

Campus Notes

news and commentary

Bouquets from the Daily

The Oklahoma Daily, in its last edition of the fall semester, announced its special awards to persons, groups, and things. Among them were:

The Fun City Award to Norman, Okla. for opening four hamburger, two pizza, one chicken, two roast beef, and two taco stands on Lindsey Street.

The Spiro T. Agnew Award for Taking up Space and Matter to the OU Regents.

The Bull Connor Award to the OU Kampus Kops for taking away a student's car keys for driving on campus.

The Wretched Excess Award to the OU Inauguration Committee.

The House Beautiful-American Home Award to Wilson Center.

The Richard Nixon Comeback of the Year Award to the OU football team.

The Beautiful Downtown Burbank Award to Norman, Okla. for absolutely nothing.

The Benedict Arnold Award to the Faculty Senate for supporting Hollomon's policy statement on student demonstrations (SN Dec.).

The Caesar Chavez Solidarity Award to the Young Republicans for exceptional disregard for starving children in grape fields.

The Generation Gap Award to the OU faculty.

The Standing Up after the Sit-In Fails Award to the SDS chapter.

The Truth-Fairness-Action Award to the OU Public Information Office.

The Walt Disney Fantasyland Award to the Hollomon Plan for the Future.

The You Are What You Eat Award to the University Food Service.

The Teen Dean Award to Ron Shotts, assistant dean of students and IFC advisor.

The Foul Mouth of the Year Award to Mayor Daley.

The Horatio Alger Award to Bud Wilkinson for going on to bigger and better things.

The What'll You Do After You Graduate Award to 2,000 male seniors who face a future in the armed services next fall.

The J. Edgar Hoover Senility Award to Gen. Lewis Hershey.

The Grass Is Greener on the Other Side Award to those Greeks who have let their hair grow long this semester.

The Hey, Ma, I'm a Student Leader Award to the President's Advisory Committee and other University standing committees.

The Pravda Award to the Daily Oklahoman for accurate and fair coverage of the University of Oklahoma during the fall semester.

The end of the semester marked the end

of the editorship of Larry Chilnick (SM May), OU's first radical Daily editor with-in memory. Chilnick proved to be as controversial as most had predicted. He was also timely and intrepid, speaking out on issues which mean something. He wrote on the Greek system (he is opposed to its isolationism and anachronistic social emphasis and racial arrogance), the Vietnam War (opposes our policy), abortions (is for liberalizing laws which make them legal), marijuana (favors more enlightened laws and attitudes), the cosmopolitan atmosphere of Oklahoma (feels it is largely illusory), guns for the campus cops (opposes), the draft (reform it), and the University (feels it is moribund). He opened up part of his editorial page to the Afro-American Student Union's "Notebook" which reopened a controversy about discrimination in the athletic department (SM May) in its debut, leading to an investigation (the verdict is still out as of Jan. 21; a future issue will report on the incident) and printed a special issue on the story of the white man's inhumanity to the Indian—past and present. Chilnick accumulated plenty of criticism, but the Daily was fresher, more topical, and more relevant than it's been in years. The letters-to-the-editor department reflected the success of Chilnick's term. His successor is Linda Shilling, a senior from Ardmore, who has filled a number of positions for the newspaper. She was city editor during the fall semester.

Black History and Literature

Two new courses, one for graduate students and the other for undergraduates, on OU's spring schedule will focus on black people, their literary works and their impact on American civilization. French 451, a graduate seminar on Black Writers of the French Language, will be taught by Dr. Melvin B. Tolson Jr., assistant professor of modern languages. Two assistant professors of history, Dr. Robert E. Shalhope and Dr. David W. Levy, will teach History 190, The Negro in American Civilization.

Tolson's course is a survey of the Caribbean French writers and writers of free black countries of Africa that use French as their main language of communication:



Beautiful Downtown Norman (Looking West on Main) Receives a Daily Award
Dubious but deserved

Senegal, Mali, Ivory Coast, French Guinea, Upper Volta, Dahomey, Cameroon, French and Belgian Congo, Chad, Central African Republic, Mauritania, and Togo. "Our department of modern languages will be among the first—perhaps the first—to offer such a course," says Tolson. "We are going to use various individual works of the authors and will use a history of black literature in the French language as a basic guide or text. Leopold Senghor, the president of Senegal, is perhaps the most famous poet of the black writers whom students will study in the course. Another famous writer to be studied is the poet Aime Cesaire of Martinique in the West Indies. One of the most famous novelists is Rene Maran, originally from Martinique, but who lived in France most of his life. He won the most prestigious French literary prize, the Concourt Prize, in 1921 for his *Batouala*, which is also the name of the hero in the book."

