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nova

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT EL PASO MAGAZINE

ROUGH RIDER FRANK C. BRITO

COVER: **Designed by Bassel Wolfe, photograph by Howard Kercheval, Las Cruces *Sun-News*.**

BACK COVER:: An artist's conception of the planned $6.65 million Fine Arts Center for UT El Paso. This view faces east, with Miner's Hall at the far right, Seamon Hall at far left. With 185,000 square feet of space, the structure will be the largest educational building on the campus. Now in the planning and drawing stage, the Fine Arts Center, when completed, will serve the Departments of Music, Drama and Art.

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Editor
DALE L. WALKER
Assistant Editor
JEANNETTE SMITH
Graphic Design
BASSEL WOLFE
Staff
Photographer
LEE CAIN
Contributors
Wynn Anderson
Steele Jones
Philip D. Ortego
Ray Past
Richard Smothermon

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NOVA'S NOW COPESETIC, RUDY TELLEZ ALWAYS WAS.

Rudy Tellez's speech at the banquet honoring him as Outstanding Ex, on November 13, 1970, was a masterpiece; a pleasant mixture of nostalgia, gratitude, good humor and serious thought. Some exerpts follow:

On Johnny Carson: "Believe me when I say that Johnny's not a loner and he's not aloof. In fact, we used to spend hours together fishing off his draw-bridge."

On Ed McMahon: "He's a wonderful guy. Unfortunately he hasn't been feeling well lately. He's been complaining of single vision . . . and the doctors told Ed recently that drinking so many martinis has caused him to develop a strange condition. He has the first reported case of liver with onions."

On Rudy Tellez: "Did you know I was 38 years old before I found out that George Washington didn't really throw a taco across the Rio Grande?"

And seriously: " . . . Spanish surnamed Americans are lagging behind educationally, averaging only eight years of schooling and suffering tremendous achievement gaps, nationwide . . . If we continue with the present course of inadequate education, the Latin unemployment rate will exceed that of Anglos and blacks, and since today there are more than five million Mexican Americans living mostly in the Southwestern United States, the solution to the dilemma rests squarely on your shoulders—yours and mine. I truly believe that only by educating our children better can we hope to bring about understanding for one another and *peace.*

" . . . I believe in the United States . . . I believe that this country, with all its depressing flaws and failures, is still the best there is, that change will come, as it must . . . but it will be a good change if you and I apply ourselves to effect that change. I believe we're going to make it."

At the end, Rudy tagged his speech, "Thank you and goodnight, Ruben Salazar, wherever you are."

You may have noticed that the NOVA numbering system has never made much sense. We noticed it too, especially on a recent occasion when somebody said, "I don't get this numbering system you have for NOVA."

Ordinarily this would be the winter, 1971, issue. The fact that it is February and closer to spring, and that the winter (any that is left) is actually left over from 1970, has not prevented us, until now, from calling this the winter, 1971, NOVA.

Our new system is to divide this quarterly up into three-month segments. Thus this is the February-April, 1971, issue. The next ought to be the May-July, then the August-October, followed by the November-January, 1972.

Sure hope it works out.

Funny how things do work out but NOVA received a whole bunch of publicity as a result of one sentence in the spring, 1970 (what we would now call, knowingly, the May-July) issue—the "Things Aren't Working" number. Since the cover and four pages of that magazine were devoted to things ecological, I added below the masthead, in fine type, the notation, "This entire magazine is biodegradable." The sentence was picked up, with nice credits to NOVA, by four newspapers including the Dallas *Morning News* and the New York *Post.* It produced three letters and one phonecall from a lady who thought it—the sentence—was terrific. Fame has a funny way of coming and going, especially going.

—dlw

THE NEXT TO THE LAST MAN:

ROUGH RIDER FRANK BRITO

by Dale L. Walker

We talked in the warm fall sunlight, seated on weathered overstuffed chairs on the edge of his porch while an occasional gust of wind stirred up dust-devils along the bald yard. Behind us, on the wall of the adobe house, is a sign, a memento of a reunion long past, "Home of Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders," and next to it is a string of red chili peppers. Hanging from the porch roofbeam is a sunbleached American flag.

The conversation, often made more graphic as he traced an idea in the dirt with his cane-tip, ranged from Roosevelt to stray cats, from Pat Garrett to the lateness of the delivery of his newspaper. We talked about San Antonio, Texas, and Tampa, Florida, and Montauk Point, Long Island; about the many Britos who have served in America's wars, about baseball and about the 50th anniversary reunion of the Rough Riders at Prescott, Arizona, when Boots Miller had too much to drink, broke into an Italian restaurant and smashed up all the dishes until he was hogtied and thrown in jail to sleep it off. We talked about Frank Brito and the other surviving Rough Rider, Jesse Langdon of Lafayetteville, New York, who Mr. Brito believes is a "genius," and who is reputed to be "well off."

It is what he *evokes*, as much as what he says, although he speaks directly, humorously, and colorfully. I had glimpses, in talking with him, of a better, bygone day of less complicated living, truer friendships, stronger filial ties, more earnestness of endeavor, more single-mindedness of purpose, more belief in a cause, more confidence, more happiness.

It is not easy to meet Frank Brito. His adobe home on Tornillo Street in Las Cruces sets behind a wooden fence just off the dusty, unpaved roadway, and the gate is generally securely locked. The age of 93 years has concommitant privileges and one of these is the privilege of being left alone. Mr. Brito likes to be left alone, from the intrusions of strangers in particular although he almost genteely appreciates well-wishers. He is, as the catch-phrase has it, "fiercely independent," and he reacts warily to reporters and interviewers of all sorts, and with good reason. Some college boys once talked to him and borrowed some of his Rough Rider photographs, promising to return them. They never did.

He is built like a stump: short and powerful. His squarish face is sunbrowned and deeply furrowed, his gray hair clipped short in military fashion. His age might be 73 instead of 93. "I don't change much, except recently," he says. "I met one man who I hadn't seen in ten years. He was from San Antonio and said to me—'You're Frank Brito! I'm Dave Thomas!' " Still, his years have taken their toll. He walks slowly with two canes. Behind sunglasses and under a green eyeshade, his eyes are clouded by glaucomas which he hopes are arrested and will permit him to read his newspaper. (Inside his adobe home, the TV set gathers dust. He used to enjoy watching Red Skelton and the baseball games.) He is nearly deaf and one must sit close to him and speak loudly close to his ear.

He takes these gathering clouds in stride, however. "People give up too easily," he likes to say.

Until a few years ago, he used to walk downtown in Las Cruces to pay his bills and talk to friends. Now he depends on his sons to take care of this. "My memory plays tricks on me," Mr. Brito says apologetically. "Sometimes I can't remember who it is I am talking with although I know I've known them for a long time. I can't hear what they say, and sometimes I can't remember who they are. It's embarrassing for people to stop and talk to me if this happens."

Hospitals, institutions one would think would be commonplace to a man of 93, do not interest Mr. Brito and he avoids them resolutely. Once, when a patient at the Ft. Bayard Veteran's Hospital he felt he had been in residence long enough and devised a quick plan to get out. Some painters had left behind their fatigues at the end of the workday and Mr. Brito and another aspiring escapee donned the bib overalls, dabbed paint on their faces, and walked confidently up to the guardpost at the hospital gate. Convincing the guard there that they had to work late and were just knocking off for the day, the two were permitted through the gate. Once outside they kept on going to safety in Central City.

A man of 93 is brittle, though, and Mr. Brito worries about falling. ("They don't make parts for this model anymore," he says.) Even so, in the last experience he had with it, his luck held out. He fell off a ladder while doing one of the endless carpentry chores that used to occupy his time, fell into a wheel-barrow and on to the ground and got up without a scratch.

Now, faced with the necessity of going into a hospital for an examination, he says, "I can't go over the hill anymore like I did at Ft. Bayard."

Frank C. Brito, son of a Yaqui Indian prospector and miner, Santiago Brito and his wife Selma, was born in August 24, 1877 in Pinos Altos, N. M.—a mining boomtown that sits on the southern edge of what is today the Gila National Forest of Grant County, far western New Mexico. He was born the year following the massacre of General George A. Custer's troops on the Little Big Horn, the year after Alexander Graham Bell received a patent on the telephone, in the very year that Rutherford B. Hayes was proclaimed President by one electoral vote over Samuel J. Tilden.

As a young man, Mr. Brito received most of his frontier education from McGuffey's Eclectic Reader and by working as a printer's devil on the Pinos Altos *Miner*, a mining camp newspaper with a weekly circulation of about 75 copies, printed laborously with hand-set type in both English and Spanish. Sticks of type were placed into the form, the form set on the press and inked, and then a turning of a crank pressed paper against type. "This was my schooling," he says.

Just out of his teens, Frank Brito was working as a cowboy, earning $30 a month, for the Circle Bar spread in the Silver City area when, late in April, 1898, he received a message from his father in Pinos Altos instructing him to come home at once.

"When I got home, after a ten-hour ride, it was late at night and the house was all lit up. It must have been about midnight. I thought for sure somebody had died. My dad came out and said he had news from Ft. Bayard that war had been declared against Spain. He said they wanted volunteers — especially cowboys — and he told my brother and me to go to Silver City and enlist. In those days you didn't talk back to your father. The next day we went to Silver City."

Mr. Brito's brother Joe was raised in Bakersfield, California, and was just visiting when all this happened. "We were like strangers," Frank recalls. "He was fifteen years older than me and we never agreed on anything—religion, politics, you name it."

Jose Brito, after the Spanish-American War ended, joined Frederick Funston's volunteers and was shipped off to the Philippines for the fight against Aguinaldo and his insurrectos. Soon afterward Joe disappeared and was reported missing along with two other soldiers. He was never found. Frank believes his brother was probably waylaid and murdered, perhaps while on patrol. Such things were not unusual.

"In April," the great Kansas editor William Allen White wrote, "everywhere in this good, fair land, flags were flying. Trains carrying soldiers were hurrying —and little children on fences greeted the soldiers with flapping scarfs and handkerchiefs and flags; at the stations, crowds gathered to hurrah for the soldiers, and to throw hats into the air, and to unfurl flags . . . The fluttering of flags drowns the voice of the tears that may be in the air."

There was a hysteria, prodded on by jingoist newspapers like Hearst's New York *Journal* and Pulitzer's New York *World*. "Cuba Libre" became the slogan of the day and the mysterious explosion that sunk the battleship *Maine* in Havana Harbor in February of the year brought forth a more strident war-cry: REMEMBER THE MAINE! TO HELL WITH SPAIN! And, when McKinley finally officially declared war on April 25, was almost anticlimatic. Three days earlier U. S. Naval ships had steamed from Key West to blockade the main Cuban ports, Commodore Dewey of the Asiatic Fleet had long since been alerted to gather his ships at Hong Kong for a dash to the Spanish-controlled Philippine Archipelago, and a call for volunteers was issued on April 23 with Congress authorizing the raising of three cavalry regiments from among, as Theodore Roosevelt described them, "the wild riders and riflemen of the Rockies and the Great Plains." Roosevelt himself resigned the Navy Department to take the second-in-command, behind the Indian War veteran Leonard Wood, of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

The First, Roosevelt's and Wood's own, quickly became known as the "Rough Riders," and often as "Teddy's Terrors," and to the delight of TR and the jealousy of the other volunteers (and the Regular Army), it generated the most publicity and lured the most famous newsmen of the day—Richard Harding Davis and Frederick Remington, the main exemplars—into writing and sketching ecstatically about it.

At their father's bidding, Frank and Joe Brito went to Silver City at the end of April where volunteers for the War were being mustered in. Joe was accepted without delay but there was some hesitancy in signing up Frank.

"I was a few months short of 21," he says. "The recruiter looked me over and said to another man, "Hell, I haven't got the heart to turn him down,' and he let me sign up. He told me, 'They'll weed you out before long but you'll have a good ride."

On May 6, Frank and his brother became buck privates in Troop H of the Rough Riders, commanded by Captain George Curry of Tularosa, N.M. (who later became governor of N.M. territory). Six days later, the Brito brothers were transferred to Troop I under Captain Schuyler McGinnis of Newkirk, Oklahoma Territory.

The Rough Riders symbolized Theodore Roosevelt's twin strains of enthusiasm: one for the great American West, the other for the athletic, polo-playing collegiate types of New England's finest schools. That they could mix at all—let alone mix successfully into a fighting unit—has puzzled historians for decades.

Roosevelt himself would later write, "We drew recruits from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and many another college; from clubs like the Somerset, of Boston, and Knickerbocker, of New York; and from among the men who belonged neither to club nor college, but in whose veins the blood stirred with the same impulse which once sent the Vikings over sea."

Of the volunteers, like the Brito brothers, from the West, TR wrote: "They were a splendid set of men, these southwesterners—tall and sinewy, with resolute, weather-beaten faces, and eyes that looked a man straight in the face without flinching. They included in their ranks men of every occupation; but the three types were those of the cowboy, the hunter, and the mining prospector . . . In all the world there could be no better material for soldiers than that afforded by these grim hunters of the mountains, these wild rough riders of the plains."

Frank Brito adds, "They were the strangest set of men I ever saw. They were all like brothers, yet when there was nothing else to do, we would fight one another. At our reunions through the years though, the men and their wives have been very close. We all felt a kinship with one another."

There were two stops for the Rough Riders en route to Cuba. The first was in San Antonio where the First Volunteer Cavalry encampment was situated at Riverside Park, a former fairground. There was no special training program, the cowboys and eastern dudes took part in endless drills, curried their horses, and "rustled" for forage. The only break from the monotony was an infrequent liberty to drink beer and listen to band concerts—"There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," "Good-bye, Dolly Gray," and "La Paloma" were among the favorite airs of the day—and to eyeball San Antonio's pretty girls.

The old trooper at a Rough Rider Reunion.
(photo by Lumarion Day, Las Cruces *Sun News*)

Frank C. Brito and grandson.
(photo by Lumarion Day, Las Cruces *Sun News*)

On a hot May 29, the volunteers broke camp for the four-day journey, by wood-burner troop train, to Tampa. Frank and Joe Brito worked long and hard in getting 1,200 horses and a packtrain of mules aboard the dirty freight cars, amid what appeared to be almost organized confusion and delay.

"The trip from San Antonio to Tampa was a nightmare," Mr. Brito vividly recalls. "We had to stop ever so often and unload the animals to feed and water them, then load them up again. Those old wood-burners poured smoke into both the stock cars and passenger cars and when we got a chance to get off we all looked like Indians."

All along the route, people brought flowers, fruit, and jugs and pails of milk. Colonel Roosevelt, always mother-henning over the welfare of his troopers, would try, two or three times a day, to get steaming buckets of scalding coffee aboard the train for the men.

Arrival at Tampa, Florida, the jumping-off spot for Cuba and the War, instead of providing a respite from the heat, confusion, and turmoil of the long trip, was but another source of tangle. Tampa was a humid little shanty settlement at the end of a one-track railroad spur, lying on a pine-covered sand flat. One historian had compared the utter confusion there to the result of thrusting a stick into an ant-hill.

