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NOVA: The University of Texas at El Paso Magazine

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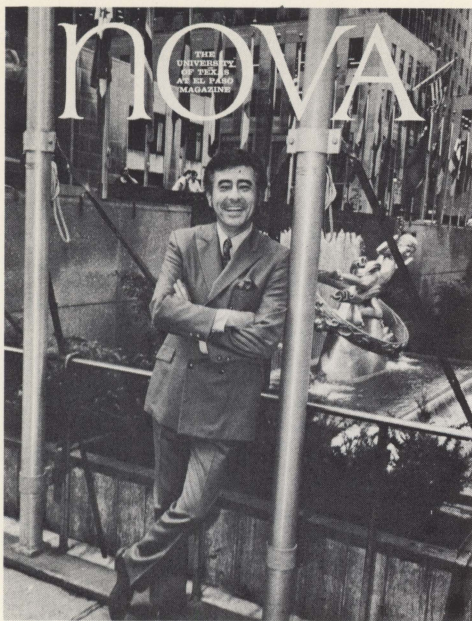
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NOVA

Vol
6
#1

THE
UNIVERSITY
OF TEXAS
AT EL PASO
MAGAZINE





Cover: Outstanding Ex-Student Rudy Tellez, taken in Rockefeller Plaza, home of the NBC studios, New York City.

Back Cover: Hope against the elements in Sun Bowl Stadium, September 25, 1970. Hope won.

WHERE TO GO, WHAT TO DO . . . AND WHEN . . . DURING HOMECOMING

Homecoming for 1970 goes something like this:

Friday, November 13

6:30 p.m. — Homecoming Honors Banquet, honoring the 1970 Outstanding Ex-Student Rudy Tellez. El Paso Country Club. 6:30-7:30 for cocktails and sundry libations (they should really last until at least Saturday), and at 7:30 the banquet and chow.

8:00 p.m. — Reunion party honoring the Classes of 1920, 1930, 1940, 1945, 1950, 1960. Free beer and live music from all three of the Danny Lucas Trio. What more can you possibly ask on a Friday the 13th? El Paso Country Club.

Saturday, November 14

7:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. — Various of the University Schools and Departments will sponsor events for their alumni including the Schools of Education, Engineering, and Business, and the Departments of Geology, Mass Communication (you remember in those halcyon, pre-punchcard days when this was known as Journalism & Radio-TV and when the building housing them was known as Kelly Hall?), and others. Tours provided of the campus, highlighting, it says here, new buildings (and old ones like Mass Communication Building, the beautiful new eight syllable name that replaces the hard-to-say old one of Kelly Hall). Art show in Cotton Memorial and many other activities

yet to be figured out and named but which will be, soon — on the University campus.

4:30 p.m.-1:00 a.m. — Homecoming Fiesta. Cocktail party followed by Mexican-style buffet supper complete with free hand-made Margaritas made with only the finest of imported booze and Morton's salt. Buses provided to and from the Margaritas to the Miner-Arizona football game. Then comes the traditional, it says here, Homecoming Dance. The day ends with a midnight breakfast that will help offset the tequila, then to bed on your full stomach. All of this is downtown at the El Paso Club, top of the El Paso National Bank Building. You can't miss it.

To review it again: 4:30 is cocktails, 5:30 is buffet, 7:30 is game, 10:30 is dance, a little later on is breakfast, and then — who knows? We don't have anything on our schedule but you probably do on yours. Enjoy.

Wynn Anderson wants to say too that all alumni and friends of the University (if you didn't attend and don't like us, go to somebody else's Homecoming) are invited to attend the Homecoming activities. Information and Reservations can be obtained by calling the Alumni Office at 747-5533, or by writing in care of the Alumni Office/UT El Paso/El Paso, Texas/79999.

—dlw

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NOTE: The drawings accompanying the article "The Grassroots Historian" by C. L. Sonnichsen in the Summer NOVA are by El Paso artist Jose Cisneros whose drawings have graced many books — including Dr. Sonnichsen's PASS OF THE NORTH.

