

Campus Notes

news and commentary

Giddyap

Women and men students may visit each other in their dormitory rooms once a weekend, David Burr, vice president for the University community, innocently announced one Monday in February, thus bringing the University's treatment of the young men and women who live in University housing another step closer to rationality. Burr's directive explained that male houses would be open to female visitors from Friday noon until midnight, if permission were sought from the Cross Center housing office. Female houses would allow male visitors one weekend night a week, from 6 p.m. until midnight. To be eligible, male houses must have a recognized student government, and the visitation periods must be supervised by monitors. In the women's houses, the men would have to be escorted, their presence announced on each floor, and room doors open during visits. (See photograph for permissible book-width opening which qualifies as an open room in other schools with similar rules.) The policy also allowed women to visit male lounges seven days a week, from noon until midnight.

As might be expected, the policy was received unfavorably by a segment of the

public and by a segment of public "leaders." And, of course, sex was what was bothering these people. There are substantial numbers of adults who apparently don't trust young people, who don't respect the moral quality of the youth, and who are reluctant to allow them the responsibility which freedom requires. Heber Finch Jr., a member of the state House of Representatives from Sapulpa, said this kind of policy "isn't conducive to education." (Neither are the legislature's appropriations to higher education.) Then Rep. Finch, as was dutifully reported in all the state newspapers, proposed a resolution, which was overwhelmingly passed, asking the OU Regents to rescind the policy. The Regents won't.

Though Finch's intentions are perhaps honorable—he's probably afraid that the young men and women are going to be sexually promiscuous in the dorm rooms and wants to prevent such dallying (and pregnancies)—he's beating a dead horse. The salad days of *in loco parentis* are over. Liberalizing housing regulations is no longer a live issue. Like the question of whether controversial speakers should be allowed on state campuses, it's as dead as bobby socks. There are many who still get considerable mileage out of lashing an expired equine, but their efforts are pathetically irrelevant.

Adult Unrest

There is growing concern among some college students about a phenomenon which has been labeled "adult unrest." Agitation and edginess are reaching grave proportions in many cities and hamlets across this great land, an OU student observer believes, and the possibility of violence should not be discounted.

"I'm really worried," says Arnold Serdian, a political science major who has been studying adult unrest for a number of months. "At a time when they should be having fun, some adults are being distracted and preoccupied with campus issues and controversies. It's quite unfair. These people are for the most part responsible parents and grandparents, governors, legislators, loyal alumni, real forgotten Americans. They deserve better. Instead of having to offer advice to us students and our administrators and teachers,

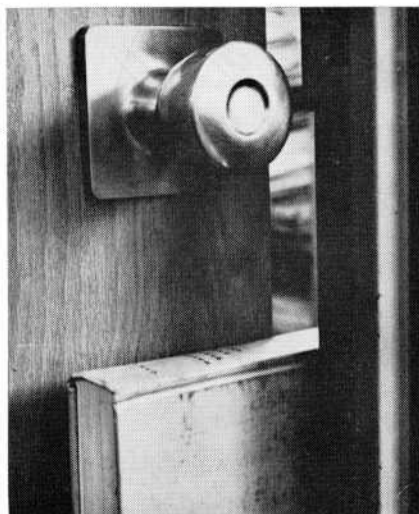
they should have all their time free to do the things that adulthood holds for them. They should be enjoying themselves in their offices and suburban homes, going to cocktail parties and church on weekends, raising money for the symphony and holding charity horse shows and fashion shows, keeping the economy going by buying on credit, accumulating stocks and bonds and real estate and cars and swimming pools, risking a bit of mad money in speculative oil ventures, keeping our urban areas beautiful, building interstate highways, fighting communism, protecting our youth from smut and sex education, maintaining our pure air and water, increasing our nuclear stockpile and creating new missile systems, making more armaments for us young people to get to use in Vietnam, protecting us from loan sharks, disposing of organized crime, stopping handouts, solving what small racial ill feeling is left after their earlier efforts, ending poverty and hunger, in general making this county great and an inspiration to all of us young ones.

"I am bothered that such an increasing number are having to take time out from their cultural, business, and social interests to lend their counsel to the colleges and universities," says Serdian with fervor. "Now don't get me wrong. I, for one, am eager for their views. They really understand the issues better than most of us on the campus. And their solutions are often so simple and direct, once we are able to prevail upon them for their assistance. It just seems that we are robbing them of their valuable time."