"The first thing we found out when we got there," Mr. Brito remembers, "was that some Kentuckians were occupying the camp where the Rough Riders were supposed to be. Colonel Roosevelt quickly settled this, though. He didn't hesitate to go all the way to the top and he must have pulled some strings because he cleared the Kentucky boys out and we set up camp."

Training? "There was no training," Mr. Brito says emphatically. "We were paid $15.16 a month and given a few quinine pills. We enlisted in May and in June the Rough Riders were in the trenches in Cuba. That is probably one reason why the regular army men had no use for the volunteers."

At Tampa, while the tumult of the makeshift camp centered itself around getting 17,000 soldiers, clerks, stevedores, teamsters, 2,500 horses and mules, harnesses, wagons, ambulances, artillery, and other equipment aboard troop ships tied up at the Tampa quay, Frank Brito joined the vast majority in continuing about the day-to-day chores of drilling on the palmetto, and attending to horses.

One officer Mr. Brito distinctly recalls during the Tampa days was William Owen "Bucky" O'Neill, the famous lawman and mayor of Prescott, Arizona: "I only met him once. He was Officer of the Day for 24 hours and I was on guard duty under him. He was a fine man." O'Neill was killed on July 1 at San Juan.

"I was also in charge of a group of prisoners who had mutilated some horses—cut their leg tendons," Mr. Brito says. "Our troop had four or five men who could speak Spanish but I was the only one who could speak, read and write it. Major Dunn [George M. Dunn of Denver, Colo.] ordered me to take charge of the camp stockade and I had to do it."

There were several interesting moments in the hectic weeks in Tampa, Mr. Brito says, and one of them was his first and only visit to an opium den. "This was in Ybor City, near Tampa. Five or six of us troopers went into this place and laid down on some cots. A Chinaman brought in a pipe about three feet long and some black stuff that looked like coal-tar. He worked this black stuff into a ball and put it into the pipe and touched a candle flame to it while we puffed. I took about four puffs and that was enough. All of us were sick for a week."

Ybor City also had a shooting gallery that was very popular among the troopers. "I went in one time with Tom Darnell [a Sergeant in H Troop from Denver, Colo. who was later killed, according to Mr. Brito, while trying to shoot up the town of Central City, near Santa Rita, N.M.] and some other troopers and we paid 25 cents to get in. There were bales of cotton behind the moving targets to catch the .22 caliber bullets and the whole place was surrounded with a fence of chickenwire. We told the man we would use our own six-shooters instead of the .22's and when we all started shooting, it scared hell out of everybody and people started jumping over that chicken-wire fence. Somebody called the 10th Georgia Cavalry to quiet us down but we took the pins off our hats and nobody knew for a while that we were Rough Riders. The Colonel found out but by then it had all blown over."

The War blew over almost as quickly. "A splendid little War," John Hay, then our Ambassador to the Court of St. James, called it, but its splendor faded quickly in the feverish trenches of Las Guasimas, El Caney, San Juan and Santiago. Yellowjack, dysentery and other diseases took a toll of 514 men, exceeding the number of men killed in action (385). And no other regiment in the War suffered as heavy a loss in men killed and wounded as did the First U.S. Volunteer Cavalry.

On August 12, 1898, the peace protocol was signed and two days later the Rough Riders, who had steamed out of Santiago Harbor on the 8th., anchored at Montauk Point, Long Island.

Camp Wikoff on Montauk Point was a welcome respite from the fevers of both the Cuban mainland and Tampa, Florida. Frank Brito arrived in the camp shaking with fever and dysentery as did hundreds of other Rough Riders, and spent some time recovering there and in a New Jersey hospital.

"The best part of that Jersey hospital stay," the old trooper recalls, "was when the nurse on our ward—a redhead named Patsy—left the medicine chest open by mistake and I found a quart bottle of medicinal whiskey in it. I poured me a half a waterglass full and Lt. Ballard [Charles L. Ballard of H Troop, from Roswell, N.M.] joined me. Pretty soon the two of us were weaving down the hallway singing 'There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight.'

"It didn't take long for a doctor to come in and smell my breath. He demanded to know where I got the whiskey and I made him promise not to cause the nurse any trouble or get her fired."

Camp Wikoff provided Mr. Brito two occasions to meet, face-to-face, Colonel Roosevelt. The first occurred because of the chow situation.

"Before being mustered out at the camp, I was assigned to look for stray horses belonging to the regiment. The food wasn't too good and I was hungry. The Red Cross was sending in some good things to eat but it seemed to me it was all going to the officers. I told my bunkie, Judge Numa Frenger [a corporal in I Troop from Las Cruces who was to be a life-long friend of Mr. Brito's], that I was going to see the Colonel about the chow situation. He warned me to see the First Sergeant first and the First Sergeant [John B. Wylie of Ft. Bay-

ard, N.M.] sent me to the mess sergeant. His reaction was 'We're not running a short order house around here.'

"So I went to HQ and asked to see Colonel Roosevelt. The guard let me in. The Colonel had a nickname for everybody. He called me 'Monte,' short for 'Montezuma,' and said, 'You're from H Troop aren't you, Monte?' I told him I was and said I wondered about that good food the Red Cross was bringing in. I told him I wanted some milk. He said, 'All right, you'll get it from the Officers' Mess from now on.'

"The next day we had four gallons of milk brought to us and the Mess Sergeant said, 'Here's your milk, you damned cry-babies!' From then on we had enough milk so that we could sell it."

Crap-shooting was one of the mainstay pastimes for the troopers waiting for mustering-out, as Mr. Brito recalls, and "everybody had a set of dice." On one occasion, the Las Cruces and some other troopers spread out four bales of alfalfa and tossed a poncho on top and in between unloading wagons, shot craps inside their tent. Col. Roosevelt and two or three other officers came by and looked inside the canvas flap. TR said, "Be careful, boys, the Adjutant is just around the corner."

"He sure enough was," Frank Brito remembers, "and he came in, looked around—we had folded up our dice-game real quick—and said 'You boys are doing a pretty good job.' "

To Mr. Brito, then as now, Colonel Roosevelt was "a wonderful man."

A frequent visitor to the Montauk Point encampment was the Colonel's daughter, Alice (later Alice Roosevelt Longworth, wife of a distinguished Congressman), who developed a liking for the Rough Rider's horses.

"I will never forget her, Mr. Brito says. "She was just a teen-ager and she'd say to me, 'Monte, I want you to take me through the camp this afternoon.' She always wanted me to speak Spanish and would ask the Spanish word for everything we saw."

The last time he saw her was at the 1961 Las Vegas, N.M. Rough Rider Reunion. She came up to Mr. Brito and said, "Do you remember me, Monte?" and asked him to sign a book she had with photographs of all her father's troopers in it.

One other memory Mr. Brito has of Montauk Point was that it was the place he and his brother saw, for the first time, a "horseless carriage."

He returned home in September, 1898, but returned to active service once again 18 years later when Villistas raided the New Mexico border town of Columbus. Frank Brito's troop, the First New Mexico Infantry, Company A, was the first into the town after the 1916 devastating raid and helped to bury the dead and police up the area.

Between '98 and until he retired in 1934, Mr. Brito worked for an electric company and served nine years in the Las Cruces Fire Department. He is the only surviving charter member of the Las Cruces Volunteer Fire Department and resigned in 1916 when he went to Columbus. For the better part of his post-war career, he was jailer and deputy sheriff of Dona Ana County, working with the famous Lucero Brothers, Felipe and Jose, and he is proud of his record—no escapes from the County Jail during his tenure of office.

And Mr. Brito considered Pat Garrett a friend.

One of the most poignant recollections he has of his 63 years residence in Las Cruces concerns the death of his good friend Numa Frenger, the I Troop corporal he bunked with at Montauk Point. "He became a District Judge in Las Cruces," Mr. Brito says, "and sometimes I would act as a sort of bodyguard for him in his courtroom. We were great friends, he was a fine man. We were going to make a trip up to the Black Range and he had called me to tell me where to meet him. But he died in his court chambers the night before we were to go."

Among the last things we talked about were his children, his cats, and the last Rough Rider Reunions.

The cats are a particularly sad episode of the past few years. Until recently, an endless procession of stray cats padded their way across Mr. Brito's yard and he treated them all as equals. "I bought Puss 'N Boots catfood by the case," he says. But not long ago, the last cat died. "It broke my heart. She was trained and was like a human. If I was in bed she would come up and put her paws on me to see if I was OK. I don't want any more cats. It is too sad to have them die."

The last reunion of the Rough Riders was held in 1968 in Las Vegas, but Mr. Brito was too ill to attend. Twenty years earlier, the 50th anniversary reunion was held in Prescott, Arizona, home of one of the great heroes of the First Volunteer Cavalry, "Bucky" O'Neill. At that time there were 107 surviving Rough Riders.

He has two sons, Joe of Los Angeles, and Jim of Las Cruces, and two daughters, Mrs. Ted R. Hughes of San Juan Capistrano, California and Mrs. Ramon Mendoza of El Paso. "I figure 22 Brito men have fought for this country," he says. "My brother was killed in the Philippine Insurrection. Two of my boys, Joe and Jim, went through World War Two. Four of my grandsons are now in Vietnam."

He gestures over his shoulder where the flag hangs from the rafter of the porch. "This is one house where the flag is flown every day. I wish I could fight for it again, fight for it right now in Vietnam."

The ranks of the Rough Riders have thinned to two and Frank C. Brito of Las Cruces is one of them.

How else can you write about him? One is tempted by the cliches having to do with "stepping back into history" and "representing the end of an era." Let's just say, for a beginning at least, that Frank Brito, age 93, is a Rough Rider and there is only one other left. Were he to be the last, one could scarcely ask for a better representative to close out an era.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It was in reading Theodore Roosevelt's *The Rough Riders* (first published in 1899)—the book Mr. Dooley wryly claimed should have been titled "Alone in Cubia"—that I first came across the name Frank C. Brito. I had underscored all of the El Pasoans and Las Crucens in the "Muster-Out-Roll" in the appendix to TR's book with the intention of finding out if any were still living. I thought my research abruptly halted when I saw the story "Last of the Rough Riders," by V. C. Jones, in the August, 1969, issue of *American Heritage,* but this happily turned out to be a misleading title. Mr. Jones' article, about Jesse Langdon of Lafayetteville, N.Y., contained the information that Mr. Langdon was one of *two* surviving Rough Riders—the other being Frank Brito of Las Cruces.

With the help of Mr. David Rodwell of New Mexico State University , I learned that Mrs. Lumarion Day, then of the Las Cruces *Sun-News,* was the best possible contact for a meeting with Mr. Brito and this turned out to be not only true, but a distinct blessing. Mrs. Day gave unstintingly of her time in arranging interviews with Mr. Brito and providing me with information she had gathered about him for her own newspaper stories, and she urged me to write this piece for NOVA, all out of her great love and respect for this remarkable man—feelings that are reciprocated, I should add.

Additionally, I would like to thank Mr. Howard Kercheval, Managing Editor of the *Sun-News,* for his photographs of Mr. Brito, taken during my first interview on Tornillo Street, which accompany this article, and to Mr. Leon C. Metz, Archivist at UT El Paso, for his help and interest in Mr. Brito's story. Thanks to Mr. Metz's sensitivity to the people who helped make Southwestern history—as well as to the papers that reflect it—a tape recording and transcript of one of the interviews with Mr. Brito is now placed in the UT El Paso Archives.

—dlw

THE FLOWSHEET PREDICAMENT

by Richard Smothermon
(Editor, the ***Flowsheet,*** *1970-71)*

Flowsheet **editor Richard Smothermon.**
(Photo by Barney Napolske III)

The *Flowsheet* is in trouble.

There is a strong possibility that the 1971 yearbook may be the last issued on the UT El Paso campus. The reasons for this sad development are complex and, seemingly at least, nearly insolvable.

The basic reason for this development is loss of campus support. Like all yearbooks throughout the nation, the *Flowsheet* is suffering from a waning interest in school annuals. There is a tendency for college students to look upon a yearbook as merely an extension of a high school tradition. Schools which do not manditorily require their students to purchase yearbooks are finding fewer and fewer buyers for their annuals.

There is also a great call for "relevance" in yearbooks on college campuses. Many colleges are answering this call, but many more are not. Unfortunately, the schools that do not attempt to make their publication timely and relevant are perpetuating the old image of yearbooks.

In addition to these problems, UT El Paso has another unique complication. Many students come to the El Paso campus for only short term periods. Some stay a year or two and never actually become a part of the campus community. Since these students do not plan to graduate from this University, they feel it unnecessary to purchase a yearbook here and one from the campus from which they *will* graduate.

Only 1,300 *Flowsheets* have been sold each year for the past two years. With a campus population of 11,500, this gives UT El Paso the lowest per capita sales of any institution in the University of Texas System. Fall sales of the 1971 *Flowsheet* were the lowest of any previous yearbook, yet the sales of fewer than 700 additional copies could insure the book's survival.

Superficially it would seem the reason for such low sales is that the *Flowsheet* is not meeting its responsibility to the students. This is untrue, however. The *Flowsheet* has long been noted for its superior handling of campus matters. The 1970 issue was so successful in its campaign to accurately reflect University life that it is now being used as a reference guide in many other schools.

There have been more than 200 requests for the 1970 *Flowsheet* from universities, publishing houses and yearbook workshops throughout the nation. This record is quite a singular one among university publications.

Financially, the *Flowsheet* remains an economical operation. Only the exact number of books to be sold are ordered. This system eliminates the extra expenses incurred by long press runs and surplus books.

Although the book relies heavily on its sales to defray costs, only one-sixth of the annual is paid for by advertising. This is an average percentage for such a publication. The normal part of a yearbook paid for by ads is 18 to 20 percent.

Another great part of the cost is paid by organizations which buy pages for their group photos. These page sales amount to another one-sixth of the total book cost and together with the advertising revenue account for one-third of the printing expenses.

This is possible only because the total cost of the book is relatively low. The base printing cost of the 1970 *Flowsheet* was $16,315.38. While at first glance this may seem like a large cost, it is very low for a university yearbook. The average yearbook on a campus of UT El Paso's size costs more than $20,000.

If the *Flowsheet* were to be reduced in size or quality, it would no longer be called a university yearbook. Most high schools in the nation have yearbooks larger than 350 pages. Reduction of the number of pages would severely limit the type and quality of coverage the *Flowsheet* could give campus activities. As it now stands, many items were omitted from the 1970 *Flowsheet* because of space limitations.

The only real means of reducing cost would be to eliminate the few color photographs used in the opening and closing sections of the book. Even this would lower the cost by less than $2,000 or the equivalent of sales of 222 books. Actually, the use of extra-expense items in the *Flowsheet* is kept at a minimum. Few special process pictures or other such features are employed in the annual.

The probability of having the book printed locally to reduce cost is very remote. There are few local printers capable of handling the 16-page flats or printing mats necessary for the production of a yearbook. It has proven more economical to send the yearbook to a company which specializes in the printing of such annuals. Even the local high schools find it necessary to let contracts on their annuals to large, out-of-town, printing companies—some of them out of state.

This year another problem has befallen the already troubled *Flowsheet*. The new computerized registration system at UT El Paso has bypassed some students who might otherwise buy yearbooks. The new system allows the student to send in his tuition money without ever coming to the campus. Because of this, the student is not afforded the opportunity to be personally asked if he wishes to purchase a book. Hundreds of potential sales are lost in this manner.