THE RUDY TELLEZ SHOW

Starring

RODOLFO FONSECA TELLEZ

as

UT El Paso's Outstanding Ex-Student of 1970

Sponsored by the University of Texas at El Paso Ex-Students' Association and the

Script
by
Mary Margaret Davis

Opening Theme: "The Eyes of Texas"

ANNOUNCER: It's time for the Rudy Tellez Show! Today we bring you our star Rudy Tellez appearing for the first time in the role of Outstanding Ex-Student of The University of Texas at El Paso!

(THEME DOWN AND FADE)

It seems like only yesterday that Rudy was receiving his degree from Texas Western College, enrollment 2,942. That was June, 1948. Today we find our honored ex returning for Homecoming 1970 with UT El Paso's enrollment at an all-time high of 11,000-plus.

Today's episode asks: What part does a childhood promise and an adult vow play in the selection of Rudy Tellez as Outstanding Ex of 1970?

How does Rudy's career parallel the history of his alma mater?

Can a young man from a small town in the West find success and fame in the world of mass communications and bring honor and glory to his old school?

Stay tuned for the answers to these and other exciting questions about our honored graduate, but first — a word from our sponsor.

(CUT TO COMMERCIAL)

Commercial Announcer: I'm Dave Tappan, president of the Ex-Students Association of the University of Texas at El Paso. I'm proud to present the newest in our long line of Outstanding Ex-Students, Rudy Tellez, radio and television major of the Class of 1952. Rudy is one of the nation's top television producers and has just completed his third year as producer of the NBC-TV "Tonight" show, starring Johnny Carson.

This year's Outstanding Ex is the youngest man ever to be accorded the honor and he is the first to have graduated during the years our school was called Texas Western College.

Listen as our announcer tells you more about our honored graduate.

Announcer: In 1939, Rudy became ill and was ordered to bed to recuperate. It was a catastrophic decree for an active nine-year-old! Day after long day his only amusement was the radio at his bedside. Radio was in its heyday and programs were broadcast continually throughout the day. He listened to mysteries, soap operas, comedy shows, dramatic presentations and such memorable serials as "The Lone Ranger" and "Jack Armstrong, the All American Boy."

Rudy: Actors and announcers with their smooth voices and perfect diction intrigued me. It became a game to try to imitate them. I'd repeat what they said and try to perfect my pronunciation. I spent hours with my hand cupped behind my ear, listening to my own imagined mellow voice!

Announcer: Rudy, as most children do, thought "loud-

est meant best." He constantly played the radio at full volume and in self-defense, his father bought him a little crystal receiving set with earphones. The simple construction of the radio fascinated him and Rudy became interested in the technical side of communications.

Rudy: That year was really the start of it all. I promised myself that someday I would be a radio announcer.

Announcer: Nine-year-olds dream dreams and make elaborate plans but Rudy's all came true. His first professional employment came when he was a junior in college. He worked as an announcer at KELP in El Paso, then with the Liberty Broadcasting Network.

Rudy is a native of El Paso and was born May 20, 1930. He attended Beall, Vilas and Dudley Schools here. (He was a member of the last class to graduate from Dudley before it was closed and condemned!) When his family moved to California he went to Gilroy, Santa Barbara and Hollywood high schools and returned to El Paso to graduate with his El Paso High School class in 1948.

He had learned to play the trumpet in a grade school band and he played in bands, orchestras and dance bands in every school he attended. The ability to play the musical instrument well brought him the scholarship which enabled him to enter college.

Rudy: When I received the band scholarship, I vowed to repay the school someday. I felt a deep sense of gratitude and wanted to pass on the help if ever I was able.

Announcer: And Rudy did just that. In 1969 he funded the annual \$300 scholarship which has been designated by the school as "The Rudy Tellez Scholarship in Communications." It is available only to a student majoring in mass communications who would not otherwise be able to attend UT El Paso.

(CUT TO COMMERCIAL)

Tappan: Rudy's recognition as Outstanding Ex was based on his accomplishments in his chosen field, mass communications; his active interest in his school over the years; service to his industry; professional affiliations and charitable efforts.

Rudy attributes much of his success as producer of the highest-rated late-night TV talk show in the country to his all-around apprenticeship at then-Texas Western College.

His first experience in production and management came when he served as supervisor of the campus radio station, then KVOF. He says he learned much about directing a complex organization of talented people when he was drum major for the Marching Cavalcade Band.