Serdian believes that the thrust of adult sentiment is against disruptions on the campus. "I've heard really groovy statements from these uptight old folks," says Serdian, who recently returned from a tour of country clubs and coffee shops. "They really show a grasp of the situation," he added, in unrestrained awe. Serdian has listed some of what he considers the pithiest of adult observations. They center, of course, on student unrest.

"I can tolerate dissent but not violence."

"When I was in school, we studied and behaved ourselves. Most of us were too poor to stir things up; we were too busy working our way through the University and getting an education."



Open Door Visitation Policy
Regents, forbid! cried our legislators

"The communists are behind it all."

"It's only a small minority of unwashed, longhaired radicals who are getting all the attention. Most of the young people are responsible and just want an education."

"If they don't like it here, let 'em go to Berkeley or Columbia."

"Getting tough with these troublemakers will put a stop to all this. Send in the police or national guard immediately."

"It's the work of outside agitators."

"It's that new president we've got down there."

"It's those out-of-state students."

"Hesburgh and Reagan and Hayakawa have the right idea. If you suppress these things at first, you'll put an end to these riots."

"If they don't like it here, let 'em go to Cuba."

"I'm going to stop giving money to the University if things don't settle down."

"It's Spock and all the permissiveness that's at the root of the trouble."

"Wait until these kids have to stop taking their parents' money and go to work."

"It's those liberal professors and their socialist ideas they put into our children's minds that cause the unrest."

"I say let's get back to the teachings of Americanism and God which we had when I was in school and which has made our nation great."

"Just what do these kids want? I don't think they know. They're just rioting to get attention."

"It's the press and television which encourage these kids."

"If they don't like it here, let 'em go to Russia."

"They just don't have any respect for authority."

"Why concentrate on such a small minority of beatniks? Let's have more news about the kids who are doing what they're supposed to."

"I'm not sending my kid to one of those radical schools. He's going to OSU."

"These kids can't give you a constructive program. All they know how to do is destroy."

"If they don't like it here, let 'em go back to Africa."

"My son says it's all exaggerated. Those longhairs make him and his fraternity brothers sick."

"The SDS should be banned from the campus."

Serdian asserts that the number of adults who threaten violence and the withdrawal of their support for the University are but a small minority and probably communist inspired, if not controlled. The vast majority of adults, he says, are responsible and ready to back the University. "Most of these men and women are patient and not prone to jump to conclusions and overreact emotionally. It's just a bunch of radicals that you hear about."

Encore

The University's production of *Lysistrata* has been selected as one of the ten best college and university productions of the year and will be presented in the first

American College Theatre Festival, April 28 to May 12, in Washington, D.C.

The first University Theatre presentation of 1968-69 season, the ancient comedy by Aristophanes was performed as a part of the Hollomon inauguration festivities in October (SM, Nov. 1968). It was directed by Britisher Bernard Hepton, and the title role was played by another visiting artist from England, actress Fenella Fielding. The production with OU's Marci Jones Rigby as Lysistrata was entered in the regional competition for the national festival. The troupe traveled to Fort Worth in January to present *Lysistrata*; schools from Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and New Mexico also entered the Region 5 trials, which selected OU's entry as one of the three finalists. Twelve other regions nominated thirty-six other productions, and the results were announced in mid-February.

Dr. Nat Eek, director of the School of Drama, is understandably proud of the production's success, though not really surprised. "The production was even tighter [in Fort Worth] than when it was presented at OU," he says. The reviewer for the Fort Worth Star-Telegram called it "one of the best student productions I have come across. Creativity was apparent in every aspect of the show, starting with Bernard Hepton's directorial concept that *Lysistrata* is a theatre piece . . . with a moral to be exploited about war and peace and humanity in general." Gerald Freedman, director of the New York Shakespeare Festival, who was in Fort Worth to judge the performances, said it was "the finest production of *Lysistrata* I've ever seen. It was totally conceived and unified, and the actors had an excellent sense of comedy and timing and were totally believable."