To overcome this latest problem, the *Flowsheet* is now being sold directly on a subscription basis. Tables have been set up in the Union which will be manned periodically from now until the end of the spring, 1971, session. Advertising campaigns have been mounted in the campus newspaper, the *Prospector*, and in the local newspapers and television stations.

Mr. Joseph della Malva, director of student publications for UT El Paso, has undertaken action to allocate Student Services Fees to the *Flowsheet* to help defray costs. The yearbook does not now receive Student Services Fees or any other type of financial aid from the University. Until recently, the *Flowsheet* has been totally self-supporting. Mr. della Malva explained, however, that the individual budgets for fiscal 1971 have already been made. It is therefore impossible to transfer any funds to the *Flowsheet* account until the new budgets are made at the close of the current period.

The University administration is on record as favoring the continuation of the *Flowsheet*, and is concerned by the news of the publication's financial predicament. Dr. Joseph R. Smiley stated that he saw a "great value in a college yearbook," and added, "The type of coverage a yearbook offers is unique. I think it would be a sad day if the *Flowsheet* were discontinued. There is nothing like it."

This same sentiment was expressed by Mr. Tom Chism, director of student activities for the campus, who said, "The *Flowsheet* is the most valuable news and information aid" he has found for the University. "If there were only one thing I could leave in high schools to tell students what this University is like, it would be the *Flowsheet.*"

Editor's Note

The first issue of the ***Flowsheet*** *appeared at the College of Mines, according to Francis Fugate's* ***Frontier College,*** *in the spring, 1922, term. It contained 64 pages including four pages of ads.*

Since 1922, the institution's student body has grown more than 100 times the 1922 enrollment of 118. The ***Flowsheet*** *has grown nearly 10 times its size in 1922.*

After nearly 50 years, it would indeed be sad if the annual were to die. Any alumnus or former student who has suggestions about this state of affairs (or anyone interested in buying an annual, for that matter), should write either NOVA or Mr. Richard Smothermon, at U. T. El Paso. Your letter could be very helpful.

—Editor

RESTLESS STUDENTS,
(387 B. C. -

THE DRS. BROOKS

Dr. Gary D. Brooks is 28 years old. He is edging toward but has not yet reached that mythical chasm which, mysteriously and arbitrarily, opens earthquake-like on the occasion of the 30th birthday to separate the fledglings from the relics, ever after thwarting communication between them.

In years he qualifies for acceptance by the younger generation, by profession he is a member of the establishment, for the crew-cut Dr. Brooks is assistant professor of education and director of Institutional Studies at The University of Texas at El Paso.

Because he figuratively straddles the crevasse called "The Generation Gap" (a platitude even more threadbare than "establishment"), his view encompasses attitudes on either side, and his sensitivity to both is heightened by his academic and professional experiences during the past decade.

It was only a few years ago that Dr. Brooks himself was a student, first at Millikin University in Decatur, Illinois, where he earned a B.M.E. degree in 1966; later at Indiana University where he was awarded a master's degree in 1966 and an Ed.D. degree in 1967. His studies—higher education, college personnel work, counseling and guidance, sociology and political science—activated a concern with the causes and effects of both contemporary and historical eras of student unrest. He conducted an extensive survey of opinion on the subject among students, faculty and administrators at Indiana University, the results of the poll forming the topic of his hefty 363-page dissertation entitled "A Study of Acceptability and Perceived Effectiveness of Selected Methods of Student Expression to Faculty, Student Leaders, and Administrators."

His interest was fueled by his experiences as a public school teacher, a member of Indiana University's Dean of Students' staff, and his position as Millikin's Dean of Men—all of which offered him direct contact with student problems and frustrations.

Since his arrival at UT El Paso in 1968, Dr. Brooks' duties have included teaching, various administrative assignments and much institutional research, also the co-editorship with Dr. Richard W. Burns of the School of Education of the book *Curriculum Design in a Changing Society,* published recently by Educational Technology Publications, Inc. Dr. Brooks is also author or co-author of a number of articles about curriculum reform and related topics published in various educational journals.

Woven through all these activities is a thread of concern with student dissension and rebellion—a thread which, a little more than a year ago, led to yet another ambitious project. It was at that time that Dr. Brooks and his wife Bonnie, a doctor of education and an assistant professor of psychology and guidance at UT El Paso, began the task of gathering, from all parts of the country, every newspaper and magazine article written about student conflict. They then compiled this winnowing of articles into a bibliography entitled *The Literature On Student Unrest* which only recently was published by Educational Technology Publications Inc. Containing some 1,200 reference sources, the bibliography is a source guide that will prove invaluable to institutional presidents, students, faculty, and anyone else searching for information on the subject.

Dr. and Mrs. Brooks have also completed a soon-to-be published bibliography on drug abuse and about both volumes he comments: "These are undoubtedly the two hottest topics of interest in the fields of secondary and higher education right now." Both bibliographies are, as far as Dr. Brooks has been able to establish, the most comprehensive ever to be submitted for publication.

The collection and compilation of the literature was only part of the chore; there was also the reading of it. Since the Brookses *did* read all of it (not to mention at least 50 more articles published since the bibliography went to press), it follows that they formed some opinions and reached some conclusions concerning students and their restlessness.

Here then, in condensed form, are some of their findings.

"Student disorders confront American higher education with a crisis, the possible consequences of which are unthinkable. Our measures, to date, for coping with these disorders have been less than effective. In fact, a new dimension is being added to the problem as vigilante tactics by conservative students threaten the campus with civil war. At stake are two assets indispensable to the survival of our colleges and universities; public confidence and support, and freedom to manage our own affairs."

This statement, taken from a recent speech of Dr. Brooks, will give little comfort to optimists who view student unrest as a passing fad and no comfort at all to those whose fears and forebodings increase with each incident of student dissent. Soothing to both groups might be the fact that the phenomenon of student unrest is not new. In fact, according to historians, it dates back more than 23 centuries to the founding of Plato's Academy in 387 B.C. and from then on there has been a pattern of sporadic outbursts down through the ages.

- In the 4th century A.D., students drove Saint Augustine out of the University of Carthage and later cheated him out of his fees as a private teacher in Rome.
- In the 14th century, 50 people were killed in the St. Scholasticus riot at Oxford's three-day battle which erupted between townsmen and students after an angry student hit a bartender over the head with a beer mug.
- And, in America from 1636 to 1850 there were numerous incidents of warfare between students, faculty and administration. Alexander Hamilton, for example, drove the Tory president of King's College (now Columbia University) out of the country.
- For 40 years prior to the Civil War, college students were more violent and openly rebellious than at any other time in the history of American education. Few colleges escaped the riots and rebellions of the era, with the issue of slavery one of the chief causes of antagonism.
- In 1906, outside agitation infil-

FACTS OF LIFE
971 A. D.)

by Jeannette Smith

trated the campus when Upton Sinclair, Clarence Darrow, Jack London and others formed the Inter-collegiate Socialist Society which lost its strength only with the outbreak of World War I.

• And on April 12, 1934, a half-million students across the country participated in a peace strike, illustrating their concern not only with strife in other parts of the world, but also with civil rights in the United States.

It can be assumed that a large percentage of those students who participated in that strike over 36 years ago are now parents and grandparents, and that some of their grandchildren are now students also concerned with civil rights, military conflicts, hypocrisy, social inequalities and injustice, and institutional or academic restrictions. These were among the causes of campus dissension generations ago just as they are today.

Following the pattern, today's student has sunk his teeth into a plethora of issues and the resulting militant actions have been sparked by the Indo-China War, the Kent State and Jackson State tragedies, the Cambodian invasion, and other occurrences.

Few college or university campuses in the country are untouched today by student discord and, according to Dr. Brooks' findings, the sources of discontent are many and include the following:

* The growing intensity of academic competition.
* Increased compartmentalization and specialization in the various educational institutions.
* The rigidity of academic programs.
* Conflict between pragmatic goals which are valued by society and the traditional emphasis on general intellectual development.
* Contradiction between professed values and institutional practices.
* Conflict between faculty and administration expectations regarding desirable student behavior and attitudes.
* The feeling that university administrators wish to understand students only to the extent necessary to prevent disruption on the campus, rather than having a bona fide interest in student thinking.

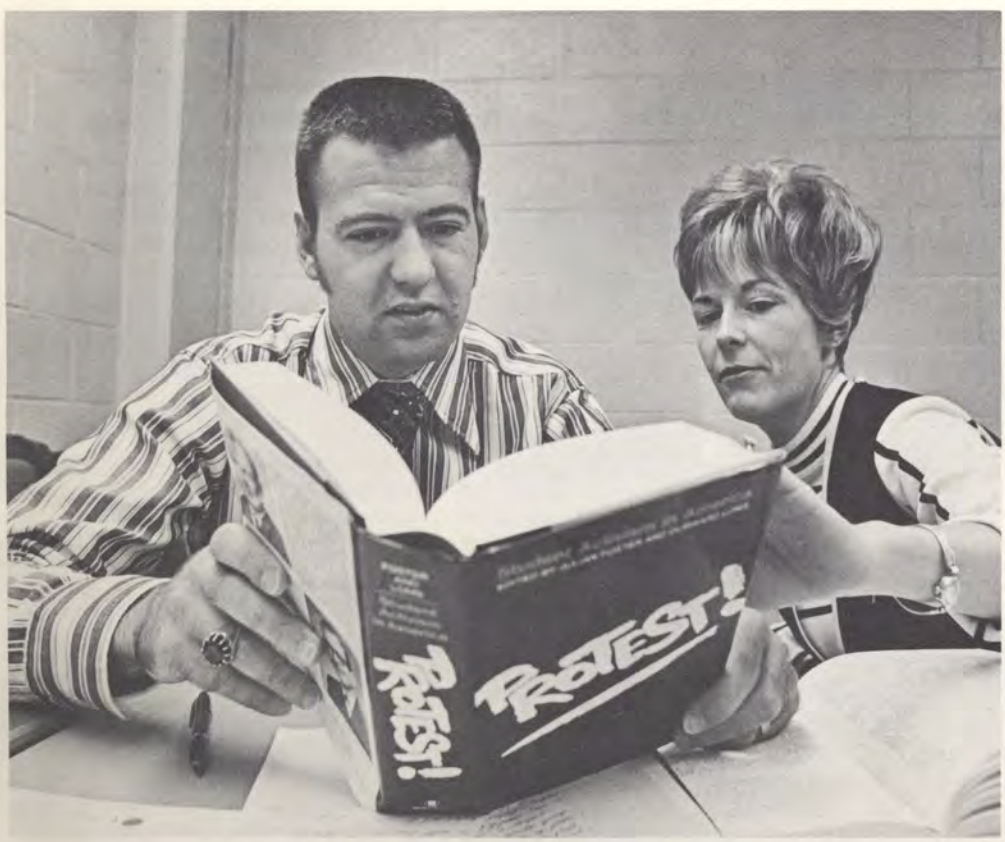
A number of additional sources of discontent have been identified by the American Council on Education's Special Committee on Campus Tension including alleged indifference and neglect on the part of some institutions, political impotence of the students, problems of racism, discrimination, and disciplinary practices. Students also express resentment at conditions rising from alleged provocative police action, intimidation, and institutional rigidity. A major complaint is against what they term "bad teaching" which includes not only instructors whose main concern is research and writing, but also the relevance of study subjects and how they are taught. Students charge that instructors are routine in their presentations and demand little in the way of creative, original thought. A particular complaint is that there is an absence of courses relating to the major social issues of today's world.

Faculty members, on the other hand, suggest that many students are interested in doing the least possible work, require detailed or specific direction, and desire routine exposition rather than challenging, provocative teaching.

In addition to the issues and the causes of dissent, five major trends in the attitudes of students have been identified as contributions to their willingness to protest against the school establishment.

* Contrary to the traditional assumption that it is the individual's responsibility to make relevant the education offered him, the emerging view is that the school is responsible for making education relevant to actual living and working conditions.

* Students are veering away from the time-honored belief that a rule is a rule,



Drs. Gary and Bonnie Brooks examine one of the sources included in their recently-published bibliography on student unrest.
(Photo by Lee Cain)

right or wrong, and therefore should be obeyed. The growing conviction is that it is wrong to obey an unethical or immoral rule. (Which generates the question: who decides whether a rule is immoral or unethical?)

* Students in growing numbers, Dr. Brooks says, are becoming convinced that school rules are made for the convenience of educators rather than to insure essential controls in providing a better educational environment.

* There is diametric opposition to the premise that modern young people "never had it so good" with few demands and great security. A growing conviction is that in reality the laws and processes credited with protecting or benefiting young people actually discriminate against them. In line with this reasoning is a statement by Edgar Z. Friedenberg, author and professor of sociology at the University of California at Davis who says: "In America, no minority (in this case students) has ever gotten any respect or consistently decent treatment until it began to acquire political power."

* The final trend, according to Dr. Brooks, is away from the idea that there are adequate processes available to bring about needed changes in laws and institutions. Some students now see riots and other less violent forms of confrontation as more effective means of bringing about those changes.

"Is not present unrest merely another form of traditional youthful rebellion that will soon fade away?" and "Why not 'do nothing' and ride out the storm of protest?" are questions often asked by members of the worried older generation who, in Dr. Brooks' opinion, sometimes fail to recognize the early symptoms of serious confrontations. He comments: "Present student protests are more widespread and have more powerful implications than any in previous times. There is evidence that today's activists may be the forerunners of tomorrow's majority, not to mention the rapid movement of protest that is now moving into the secondary schools.

"Obviously," he continues, "many protests do not provide good models for learning the negotiating skills needed in a modern democracy. The future activist or potential militants are now attending junior high schools, so we cannot expect the situation to improve simply by waiting for another generation of students who we hope will be different.

He adds: "Some institutions are ignoring the implications of the national developments among students and in their organizations, and have failed to realize that students in large numbers are rejecting what they feel is an academic world that is superficial, isolated, provincial, and unrelated to national and world events."

"It is not the small groups of militants," Dr. Brooks emphasizes, "who are closing down our college campuses, but to a large measure, the moderate students with their considerable sympathy and support for militant action. These moderate students, although reluctant to actively join their more aggressive companions, nevertheless are constantly thinking, questioning, and are clearly dissatisfied with current conditions."

The issues, causes, and trends of student unrest having been duly noted by Dr. Brooks in his reading of more than 40 books and 1,200 articles on the subject, he has also come to some conclusions about possible solutions to the problem. He labels them "suggestions for change," and they include the following.

* More emphasis should be placed on the personal characteristics of students, in addition to the emphasis on their intellectual ability.

* An affirmation by educational institutions of the importance of an individual student in the educational process.

* Increased contact between classroom activities and actual living conditions.

* The need for the provision of informal occasions structured to foster better communication between students, faculty and administrators.

* Strengthened programs of independent study, also affording the students larger roles in the instructional process.

* More attention should be given the teaching capabilities of faculty members and greater rewards provided for teaching competence.

* College teachers themselves, Dr. Brooks suggests, should review their methods of instruction in light of the tremendous "information explosion," since some professors fail to realize that the information processing capacity of every person is limited.