Responsibility came with offices he held in Kappa Kappa Psi, national honorary band fraternity in which he served first as secretary and then as vice-president.

He got his first taste of near-professional theater when he took two roles in the Milton Leech production of "Our

Town" in 1952. Rudy was active in backstage work in other College Players presentations.

Highest honor of his college years came to Rudy when as a senior, he was named to Men of Mines, senior men's honorary.

Announcer: Some of Rudy's favorite faculty members, all of whom he will visit while at Homecoming, are Professors Virgil Hicks of Radio & TV; C. L. Sonnichsen, whose Southwest Lit course Rudy especially enjoyed; and Eugene O. Porter, recently retired from the Department of History.

Rudy is an only child, the son of Mrs. John Hawley of Amarillo and A. M. Tellez of El Paso. His sons by a previous marriage are Steven Tellez, 17, and Keith Tellez, 14, who live in Whittier, California, with their mother.

Upon receiving a bachelor of arts degree at June 1, 1952 commencement exercises in Magoffin Auditorium, Rudy was commissioned a second lieutenant and was theater and radio officer at Ft. Bliss for two years with Special Services. He was host on a weekly variety show, "The Ft. Bliss Hour," on KROD-TV.

In line with his duty at Ft. Bliss, Rudy heard a young enlisted man play a piano in a service club. He booked him for the Army television show. It was the first such appearance for Rudy's discovery, a pianist who later won international popularity, the late Earl Grant. In later years, Rudy often engaged Grant for appearances on the "Tonight" show.

When he was discharged, Rudy joined KEPO in El Paso as a staff announcer. He found time to return to Texas Western and do an additional 36 hours of course work in 1954 and 1955.

In 1956, Rudy moved to El Paso's National Broadcasting Company radio and television affiliate, KTSM. There he was "color" announcer with UT El Paso Ex John Phelan (Class of '48) for the Humble Oil Company broadcasts of UT El Paso football games and halftime entertainment.

Rudy worked on both television and radio sides of KTSM, opening the station daily at 5:30 a.m. and signing the radio station on the air at 6 with his "Morning Watch" show. He signed off the television station around midnight nightly.

He was master of ceremonies for the daily TV teen-age dance show "The 4:30 Hop" and emceed many of the Austin-El Paso high school pep rallies from the school auditoriums. On Saturdays he hosted "Off the Record" on KTSM-TV. The show featured panelists from all city high schools who rated the newest record releases.

Tellez did pioneering work in TV when he participated in the first three-nation hook-up ever achieved — a Canada, U. S., Mexico-based presentation of Dave Garroway's brilliant "Wide, Wide World" in 1956.

The WWW Christmas show that year was "Christmas Through the Eyes of Children" and Rudy appeared in and narrated the Juarez segment. He told the story of an old bullfighter who presented his own treasured "suit of lights" to his son, an aspiring torero.

Rudy was KTSM's program director until 1960 when he went on to San Francisco to pursue his career. There Rudy was announcer at KCBS, KSFO, and KPIX. He was master of ceremonies at The Hungry i nightspot and conceived, packaged and produced the "Les Crane Show" which was broadcast nightly from The Hungry i.

Television station KGO wanted to air the program but there was no workable way to censor obscenities on live TV. Previously radio engineers had solved the problem by using an audio tape delay system by which the show was aired a few seconds late, allowing them time to delete any undesirable remarks.

Rudy is credited with devising a similar system with video tape and so the popular telephone talk show moved to television. In 1964, the American Broadcasting Company bought Tellez' show for presentation in the New York City area with Rudy as producer. After 10 months the Crane show



Rudy & a D'Artagnanesque John Carson



Mrs. Jeanne Tellez



Ed McMahon, Rudy



Ozzie Nelson, Rudy, Louis Nye



Jonathan Winters & Rudy Tellez



Rudy & Doc Severinsen



Johnny Carson, Rudy Tellez



Bob Hope, Dean Martin, George Gobel, Carson, Tellez



became part of ABC's network television programming and the Outstanding Ex moved into national prominence as a network producer.

When the Crane show ended, Tellez joined NBC and the staff of the "Tonight" show as a talent co-ordinator. He was made associate producer of the show in 1966 and became producer in 1967.