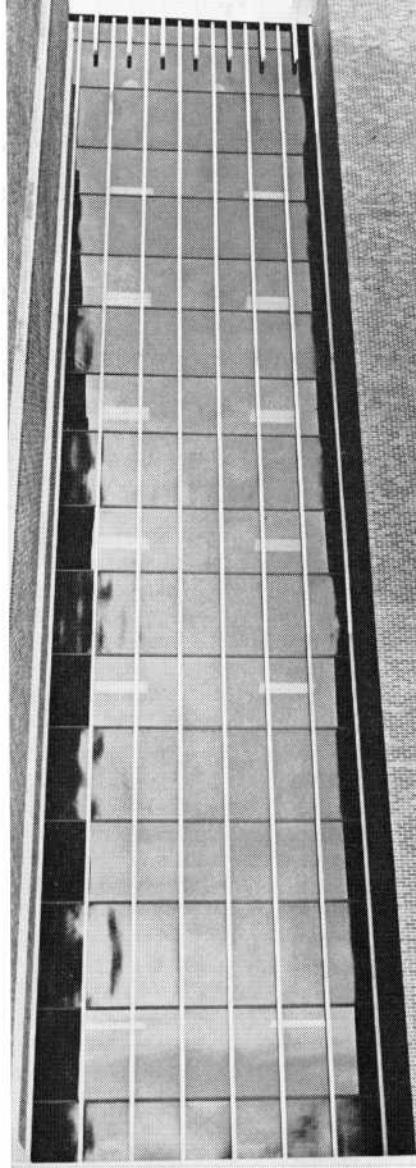
The festival will open at the restored Ford's Theatre and the new Mall Theatre being built by the Smithsonian Institution. Each company will stay in Washington for six days to present three consecutive performances.

Nice Words, Pretty Phrases

The Interfraternity Council in February passed a new by-law eliminating separate Jewish and black rush. It reads: "There shall be no separate and restrictive Jewish rush system or black rush system during rush week or any other open rush sessions which might occur." A spokesman for Panhellenic said that the women's sororities had taken such a step "fifteen years ago," which indicates, since the sororities are still very precisely either WASP or Jewish, that these are just a lot of nice words, signifying nothing.

Monument to Mass Education

Dale Center for the Social Sciences (SM, July 1968; SN, Feb.) on the South Oval at the corner of Lindsey and Elm is now in use. Faculty members from the seven academic departments housed in the nine-story office building moved from their disadvantaged quarters in Gittinger Hall during the semester break into the high-



View of Dale Center Office Building
Monolith of the multiversity

rising, spanking new accommodations. Students began attending classes in the adjacent two-story classroom building at the beginning of the spring semester. Though the new center is impressive and imposing, it's also revealing. The windowless classroom building in particular exemplifies the direction undergraduate education in the "multiversity" has taken in a day in which student enrollments have greatly outstripped faculty growth. The result is a classroom building like the one in Dale Center which, grand though it may seem to some, is also a symbol of alienation to many students. On the first floor are five smaller classrooms, intimately providing room for 100-200 students each. There are also a couple of auditoriums with projection booths, stages, and theatre-seat spaces for 220 each. Upstairs is where one can really get the feel of the New Classroom. There are four of them. Two have 1,000 theatre seats between them, and, of course, stages and projection booths. The other two rooms have 120 and 165 fixed seats on several raised levels; table tops for case studies are affixed in the former.

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known to be potentially harmful physically as well as a trigger of accidents and crime, yet it is widely used and legal.

Others resent the harshness of the laws and the way that they have been used in some cases to imprison young people whose political views have been unpopular and contrary to government policy. These students see the older generation using the marijuana laws as means to silence political rebels and the unconventional young.

Students can also read critical articles by physicians, scientists, and social scientists criticizing what they

call the unreasonableness of the drug laws and the lack of evidence of the potential harm of some drugs; this reinforces their belief that society's stance on pot is wrong and theirs is correct.

Finally, not to be discounted is the pressure to conform to the practices of one's peer group. The wish to be one of the gang has contributed to experimentation with marijuana just as it does with alcohol and tobacco.

Unfortunately, the lack of information about marijuana, the harsh laws controlling its use, the hypocrisies of attitudes by society toward other harmful though legal drugs, the belief

of users that marijuana is not really harmful, the rebellious tenor of the times, the emotional backlash of a growing number of adults who wish to suppress the young, and the myths and legends which have grown up about marijuana make a rational approach difficult, if not nearly impossible at this painful point in our history.