* Clear-cut policies and procedures regarding campus violence and disorder should be established and published, and both students and faculty should participate in the development of those policies.

In yet another area of concern—student resentment against existing "in loco parentis" policies, Dr. Brooks feels that while the students do have valid reasons for abolishing these policies, these same students must, in adult fashion, expect to shoulder the consequences of their behavior, particularly when it violates the laws of society. In the same context, he adds that students must recognize and respect the rights and privileges for themselves, including the First Amendment rights of free speech and peaceable assembly, the right to pursue without hindrance one's course of study, and the privilege of experimenting with ways of thinking, both conventional and unconventional.

"On the other hand," he says, "threats, violence, coercive disruption of classes or lectures should be viewed as intolerable as are similar acts that tread upon the rights of others, and it must be made clear to all that there can be no amnesty for civil or criminal lawbreakers."

Among Dr. Brooks' other suggestions is that educational and societal change must be accelerated to meet the demands of contemporary society. "The younger generation is literally fed up with the archaic, inflexible and inhibiting bureaucratic structures which have been commonplace in many of society's institutions," he says.

Another of his contentions is that sensational press coverage and mass media exposure intensifies militant actions, while restrained and responsible coverage has caused many disturbances to fade quickly.

Taking into account all sources of information included in the bibliography, Dr. Brooks sees indications that future confrontations will be between students and faculty rather than between students and administration. He explains: "Students seem to be rapidly reaching the conclusion that their demands have been resisted by faculty traditions as well as administrative decisions."

"Periods of unrest have, in the past, run in cycles," he says. "However, it may be risky behavior to continue using historical precedence to predict the future, since the world is now so subject to forces which challenge the ancient pattern of dominant values."

Massive contemporary social change, the technology of communication and its interaction with a highly literate population, urbanization and the population explosion, and a transformation of the economy from an industrial to a post-industrial base, he concludes, are some of those forces—and because of them, college and university campuses face, when it comes to the issue of student unrest, an uncertain future.

CONTRIBUTIONS REPORT

1970 GIFTS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT EL PASO

UNIVERSITY RECEIVES $737,904 FOR ACADEMICS

More private resources were given to U. T. El Paso for academic programs in 1970 than ever before. The University received $737,904 in cash, securities, equipment, and books, almost twice the amount given in 1969. In addition, $102,554 was given in support of Intercollegiate Athletics, bringing total contributions to $840,458.

The contributions report was made to President Joseph R. Smiley by William B. Hardie, chairman of the Advisory Council, an organization of friends of the University whose responsibilities include coordination and assistance of development programs.

Mr. Hardie, who completed his third term as head of the Advisory Council, described the generosity of contributors in 1970 as "one of the most gratifying developments of recent years."

"It is particularly encouraging to report that, at a time when many Universities are experiencing a decline in gift support, El Paso's University has received unprecedented assistance for its academic programs. It is a tribute to the University, but more than that, it is a tribute to the vision and generosity of the corporations, alumni, and friends who made these gifts."

Dr. Smiley remarked that gift funds are needed by the University as never before, and he expressed the University's "deepest gratitude to the 2,500 corporations, alumni, friends, and foundations whose dedication to the advancement of the University has been expressed in the most constructive way possible."

The largest gifts in 1970 came from business firms, totalling $514,862. Many of these contributions came through the efforts of the Corporate Gifts Committee, whose chairman was Fred Hervey, and whose vice chairman were Glen Jordan and L. A. Miller. Many corporate gifts were in the form of equipment and supplies, but $108,608 was given in cash and securities.

Alumni contributions totaled $45,591. Alumni Fund chairman was Dr. R. A. D. Morton, and his vice chairmen were Nelson Martin and Weldon Donaldson. "Especially gratifying," said Dr. Morton, "was the increase in the number of contributing alumni to 1454 compared with 1339 the previous year.

Non-alumni individuals contributed $55,544. Much of this was given by

William B. Hardie
Advisory Council Chairman

members of the President's Associates, whose members contribute $500 or more annually. Chairman of the President's Associates is H. D. Fulwiler. Vice chairman is Richard Azar.

Bequests to the University exceeded $43,000 in 1970, reported Robert Goodman, chairman of the Deferred Gifts Committee. Mr. Goodman and his vice chairman, Milnor P. Paret, Jr., are attempting to increase public awareness of the desirability of contributing endowment funds to the University.

Among the most gratifying increases were the additional funds contributed without restriction. The University received $84,386 in unrestricted gifts. Most of these contributions were made by El Paso business firms, by alumni, and by members of the President's Associates. "We welcome all gifts," Dr. Smiley said, "but none is more useful than those which can be applied where need and opportunity are greatest. We have allocated a substantial portion of these unrestricted funds to the Library, where they will strengthen all academic programs, but the flexibility of these funds enables the University to apply them, after careful consideration, to other programs having an exceptional impact upon the quality of the University."

Especially pleasing, too, was the growth in funds for student aid—scholarships and loans—to $127,217.

In presenting the report, Mr. Hardie noted that contributions "represent a small but essential part of the University's budget."

"The University's general operating budget is $9.7 million, and we recognize that the basic support for the University's programs must come from public funds. But we must be constantly aware that public funds can do only so much, and that increasingly large sums in contributions are going to be needed if our University to progress."

CORPORATE GIFTS LEADERS—Fred Hervey (right) was chairman of the Corporate Gifts Committee in 1970. Vice Chairman was B. Glen Jordan (left). Corporate donors contributed a record amount to U.T. El Paso.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Advisory Council will be led by E. Ray Lockhart and Fred Hervey in 1971. Mr. Lockhart, president of El Paso Electric Co. and one of The University of Texas at El Paso's Outstanding Ex-Students, will succeed William B. Hardie as chairman. Mr. Hervey, president of Circle K Corporation, succeeds Lewis K. Thompson as vice-chairman.

Mr. Hardie and Mr. Thompson stepped aside after leading the Council for three years. As President Joseph R. Smiley pointed out in expressing his gratitude for their service, "they organized the Advisory Council, and developed it into a source of great strength for the University. We are indebted to them for many services to our institution."

New members of the Council are Richard Azar, William Gardner, Robert Heasley, Robert Goodman, John MacGuire, Tad Smith, and W. B. Warren. They will serve three-year terms.

Retiring after serving three years on the council are Bates Belk, Leonard Goodman, Jr., and Hugh Steen. Dr.

The Advisory Council is an organization of 25 members, appointed by the President with the approval of the Chancellor and Regents of The University of Texas System. Members serve as a liaison between the community and the University. They participate in all programs for the advancement of understanding and support of U. T. El Paso, and meet regularly with the President and with faculty and staff.

ADVISORY COUNCIL LEADERS — Chairman of the Advisory Council for 1971 is E. Ray Lockhart (center), and vice-chairman is Fred Hervey (right). The Advisory Council meets regularly with President Joseph R. Smiley (left).

MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL

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FRED HERVEY, Vice-Chairman
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H. M. DAUGHERTY
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ROBERT GOODMAN
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GEORGE MATKIN
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RICHARD MILLER
DORRANCE RODERICK
EDWARD SCHWARTZ
TAD SMITH
LEWIS THOMPSON
W. B. WARREN
SAM D. YOUNG, JR.

CORPORATE CONTRIBUTORS

Following are firms and their foundations which contribute cash and securities of $100 or more to the University's ac demic programs in 1970. ***Business Associates*** *are firms th contributed $1,000 or more.* ***Business Patrons*** *gave betwe $500 and $999;* ***Business Sponsors*** *gave from $250 to $49 and* ***Business Contributors*** *gave between $100 and $250.*

BUSINESS ASSOCIATES
($1,000 or more)

American Airlines
American Metal Climax
American Smelting & Refining Company
ARMCO
Bethlehem Steel Corp.
Border Steel Rollings Mills
El Paso Electric Co.
El Paso National Bank
El Paso Natural Gas Co.
Farah Manufacturing Co.
Foster Capital Corp.
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Humble Oil Co.
International Business Machines
Tony Lama Co.
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Marathon Oil Co.
Midwest Oil Co.
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Mountain Bell
Newspaper Printing Corp.
Phelps Dodge Refining Corp.
Rangaire Corp.
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
Shop-Rite Food Stores
Southern Union Gas Co.
Southwest National Bank
State National Bank
W. R. Weaver Co.

BUSINESS PATRONS
($500 - $999)

Alcoa
Atlas Structural Concrete
Bank of El Paso
Cameron Iron Works
Carrol, Daeuble, DuSang & Rand
Chicago Bridge & Iron Co.
Duval Corp.
First State Bank
KROD Radio-Television
Magnolia Coca-Cola Bottling Co.
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Mortgage Investment Co.
Piggybank Stations, Inc.
Popular Dry Goods Co.
Rust Tractor Co.
Vowell Construction Co.

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($250 - $499)

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American Bank of Commerce
Avis Rent-A-Car
Belk-Schuster Agencies
Braddock, Dunn & McDonald
Chrysler Corporation
Coaches of America Life Ins. Company
Continental Airlines
Coronado State Bank
Driver Construction Co.
Edwards, Belk, Hunter & Kerr
Employers Commercial Union Co.
Furr's Super Markets
Garland & Hilles
Hicks-Ponder Co.
Home Mortgage Co. of El Paso
Levi Strauss & Co.
M&M Refrigeration Supply Co.
Mayfield, Broaddus & Perrenot
Mutual Federal Savings & Loan Association
Northgate National Bank
Prudential Insurance Co.
Sun Oil Co.
Triangle Electric Supply Co.
Wagner Co., Realtors
Whitfield Tank Lines

BUSINESS CONTRIBUTOR
($100 - $249)

AAA Moving & Storage
Aetna Life & Casualty Co.
Architectural Products
Atlantic Richfield Oil Co.
Bandy, Manning, Davis & Co.
Banes Co.
Bankers Life Insurance Co.
Bowen Heating Co.
Buckner Transfer & Storage
Citizens State Bank
Cooper & Cooper
Courtesy Chevrolet
Credit Bureau of El Paso
Cummins Rio Grande Sales & Service
Echlin-Irwin-Crowell
Franklin Stores
Gilbert's Apparel
Griggs Restaurant
Guild Mocassin Co.
Gunning-Casteel Drug Stores
John Hancock Mutual Insurance Company
Joshua N. Kahn & Co.
R. D. Lowman General Contracto
Martin Funeral Home
Albert Mathias & Co.
Minute Markets of El Paso
Motel-Hotel Management
Norton Brothers
Peat, Marwick & Mitchell
Peyton Packing Co.
Potash & Bernat
Rogers & Belding
Sandoval News Service
Southwest Title Co.
George S. Thomson Co.
Whyburn & Co.
Wyler Industrial Works
Arthur Young & Co.

GIFTS BY NON-ALUMNI INDIVIDUALS AND FOUNDATIONS: $77,000

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Mr. & Mrs. Richard Azar (Lanward Foundation)
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Milo W. Bekins Foundation
Dr. Anton H. Berkman
James S. Black—Harwood Foundation
Mr. & Mrs. Jack D. Breyer
Mr. & Mrs. Joe R. Cervenka
Dr. & Mrs. H. F. Connally, Jr.
The Clayton Fund
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Houston Endowment
Mrs. Herbert E. Hughes
Mr. & Mrs. Robert B. Johnson
Mr. & Mrs. Joshua N. Kahn
Estate of Simon Kahn
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Ysleta Volunteer Fire Department Scholarship Fund

(Gifts of $100 or more in cash and securities are listed)

ALUMNI CONTRIBUTE $45,591

With contributions of $45,591 in 1970, alumni gifts to The University of Texas at El Paso since the beginning of the alumni fund eight years ago passed $200,000.

Dr. R. A. D. Morton, Jr., Alumni Fund chairman, reported that 1,454 alumni contributed cash or securities, a record number. The amount given was slightly less than the previous year, when one unusually large gift was made, but in all respects 1970 represented an encouraging increase in alumni support of the University's academic (non-athletic) programs.

Three vice chairmen gave exceptional strength to the Alumni Fund organization. Nelson Martin ('61) was in charge of the telephone campaign, Weldon Donaldson ('58) worked with the professional divisions, and Hughes Butterworth, Jr. ('54), 1969 chairman, assisted in all areas.

Mr. Martin will succeed Dr. Morton. His vice chairmen will be W. Cole Holderman ('63), Bruce Bartell ('59), and Dr. Morton.

ALUMNI FUND LEADERS—W. Nelson Martin (center) has been named 1971 chairman for the Alumni Fund. He will be assisted by vice chairmen W. Cole Holderman (right) and Bruce G. Bartell (left).

DR. R. A. D. MORTON, JR.
1970 Alumni Fund Chairman

The Alumni Fund began in 1963, when a committee of former students was enlisted to obtain funds to assist the University's academic programs. Chairman was Richard C. White, now a congressman. The committee's task was formidable, for there was no tradition of annual alumni support, few alumni addresses, and no previous organization to provide assistance, advice, and experience. Still, the first year's effort met with encouraging response, as 468 alumni contributed $8,748. The next year, under chairman Chester McLaughlin ('53) contributions increased 50 per cent (to $12,568) and the Alumni Fund has grown each year.

THE ALUMNI FUND CLASS REPORT FOR 1970

1970 ALUMNI FUND OFFICERS
Chairman: R. A. D. Morton, Jr. ('50-'53)
Vice Chairmen: W. Nelson Martin ('61) Weldon Donaldson ('58) Hughes Butterworth, Jr. ('54)

CLASSES OF 1917-1932

18 Donors for $831

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Mr. Floyd Dale '23
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7 **COLONEL HUGH D. McGAW '29**
7 Mr. Jack H. Nelson '27
7 Mr. and Mrs. T. L. O'Connor '30
4 Mr. John J. O'Keefe '21
8 **MR. JOHN PAYNE, JR. '31**
8 **MR. WILLARD L. RUSSELL '24**
8 Mr. John P. Savage '21
3 Mr. Robert I. Seale '28
8 **MR. FREDERICK H. STEWART '31**
Mr. Robert W. Taylor '30
3 Mrs. J. Harold Tillman '32
6 Mr. Herbert C. Vacher '22
3 Dr. Bernardo Villegas '22

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Mrs. Grace Knox Smith
Miss Lucille Soltner
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7 Mrs. Jane W. Walshe
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3 **MR. & MRS. WALLACE P. WIMPFEN**

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6 Mrs. Hazel M. Witholder
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2 Mr. Emilio Peinado
2 Mrs. Leona Purvis
Mrs. Emilie W. Tatum
2 **MR. AND MRS. ALBERT E. WOOD**

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Miss Mary Louise Ford
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3 Mrs. Darwin Parker
4 Mr. and Mrs. Jowell Peden
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3 Miss Maurine Skinner
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Mrs. Oliver R. Smith
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2 Mrs. Fern Cound
2 Mrs. Hazel M. Davis

THE PRESIDENT'S ASSOCIATES

Membership in the President's Associates increased to 28 in 1970, Chairman H. D. Fulwiler announced.