In addition to his "Tonight" show production duties, Rudy produced the 1969 NBC-TV special "Johnny Carson's Repertory Company," for the talk show star. Also starring were Broadway and Hollywood notables Maureen Stapleton and George C. Scott.

Rudy produced the 1969 Jerry Lewis Telethon for Muscular Dystrophy which was broadcast on a network of 19 East Coast stations. For a one-star, non-national show, Tellez' production raised (at that time) the largest amount of money ever contributed to a charity, \$2,400,000. That amount far exceeded the \$2,300,000 initially pledged by the viewing audience.

In March of this year, Rudy elected not to renew his contract with the "Tonight" show in order to venture forth into independent production. However he agreed to remain with Carson and the show until a replacement could be found. The new producer was to take over October 19 and Rudy was to vacation in England for one month. However he is cutting the vacation short to return to UT El Paso for Homecoming weekend.

He will return to New York where he will head Telco Productions, his own TV packaging and production firm with productions on both coasts and headquarters in New York City.

In the three years that Rudy was producer of the "Tonight" show, its nightly audience grew from eight million to over 11 million. The cost to a sponsor for one minute of commercial advertising time on the show rose from \$16,000 to \$17,550.

The "Tonight" show attained and held first place in the ratings among nightly TV talk shows. In Rudy's very first year as producer, the show received an Emmy award nomination from the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences.

Producing a nightly network show was much like editing a daily newspaper. Rudy's production staff of sixty collectively worked 600 hours a day at the minimum to turn a million loose ends into the smooth finished product that nightly kept millions of Americans from going to sleep as early as they should.

All decisions ultimately were made by Rudy — in almost every situation with *carte blanche* from the star, Johnny Carson.

Given the budget by the network's financial department, Rudy worked with the unit managers to bring the show under budget. He determined all salaries paid to entertainers who appeared on the show, exposure on which could not be valued in terms of money.

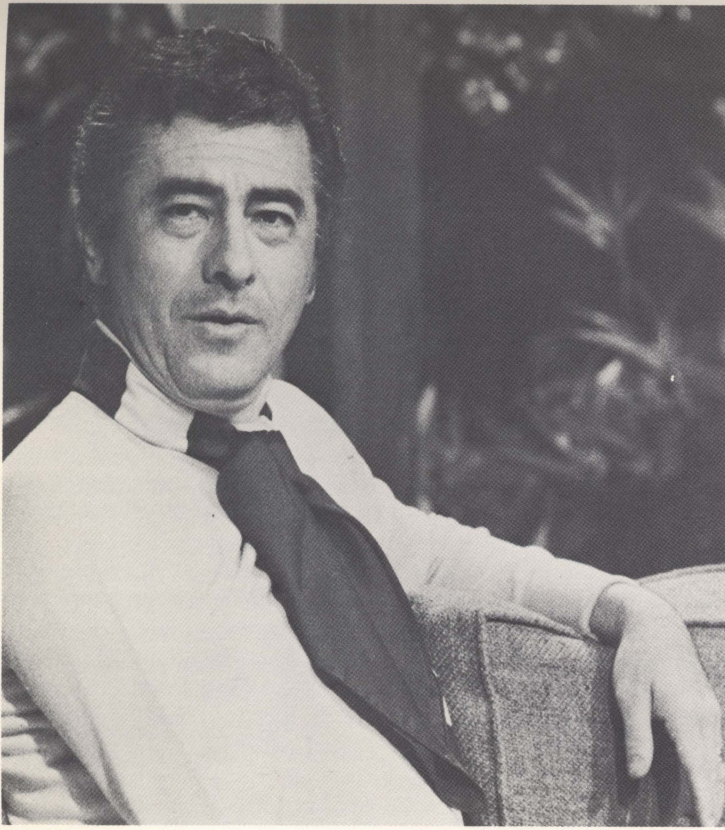
Working with the NBC legal department, Rudy saw to it that all material was cleared and in taste and in compliance with the network's code of standards and practices.

Rudy's ability to elicit topflight performances from temperamental stars and would-be stars alike easily qualifies him for the diplomatic corps!

His typical working day was the subject of an article titled "And Now, He-e-e-r-r-e's Rudy!" in the Winter, 1969, NOVA. He has been profiled in *Variety*, *Women's Wear Daily*, *TV Guide*, *New York Magazine*, and *Look*.