Shalhope's and Levy's course was filled during the advance registration period in December. The number of students allowed to enroll in the three-credit-hour course was held at fifty to keep the two discussion sections small. Says Levy, "We felt compelled to cut off at fifty since we believed that is all two men could manage."

Levy is a social historian; Shalhope's field is the history of the Jacksonian period, the Civil War, and Reconstruction.

The decision to offer the course came as a result of student initiative. "Last spring," says Levy, "a group of concerned students asked to have a meeting with the history department because they were concerned that undergraduates were leaving college without an understanding of what it is like to be a Negro in America." As members of the department's curriculum committee, Shalhope and Levy found no objection among committee members to their teaching such a course in the spring as History 190, without waiting for the course to be added to the catalogue with its own course number.

The two professors plan to talk about the impact of the Negro's presence in America and on American civilization, "avoiding the giving of a catalogue of great Negroes," says Levy.

The eight books to be assigned for reading during the semester are *American Negro Slavery: A Modern Reader* by Allen Weinstein and Otto Gatell; *North of Slavery* by Leon Litwack; *Negro Thought in America, 1880-1915* by August Meier; *Harlem: The Making of a Ghetto* by Gilbert Osofsky; *Dark Ghetto* by Kenneth Clark; *The Autobiography of Malcolm X* by Alex Haley and Malcolm X; *Crisis in Black and White* by Charles Silberman, and *From Slavery to Freedom* by John Hope Franklin.

"It was agreed at the outset by the committee of concerned students that their role was to push for incorporation of the course in the department, but that its contents would be left entirely to the professors in charge of the course," says Levy.

Members of the group that met with history department professors were Mari-

lyn Matteson Edens, Mary Jane Gatchel Huffman, Rozzie Katz, Allan Keown, Dalton Curtis, Mike McCullough, Duane Draper, Sterlin Adams, and John R. Sadberry Jr.

The Union's New Look

If you were ever in the large, well lighted room and saw the expressions of rapt concentration on the faces of the young men as they worked at their tables, you were certain to be inspired. This must be what college is all about! you may have exulted in an understandable fit of enthusiasm. And there was something noble and splendid in the dedication of intense inquiry that characterized the students there. Many made sacrifices so that they could spend a few hours each day at their work (some would say "play" upon seeing the obvious pleasure most derived from their activity). For some, it meant foregoing the challenges of the classroom; for others, hurrying through a meager, stand-up lunch. No matter what the obstacles, scores of OU's young men always managed to find time for the snooker, pool, and billiard tables in the game room of the Student Union.

Then, in January, when the shooters returned from what must have been anxious vacation days on alien felt, they discovered that the game room had been moved from its familiar sprawl in the basement and kicked upstairs to an area on the third floor opposite the Ballroom where student offices and a reception lounge formerly had been. For some, the move was traumatic. "These here tables just shouldn't ought to have been moved," said one of the regulars, South Oval Sid, who appeared confused when asked what his academic classification was. "A bunch of us guys is protesting—you know, threatening to go to class or the library or something radical. We've even got this slogan: 'Hell, no, we won't go.'"

The majority, however, has gone along without a whimper, and not a few are awed by the resplendent new setting. Though 1,800 square feet were lost in the move, only four tables were left behind. (New totals: eight snooker, one billiard, and five pool tables). Instead of the tile floors, the elegant new room has a red plaid carpet. Dark oak shutters cover the windows and attendants in red coats stand ready to serve. An Oklahoma Daily writer compared it to a "sophisticated men's club." South Oval Sid's protest seems destined to fail. The only feature that's missed, complains one regular who remembers last attending class in March 1966, is the parade of coeds—at least those unperturbed enough to brave the sensation of being ogled by a minimum of one hundred eyeballs—short-cutting through the old room on their way to the cafeteria and the Terrace Room.

There are great and expensive things planned for the basement area. The Union trustees have decided to install a "student shopping mall" which will contain a student restaurant (to be "quite different," according to Jack Guthrie, assistant business manager of the Union, with an informal atmosphere and "unique decor"), a



Beer in the Union?
Maybe, maybe not

travel service (not an "agency"—only information and planning will be furnished, probably free of charge), a souvenir and gift store, and a paperback book store operated by the Union Book Exchange. The mall is expected to be completed by September, and until work begins, tables and chairs have been moved in for a temporary snack service. The renovation will cost \$100,000, which will be loaned to the Union by the Book Exchange. (Understandable.)