The President's Associates was established by the Advisory Council upon recommendation of the President and with the endorsement of the Chancellor of The University of Texas System. One of its purposes is to give greater recognition to men and women who are leaders in support of the University's academic programs.

Vice-chairman of the President's Associates is Richard N. Azar. Directors are Joseph Aaronson, Mrs. C. D. Belding, Robert Haynsworth, Albert Horwitz, Ted Karam, J. Francis Morgan, and Dr. M. P. S. Spearman.

Membership in the President's Associates is by invitation, and is open to non-alumni and alumni alike. Members contribute $500 or more per year, and their gifts may be made for any academic purpose such as the library, scholarships, or a field in which the donor is especially interested.

Members of the President's Associates and their guests meet regularly with the President to discuss the University's plans, opportunities, and problems.

PRESIDENT'S ASSOCIATES LEADERS—H. D. Fulwiler (left) is chairm of the President's Associates. Richard N. Azar is vice-chairman.

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RICHARD N. AZAR, *Vice Chairman*

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Numerals preceding names indicate number of consecutive years alumnus has given. Names of Matrix Society members are in capital letters.

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Miss Vera Zlabovsky

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Lawyers	Karl M. Friedman	$2233	$3391
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C. P. A.'s	Norman Pittenger	$ 760	$1120
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MATRIX SOCIETY OFFICERS—Robert F. Echlin (left) has been elected chairman of the Matrix Society for 1971. He succeeds Paul H. Carlton (center). Dr. Louis W. Breck (right) is the newly elected vice chairman.

THE MATRIX SOCIETY

The Matrix Society, after only three years, has developed into one of the most important of alumni organizations. Organized in 1968 to give greater recognition to leading alumni supporters, and to provide greater opportunity for them to meet with University leaders, membership in the Matrix Society increased to 137 members (from 124) in 1970. Members contributed $26,939 to the University, more than half of the Alumni Fund total.

Membership is reserved for alumni only, and each member contributes at least $100 per year to the University. Gifts may be designated for any academic (non-athletic) purpose.

While the funds contributed by the Matrix Society are important to the University, Matrix directors believe that the opportunities provided for members to develop closer relationships with the University community are equally important. The Society sponsors several luncheons on campus each year, and each includes candid discussion of University affairs. President Smiley speaks at one or more of these informal meetings at the invitation of the Society, and other faculty and staff members also are invited to meet with the members.

Matrix chairman in 1970 was Paul Carlton (1940), one of the organizers of the organization. He will be succeeded in 1971 by Robert Echlin (1937-41), vice chairman in 1970. Newly-elected vice chairman is Dr. Louis Breck (1927-28).

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MEMORIAL GIFTS

One hundred years from now, a book will be placed in The University of Texas at El Paso Library in memory of C. A. Puckett, former dean and faculty member, who died in 1970.

That same year, a student will receive a scholarship in accounting in memory of Brooks Dawson, a young alumnus who died last year. The scholarship will be known then, as now, as the Brooks Dawson Memorial Scholarship.

Another student will receive the Julia Ann Ross Memorial Scholarship, created in 1970 by the bequest of Mrs. Ross, an El Paso school teacher and U. T. El Paso graduate.

The University received many memorial contributions last year. Some were large, many were small. Some created permanent funds. Others were for immediate use. All were welcome, all are useful.

Books were purchased in memory of Thornton Hardie, El Paso attorney and former Regent . . . a students loan fund was created in memory of Dr. Marion Cline, a member of the faculty . . . memorial gifts increased the Library endowment established in 1966 in memory of L. Vere Leasure and James L. Leasure, father and son who were graduates of the University . . . a scholarship was given in memory of Owen Vowell, an El Paso physician . . . many gifts were received to create an endowed professorship in memory of Dr. Lloyd A. Nelson, a member of the University's first graduating class and later distinguished teacher.

Whatever their size and whatever their purpose, all memorial gifts were acknowledged with gratitude by the University. All will serve a good purpose, for these memorials are not impersonal gestures of sympathy soon to be forgotten. Their imprint will exist for many years to come. Some will live forever.

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LOS CHICANOS: An Awakening People

by John Haddox, Pictorial Sequence by José Cisneros
Texas Western Press, Southwestern Studies No. 28, 1970.

A Review by Philip D. Ortego

Every time I see another work on the Chicanos, especially by a non-Chicano, I'm reminded of the first lines of Milton's *Lycidas:*

> Yet once more, O ye Laurels, and once more
> Ye Myrtles brown, with Ivy never sere,
> I come to pluck your Berries harsh and crude,
> And with forc'd fingers rude,
> Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year.

Indeed, many works on the Chicano by Anglo American writers have simply the rude plucking of Chicano "berries" hardly mellowed. The analogy means simply that Chicanos have hardly emerged into the mellowing sun of the public arena and already many Anglo American "researchers" have focused their attention on them as though they were a phenomenon to be studied and catalogued as one does strange flora and fauna. The upshot has been that Chicanos have been even more disadvantaged by the spurious profiles engendered by such "scholarly" findings. The result has been the perpetuation of the queer, the curious, and the quaint by oftentime well-meaning investigators. For this reason Chicanos have become suspicious of works by Anglo Americans purporting to explain the Chicano to America. Actually, the Chicano needs no explanation for his existence. What he needs are real Anglo friends—not to help him out, but to help him up.

John Haddox's work on *Los Chicanos* is the work of a friend with *corazón,* a great deal of insight, and an obvious concern for the plight of one of America's most neglected and least understood people. This may be due principally to the fact that Professor Haddox is first of all a philosopher. His point of view is already influenced by his philosophic concern for people as people and not as statistics to be juggled and arranged in appendices to a set of findings. When he speaks of Chicanos as "an awakening people," as Corky Gonzalez put it, Professor Haddox does so in the light of the philosopher's candle, having pored over studies of other awakening peoples throughout the centuries. Indeed, the decade of the 60s *has* seen the "awakening" of the Chicano, and the decade of the 70s promises to be one in which this awakening will exert an ever-growing awareness in Chicanos everywhere.

As a Chicano writer I see this awareness growing not only in terms of creative efforts in drama, fiction, and poetry but in terms of seeking a more substantial literary identity in the ever-widening mainstream of American literature. Unfortunately, as Professor Haddox points out, Mexican Americans have been brain-washed into accepting a thoroughly fraudulent and fictitious heritage, one which emphasizes a special relationship between the United States and England at the exclusion of all other relationships, many of which are of equal significance. It is indeed sad to hear our children asking about their Puritan forebears to see them admonished and punished corporally for speaking Spanish, to see them condemned to second-class status because they are not Anglo Americans.

All of the grim details of Mexican American existence have been effectively marshaled by Professor Haddox in *Los Chicanos.* And in the process he has attempted to show that Chicanos "can only serve to enrich our society" in the same way all other immigrants have. Though it is important to note, as Professor Haddox reminds us, that Mexican Americans, like American Indians, are essentially a native group. They are a part of America in a way no other people are, for many of their ancestors have been a part of the Southwest for centuries when the area was both Spanish and Mexican. The unfortunate consequences of defeat in the Mexican American War have been visited to the generations of Mexican Americans today. But the tide is changing, as Professor Haddox notes. There is indeed a Chicano Renaissance which has reinvigorated the Chicano spirit and soul.

Although *Los Chicanos* lacks the breath and depth of, say, *North From Mexico* it is nevertheless a work in the same tradition. Professor Haddox approaches his subject from years of personal and intimate contact with both the Mexican and Chicano community.

(Continued on page 15)

This drawing by José Cisneros, one of ten in the Texas Western Press monograph, shows symbols of the Roman, Jewish, Moslem, and Christian elements of the Spanish culture which, in combination with the Mexican indigenous component, was brought into the United States by the Mexican American.

Dr. Ortego is Assistant Professor of English and Mexican American Studies at The University of Texas at El Paso. His most recent work on Mexican Americans, "Montezuma's Children", appears in the November-December issue of The Center Magazine.
ber issue of *The Center Magazine.*

NOVA INTERVIEWS JON MANCHIP WHITE

By any standards, Prof. Jon Manchip White is, as this interview will show, an extraordinary man. He is a scholar, poet, novelist, biographer, dramatist, screen-writer, historian, anthropologist, Egyptologist, editor, traveller and teacher—to name a few of his accomplishments.

President Joseph R. Smiley of UT El Paso has written of him, "It is rare in nearly any university to have as a faculty colleague a person with such marked and impressive talents as Jon Manchip White possesses. He is a highly successful and conscientious teacher and happily for us, enjoys his teaching responsibilities. I believe that the diversity of published works as well as the variety of his several careers for a man not yet 50 years old, serve to underscore the traditional goal of British university education to prepare the generalist rather than the narrow specialist. What is more, Professor White is a most congenial, unassuming and delightful colleague."

Prof. White is married to Valerie Leighton White and is the father of two daughters, Bronwen Rosemary, and Rhiannon Rosalind.

Among Prof. White's many books are: in non-fiction, ANCIENT EGYPT, ANTHROPOLOGY, MARSHAL OF FRANCE, DIEGO VELAZQUEZ, THE LAND GOD MADE IN ANGER, CORTEZ AND THE DOWNFALL OF THE AZTEC EMPIRE, in fiction, MASK OF DUST, BUILD US A DAM, THE GIRL FROM INDIANA, NO HOME BUT HEAVEN, THE MERCENARIES, HOUR OF THE RAT, THE ROSE IN THE BRANDY GLASS, NIGHTCLIMBER, THE GAME OF TROY; in drama, CHARIOT OF FIRE; in poetry, THE ROUT OF SAN ROMANO, and THE MOUNTAIN LION. (The title poem of this last mentioned book appeared in NOVA for Spring, 1970.)

This interview was conducted in early December, 1970.

EDITOR: It is perhaps not unusual that the author of *Cortez and The Downfall of the Aztec Empire*—your newest book—should be in El Paso. But you are also the biographer of Diego Velazquez, and of Maurice, Comte de Saxe, the author of travel books, a novelist, poet, playwright and screenwriter. What brings you here?

WHITE: The book on Cortez was certainly one reason. I wanted to be able to pay visits to Mexico, to retrace the footsteps of the Conquistadors and trace the locations of their battles with the armies of Moctezuma. But there were other and more personal reasons.

EDITOR: Such as?

WHITE: Well, for one thing I'm always restless, a compulsive traveller. I wanted to see more of the world—more of America, especially the West. Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada—everyone wants to see them, everyone knows they're among the most fascinating places on the face of the earth.

EDITOR: Any other reason?

WHITE: I suppose I'd grown rather peevish with the political scene in England, its monotony and lack of flexibility. As I said, I'm a great traveller and I've always lived a lot on the Continent, and I've always been a passionate European instead of a Little Englander. I was one of the people who were clamoring night and day to try to get England into the European Common Market, where I believe her destiny lies, and four years ago the prospects looked hopeless—which was frustrating.

EDITOR: What else brought you to America?

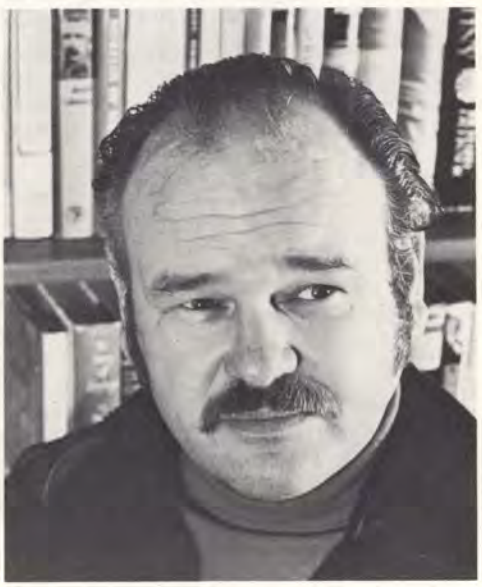
WHITE: Well, I'd also become slightly dissatisfied with my own private situation—the life of a professional writer.

EDITOR: In what way?

WHITE: I seem to have achieved a good many of the goals I'd set for myself as a younger man—which is always bad. I lived in a fine house in Gloucestershire, one of the loveliest counties in England. The house was built in 1427 by Eleanor of Aquitaine, wife of John of Gaunt; it had an Elizabethan library, added by Queen Elizabeth I's Court Herald; it had additions built in the reign of Queen Anne; there was an Italian garden, stables, a vinery, a belvedere, dovecotes, sundials, an orchard, a paddock extending right down to the banks of the river Severn. It was beautiful—but I knew in my heart that the time had come to leave it, to move on, to hit the highroad. I felt I was writing myself into a corner. I could have jogged on very comfortably, writing my yearly stint—a book, a film, a television play, some book reviews—but I sensed that I was getting into a rut. A writer—or anyone else for that matter—ought to try to keep sharp and fresh. There's plenty of time for me to potter around in the flowerbeds when I'm old and feeble. Now's the time to look at the great world.

EDITOR: How did you happen to come this way?

WHITE: Cleanth Brooks, who was then Cultural Attache at the American Embassy in London, made some inquiries for me. Next time I came to America—to work on a film for Disney—I took the opportunity of dropping into some of the places I'd been in contact with to see which of them might suit my family best. I looked at UCLA, Tucson and other campuses and thought El Paso was by far the most interesting.



Heroes? Marlborough, Wellington, Slim and Alexander, Comte de Rochambeau . . . Kit Carson . . . Lee and Stonewall Jackson.

EDITOR: Why did you think so?

WHITE: Handsome buildings . . . marvelous climate . . . mountains . . . Rio Grande . . . a sense of space and elbowroom. People are still people in El Paso, not numbers or statistics. Then there's the proximity to Mexico, the pleasure of hearing Spanish spoken and of being able to go to the bullfight.

EDITOR: You have now extended your visiting professorship?

WHITE: Let's say, rather, that the authorities were kind enough to invite me to stay a little longer.

EDITOR: Your published works include novels, biographies, history, poetry, travel, and books like *Ancient Egypt* and *Anthropology*. Do you favor any one literary form?

WHITE: No. I like to alternate fiction with non-fiction to give myself a change of pace. Usually I write a novel one year and a biography or historical book the next.

EDITOR: Is your versatility peculiar to British writers? We do not seem to have it among our authors. Our poets for the most part, seem to write only poetry (James Dickey is a recent exception, having published his first novel), and our novelists write novels.

WHITE: I certainly think American writers specialize more.

EDITOR: Can you say in what way, exactly?

WHITE: Well, American writers tend to be in such a hurry. If they haven't made it by the time they're forty, they seem to think they've failed. So they have to hammer away at the one note. Hemingway, Faulkner, Wolfe, Fitzgerald—so many American writers are either written-out by the time they're forty or actually dead from exhaustion. Fitzgerald said 'In America lives there are no second acts'—and he proved it by dying of drink at forty-four. We Europeans are more relaxed, we seem able to take a longer view. We aren't so hag-ridden by the idea of success and notoriety. You know, a European writer hasn't really started at forty. What if Hardy, or

Hesse, or Mann, or Ibsen, or Conrad, or Joyce, or Cary, or Voltaire, or Goethe, or Cervantes had died at Fitzgerald's age? By the time they were fifty most of them had scarcely begun. I've been writing for twenty years and I've got another thirty years ahead of me. My best years, too. So far I've only been trying out my wings.