Tellez is active in the Friars Club, world-wide benevolent theatrical fraternity and he frequently produces shows, the proceeds from which go to benefit the group's many charities.

He holds membership in the American Federation of TV and Radio Artists and in the National Academy of TV Arts and Sciences for which he produces membership functions.



Rudy is married to the former Regina (Jeanne) Prior of New Jersey, a 1961 graduate of Rider College, a private school in Trenton. She holds a bachelor of arts degree with a drama major.

Jeanne's parents were the late Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Prior and she has one brother, Jack. The Prior family settled in New Jersey during its colonization and Jeanne is a lineal descendent of one of the 50 members of Congress who signed the engrossed copy of the Declaration of Independence, John Hart of New Jersey.

She formerly was secretary to the mayor of Princeton, N. J. and then became private secretary to Johnny Carson of the "Tonight" show.

Soon after her marriage she resigned to decorate and furnish the 63-year-old estate on the Jersey shore where she and Rudy spend four days a week. The home was built as a showplace at the turn-of-the-century watering place, Deal, N. J., and is gradually acquiring the personality of the couple. One upstairs wing is exclusively Rudy's and is filled with radio and sound equipment circa 1940 as well as the latest in audio and video equipment. In one corner sits an antique pump organ, a souvenir of early El Paso transported to the East Coast.

The guest suite of the Tellez home is done in, hold everything, orange and white! Jeanne admits the decor coincidentally supports Rudy's alma mater.

When they are in Manhattan, Rudy and Jeanne occupy a small apartment high above West 57th Street, a block off Fifth Avenue. It is a few doors from Carnegie Recital Hall and only a few minutes walk from the theater area, Rockefeller Center and Rudy's offices.

Tappan: The Outstanding Ex still treasures college friendships, both with fellow students and faculty members. He has also kept in touch with his former co-workers at El Paso radio and TV stations.

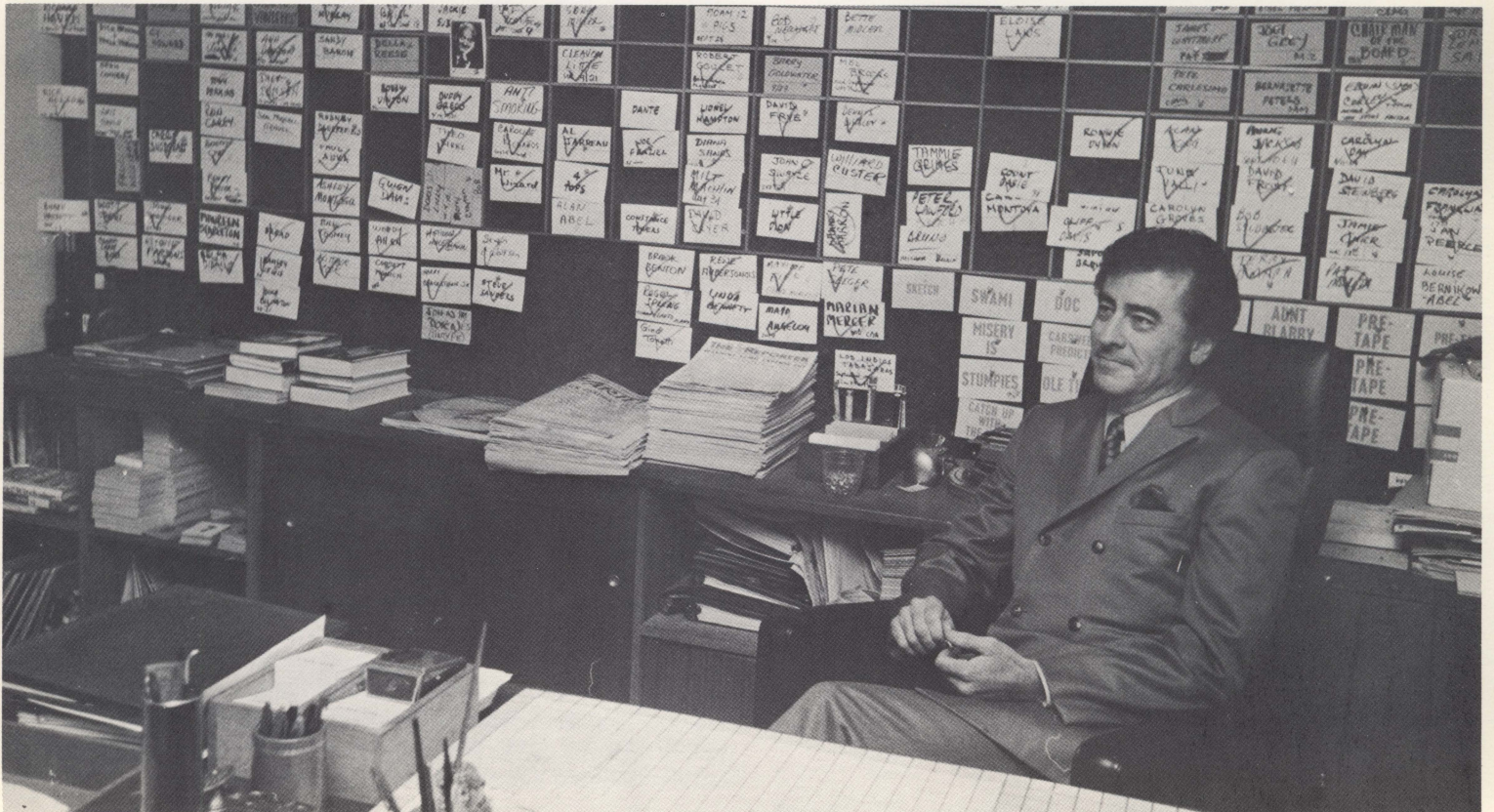
He will be remembered by an unusually large number of exes because of his widely varied college activities and his early broadcasting career in his hometown.