Still unresolved, as far as anyone knows, is the potentially volatile question of (dare we mention it?) beer in the Union. At the first of the school year, the Student Senate overwhelmingly approved a recommendation that 3.2 beer be sold there. There's no legal difficulty, since the Union is not technically OU property—it's a separate and private corporation on non-University land. The Union trustees have delayed their final decision.

The Perennial Problem

Gov. Bartlett's proposed budget recommends an increase of \$5.7 million dollars for higher education. President Hollomon, speaking to an informal meeting of faculty members and Regents in his office after the regular monthly Regents meeting on Jan. 9, said he hopes the legislature will do better than that. "I think the estimate of how much extra money will be available for appropriation is conservative," Hollomon said.

The State Regents have asked the legislature for an increase of \$28 million for Oklahoma's colleges and universities. OU earlier asked the Regents for an increase of slightly more than \$8 million (SM Nov.-Dec.) over last year's state appropriation. (Last year the University asked for \$28 million of a \$39 million proposed budget to come from state funds. The state Regents cut the total request to \$26.1 million with \$15.2 million from legislative appropriations. The final budget was \$21.8 million with almost \$11 million from the state.) The projected OU budget called for \$29.1 million, of which \$19.3 million was to have been appropriated by the legislature. The State Regents reduced these figures to \$26.8 million and \$15.9 million (SN Dec.).

Hollomon told the professors and Re-

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What is the point of this review? It is certainly not to argue that everything Wallace has done is bad, for some of the things he has done must be applauded. If one is governor of a state like Alabama, for example, one may very well need to double indebtedness. Wallace's record in establishing new schools and vocational schools is quite creditable: in the period 1964-66, he increased spending on higher education 39 percent for which he must be praised (although it must be pointed out that 39 percent was below the percentage of increase in the nation as a whole, and that neighboring Florida went up 40 percent and neighboring Georgia rose 44 percent).

The point of reviewing Wallace's record is simply that viewed from a rational and dispassionate posture, the Wallace campaign contained certain discrepancies and unaccountable inconsistencies and contradictions. But no one who supported Wallace seemed to be very much troubled by them. And the reason is just as simple. The Wallace campaign, for those who found emotional certainty in it, was never to be apprehended or approached or understood on the level of rationality at all.

Wallace asked for the same kind of faith in his ability and in his capacity to guide as a father asks of a child. And the one who would question simply had no place in the home—he was too adult to trust blindly the leadership of the father in all instances and without reference to fact. The questioner thus became an enemy. He was a pin-headed bureaucrat whose briefcase had to be thrown into the Potomac River, for he told us that force might not *always* be the right response or that issues are more complex than they seem. Men who question have never been good believers. And it is this, I think, which helps to account for the anti-intellectualism of the Wallace campaign.

But one cannot retreat into immaturity without leaving behind some of the most valuable gains of manhood. One cannot revert to a more primitive world view without sacrificing some of the important things men have tried to learn and treasure as they have struggled painfully forward. In this case, one can talk about two sacrifices.

Where is the Christianity in this man? Where is the compassion in George Wallace, the pity for those who suffer? Where is charity and love and all the other things which Jesus suggested ought to guide our relations with other men? One has a difficult time picturing Jesus driving a car over the anarchists or pointing a gun at a Negro and daring him to pick up the brick.

Second, where is the slowly acquired knowledge of how society works? Where, in George Wallace, is the acknowledgement that learning, that social science, history, philosophy, science, may have something to contribute to the solution of our difficult problems? By making the intellectual into the new "nigger," Wallace said that the application of intelligence and reason is somehow out of place—that because problems are simple, those who tell us that they are complex are not merely wrong, but personally unclean, morally suspect, and totally irrelevant.

Wallace united, then, those who hate with those who are bewildered. This is a frightening alliance, partly because it offers only defensive, emotional, and essentially uncreative responses to our feelings. And it is frightening also because it resolutely and somewhat arrogantly turns its back upon two of our most important legacies as men—compassion toward our fellows and the life of the mind. All who treasure those things and who want to see them applied to our common life must regard the Wallace phenomenon with some alarm. □

Campus Notes

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gents, who had gathered to discuss various issues facing the University, that if the legislature could provide Oklahoma higher education with an increase of from \$25-30 million this year or the next, the system could then probably exist well in the future on annual increases proportionate to the state's economic growth.

The disparity between the governor's proposal and the Higher Regents' request is unusually large. It will be interesting, and important, to see at which point between the two figures the legislature will finally decide upon.