EDITOR: Let's talk for a moment about writing for films. Is this generally a way of socking away some money so that you can proceed with more serious work?

WHITE: Frankly, yes. I've used films and TV to subsidize what I thought of as my 'serious' work, my books. Most writers have to turn to journalism to earn their bread, or at least to put a bit of jam on it. I was lucky that I could dream up plots and write dialogue. Films and TV are a lot less demanding and a great deal more lucrative than journalism.

EDTOR: What are some of the films you have written and worked on?

WHITE: I got into films when my first novel, *Mask of Dust*, was bought by a studio and I was hired to write the screenplay. I went on from there.

EDITOR: In what direction?

WHITE: At first I wrote hard-nosed, still-upper-lip war movies, like "Camp on Blood Island," and "Wolf Pack." Then I graduated to science-fiction and wrote films like "Crack in the World." Finally I broke into the movie-writing big-time for a while and spent four years in Paris and Madrid working for the Samuel Bronston Company, busy with epics like "El Cid," "55 Days at Peking," "Fall of the Roman Empire," "Circus World," and so on.

EDITOR: It sounds strenuous but interesting.

WHITE: It was both.

EDITOR: What happened then?

WHITE: Like a good many before him, Sam went bust. However, when that happened I'd managed to remove myself to another continent on another assignment. So I was spared the very real pain of watching The Fall of Bronston's Empire. Sam made grand movies and deserved a better fate.

EDITOR: I want to ask you, for lack of a better word at the moment, about 'heroes'—that is, people who have influenced your work. Who could you point out in poetry for a starter?

WHITE: Heroes in poetry? The great Walsh bards of the Welsh heroic age and the mediaeval period, especially Taliesin, Gwalchmai, Llywarch Hên and, later, Daffyd ap Gwilym.

EDITOR: I'll need the spellings of those names. We don't hear much Welsh in El Paso outside the ending of the "Tom Jones Show" on TV. I'd like to hear those pronunciations again too.

WHITE: Gwalchmai is like *'gwalk*-may'; Llywarch Hên is pronounced roughly like 'Lau-wark Hain,' Dafydd ap Gwilym like *'Dav*-uth ap Gwil-um.'

EDITOR: Thank you. Go ahead.

WHITE: My forthcoming book of poems, *The Mountain Lion*, is based on the strict and formal procedures of these early poets and particularly the complex scheme of assonance and internal rhyme which they called *cynghannedd*. (NOTE: pronounced 'koong-*han*-eth.') Readers of Gerard Manley Hopkins, who actually wrote poems in Welsh, will get some idea of what this poetry is like.

EDITOR: What about heroes in history, whether British or American—or Welsh?

WHITE: Historical heroes? In England, the Duke of Marlborough and the Duke of Wellington, the two great generals of earlier days, and Field Marshals Slim and Alexander, the outstanding commanders of World War Two. Among civilians, the famous Prime Ministers—Pitt the Elder and Pitt the Younger, Peel, Palmerston, Disraeli, Churchill. In Wales, Owen Glendower, the Welshman who figures in Shakespeare's *Henry IV*, and who was a glittering monarch in his own right. In America, the Comte de Rochambeau, the drill-master of the American Rebellion.

EDITOR: The American *Rebellion?*

WHITE: Well, since you put up such a good show, perhaps I'll be magnanimous and allow you to call it the Revolution.

EDITOR: I appreciate it.

WHITE: Don't mention it. Though, of course, I shall always think of it as the Rebellion.

EDITOR: Any other rebels you approve of?

We have a tragic sense of life, and are given to weeping noisily at cinemas . . . The Welsh are as different from the English as the Eskimos from the Bulgarians.

WHITE: The noblest rebel of them all, if you'll allow me to call him that, General Robert E. Lee. And his comrade, Stonewall Jackson, the genius of the Valley Campaign.

EDITOR: Anyone here in the West?

WHITE: I like Kit Carson, and also Bishop Lamy of Santa Fe (the hero of Willa Cather's *Death Comes for the Archbishop),* and Father Kino, who founded the great string of Jesuit missions in Arizona and Sonora, especially the magnificent mission of San Xavier del Bac, south of Tucson. You can see the new shrine they have built to him at Magdalena, north of Hermosillo. It is well worth a visit.

EDITOR: You are from Cardiff, the capital city of Wales. What of your family background?

WHITE: My people have been seamen out of Cardiff for 600 years. And 300 years before that one of my forbears was High Steward to Duke Robert of Normandy, the brother of William the Conqueror, who died in Cardiff Castle. We're ancestor-worshippers in Wales, like the Japanese, and keep fantastically involved family pedigrees. I have Norman blood—*Manchip* comes from *Manciple,* the same name as that of the character in *The Canterbury Tales* (Haldeen Braddy please note.) Another of my ancestors, Rawlins White, was the Protestant captain of a fishing fleet who was burned in the main square of Cardiff for his faith in 1555 during the Catholic persecutions. He was a very stubborn man—a typical White—and his story occupies several pages in Fox's celebrated *Book of Martyrs.* I wrote a play about him called *Chariot of Fire* which was received enthusiastically—especially in Wales!—and is periodically revived.

EDITOR: What about your father. Was he a seaman too?

WHITE: No, he was the only one of eight sons who didn't grow up and go to sea, though all my uncles and great-uncles are 'deep-ocean men.' He was the clever member of the family, a gifted businessman, and he became a shipowner, the chairman of the Taff Vale Shipping Company. So he was still intimately concerned with the sea. Incidentally, my wife's father and brother—she is from Cardiff too—were also at sea. Her father was a chief engineer who was killed in an explosion and buried at sea when she was a child. Actually, I still feel a compulsion here inland in West Texas to drive down to the sea at least twice a year—to Corpus Christi, or California, or Mazatlan. I have to commune with the ocean. It's some sort of ancestral tug.

EDITOR: What was your schooling like? And your military service?

WHITE: Naturally, when I went to war in 1942, at 17, I followed family tradition and went off to sea in the Royal Navy. Later I joined the Welsh Guards—part of Her Majesty's Brigade of Guards. The Guards consist of five elite regiments, the Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, Irish and Welsh Guards. They are the soldiers who wear the scarlet tunics and high bearskin hats and Troop the Colour on Horseguards Parade in front of the Sovereign. I was proud to serve in the Royal Navy and the Welsh Guards, I believe with Doctor Johnson that 'No man ever thought the less of himself for having been a soldier.'

EDITOR: Did you see action in the War?

WHITE: Yes, mostly in the Battle of the Atlantic, in destroyers and corvettes. Later, I was the only man in the Guards entitled to wear the Atlantic Star, a naval decoration. Once we were being inspected by King George VI and he spotted its distinctive ribbon on my chest and couldn't believe his eyes. A sailor washed up on shore. He stopped and we had a few words about it.

EDITOR: What did you do after the war ended?

WHITE: I went back to Cambridge University, to which I had won a scholarship in English Literature when I was barely fifteen, and spent six years there in all.

EDITOR: What degrees did you take?

WHITE: I took Honours Degrees in English Literature, Prehistoric Archaeology and Oriental Languages (Egyptology.) Also the University Diploma in Anthropology. In those days I certainly possessed what John Donne called 'an immoderate, hydroptick thirst for human Learning and Languages'.

EDITOR: Do you make a distinction in being a Welshman, or being an Englishman or Britisher?

WHITE: Good God, yes! The Welsh are the original Britons, forced to share their island in the Dark Ages with the Anglo-Saxon invaders from Northern Europe. The Welsh, like the Irish, were originally Mediterranean and Iberian in Origin. The Welsh are as different from the English as the Eskimos from the Bulgarians. Nearly a million of them still speak their ancient language, which has its own books, newspapers, magazines and radio and television stations. I will live to see Wales take its place, with Scotland, as an independent country with a seat in the United Nations.

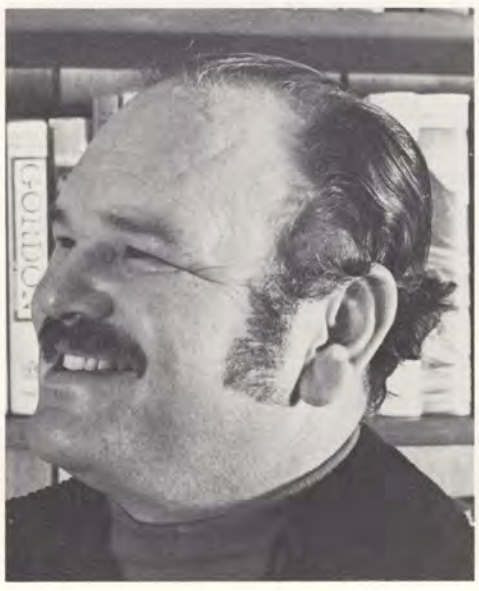
EDITOR: Can you give me an idea of what the prototype Welshman is like?

WHITE: Richard Burton — lucky dog! If I tell you that Frank Lloyd Wright was a Welshman, and exceedingly proud of it, you will get a good idea of a typical Welshman. We are tremendous poets and terrific footballers. We can drink vast quantities of ale. We have a tragic sense of life, and are given to weeping noisily in cinemas. We are also given to singing on all appropriate and inappropriate occasions—always very loudly, and frequently rather flat.

EDITOR: What attracts you most in being a Welshman living in America?

WHITE: I admire Americans because of their energy. Energy is a creative attribute. Americans extend themselves—they go for broke. Until recently I worked closely with Americans in the film business and I didn't know what it was to work really hard. It was a valuable lesson. Sometimes this American desire to give everything the old college try can be naive and destructive—as in the case of some of those writers I mentioned earlier. But as a writer I find the spectacle of such zest, such gusto, such a headlong rage to live utterly captivating. Americans get a colossal charge out of life. I like that.

EDITOR: Let me ask you about some of your specific works. How did the book *The Land God Made in Anger* come to be written?



There's plenty of time for me to potter around in the flowerbeds when I'm old and feeble . . .

WHITE: I was sent to Johannesburg by a film company to report on facilities for film-making there. When I finished, I hired a four-wheel-drive truck and took off with two young Boer diamond-prospectors for the loneliest and wildest part of Africa I could think of. As you may have gathered, these impulses often come over me. I believe in the wisdom of obeying them.

EDITOR: So do I, the difference being that I lack the guts. What of your biography of the Spanish painter, Diego Velásquez?

WHITE: I became interested in him when I was laboring in the cinematic salt-mines in Madrid—though I suppose I shouldn't call them salt-mines, as I was installed in a suite at the Castellana Hilton. Every afternoon, to save my sanity, I would wander down to the Prado and spend two or three hours unwinding by studying the pictures. I spent days of my life saturating myself in the spirit of Velásquez in the enormous white-walled room where his noblest canvasses are hung. I grew to venerate him—his dignity, his melancholy, his compassion.

EDITOR: What of *Nightclimber?*

WHITE: That book too came out of my years of penal servitude at the Hilton. It starts in Madrid, then shifts to Paris and Venice—three of my favorite cities.

EDITOR: And the book on Hernán Cortez?

WHITE: Yes, Cortez too. My publishers suggested that with my interest in Spain, in history, in archaeology and anthropology, this might be an excellent subject for me. I certainly enjoyed working on it, and I'm flattered that the book is to be a choice of the History Book Club.

EDITOR: Some of your other books, apparently not available here, have intriguing titles. What about *The Rout of San Romano, Build Us a Dam, No Home But Heaven, The Mercenaries, Hour of the Rat?*

WHITE: All my non-fiction books have been published over here, but not all my novels. Perhaps the ones that weren't were too markedly British or European in flavor.

EDITOR: Returning a moment to film-writing, you worked for a while in England with Hammer Films, which we know as making color horror movies—

remakes of "Dracula" and "Frankstein," the Sherlock Holmes tales and the like. What was your role in these?

WHITE: A friend of mine, Mike Carreras, was a Hammer producer, and asked me to become his story editor. When Hammer began on the terror tack, I acted as midwife where the individual writers and scripts were concerned. I think I set the ball rolling by setting up re-runs of the old 1930's originals, directed by James Whale. I was a great fan of Whale's. However, I think that Hammer's later efforts in this style, after I left, became more forced, more run-of-the-mill, more frankly exploitative. Somehow the people who made them don't seem to have had the outrageous fun we had when we made the early ones. Maybe they have fallen into that old routine-trap.

EDITOR: I believe you also worked with the BBC?

WHITE: I was the BBC's first TV story editor, in 1951. My wife and I decided to leave Cambridge, though we loved it, when a son of ours died, and we felt we needed a complete change. The BBC offered me a job. It only lasted a year, as I was then asked to join the Foreign Service, where I spent four years before going back to professional writing. But for years afterwards I was under contract to write two or three radio or TV plays a year for good old Auntie BBC.

EDITOR: Which recent movies or contemporary movie-makers do you particularly like?

WHITE: My favorite movie-makers are Visconti in Italy, Resnais and Chabrol in France, Frankenheimer in the United States, Carol Reed in Britain.

EDITOR: May I ask if you consider yourself a contemporary novelist or one in a more classic mold?

WHITE: I started as a novelist in the traditional British mainstream: Dickens, Thackeray, Meredith, Trollope, and so on, leading on to Waugh, Hartley, Cary, Forester, Green, in our own time. But recently I have become rather dissatisfied with the orthodox, conventional pattern and have fallen increasingly under the strange spell of surrealistic painting and literature. So I think my future novels will be more experimental and bizarre. *Nightclimber,* my eighth novel, shows this tendency, and it continues in *The Game of Troy* which is set in Texas by the way, which comes out sometime in the spring.

EDITOR: Does it make any difference to you that the surrealistic novels you speak of will probably be read only by university professors and not the general fiction-reading public?

WHITE: Well, Dale, I don't think you're right about that, but even if you were it wouldn't worry me. What serious writer wouldn't prefer to have an educated and discriminating audience, even if its small, rather than peddle a zillion copies of venal junk to the morons who lap up Harold Robbins and Jacqueline Suzanne?

EDITOR: I don't quite understand this. If you are writing for personal satisfaction, why have your work published? Isn't the idea to communicate, to have others read what you have written?

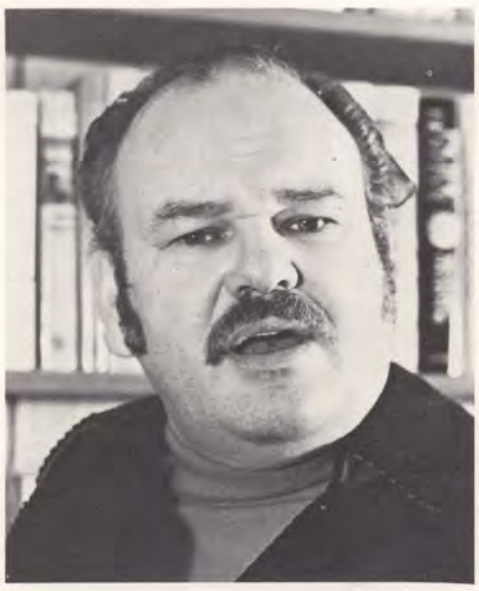
WHITE: Of course it is—but it's also much more important to be artistically successful than commercially successful. As a French writer once remarked, it isn't a tragedy to be unpopular with some sorts of people.