It is unique that when Rudy entered the school in 1948 it was called *The College of Mines and Metallurgy*. Four years later he received a degree engraved *Texas Western College*. And now he is being honored by *The University of Texas at El Paso*.

It's the same school, only the name has been changed and the enrollment, quality and prestige have grown mercurially. Whatever the name of the school might have been when they attended, alumni are proud to honor Rudy Tellez as Outstanding Ex-Student of 1970.

Announcer: And it's the same Rudy Tellez, only the talent and experiences have grown to encompass, in addition to our school, the entire world of Show Business. Welcome home, Rudy!

(THEME UP FULL TO CLOSE)



A LETTER TO RUBEN SALAZAR

from Hawley Richeson



Ruben Salazar, unshaven and disheveled, emerges from a 24-hour, self-imposed ordeal in the El Paso County jail drunk-tank. A withering expose followed in the *Herald-Post*. (Photo courtesy of the El Paso *Herald-Post*, dated May, 1955.)

Dear Ruben . . .

I suppose it's a little strange to be writing you a letter at this time, but I remember once when you and I were classmates you wrote a letter to Santa Claus and he wasn't here either.

In your letter to Santa, you said:

. . . and Santa, what does white supremacy or something like that mean? The other day a man who didn't say his "r's" too good was arguing with Daddy that he wasn't gonna see no "niggahs" going to school with his son. The man was real mad and said it would mean civil war if "niggahs" went to school with us. Gee, Santa, that's funny. I got a nigger friend and I sure wish he could go to school with us. He can run, that nigger, and we could sure use him on our team. And I like him. Why would that bring a war? Santa, couldn't you give that man some "r's" and tell him I don't mind niggers? It's the bullies I don't like.

In case you don't remember, Ruben, you wrote that letter to Santa Claus just before Christmas in 1953. You were managing editor of *The Prospector* at Texas Western College then, and it appeared in your regular weekly column which, not surprisingly, you called "This Shot World."

Those of us who knew you pretty well were aware of your growing concern over social and economic inequities in the system, but your Santa letter was the first strong sign that it was not merely concern, but rather a passion.