The use of marijuana by college and university students is an inescapable fact, one that must be faced calmly and intelligently. President Hollomon says ignoring the subject won't solve anything; it must be dealt with. □

Campus Notes

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The seven departments in the office building are political science, history, sociology, anthropology, philosophy, psychology, and geography. On the top floor is a spacious faculty lounge overlooking the city and the campus.

A New Service

Students and other members of the campus community can now call 325-2221 and receive free emergency assistance from two new 1969 Chevrolet station wagons, painted brightly and appropriately red and white, which patrol all University property and housing areas as well as the Greek housing areas twenty-four hours a day. The OU Police Department added the cars in February. They are equipped to provide first aid and to serve as ambulances; they also contain equipment to control minor fires. Drivers who run out of gas may call upon the cars for enough gas to get them to a service station, and those with dead batteries can borrow a start from the cars' jumper cables. This last service has already prompted one grateful letter-to-the-editor in the Oklahoma Daily from a student.

The Consti-choo-tion?

Most students don't give an old textbook about student government, just as most of their elders are apathetic about their government. Voting turnouts certainly lead one to this conclusion. Rarely have more than 20 percent of the eligible voters gone to the polls at OU to vote on issues and representatives; usually the percentage is a good deal lower. The supreme non-interest that most students display is not only normal apathy which will mark most of their adult lives but an understandable desire not to be bothered with inconsequentials.

Most student governments are irrelevant at best. At OU the "governing" body was, until this year when it was dissolved (and

nobody noticed), the Student Senate, which was largely a superfluous entity, a playpen for would-be politicians and activity point-accumulating fraternity boys and sorority girls who seemed to gain immense satisfaction from Robert's Rules of Order and the meaningless intrigues which characterized the internal workings of the body. Students appreciated the occasional requests for holidays which the senate would forward to the administration (and sometimes receive), but some others were never aware that such a body existed, and many couldn't have cared less.

The senate had 40 members proportioned among the colleges, the Panhellenic Council, the Interfraternity Council, and the Independent Students Association (which folded in 1967 when its president pledged a fraternity). The senate was dominated by Greeks, who love to participate in this sort of thing (it looks grand on the record) and who are the largest and best organized minority special interest group on campus. There were some independents in the senate, but most of them were indistinguishable from the Greeks; their emulation was touching.

Last spring in a rare and commendable spell of perception, the senate decided it would be a good idea if everybody went back to the student government drawing board in an effort to build a structure that would have more meaning for the students. A referendum was called which proposed the abolition of the Student Senate and the establishment of a constitutional convention. Students responded in trickles, as usual, and 928 voted yes. That was more than enough.

President Cross then appointed a steering committee to draw guidelines for the convention, the most crucial decision being on what basis to select the delegates. The machinery was not assembled until the fall semester. Delegates would be selected on basis of housing, it was decided, and there

would be 54 of them, seven of whom would be from Greek houses. (There are also numerous Greeks in University housing, mostly freshman pledges.) On Oct. 8-9 the election of delegates was held. Platforms of the candidates were printed earlier in the Oklahoma Daily, though a substantial number (twenty some-odd) failed to present any. This left the student voter in many instances with the game of picking the name he liked best. There was little time between the filing date and the election, and few candidates tried to sample the views from their constituents. About 20 percent, a strong showing, turned out to vote, and though this marked a 200 percent increase from the last senate election, it was rather dismal for those who expected a new surge of interest.

Sessions of the convention were held Nov. 7-10 at the Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education. At the first session delegates were seated, and standing rules were adopted with little debate. Six committees were formed (executive, legislative, judicial, student services, academic, and human rights), and Bob White was named chairman of the convention.

On Saturday the 9th and Sunday the 10th the sessions were disturbed by protests. On Saturday the convention's two black delegates walked out, criticizing the convention for failure to produce a worthy statement on minority rights. Sunday about one hundred dissenting students appeared at the meeting, occupying the public gallery and twenty-three vacant delegate seats. A large number of the dissenters were black students seeking a stronger stand on minority rights. White accepted a motion to adjourn the session for thirty minutes to try to get the dissenters out of the seats of the absent delegates. The students refused to move, so White decided to move the session to another building at OCCE. A group of young men materialized, whom White later identified as his fraternity brothers, and by blocking the doors of the new meeting place, prevented the dissenters from entering. They also prevented some delegates from entering. There was some scuffling, and finally the meeting adjourned before it began. The dissenting students held their own "convention," electing

Sterlin Adams, president of the Afro-American Student Union, as president. This proved to be the only meeting of the "new" convention.

