



Living in Oklahoma

Big Brother alive

Edmond, Okla. (CPS) — Big Brother is watching at Oklahoma's Central State University (CSU).

He is, literally. The school's students who live in university housing are subjected to room checks once a week.

According to CSU Dean of Men Alvin Freiberger, the reason for the weekly inspection is twofold: (1) a student might die and his or her body would remain undiscovered until someone smelled it, and (2) if a student's room is consistently messy, the information is put on the student's permanent record, making it available to prospective employers.

Rooms are checked for unmade beds, tidy floors and empty wastebaskets by floor counselors. After several consecutive weeks of unsatisfactory inspections, the room's occupants are apparently reported to the administration.

Central State rules also maintain that single students must live in university housing until age 24. This rule does not apply to those students who are living at home and commuting to school. Out of an enrollment of about 11,000, almost 9,000 students commute to CSU daily. The remainder live in dorms and apartments in Edmond.

Big Brother is watching class attendance too. At CSU, attendance is mandatory. Those students missing more than 30 per cent of their class periods in any subject receive an automatic "F," even if their classwork is passing.

Even non-students and guests are not immune to what Central State dictates. The rules state that all visitors must depart from the dorms by 11:00 p.m.

No oath no passport

Washington (CPS) — United States passports will be denied to those Americans who refuse to take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers made the ruling after a federal judge ordered him to decide whether to retain or abolish the oath. The oath had been optional due to a 1967 decision by a State Department legal study group that the oath of allegiance was not necessarily legal.

Judge June Green of the District of Columbia Federal District Court made the ruling that a decision one way or the other had to be made. The action was spurred by an American Civil Liberties Union law suit. The ACLU has been active in the past in fighting restrictions on passport applicants. According to Ralph J. Temple, legal director of the Washington chapter of the ACLU, the organization would fight the decision.

Although many suits have been brought by people who, for religious, political or other reasons, opposed passport restrictions, it was noted that the Supreme Court has never ruled on passport oaths.

State Department spokesmen said that the oath derives from Title 22, Section 212 of the United States Code, which says: "No passport shall be granted or issued to or verified for any other persons than those owing allegiance, citizens or not, to the U.S."

The oath itself reads:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the U.S. against all enemies, foreign and domestic, that I will bear true allegiance to the same, and I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservations or purpose of evasion, so help me God."

ACE study

Attitudes, field linked

Washington, D.C. (CPS) — Do you believe in statistics? The American Council on Education certainly does. And to document that belief ACE Research Associate John A. Creager just released the granddaddy of all surveys of student attitudes toward education and society, and found, not surprisingly, that graduate students' attitudes often depend on his or her field of study.

The extensive study, financed by the council and the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, compiled the responses of 33,000 graduate students attending 153 institutions. Creager's findings include:

—More than one-third of all graduate students consider their studies irrelevant to the "outside" world, but nearly three fourths of those surveyed are satisfied with their education.

—Nearly two-thirds of students in graduate school are there to improve their ability to change society, but nearly half said that realistically there is little an individual can do to change society.

—While 60 per cent of

Gallop Poll

Coed is okay

(CPS) — The trend toward coed living on campus is winning increasing acceptance among the American people, a recent Gallup Poll shows.

The survey found 50 per cent of all persons interviewed opposed to coed dormitories, but nearly as many—46 per cent—saying they would not mind if a daughter of theirs lived in such a dormitory. Earlier surveys had shown a more decisive opposition to the idea, poll officials said.

The greatest negative reaction came from persons who have gone to college. 57 per cent said they would not approve having a daughter living in a dormitory housing both male

and female students and only 40 per cent found no objection.

On an age basis, older persons, 50 and over, were the most opposed to coed living — 57 per cent to 29 per cent. There was little difference in the views of those between 30 and 50 (45 per cent opposed, 45 per cent unopposed, 10 per cent undecided) and those under 30 (46 per cent unopposed, 44 per cent opposed).

The survey was based on a sampling of 1,501 adults, 18 and older, who were questioned in 300 communities across the nation during the period June 25-28.

In Canada

Legal grass?

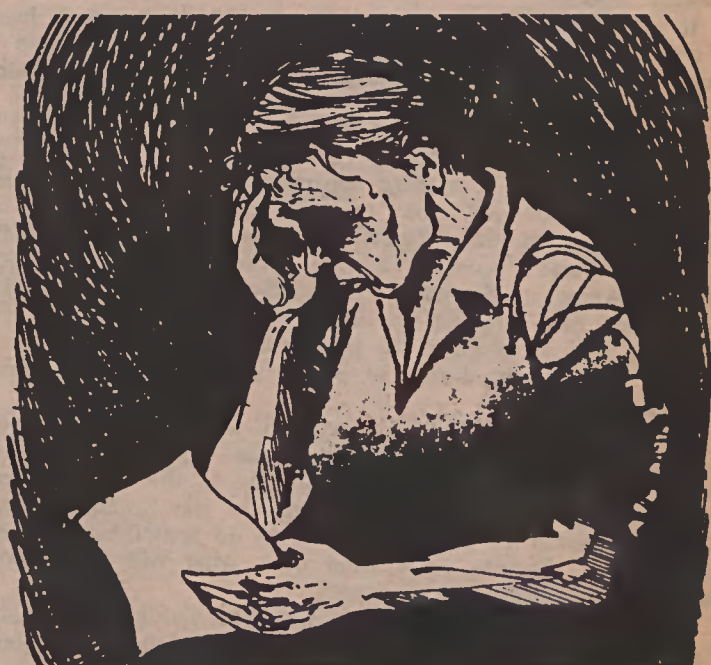
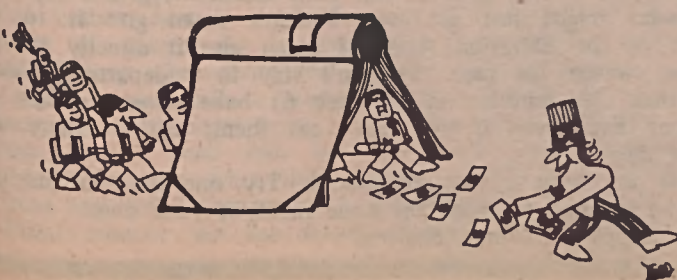
(CPS) — A green light recommendation on legalizing the possession of grass in Canada is the expected result of a 22-month study of drugs by a special Canadian drug commission.

The five member panel has been studying the impact of all drugs from alcohol to heroin, and in a preliminary report last year urged government officials not to impose jail sentences for the possession of any drug. Rather, it suggested that slight monetary fines be imposed as a form of punishment for "possession" convictions.

James Moore, executive

secretary of the Commission has not yet stated that the speculated recommendation would be proposed, but said that the final report, not expected to exceed 1,000 pages "will set off a small furor up here."

The five commissioners — including a lawyer, a doctor, a social worker, a criminologist, a psychiatrist and a sociologist — visited 22 Canadian university campuses and held hearings in 27 cities during the two-year research. Said Moore: "We didn't have a single politician on our panel."



'We regret to inform you your son was among the lowest casualty count in recent months'