "This work will be a continuing thing now. I've set up a cooperative program with members of the Egyptian Geological Survey and the Egyptian Department of Antiquities for us to continue our investigations. The Egyptian scientists will make field measurements and collect materials, then send both measurements and materials here for study and analysis."

The expedition was accompanied at all times by a member of the Department of Antiquities, a powerful government agency, and most of the time by a survey staff member. It moved about the Luxor area, and members carried the tents in which they lived and their other supplies and

equipment in trucks. "Just the logistics was a tremendous undertaking. When the trucks got stuck in the sand, we got them out any way we could—digging, pushing, pulling, putting steel mats under the wheels. Anything that we could make work. Another problem was food storage. We had no refrigeration at all. Each day one of the Egyptian workers would go to the nearest village to buy our meat for the day. The meat, a chicken or turkey or another animal, would be brought back to the site alive. Just before time to cook the meat, the animal was killed. We simply had no safe way to store meat. The temperature of the area was warm in the daytime and very cold at night. Fortunately, we had only one bad dust storm while we were there."

The OU professor brought the 50 pounds of material to be studied back with him in his suitcases. "A Department of Antiquities staff member talked to the customs officials before I went through customs, then watched from a balcony until I had cleared customs. And the airlines people were very nice, too. They helped me with the suitcases, and I didn't even have to pay overweight baggage charges, though with all the samples in my luggage, it was a good bit overweight."

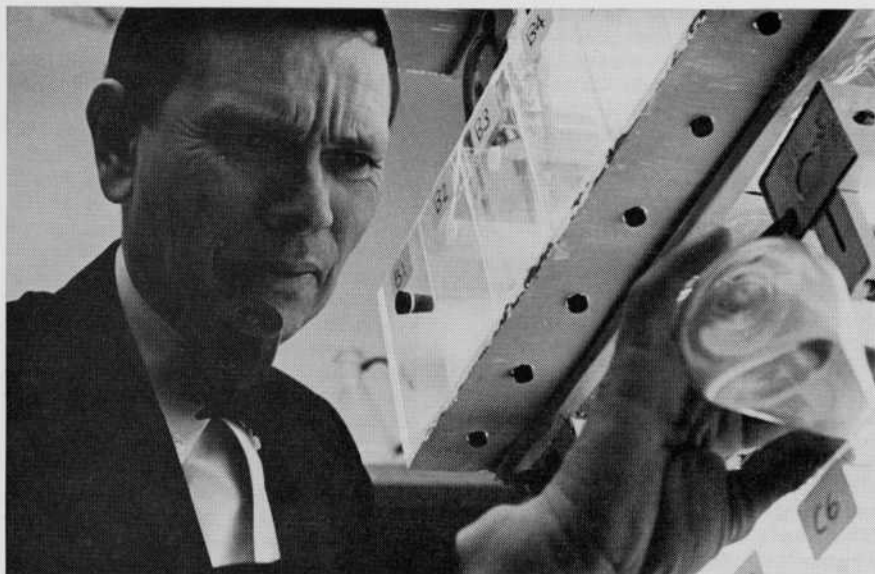
DuBois directs OU's Earth Sciences Observatory at Leonard, 27 miles southeast of Tulsa. The \$600,000 facility, given to the University in 1965 by Humble Oil and Refining Company, is one of the world's most complete centers for the study of the interior of the earth.

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**Dr. George W. Reid**  
*He wants to inhibit algae*

### Good Enough to Drink

If the water supply for your city comes from a river, lake, or reservoir, you probably know it can be polluted by industrial wastes. What you may not know is that the water you use also can be polluted by the presence of naturally occurring organisms such as algae, and that thick growth of this algae can make it impossible for anyone to water-ski or boat in such a polluted impoundment.

Ideally, it would seem, such pollution by naturally occurring organisms could best be prevented by inhibiting the growth of the algae, which are present in all natural water supplies. This solution is the ultimate objective of investigations being conducted by George W. Reid, professor of civil engineering and director of OU's School of Civil

Engineering and Environmental Science. He is studying growth mechanisms and methods of control for microscopic plants called phytoplankton, a type of algae. His associate in the project is Dr. Robert Y. Nelson, associate professor of civil engineering.

The algae in all natural water supplies are usually present in easily manageable numbers, Reid explains. But they multiply rapidly if they come in contact with nutrient sources rich in phosphorus and nitrogen compounds. This multiplication can result in an overabundance of algae in a particular water impoundment. The presence of too great a number of algae makes difficult the purification of water for domestic purposes.

"The water must be treated as if it were polluted by originally toxic material, such

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as industrial wastes," says Reid. "This is an expensive and time-consuming process. Also, when algae are present in the water to this extent, it prohibits the use of the impoundment for recreational purposes."

Domestic sewages are common and major nutrient sources especially rich in the nitrogen and phosphorus compounds used by algae. These nutrients may be introduced into the water supply some distance upstream from the lake or river which serves as the water supply for a particular urban area. It becomes apparent that the growth of the algae can be inhibited or prevented by controlling the concentrations of nitrogen and phosphorus in the nutrient sources. Determination of this control is the focus of Reid's research project. "The purpose of my investigation is to identify the minimal concentrations of nitrogen and phosphorus necessary for the growth of algae," Reid explains. "Once we have this knowledge, standards can be obtained to govern chemical treatment of sewage or to dilute it to satisfactory levels before it's discharged into a receiving stream or lake from which domestic water may be taken."