The next Sunday an open session was held. In the meantime some of the delegates had drawn up a proposed constitution which the leaders hoped to get to a vote of the student body before Christmas vacation. The result of the open session was an adjournment of the convention for at least a month. Dissidents were angry about the way the constitution had been drawn up and the haste that was being used to have it voted on. They demanded more consideration and greater participation in formulating the next draft.

The convention did not reconvene until Feb. 18. A few of the delegates drew up a constitution in the next four days, and on Feb. 23 it was approved 28-1, some delegates not voting. To get the constitution through, the rule calling for two-thirds approval was suspended. A simple majority was finally required for approval.

The document established a student congress of 50 members determined, like the delegates, by housing areas. (It also commendably included a student bill of rights which guaranteed a student's rights to belong to any organization without discrimination as to race, creed, religion, or national origin; the right to petition for redress of grievances; the right to judicial due process; the right to bring suit for violations of guaranteed rights; the right not to be held in jeopardy twice; the right to establish publications free from censorship or any official control of editorial policy; the right to invite and hear any speaker on any subject; the right to form, join, and participate in any group for a legal purpose; the right to campus facilities; the right of assembly to demonstrate, and the right against invasion of privacy and unreasonable search and seizure.)

On Feb. 27 a hastily formed group opposing the constitution and calling itself the Association against Railroaded Government held a rally on campus. The ARG was a loose coalition of individual students and organizations including the Afro-American Student Union, the International Club, the Spanish Club, the Arab Club, the Iranian Students Association, Students for a Democratic Society, Pi Sigma Alpha, Sanger House, Franklin House, and "at least four other organizations." (Oklahoma Daily, Feb. 26)

The central complaints of the ARG were that the constitution changed little about the structure of student government, that it ignored the minorities and special interest groups except for the Greeks, and that it was done hastily and without due reflection. There was a distrust and resentment of the high-handed tactics of the controlling leadership of the convention, and many of the old faces which had been in the ineffective Student Senate were still visible, still supporting the same things which had hampered the old senate. Under the new constitution the Greeks would be the only minority group with common interests represented in housing apportion-

ment. Said Jim Whiteneck, a delegate who joined ARG: "Housing districts divide up minority and special interest groups but not the Greeks."

White, in the best (or worst) tradition of the late Joe McCarthy, accused the ARG of being dominated and controlled by the SDS, an absurd allegation since the SDS is so small and ineffective that it barely controls its own members. Angry ARG members accused White of red-baiting in order to get the new constitution passed.

Before you could say Wabash Cannonball, the referendum was held. On Monday, March 3, voters approved the new constitution, 2057 to 1230, in a balloting procedure that would have warmed the hearts of Breshnev and Kosygin. There was no secret balloting and only one polling place. Students lined up at a table in the old game room of the Student Union where they were handed two ballots, one yes, one no. The yes ballot was white, the no ballot yellow, just so there could be no doubt. Over the weekend a lot of money from some never explained source had paid for newspapers supporting the constitution, handbills which plunged to the campus from a rented airplane, and badges which proclaimed "Yes." Some Greek houses required their members to bring the unused yellow ballot back to show they had voted correctly, it was reported. There were several people standing by the ballot boxes and some officials wore the "Yes" badges, observing the voters as they dropped in the ballots.

The furor increased after the referendum with bitter letters to the editor in the Daily, and a new group was formed, calling itself Students Association for Democracy (SAD), which was quickly supported by Student Action (SM, May 1968; SM, Nov. 1968). The Afro-American Student Union disassociated itself from the constitution and wrote its own. The International Club, after polling its members, also disassociated itself from the constitution. Petitions calling for another referendum were being widely circulated by SAD and Student Action, and it appeared that another vote would be taken.

A legitimate student government must convince minority students and various interest groups that it will include them and be responsive to their needs as well as to the majority (whatever that is—only the apathetic come to mind).