You turned on a little harder in another "Shot World" not long after the Santa letter. You said you recalled hearing a remark while in the army that "the only thing lower than a nigger is a Mexican." Then you followed with some pretty tough stuff which, as it turns out, had a tragically twisted prophecy in it:

This sort of thing used to bother this Mexican. But no more. He too, has a theory: these prejudiced creatures are only gargoyles in our modern American structure. They'll spout for a while longer, but they'll eventually be replaced by more modern plumbing. As becomes a student of higher learning, this Mexican even devised a sci-

entific name for these unenlightened people: "fauna gringo ignoramuses." Now, instead of being indignant, this Mexican contents himself with three things. As a Christian, he feels sorry for the obsolete gargoyles. As a scientist, he studies the "fauna gringo ignoramuses" minutely to find its weakness, so as to aid in its eventual destruction. As an American, he tries to laugh them off the earth.

I am not a romanticist, nor does predestination hold much truth for me, but I can't help wondering if perhaps your published identification of *fauna gringo ignoramuses* in *The Prospector* in 1954 and your clearly declared war on him did not inevitably lead to an East Los Angeles bar on August 29, 1970.

I don't want you to think that I remember you only for your zealous journalistic surgery on social cancers, because I still delight in the blivits you used to chunk at various and deserving — if lesser — targets.

For instance, you commented on the "new look" in women's dress popular in the immediate post-war years. It was a ghastly-pinned-waist apparition which draped, gypsy-like, to the tops of the stylish coed's bobby sox. You noted: "The four billion dollar women's clothing industry, one of the biggest in the U.S., suffered a slump last spring and in desperation attacked the most vulnerable spot in womanhood: their brains."

Then I remember when you were assigned to do an interview with the City Editor of *The El Paso Times* for a special press-radio edition of *The Prospector*. In your story you quoted the City Editor as saying . . . "Me? I'm not worth a feature story." And you added, "Not wanting to agree with the man right away, the desperate interviewer persisted."

And your comment on "Forever Amber" which was supposed to have been the "I am Curious, Yellow" of the day: "Miners who cut anatomy lab to see this flicker could just as well have stayed with their cats. They would have seen more."

But always, Ruben, you returned to your passion, such as when the State Legislature raised out-of-state tuition to \$150. "This Shot World" bitterly intoned: "As for the Good Neighbor Policy, we are sure this new piece of legislation will only advance its progress. Let's pa\$\$ \$ome more law\$."

You found other causes that sometimes detracted you from the main one, like when you worked at getting yourself arrested on a drunk charge and tossed in the tank in the El Paso County Jail so you could investigate first-hand rumors you had heard about the brutality and depravity there. This was after

A native of Juarez-El Paso, Ruben Salazar graduated from Texas Western College in 1954. He moved to the West Coast in 1959 and it was not until he was killed by a tear gas projectile in the East Los Angeles riots in late August, 1970, that his stature in the civil rights movement was fully realized by many of those he left behind in El Paso.

you had graduated and were working as a reporter for the *Herald-Post*. After spending 24 hours in the drunk tank, you wrote a series of exposes which resulted in a complete overhaul of the jail system.

Also while with the *Herald-Post*, you went to Juarez and bought some hard stuff from La Nacha just to prove how easy it was to buy dope and return it to this country. This one resulted in a Congressional investigation.

And your tour of the "alky" joints in south El Paso and the resulting series of stories caused those festering pestholes to be closed down.

I was sorry to see you leave El Paso some 10 or 11 years ago, but I was happy to watch from a distance as your journalistic stature increased from year to year. The *Los Angeles Times* is one of the biggest papers in the country, and you became one of their biggest men — bureau chief in Mexico City, Vietnam correspondent, and finally that exalted position to which all journalists aspire — columnist.

That great newspaper thought so much of you that even after you left it to become news director for KMEX-TV in Los Angeles, it prevailed upon you to keep writing a weekly column. This column was your main podium, and one of your last pieces was a typical one. You were reporting on a trip you made to Washington to discuss the "image" of the chicano in the mass media:

It was not long before the chilling truth overcame us. Image? Hell. Washington doesn't even know the chicano exists, so how can we talk about image?

I don't think very many of us here in El Paso realized what a moving force you had become in *la causa* until the eulogies started appearing. There was the President himself, and then governors, congressmen, mayors — but more important, your own people who hailed you as one of their greatest leaders.

That's the real accomplishment.

And, inadvertently or not, you were *bien simpatico* with all of us, not just the chicano.