EDITOR: This one subject could take up an interview, I'm quite sure. But to move on, can I ask you what you think of The University of Texas at El Paso?

WHITE: Would you be surprised if I said that I think this college isn't just a flourishing concern, but might possess a potentially very important and perhaps unique future?

EDITOR: Unique in what way?

WHITE: Look at it like this. The student body is, say, about half Anglo and a half Mexican American, with some blacks and a generous mixture of foreigners. All these people have managed to live together in almost complete harmony. This harmony hasn't been seriously disrupted even by the tensions of the past two years. Isn't that a shining example of mutual tolerance and lack of prejudice? I think the staff and student body are to be congratulated on that. In its own private corner of the United States, UT El Paso is carrying out a remarkable experiment in racial relations. The attention of the rest of the country deserves to be drawn to that—and probably will be.



People are still people in El Paso, not numbers or statistics . . .
Photos by Hans P. Otto

EDITOR: Do you have some feeling about American problems, such as student unrest, and the other issues that seem to be dragging on us?

WHITE: You know, student unrest isn't anything new. Bologna, Salamanca, the Sorbonne, Heidelberg, Moscow, have been centers of student strikes and agitation for many centuries. Even my dear Cambridge has had its troubles recently. Speaking purely for myself, I believe that students should be treated, as they are here, like mature and responsible people, and ought to be consulted on all the chief matters that concern them. As a Welshman, and a member of a minority that has been abused and badly treated in the past, I certainly sympathize with the aspirations of the chicanos, for example, or the negroes. If you've got legitimate grounds for camplaint, you owe it to yourself to speak up. But I honestly don't believe that in great open democratic societies like America or Britain anything is gained in the long run by violence—and by violence I mean verbal violence as well as physical violence. I believe in exerting firm, courteous and unremitting pressure by every legal means. Using the brain, not the fist. A shrewd, confident and well-educated man is of far more use to his cause, and does it far more credit, than an inarticulate and frenzied drop-out. However, I sense that America is learning to live with its problems in this way, to take the long-term view of our human troubles, to mistrust slick and easy solutions. The patient path of argument and negotiation is always the best one. Churchill once said that 'Jaw, jaw is better than war, war.' Especially on campuses, which ought to be oases of peace and sanity in our otherwise distracted world.

ON THE TI AND GRIN AT THE CLUB CAMPESTRE JUAREZ

by Ray Past

One day, idling away a bit of time in the library by leafing through some old *Sports Illustrated* magazines, I came across an account of the 13th Canada Cup matches played at the Club de Campo in Madrid. An ardent if inept golfer, I paused to read the piece and was attracted by this statement about the late Tony Lema: "His golf showed the effects of the layoff, for he was hitting plenty of *pelotas curvadas* and *pelotas diagonales* (hooks and slices)." I play golf at the Club Campestre, Juárez, México, and we don't hit *pelotas curvadas* or *pelotas diagonales.* In fact, we don't hit *pelotas* at all. We hit *bolas.* We seem to play in a language different from Madrid's.

This was first impressed on me, I think, when as a new member I played the Campestre's third hole, a wicked par four dogleg to the right with an adobe house in the bend, where a caretaker's family lives a hazardous existence under a continuous drumfire of *bolas.* The narrow fairway has an out of bounds fence on the left, paralleling an often odoriferous open ditch. It is a treacherous hole, for it is all too easy for the duffer's tee shot to wind up smack against *la casa,* necessitating a wasted shot to get back on the *fergüey.* Overly sensitive to this hazard, I aimed somewhat left, only to watch my ball soar slowly in a ghastly, leftward-curving "hook" over the fence.

"Aaaii," said my caddie. *"Se juquió."*

"¿Se juquió?" I asked, startled.

"Si. Está atabáns," he assured me, pointing out of bounds.

True enough. My ball had been sadly *juquiada* and it cost me two penalty strokes, *dos golpes de castigo.* (Actually the rules say *se castiga con punto y distancia,* but most golfers think of the net effect which is two strokes added to the score.) In spite of that the shot wasn't as bad as it might have been. It had at least started out straight and then curved gracefully out of bounds. Had it been what golfers call a "snap hook"—a ball which curves abruptly and viciously leftward and downward into the ground—it would have been *un gancho,* infinitely worse than a *juc.*

As any *golfista* knows, *jucs* and *ganchos* are not the only ways to get in trouble to the left of the *fergüey.* It is all-too-easily possible to hit a *straight* ball to the left, no curve at all, in which

event the golfer says he "pulled" the shot. Such a mis-stroke at the Campestre is, naturally, *jalada,* or if it's not too bad, *jaladita.* I have heard *puliada,* but I think it was jocular.

As I suggested, on that third hole much trouble lies to the right, behind the house, and the easy ways to get there are to slice the ball, so that it curves rightward, or to hit it in a straight line to the right, to "push" it as we say. A sliced ball at Campestre Juárez is not a *pelota diagonal* but rather *un eslais.* It is *eslaiciada.* Similarly, a pushed ball is *puchada.* It gets *puchada,* of course, because the *cara* of the *bastón* is *abierta.* The first time I heard *puchada* it was used by my playing partner, a successful Mexican surgeon and a man of culture and refinement, bilingual as are the preponderance of educated Mexicans in this border area. When I repeated the word after him he grinned delightedly, perfectly aware of its gringo ancestry but also completely comfortable in using it as a neat way of expressing a needed concept. I point this out lest you suspect that these golfing terms are the sole property of the unlettered, such as *los cadis.*

Ideally the golfer on the *ti* wants to hit a straight ball right down the middle, that is *derecha* or *derechita.* The dialect of this part of Mexico has what I am sure would be considered in other areas of the Spanish-speaking world an "excessive" use of the diminutive. Thus the four wood is likely to be the *cuatrito de madera,* as the five iron is the *cinquito de hierro,* or more likely *de fierro,* the three iron *el tresito,* etc.

Proceeding down the *fergüey,* pretty soon one has the occasion to make *un aproch* to the *grin.* The player hopes to stick his approach right on *la bandera,* or as we would say "the pin," but not always is he so lucky (or skillful) and the ball may come to rest in the closely cropped grass surrounding the green, what the U. S. golfer for some reason always calls "the frog hair," perhaps because of its fineness. This I have learned to call *la barba,* or more fashionably, *la barbita.* Incidentally, because the Campestre is a flat, Rio Grande-side course all the *grines* are elevated to provide a bit more challenge. Consequently—or at least I think as a consequence—instead of saying the ball *está en el grin* the caddie is equally likely to say *está arriba.* My confidence in this assumption is increased by observing that occasionally when temporary greens are in use, the regular ones being treated or something, the caddies will caution players that *las banderas están abajo.*

Finally arrived *arriba,* perhaps having luckily avoided the *raf* which spreads *afuera del fergüey,* and *las trampas* which surround the *grin,* the *golfista* now has the terminal problem of stroking the *bola* into the *hoyo* with a *pat.* (As in English, *hoyo* refers not only to the hole itself but to the entire playing area from tee to green, so that we would refer to *el tercer hoyo.*) Depending on how many strokes —*tiros* or *golpes*— it has taken him to get *arriba* he may have a chance to make *un par* or, perhaps more often, *un parecito.* Maybe

he even stands a chance to score a birdie, one stroke less than par, in which case he would make *un berdi, un pájaro* or *un pajarito.* Or, alas, he may have to settle for one stroke over par, *un bogui.* In golf jargon two strokes under par is an "eagle" which naturally becomes *una águila.* When disaster strikes and the golfer suffers a double bogie, or two over par, he sometimes disgustedly refers to it as a "buzzard," on a parallel with the eagle. Just so at the Campestre un *doble bogui* is occasionally called *un zopilote.* There are no names other than explosive profanity for a performance worse than a *doble.*

If the player is fortunate his *pat* may be *derechita* or *estreit,* but it is more probable that the *grin* will have some sort of slope to it so that the ball will roll in a curve. In this event, the *cadis* are very helpful, trying to help the *patrón* judge the amount of break to allow for. *Dos bolas arriba* would inform the player that he should aim about the width of two balls above the cup, *puro filo* would indicate the edge of the cup as target, and *adentro izquierda* means to aim to the left side of the hole itself but so that the entire ball is inside it. If the player misses his first putt but leaves it so near the *hoyo* that the opponent concedes, it is *un guimi,* known on this side of the river as "a gimme." If the putt rolls up short the caddie is likely to shake his head and mutter *"Mas galletas,"* where the gringo would say "It needed one more bean."

Perhaps unexpectedly, because of the desert nature of the El Paso-Juárez area, water comes into play at the Campestre on a number of holes, on twelve of them to be exact if we count the irrigation canal which cuts across this really beautiful golf course. If the golfer dunks his ball he is always said by *los cadis* to have put it into *la agua,* pronounced of course *l'agua* This *la* with *agua* is a persisting construction common in Spanish-speaking countries but offensive to purists. *La agua* or *el agua,* it's a two shot penalty either way and in the anguish of watching his score mount the golfer loses interest in grammatical gender.

The very low shot *que sale del ti* bounding and skittering through the grass is *una correlona.* Perhaps reflecting the local desert fauna, it is also commonly known as a *lagartijo,* for obvious reasons. Sometimes, and for the same reasons, it is *una liebre.* (Another reflection of the local fauna may be the term for the sharp bargainer at the first tee when the bets are being arranged and handicaps adjusted: *un coyote.*) Should the player strike the ball with the toe of the club he is said to have hit it with *la punta,* if with the heel, *el talón,* and if — most miserable of all things that befall golfers—he should shank it he has hit *un chenc.*

When the *golfista* assembles his *equipo* he will have a *bolsa* filled with *bastones, bolas,* and *tis* as a necessary minimum. (Exactly as in English, the *ti* refers not only to the area from where play begins on each hole but also to the little wooden cupped spike on which the ball is set.) The *bastones* will be, certainly, *maderas* and *fierros,* plus *un pat,* or putter—*un pat* referring both to the club and the type of stroke made with it. He may or may not have a *güech* or *güeches,* depending on whether he likes the *pichin güech* (pitching wedge), often called simply *el pich,* and the *san güech* (sand wedge). Some players carry *un chíper,* frequently called *el chip* as is the golf shot it produces.

For any golfer planning to play in Mexico, a warning to forestall one possible small bit of cultural shock. *Estadounidenses* deprecating their own abilities are likely to be reassured and comforted by others. Thus if you have spent an abominable evening at the bridge table and you tell your fellow players that you are probably the world's worst at the game, they will say things like "Aw, you're not so bad" or "You're just out of practice." Do not expect this treatment from a Mexican caddie. Hit an atrocious shot and ask him, *"¿No es el tiro más malo que ha visto?"* And sure as death and bogies the answer will come back, *"¡Claro que sí"*

So, there you are standing on "Ti No. 1" at the Club Campestre Juárez, your *grip* nicely adjusted, the *cabeza* of your *bastón* waggling gently, the *espaics* of your *calzado de golf* firmly settled in the lush grass, and your vocabulary all polished and up to date. *¡Vámonos! Péguele, señor.*

Reprinted by permission of *Hispania,* the journal of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese, September, 1970, where it appeared as "Border Golf."

Dr. Ray is professor of Linguistics at U.T. El Paso.

LOS CHICANOS (CONTINUED)

And given a longer work I am sure Professor Haddox would have developed a work comparable to *North From Mexico.* The pity, of course, is that no Chicano has yet attempted a comprehensive work about his people. For there is no question that a Chicano writer perforce would approach the subject differently. For example, Chicano writers have overcome the hangup of labels which Professor Haddox felt compelled to explain initially. Moreover, Chicanos are committed to making a place for themselves in the American sun without giving up their cultural and linguistic identity. Any violence in the process, a violence which Professor Haddox expresses considerable concern over, will come from Anglo American resistance to the Chicano Movement not from Chicano aggressiveness. Then, too, Chicanos are deliberately eschewing euphemisms like "Spanish-speaking persons" as an identity, for many Chicanos speak little or no Spanish but, rather, what may be properly called a Chicano language, a mixture of both Chicano and English. Finally, there are many works which Professor Haddox cites which Chicanos have repudiated for their patent falsity. To really understand the Chicano mind one needs to read Chicano writers. Indeed, Professor Haddox's references are substantial, but there is a glaring lack of Chicano writers save for a few. But the criticism is meant constructively, for as I said the work is not without merit.

What troubled me most, though, about *Los Chicanos* was the uneasy feeling that Chicanos were being identified as Mexicans. Professor Haddox seems to have placed considerable reliance on such Mexican philosophers as Samuel Ramos and Octavio Paz. Unfortunately neither of the above have successfully described the Chicano phenomenon. Paz fell wide of the mark in assessing pachucos in his *Labyrinth of Solitude.* And Ramos has made only superficial comments about Mexican Americans. It would be erroneous to identify Chicanos as Mexicans, for the fact of the matter is that Chicanos are a new breed, a product of the United States and Mexico, straddling both cultures, both languages. It would be a distortion to see the Chicano as simply an extension of the Mexican, to endow him with the same characteristics of Mexicans, to describe him as Oscar Lewis described Mexicans in *The Family of Sanchez.* And it would be equally unfair to expect Chicanos to avoid the pitfalls of identity, as Professor Haddox suggests, for in the pursuit of identity the Anglo American must come to know who the Chicano is in order that such pitfalls about which Professor Haddox warns be avoided.

All in all, *Los Chicanos* is a fine work, made attractive by the fine drawings of Jose Cisneros. Chicanos will object, I am sure, to the notion of "amalgamation" which Mr. Cisneros suggests in one of his drawings, but they are nevertheless an excellent pictorial sequence which complements the prose of John Haddox.

FARAH SCHOLARS—Steve Henry, left, and Manuel Aguilar, right, are two of 30 Farah Scholarship students enrolled at UT El Paso. They discuss here the Farah Company's computer operation with James Farah. The company will sponsor 40 scholarships in science and engineering next year.

THE FARAH SCHOLARSHIPS

by Steele Jones

The Farah Manufacturing Company has a $15,000 annual investment at The University of Texas at El Paso from which it expects no direct return.

Farah is underwriting 30 scholarships in science and engineering at UT El Paso, and next year it will sponsor 40. As each "class" graduates or completes its scholarships, a group of ten freshmen will replace them.

Since each student receives $250 per semester, the sponsoring corporation is expending at least $15,000 a year for its scholarship program now, and the investment will increase to $20,000 annually in the fall of 1971, when the program will reach its maximum of 40 students.

The Farah Scholarship in Science and Engineering began three years ago when William Farah, president of the company, announced that the company would provide financial assistance to men majoring in mechanical, electrical, or metallurgical engineering, chemistry or physics, at UT El Paso.

The scholarships are for $2,000 each, the stipends to be distributed over the student's four-year career. The awards are open to male graduates of any high school in El Paso County, public or private.

Recipients are selected by a committee whose members represent the El Paso and Ysleta School Districts, the Catholic schools, the University, and the Farah Corporation.

Preference is given to the sons of Farah employees because, as a company spokesman explains, "these are the people whose work and production provide the scholarship funds."