On March 18, the Student Congress, composed of the convention delegates, decided to call for another election. It was held on March 24 with nine polling places and white ballots. The constitution was passed again; this time the vote was 2014 to 1505. The voting was virtually even in the University housing precincts (which have a large population of Greeks), but the Greek precincts pushed the constitution through. At Greek Housing South, the count was 346 yes and 36 no; at Greek Housing North, it was 275 yes and 12 no. Thus the new constitution is law, though it is operating under a cloud. The minority group students see the new Student Congress as a Greek-dominated body similar to the old senate.

Marjorie Clay Honored

Marjorie Clay, a senior from Okmulgee who has written several articles for SOONER MAGAZINE, is winner of a Danforth Foundation Graduate Fellowship, the second OU student to receive the honor in the eighteen years the grants have been offered. Miss Clay has a grade average of 3.86 with majors in language arts education and philosophy; she is a counselor for the freshmen women's honors dorm in Couch Center. She was the first recipient of Cleo Cross award to the outstanding junior woman in 1968.

The Ohm Report

Dec. 6, 1968—A new column appeared on the editorial page of the Oklahoma Daily. Entitled "From the Afro-American Notebook" and written by members of the Afro-American Student Union (SM March 1968), the initial column was headlined "Down with MacLeod" and presented a list of charges against John MacLeod, coach of the Sooner basketball team, accusing him of discriminating against the black basketball players and calling for his resignation, the hiring of black coaches, the end of quota recruiting of black athletes, and the cessation of different treatment of black athletes.

There were seven charges. The first indicated that to the ASU the grievances made last spring by the black athletes to the athletic department concerning alleged acts of discrimination (SM, May 1968) have not been satisfactorily resolved. It stated that the situation had deteriorated rather than improved, especially in MacLeod's case. The second accused MacLeod of the suppression of black athletes by threatening to withdraw athletic scholarships. The third alleged that MacLeod had purposefully avoided the recruitment of black players to his 1968-69 freshman squad. The fourth intimated that MacLeod had intentionally shuffled his black players in and out of a varsity-freshman intrasquad scrimmage to make the score close, thus discrediting the black-dominated varsity. The fifth charge was directed at MacLeod's action against six black players who were several minutes late (MacLeod says eight minutes, the ASU says two) for curfew the night before the Sooners' opening road game against Centenary College in Shreveport, La. The six were not allowed to suit up for the game and were given only \$2 for the evening meal while the rest of the squad received \$5. MacLeod's motives were racial, the charge implied. The sixth charge concerned the Afro hair style worn by the black players. MacLeod allegedly had ordered the players to trim their hair to a length he considered acceptable. The final charge accused MacLeod and the athletic department of discriminating against blacks in their hiring of coaches and graduate assistant coaches and counselors.

Dec. 9 1968—At the basketball game against Texas Tech in the Field House

"more than 35 black students" (Oklahoma Daily, Dec. 10) carried signs denouncing MacLeod and athletic department discrimination. The demonstrators chanted slogans like "Down with MacLeod" as OU beat Tech, 83-74, at times with five black players on the floor.

Dec. 10, 1968—The administration announced that an investigating committee had been formed to look into the ASU charges. Five of the committee's six members were to be appointed from the athletic council by its chairman, Wilson B. Prickett, associate professor of finance and assistant dean of the College of Business. Prickett named Robert E. Ohm, dean of the College of Education, as chairman; his other appointees were C. Joe Holland, director of the School of Journalism; David Swank, legal adviser to the President, OU's faculty representative to the Big Eight, and associate professor of law, and the two student members of the council (who share one vote), Carl E. Edwards Jr. and Charles Miller. The sixth member was Zelbert Moore, assistant to David Burr, vice president for the University community, and the committee's only black man.

Dec. 11, 1968—The president of the Afro-American Student Union in an interview appearing in the Daily was critical of the committee named to investigate the ASU's charges. "We think the committee is a whitewash," said Sterlin Adams. "The way it was formed did nothing but put power back into the hands of those who have dealt so inadequately with the black athletes in their program." Adams said that one of the two students should be black and said the body was obviously stacked in favor of the athletic council which is responsible for the athletic program. It was like having General Motors investigate the auto industry for safety violations, Adams said. "We caution the University community against allowing such a partial investigating committee to be formed with the false implications that it will seek solutions, find evidence, and make decisions on issues that have been raised and on some that have still to be raised. . . . The ASU is interested in the entire athletic program, and MacLeod just happens to be the main obstacle who we know will make the department unsound as long as he's there."