Professor Burgett Dies

William S. Burgett, professor of architecture at the University of Oklahoma, died Dec. 25 following an apparent heart attack. The 51-year-old Burgett had been ill for several months and was on leave from the University. A member of the faculty since 1949, he was a licensed architect in Hawaii (he once studied at the Uni-

versity of Hawaii), California (he also studied at USC and three other Los Angeles schools—Art Center School, Chouard Art Institute, and Otis Art Institute), and Oklahoma. At OU he designed Burton Hall (the home economics building) and the Aeronautical Engineering Building on the North Campus. His research interests included low- and middle-income housing, rehabilitation of old neighborhoods (his Norman home at 304 S. University Blvd. was an old house which he had remodeled and renovated), and state and regional planning. He had been a consultant to the Oklahoma City Urban Renewal Authority and the Oklahoma City Public Housing Authority, and he had been involved in several large-scale planning projects which included schools, hospitals, churches, residences, office buildings, and low-income housing. Burgett also was recognized as an expert on the Oriental influence in world architecture. He is survived by his wife, a

daughter and son of the home, and a son who lives in Little Rock, Ark.

Outside Agitators

Vital colleges and universities import outside agitators as an integral part of the educational experience. To agitate is to excite the mind, to stir up public discussion, and one of the goals of programs which bring prominent national figures, intellectuals, artists, business leaders, and celebrities to the campus (along with aims to inform and/or entertain) is precisely this sort of agitation.

The University has had steadily improving visitation programs, of which there are two main kinds. One is directed primarily at the general audience, the other is specialized in a particular field of study. In the former classification, OU this year has been the host for people like Dick Gregory, David Brinkley, Art Buchwald, John Gardner, and Betty Friedan. Julian Bond and John Lindsay were to have appeared but last-minute conflicts prevented their coming. (Some have been critical of the imbalance of the general program, pointing to the preponderance of speakers with a liberal political philosophy. Those responsible

for inviting speakers are sensitive to this and have made continuing efforts to schedule speakers of a more conservative bent. Thus far, scheduling difficulties and a shortage of those who would draw a crowd have hampered their attempts. Presumably, there is nothing sinister in the up-until-now slightly left-of-center speaker's program. Martin Bormann, if he could be found, would probably be signed.)

Though the general audience speakers usually attract more publicity (and often more controversy) than the specialized academic visiting programs, the value of the latter may be even greater. Among the specialized and departmental programs in 1968-69 are the following:

ART. *Barbara Rose*, critic and professor of art history at Sarah Lawrence College, was an artist-in-residence at OU Jan. 7-12. Author of several articles and books on American art, Miss Rose lectured and consulted with students in the School of Art. Her visit was made possible in part by assistance from the Oklahoma Arts and Humanities Council. *Alberto Collie*, a nationally prominent sculptor, was an artist-in-residence Dec. 16-18. Known for his utilization of modern technological methods and techniques in his work, Collie participated in a panel discussion on "Art and Technology" and presented lectures on his work and movements in contemporary art. His appearance was also sponsored in part by the Art and Humanities Council.

POLITICAL SCIENCE. Ambassadors from five, and possibly more, African countries will visit OU this spring to lecture to a political science course, Current World Problems, taught by Dr. Rufus G. Hall. The visits grew out of Hall's experience as a consultant to the State Department from January to September 1967 and as faculty adviser-in-residence for the Foreign Service

Institute. One of his former students, Steve Janger, '59ba, who had worked with the protocol division of State, was instrumental in signing the ambassadors for visits to the University. Hall's course will analyze Africa's colonial legacy, the mass independence movements, the development of a leadership elite and one-party democracies, African revolutionary thought, socialism, neutralism, and the development of Pan-Africanism.

AMERICAN LITERATURE. Five noted American writers will lecture in an English course in advanced literary composition during the spring semester. The writers and the dates of their visits to the campus are *Brother Antoninus*, religious and San Francisco Renaissance poet, Feb. 17-19; *Karl Shapiro*, poet and critic, March 4-11; *Richard Wilbur*, poet and professor of English at Wesleyan University, March 17; *John Hawkes*, novelist, April 13-17, and *Robert Penn Warren*, novelist, poet, and critic, May 5-7. Dr. James J. Yoch Jr., assistant professor of English, will teach the course. Yoch says the course has two purposes. The first is for students to read and criticize the works of the men coming to the campus, and the second is to encourage and develop creative writing.

FRENCH. *Yves Bonnefoy*, French poet, essayist, art critic, and translator of Shakespeare, visited the University Dec. 12, and gave two lectures. His visit was sponsored by Books Abroad, international literary quarterly published at OU, and the University's department of modern languages. Dr. Ivar Ivask, modern languages professor and Books Abroad editor, said Bonnefoy's appearance marks "the first time a French writer of his stature has visited our campus."