The University has many scholarships but none quite like these. Academic aptitude is one of the primary requirements, of course, for recipients must be considered capable of earning the degrees they seek. Yet the scholarship committee sometimes gambles on students that other committees might reject, selecting applicants whose character and initiative are thought to outweigh scholastic deficiencies. So far, most of their gambles have been good ones.

Mr. Farah instructed the committee to be concerned with the overall quality of the recipients, and their potential contribution to the industrial development of the United States. He feels very deeply about both of these issues.

The type of student the Farah Corporation is most interested in encouraging is described in information given each applicant:

"The scholarships are not intended only for those exceptionally proficient in their studies. Personal attributes such as character, citizenship, ambition, and deportment are deemed equally important. It is the intention of Farah that these awards be made to deserving young men who are capable of completing the rigorous requirements of the Science or Engineering curricula at The University of Texas at El Paso, and who are industrious young men of sound principle whose conduct and appearance will reflect favorably upon their families, the University, and Farah."

Farah Scholarship students are graduates of most of the area high schools —from Bowie to Ysleta, to Burges, to Fabens. They include graduates of Cathedral and Jesuit High Schools. They are chosen without regard to race, or national origin, and without reference to religion. They must be American citizens, just as must all Farah employees.

Despite the stated preference for the sons of Farah employees, few of the students have relatives at Farah, perhaps because the large Farah workforce is, in average age, comparatively young because of the company's rapid growth. Nor do the recipients incur an obligation to the company. Indeed, they are advised to gain practical experience elsewhere when they begin their careers.

The firm Mr. Farah heads, founded by his father who immigrated to the United States from Lebanon, employs 8,000 men and women. It is the world's largest manufacturer of men's dress and casual trousers and its production and sales and large work force contribute significantly to the economy of El Paso and the U. S.

The Farah Company manufactures its products from materials made in the United States, on machinery made in this country. Its products are hauled to market in U.S.-made vehicles.

All of this testifies to Mr. Farah's conviction that the country is in urgent need of men who will, as one spokesman put it, "provide the brains to direct the muscles to turn raw materials into useful products to produce jobs for our country." The Farah scholarship students are, hopefully, young men who can help reverse what Mr. Farah and his associates regard as a dangerous trend in American industry. They cite statistics to illustrate the shift of basic manufacturing from this country to other nations, with the consequent loss of American jobs. Substantial segments of many basic industries, electronics and steel being two of the most prominent examples, are being increasingly dominated by competitive nations, they point out.

The Farah Scholarships, and the company's policies designed to support U. S. industrial production, cannot in themselves reverse this trend, of course. But they can help, and the 30 students now enrolled at UT El Paso some day will make their contributions in science and engineering. They will be followed by others, ten more each year.

Who can say what the eventual impact of this altruistic program will be?

ALUM NOTES

Leland Robinson ('49, MA '62), a former basketball player, now the head basketball coach at Calexico High School, Calexico, Calif., was once again in the game when he recently captained and played on a team composed of him and his own children in a fund-raising exhibition game against the Calexico Schools faculty team. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, the former Marjorie Alberta Clark, are the parents of seven boys and two girls, all of whom play basketball so well that it has been suggested that they call themselves the "Swish Family Robinson." The Robinsons won the exhibition game by 20 points.

The Swish Family Robinson; standing, L-R Kenneth, Dave, Margie, Dad, Mom, Kirt; kneeling, L-R, Bonnie, Bradley, Bill, Randy, Leland, Jr.

Marshall G. Mustain ('27 etc.) recently retired from Standard Oil of California, now serves the company as a management consultant. **Sheldon P. Wimpfen** ('34), a mining executive and professional engineer from Denver, Colo., has been appointed Assistant Director, Mineral Supply in the Interior Department's Bureau of Mines.

Mrs. Glynn Sparks Elliott ('38) writes NOVA from Portland Ore. to say that her son Sam plays the role of Doug, a young doctor, on the television series "Mission Impossible." And speaking of doctors, **Dr. Francisco Licon** ('39) is a real physician practicing in El Paso and was named Outstanding Alumnus by Bowie High School. **Shirley Politzer** ('43) resides in Lutherville, Md. and says she uses NOVA as her personal "abacus" and that "it is a good thing to relate to."

David J. Botello ('50) is president of Botello Realty Inc. in Inglewood, Calif. Also in California is **Jerry W. Johnston** ('50 etc.) who recently was named president of a subsidiary of Chase Manhattan Bank. And in Midland, Texas **Albert E. Palk** ('50) is with Chevron Oil Co. **William Ramos Joy** ('51) is manager, Systems Engineering and Analysis, for the General Electric Company in Bay St. Louis, Miss. **Dr. Charles E. Blount** ('54), associate professor of physics at Texas Christian University, is on leave of absence and doing spectroscopy research at the University of Cambridge, England.

Mrs. Sandra Jean Pitts ('55) is a 6th grade school teacher in Falls Church, Va., her husband now serving as squadron commander of the 555th TAC Fighter Squadron in Southeast Asia. **Mrs. Bettye Mischen** ('56), a high school English teacher in Plano, Texas, has been named Teacher of the Year by the Texas Education Agency and will compete for the national title in the spring. Her husband John is a Texas Instruments Engineer. **Berman Corbell** ('57) has completed his second football season as head football coach at McCollum High School in San Antonio.

From poet-professor **Howard McCord** ('57) who resides with his wife Dora in Washington, come these nice words about NOVA: ". . . it's interesting and honest, and avoids the empty puffing we see so often in other alumni publications."

In Mesquite, a suburb of Dallas, **R. David Shawver** ('58) is pastor of the St. Marks United Methodist Church. And, **Weldon Donaldson** ('58) has joined the executive staff of KFMB-TV in San Diego, Calif., is former vice-charman of the U. T. El Paso Alumni Fund. **Peggy Latham** ('58) is a public school teacher in Escalon, Calif.

Sending greetings from Africa are **Maj. R. L. Barnes Jr.** ('61) and his wife **Phyllis** ('59 etc.) Maj. Barnes is assigned to MAAG, Ethiopia. In Washington, **James Sutton Witt III** ('62) is Deputy Criminal Prosecutor for Pierce County. And, **Ronald B. Martin** ('62), a geologist with Humble Oil in Houston, has been detailed to Esso Exploration in England for a year. **Terry LePera** ('62) teaches in the math department at Madison College in Harrisonburg, Va. His wife **Darla** ('61) is a student there, working on her master's degree in education. **Calvin H. Benson Jr.** ('63) is purchasing engineer at Vallecitos Nuclear Center in Pleasantton, Calif.

Gene R. McClurg ('63) is a professor of physics at Odessa College. **George "Buddy" Eckles** ('64, MA '69) is state coordinator for Community Mental Health-Mental Retardation Services in New Mexico, also administrator of the Community Services Division of the Department of Hospitals and Institutions. **Norman Joseph Nelson** ('64) is an instructor of music at West Texas State University.

Samuel A. Simon ('67) and his wife, the the former **Susan Kalmans** ('66) reside in Washington, D. C. where he is an attorney and on the staff of Ralph Nader's Public Interest Research Group. **John Richards** ('67) recently was appointed the Lubbock, Tex. District Sales Manager for RJR Foods, Inc. **Douglas W. Marr** ('67) was recently discharged from the Navy after having served two voluntary tours of duty in a combat zone in Vietnam.

Karen Davis Kilgore III ('68), editor of the 1967 Flowsheet, is still involved in journalism; she's teaching English and journalism at Calhoun High School in Port Lavaca, Texas. Her husband **Charles W.** ('69) is a metallurgical engineer for Alcoa. NOVA thanks Karen for the following alumnotes:

Dr. Michael J. Davis ('65), brother of Karen, is in his second year at the University of Nebraska in the School of Periodonics, and practices dentistry on Saturdays. **Bobby Puster** ('69) and his wife **Linda** ('67) both teach school in Rockport. **Howard Klinger** ('69) is an engineer for Chicago Bridge and Iron. **Jim Murphy** ('70) works in Corpus Christi for ASARCO. And, **Jim Wyly** ('69) is a district sales representative for Conoco in Corpus Christi. End of Karen's notes.

Dale Jean Allan ('68) is a Registered Medical Technologist at the Baptist Memorial Hospital in San Antonio. **Lt. David B. Moore** ('69), recovering at William Beaumont Hospital for wounds received in Vietnam, is the recipient of the Purple Heart, the Silver Star, the Bronze Star with V, the Air Medal, the Army Commendation Medal and the Presidential Unit Citation.

Joseph Brodehl (M.Ed. '70) now heads the new Southeast Asian Studies Department of El Paso Baptist College. **Leopoldo R. Villalobos** ('70) has joined the administrative staff of the regional office of the Small Business Administration in Houston. And, **Uwe F. Agness** ('70) is a sales representative for Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc.; his territory including El Paso and the southern half of New Mexico.

NOVA has received welcome words from **1/Lt. Benjamin Garcia** ('69) who is doing a tour of duty in Vietnam and says: "I am the Division Command and Public Information Officer . . . we put out magazines, newspapers, and news releases (without misspellings, I mite add), and at nite we hide from mortar attacks." Ben is a member of the First Air Cavalry Division. As a student at UT El Paso he was a key member of the Prospector staff, also worked for local station KTSM as a newsman, and is an all-around nice guy.

DEATHS

Dr. Marion J. Cline, professor of education in the Department of Curriculum and Instruction and director of the Upward Bound Program at UT El Paso, died December 16. A member of the faculty since 1962, Dr. Cline was a former director of the Experienced Teacher Fellowship Program, former coordinator for Audio-Visual Education, and director of the NDEA Reading Institute. He was a member of many professional and civic organizations and was listed in such books as "Who's Who in American Education" and "Who's Who in the Southwest." Dr. Cline was author of many articles published in professional journals, chapters in textbooks and was co-author, with Dr. Richard Bloomer, of the textbook 'Psychology of Reading."

A memorial fund, in memory of Dr. Cline, has been established at the University toward starting a scholarship program to benefit graduates of the Upward Bound Program. Contributions are being received by the development Office of UT El Paso and by Dr. W. G. Barber of the School of Education.

Mrs. Margaret T. Rodge ('34), former teacher in the El Paso Public Schools, died December 29, 1969 in Houston, Texas.

Mr. William McDowell Thompson ('33), former systems operator for the El Paso Electric Company, died November 30, 1970 in a local hospital.

Mr. Richard O. Cummings ('57) died November 25 in Damman, Saudi Arabia, where he had been since June, 1969, as production superintendent for the Saudi Arabia Fertilizer Co.

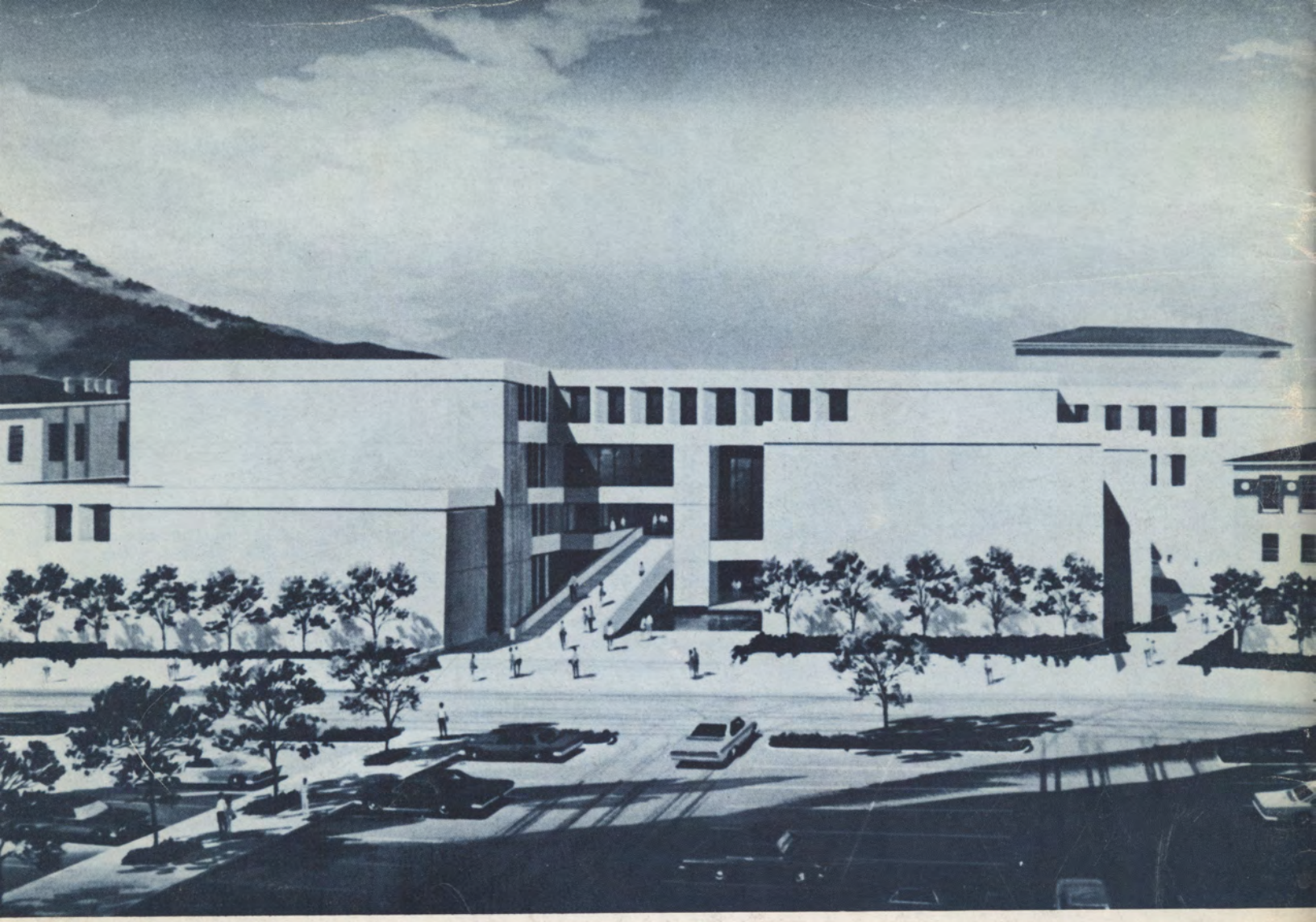
Lt. Rodney M. Smith ('64), was killed recently when his plane crashed into the Mediterranean sea during a training mission. He was assigned to the aircraft carrier Independence, operating in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Max Wechter ('65), a retired pharmacist and a World War II veteran, died August 10.

Lt. William Henry Clifford II ('66 etc.), was killed in action in Vietnam October 24.

The family of **WO Steven J. Greenlee** ('67 etc.), who was killed in action May 2 while serving in Cambodia, has received several posthumous awards on his behalf: the Distinguished Flying Cross, Bronze Star Medal, Purple Heart Medal and the Air Medal with ten oak leaf clusters.

Mr. Henry E. Hicks, a benefactor of Texas Western College, also a founder and former president of the El Paso Touchdown Club, died September 6. Mr. Hicks was associated with various real estate projects and was owner of the Valet Parking Lot at the El Paso International Airport.



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