Dec. 12, 1968—Dr. Robert Ohm told the Daily his investigating committee had almost completed its inquiry and would begin formulating a report to the athletic council soon. "We have met twice and have had conversations with all but seven of the basketball squad members. MacLeod has scheduled the interviews by submitting a list of times to his players and having them sign. Each interview has been running from half an hour to three quarters of an hour, which means that we're having open communications with the squad," said Ohm. In the same article, Adams said he felt the investigation was incomplete because it was limited to basketball players. He said there were persons outside the squad who had something to say and implied that the basketball players felt they couldn't talk freely with the committee.

Feb. 13, 1969—OU's public information

office announced a press conference for 4 p.m. at which the Ohm Committee would make its report and President Hollomon, who had been given the final draft some days earlier, would make a statement about its findings. At 4:14 in dining room 5 of the Union, seated at a table with Ohm and Burr, who had been asked by Hollomon to submit a study of his own, President Hollomon began reading his statement to more than twenty members of the press. Television lights glared as the president read: "The Ohm committee, the athletic council, and Vice President Burr all concur that there is no evidence of discrimination by Coach MacLeod with respect to the basketball players or the basketball program. I shall continue to support Coach MacLeod and his basketball program.

"The report also states that the coach has made occasional errors of judgment having to do with players on the basketball squad both black and white. These errors of judgment in past practices as reported by the Ohm committee have now been rectified and they are no longer practiced.

" . . . I fully accept and am implementing the recommendations of the report including the two major recommendations. The first of these has to do with development and issuance of rules and to clarify and improve the grievance procedure for athletes in each of the integrated sports activities. . . .

"Therefore, I charge the athletic council to take the responsibility of promulgating rules of behavior and discipline for the collegiate athletic program consistent with the Big Eight regulations and the athletic council charter approved by the Board of Regents in 1953. In so doing, the athletic council must necessarily concern itself with the questions now before it as well as those which may come up in the future.

"Secondly, the Ohm committee has made a broader recommendation calling for better communication to the administration of any matter relating to discrimination between minority groups and others or segments of the university community. I thus charge Vice President Burr to set up a committee to receive reports related to discrimination in any area of university life whether based on sex, color, or creed. In addition, this committee has the responsibility to conduct investigations and to make recommendations for action. The membership of that committee and its specific charter will be recommended by Vice President Burr to me for approval.

"I have also reviewed the original charter of the athletic council approved by the Board of Regents in 1953. I am charging the athletic council to operate fully consistent with that original charter and to take such initiative having to do with the control of the policies of intercollegiate activities as that charter specifies.

"At the next meeting of the Board of Regents, I intend to ask them to review the charter of the athletic council approved in 1953 and to study any possible changes which I may present for consideration at that time. . . ."

President Hollomon's prepared statement was issued to the press as were copies of the 23-page Ohm committee report, the 12-page minutes of the athletic council meeting of Feb. 4 which reviewed and concurred with the Ohm report, and Burr's one-page concurrence. Another document presented was a copy of the act of the 1953 Board of Regents which dissolved the athletic department as a separate corporation and made it a part of the University, to be governed, in conjunction with conference rules, by a board (named the athletic council) composed of nine tenure-holding faculty members named by the president from three nominees for each post submitted by the Faculty Senate, an alumni representative named by the executive board of the Alumni Association, and a student. There are three ex-officio members: Ken Farris, business manager and associate athletic director; Gomer Jones, athletic director, and Burr.

Said Adams, who also attended the conference and asked Hollomon several pointed questions about the report: "This shows the students that the channels opened to them to satisfy grievances are biased channels. What I saw today was the upholding of the white nationalist attitude—the inability of representatives of an institution to condemn wrong in the system. . . . One of the indications of what was to come was what Dr. Ohm told me during his committee's investigation. He said he saw the role of his committee as a mediator. We wanted an investigation that exposed and corrected discrimination."

Coach MacLeod said: "We are quite pleased that things are settled and that a conclusion has been reached. We have a great bunch of kids this year who have worked hard for the team. I'm glad for them this has been decided."