LEADERSHIP FORUM. *Otis Sullivant*, retired political writer for the Daily Okla-

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homan (SM Jan. 1967), will be the first of four outstanding Oklahomans to visit OU, under sponsorship of OU's Oklahoma Leadership Forum. (Last year's participants included Charles Banks Wilson, portrait painter; Don Greve, chairman of the board of Sequoyah Industries, Inc.; Jenkin Lloyd Jones, editor and publisher of the Tulsa Tribune, and Carl Albert, majority leader of the House of Representatives.)

SPANISH. *Anna Maria Matute*, Spanish novelist (SM Jan. 1965), is making her third visit to OU Jan. 29-Feb. 28, sponsored by the department of modern languages. She is lecturing in two graduate seminars.

The specialized program can provide

students with a rare opportunity for stimulation and growth disproportionate to the usually brief periods which the visitor stays on campus. A typical example of this type of program was one held during the fall semester, from Sept. 11 to Oct. 11, which featured one of the great intellectuals of Spain, *Julián Marias*, who was brought here by the modern languages department. Marias gave two seminars, one in Spanish and one in English, while at OU. The first was a 16-lecture examination of the idea of human life in the Spanish novel; the second, also covering sixteen sessions, was a comprehensive study of such contemporary thinkers as Ortega y Gasset, Miguel de Unamuno, Xavier Zubiri, and Manuel

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García Morente. Both seminars were open to upperclassmen and graduate students, and philosophy majors were also invited to enroll in the second course. In addition, those who wished to audit were encouraged to attend.

Marias is familiar with the United States, having been a visiting professor at Wellesley, Harvard, UCLA, Yale, and Indiana, for varying periods since 1951. This was his first visit to Oklahoma, however.

Coming Art Attractions

The Museum of Art has announced its exhibition schedule through May: Jan. 5-21—Contemporary American Tapestries. Slatkin Galleries of New York City organized the show and is circulating it to twenty American and Canadian museums. Jan. 4-26—Midwest Research Institute Collection. An exhibition of sixty original prints from the Midwest Research Institute in Kansas City. Feb. 1-28—American Indian Paintings. Twenty selected paintings from the permanent collection. Feb. 7—Lakeside Studio Graphics Collection. Original prints in all media for collectors.

Feb. 9-14—Black Heritage Week Exhibitions. The museum joins with the Afro-American Student Union in two exhibitions in recognition of the cultural contributions of black Americans and the African heritage in contemporary life: Feb. 9-28—Paintings by internationally known black Americans on loan from New York galleries. Feb. 9-28—African Sculpture. Thirty-seven wood sculptures from ten countries on loan from Philbrook Art Center, Tulsa.

Mar. 1-23—Eugene Bavinger, Recent Works. Professor Bavinger's new works completed after a European sabbatical. Mar. 3-20—Sam Francis, Lithographs. Circulated by the Pasadena (Calif.) Art

Museum. April 6-May 11—American Sense of Reality. The third in a series, this on a survey of paintings of American realism and its variations from colonial times to the present. May 17-June 7—55th Annual Student Art Exhibition. Selected work in all media.

Road Shows for the Provinces

The College of Fine Arts is presenting a concert and exhibition series, available for the first time, to civic groups, clubs, schools, and other non-profit organizations in Oklahoma. The programs include students and student groups as well as professional faculty artists in music, art, dance, and drama. Financial assistance for such presentations may be obtained from the Oklahoma Arts and Humanities Council (write Curt Schwartz, director; 304 Kermac Bldg; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102).

The various possibilities in art are circulating exhibitions; consultation by the staff from the museums; special loans from the museum's permanent collections; illustrated lectures on various subjects in the history of art, from ancient to contemporary; and demonstration lectures, by special arrangement only, in such subjects as ceramics, silver, advertising art, modern technology in sculpture and paintings, kinetics, light, and setting up an inexpensive bronze foundry.

Drama offerings include one-act plays, medieval plays, a graduate show, selected dramatic productions, and lectures on various phases of theater. Dance programs range from ballet, featuring the OU ballet corps, to modern dance, and lectures and demonstrations.

The availabilities in music are numerous and varied. In the faculty artists list are

recitals in piano, violin, flute, voice, trumpet and trombone, and a brass quartet, a string trio, and a woodwind quintet. Among student groups are offerings in chamber orchestra, concert orchestra, symphony, choir, chamber singers, symphonic band, and a musical show entitled "Best of Broadway."

Arrangements may be made for combinations of artists. All inquiries should be addressed to H. Ray Wilson, manager; Fine Arts Programs; Jacobson Hall; 550 Parrington Oval; Norman, Oklahoma 73069.

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