The requirements for individual sewage plants could vary, depending upon the number of such plants discharging into receiving streams and interactions among their discharges. In his research, Reid is duplicating as nearly as possible the natural environment of a receiving stream. Radioactive phosphorus and nitrogen compounds will be used in the simulated environment to assist in tracing their use by the algae.

#### Books

*ALFALFA BILL MURRAY* by Keith L. Bryant, *University of Oklahoma Press*. Bryant, a native Oklahoman and an OU graduate, writes about the controversial

Oklahoma political figure, William H. (Alfalfa Bill) Murray, president of the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention, speaker of the state's first House of Representatives, two-term congressman, and governor. In recounting the friends, enemies, battles, and dilemmas of Murray's career, Bryant focuses on his subject's lifelong agrarianism and his efforts to stem the tide of urbanism and industrialization of Oklahoma.

*ALARMS AND HOPES: A PERSONAL JOURNEY, A PERSONAL VIEW* by U.S. Sen. Fred R. Harris, *Harper & Row*. Calling racial prejudice the nation's number one mental health problem, OU graduate Harris calls for a national commitment to correct the inequities and discrimination which cripple many of our citizens and threaten all with disruption and repression. Harris' book is a clear, striking account of what he learned as a member of the President's National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

*THE APACHE FRONTIER: JACOBO UGARTE AND SPANISH-INDIAN RELATIONS IN NORTHERN NEW SPAIN, 1769-1791* by Dr. Max L. Moorhead, *University of Oklahoma Press*. Moorhead, David Ross Boyd Professor of History, tells the story of Spanish policy toward the fiercest opponents to encroaching European civilization, the Apaches, one hundred years before the surrender of Geronimo, a policy which used essentially the same techniques and stratagems used successfully by American settlers a century later—weakening tribes by division, exploiting existing discord, waging incessant war but accepting overtures for armistice, gradually making the Indians dependent, through gifts, on Spanish food, drink, clothing, and arms. This is the ninetieth in the Press' series on Civilization of the American Indian.

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*THE SHADOWED FAITH* by Jack M. Bickham, Doubleday. Bickham, managing editor of *The Oklahoma Courier*, the weekly newspaper of the Tulsa-Oklahoma City Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, and an OU alumnus, has written a novel, his nineteenth, about the selection of a successor to Bishop Gallagher, a progressive Catholic bishop in a midwestern diocese, who dies suddenly, throwing the liberal faction of the church into a bitter confrontation with the Old Guard Catholics.

*ON INTERPRETATION & CRITICISM* edited by Dr. John Paul Pritchard, University of Oklahoma Press. Pritchard, George L. Cross Professor of English, has translated and edited this book from the writings of the German critic and scholar August Boeckh (1785-1867). An authority on literary criticism, Pritchard has translated into English sections of Boeckh's *Encyclopaedia*, based on his lectures during his fifty-four years as professor of eloquence and classical literature at the University of Berlin.

*ECONOMIC INSECURITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY* by Dr. Paul A. Brinker, Appleton-Century-Crofts. Brinker, professor of economics at OU, is the author of this textbook on the problems of certain low-wage industries and minority groups in the national economy. "Patterns of economic insecurity changed with World War II," says Brinker, "but economic texts did not change accordingly. Little work was done by economists on problems of the lowest groups on the economic scale. Some people contend that until only several years ago were many economists aware of the fact that there was widespread poverty in the United States."

*RADIATIVE HEAT TRANSFER* by Dr. Tom J. Love, Charles E. Merrill Publishing Co. Love, director of the School of Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering at OU, has written this graduate level text involved with the development of analyses for predicting the exchange of thermal radiation. Before it was published, notes for the book were used as the basic text at Bell Laboratories, Tulane, Texas Tech, and OU and as an addition to the text at Wisconsin, New Mexico, and Tennessee.

### Unretiring Lottinville

Savoie Lottinville, who retired as director of the University of Oklahoma Press on July 1, 1967, is far from retired in the usual sense of the word. One indication of his still busy schedule is his appointment as a Regents Professor of History, announced by the Board of Regents in January. The Regents professorship, one of OU's major distinguished professorships, is conferred by the Regents in recognition of outstanding service to the University in academic administration or in general contributions to the progress and welfare of one or more academic units of the University.

Lottinville, who holds the title of director emeritus of the OU Press, taught one course in history during the spring semester of the 1967-68 academic year. "The course was a graduate seminar for thesis and dissertation writers," Lottinville said. We were concerned with historical writing in the class." The 3-hour course, History 401, was titled "Research Problems in Historical Writing and Editing."

Though teaching an advanced graduate course two days a week might seem to be

sufficient activity for a man who is "retired," the class was only one of Lottinville's current interests. At present he is at work on two books. Both volumes, as might be expected, can be classified in the area of his major research interest, trans-Mississippi western history.

Another of Lottinville's recent activities was his selection as one of the five jurors who reviewed applications from the Plains and Mountain States for the Young Scholar Awards to be given by the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, Washington, D.C. The applications were read during November, and Lottinville met with the committee in Colorado Springs, Colo., in December.

(*Campus Notes* is compiled by the editor.)

## FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

September 21 Notre Dame at South Bend  
September 28 North Carolina State HOME  
October 5 OPEN DATE  
October 12 Texas University at Dallas  
October 19 Iowa State University HOME  
October 26 Colorado University at Boulder  
November 2 Kansas State University HOME  
November 9 Kansas University at Lawrence  
November 16 Missouri University HOME  
November 23 Nebraska University HOME  
November 30 Oklahoma State at Stillwater

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