One of the results of the investigation, besides another University committee (whose members had yet to be announced by March 18), will probably be a closer observance of the athletic council by the ad-



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ministration. Hollomon's statement strongly implied that the council hadn't been living up to the charges given it by the 1953 charter. With total policy-making responsibility, the council has jurisdiction over the athletic department's every facet—budget, scheduling, scholarships, personnel, postseason contests, eligibility. Yet its critics have accused it of being nothing more than a rubber stamp for athletic department recommendations. Initiative clearly rests with the athletic department; a Hollomon committee (SM, May 1968) was unable to find one instance where the athletic council denied a department recommendation. This is not to say that the department is in the wrong; it does imply that the council has not fulfilled its policy-making function.

Pat Boone Lives

After an article in Campus Notes of the Nov.-Dec. issue of SOONER MAGAZINE describes white bucks as "passé," it is meet that we acknowledge the reappearance of the white buck shoe. After a fifteen-year hiatus, the shoe that gave us Red Foley's son-in-law is back in the Harold's and Clyde Campbell's men's store advertisements. Some men have expressed fear that this could mean the return of another style that accompanied the snowy steppers, as some call them, namely the belt-in-the-back trousers.

Miss Truex Resigns

Dr. Dorothy Truex, in February announced her intentions to resign as dean of women at the University, a post she has held since 1947. She plans to teach and counsel in the College of Education. (*Campus Notes is compiled by the editor.*)

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Letters to the Editor

Protest

Sirs:

The January-February 1969 issue of "your" magazine (please note I do not use "our") arrived today. I immediately read it through and just as hurriedly consigned it to the wastebasket. It was an ism, nothingism.

Somewhere in the dim past I understood this to be an alumni publication for alumni, about alumni, pertaining to their relationship with the University of Oklahoma. This has certainly ceased to be the case. It has become yet another voice of agitation and foment, presenting viewpoints *not* representing the majority of the alumni, and I hope not the majority of the student body.

Speaking as one whom (sic) already is alarmed at the trend the university seems to be taking along the path of permissiveness and liberalism, I strongly protest the invasions of these thoughts into the alumni association.

Take a look around you at the names on the buildings, such as Muldrow, Tarmann, McCasland, Dale, Gittinger, Felgar, etc. I guarantee this wasn't what they had in mind when they helped build this once respected institution.

Jack McKinney, '41

Dallas, Tex.

Attention, Regents

Sirs:

Thank your staff and yourself for me.

I'm beginning to make comparisons between the quality of the SOONER MAGAZINE and another one. At first I was surprised to see the quality of your magazine, but as it continues and increases, I'm downright astonished.

I would appreciate it if you sent me a list of the members of the Board of Regents and their addresses. I would like to write them about the magazine. Thanks for SOONER MAGAZINE. It alone is enough to make me glad that I'm a life member.

Jay D. Belford, '59eng

College Station, Tex.

Diagnosis

Sirs:

It is a widespread opinion that the institutions of higher learning have inflicted many of their present crises upon themselves. The infiltration of university and college professorial levels with communists, socialists, and society misfits has been alarming in precipitating our seething higher education problems. The solution rests on two facets, namely, first strictly enforcing the law and that requires only penalizing small minority group instigators and secondly, the careful reevaluation of the professors' intent with regard to their purpose in being part of our endowed and tax paid higher educational program.

J. Hoyle Carlock, M.D., '31ba

Ardmore, Oklahoma

Praise

Sirs:

Since my graduation I have greatly enjoyed SOONER MAGAZINE and upon reading the latest issue, I feel compelled to express my appreciation to this fine publication. It is a credit to the University and an educational service to the alumni. I especially enjoy Campus Notes; if only our local and state newspapers were so scholarly.

Gerald Starr, '65bus

Tulsa, Oklahoma

From a Former Editor

Sirs:

Congratulations on producing one of the best—if not the best—and most interesting alumni magazines in the country. You have the happy faculty of making the *thinking* and the *actions* of the campus come to life. And you are doing a service to higher education in reporting the deplorable free speech situation at Stillwater. When I started SOONER MAGAZINE in 1928, I hoped it would be a journal of reportage and intellectual stimulation. Now, some forty years later, it has returned to its original purpose.

We are living in an age of dissent and controversy, whether we like it or not. A university magazine which failed to take cognizance of this new phenomenon would be failing its readers.

Joseph A. Brandt, '21ba

Los Angeles, Calif.