I clipped one of your *Prospector* columns many years ago, and its advice has helped me many times. You said:

Limitations offer a challenge. Individual thought has a way of getting around obstacles: if you can't be blunt, you can be sarcastic; if you can't be vulgar, you can be satirical; if you can't have your own way, you can learn to cooperate to the best of your advantage.

I'll miss you, Ruben. *Hasta luego.*

Hawley Richeson

NOVA INTERVIEWS THE CHANCELLOR-ELECT

The following interview was conducted with Chancellor-Elect Charles A. LeMaistre following his visit to El Paso on September 9-10.

Dr. LeMaistre, formerly Executive Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs and Deputy Chancellor of the University of Texas System, joined the UT System in 1959 as a professor of internal medicine on the faculty of the UT Southwestern Medical School at Dallas. He is a native of Lockhart, Alabama (born February 10, 1924), and he earned his Bachelor of Arts Degree (1943) from the University of Alabama and the Doctor of Medicine degree (1947) from Cornell University Medical College.

The Chancellor-Elect is married to the former Joyce Trapp and is the father of four children.

—Editor

Editor: In September you spent some time on the UT El Paso campus and in the City, visiting with Dr. Smiley and other members of the administration, with faculty members, students, the press, and with prominent townspeople and alumni of the University. What are your impressions from that visit?

Dr. LeMaistre: Impressions following the visit served to reinforce previous enthusiasm about The University of Texas at El Paso and its future, and to add a new perspective for me as to the uniqueness of the opportunity in higher education ahead for this institution. Regardless of which group I happened to be meeting with, whether the administration, the faculty, students, the press, or townspeople who care about higher education, the keynote was their responsibility in addressing real issues. This responsibility is not the hallmark of all campuses, and the academic setting sometimes becomes one of relative fantasy. Here at The University of Texas at El Paso the issues are being confronted, and possible solutions to problems, whether administrative, social or economic, are being determined. In my opinion, this fulfills a central purpose of higher education.

Editor: Is there anything especially significant about your visit here and your plans to return in November?

Dr. LeMaistre: Yes, there is something especially significant about the recent visit and the plans to return in November. My personal plan is to visit the institutions of The University of Texas System, as frequently as invited, in order to be of whatever service I can. Other members of the System Administration will also be visiting the campus more frequently, in order to serve with their counterparts in El Paso in furthering the goals of the institution.

Editor: During your visit you referred several times to "enrollment control" plans. What does this mean and specifically what implication does it have for UT El Paso?

Dr. LeMaistre: The enrollment control plans adopted by the Board of Regents are designed to allow a controlled growth in the various institutions of The University of Texas System. The purpose of the controlled growth is to insure quality instruction and the facilitation of learning. In that sense, further development of excellence at The University of Texas at El Paso will be ensured, and the resources available to the System and this institution will not be consumed by unanticipated and unexpected enrollment growth. Growth will be premeditated in areas carefully selected by the institution to allow for full development of the educational potential at The University of Texas at El Paso.

Editor: You mentioned at a press breakfast in El Paso on September 10 that there are some studies being made in the University System on matters of academic freedom and faculty tenure. Can you elaborate on this?

Dr. LeMaistre: There are some studies being made on the matters of academic freedom by various committees around the system. The central purpose of these is to ensure that academic freedom in its truest sense is preserved in our institutions of higher learning. If the purpose of higher education is to be fulfilled, academic freedom must be preserved by making visible the immense importance of freedom of inquiry and expression as it relates to teaching and learning. All studies are directed at preserving the freedom of expression for faculty and students in academic matters.

Editor: There seems to be a resurgence of emphasis on teaching and perhaps somewhat less emphasis on research and publication accomplishments of faculty members in our System. Is this, indeed, the case?

Dr. LeMaistre: There can be no doubt that there is a resurgence of emphasis on teaching. The emphasis on research and publication has changed but not

necessarily decreased. For teaching to be of the highest quality, there must be the creation of new knowledge, and there cannot be the creation of new knowledge without emphasis upon research. The change in emphasis, therefore, is directed toward the appropriateness of the research to the educational mission. Publications are being reviewed in terms of quality, not merely numbers. Far too long, we have counted the number of publications rather than read them, in evaluating the contributions of faculty members to higher education.

Editor: In a newspaper story you were quoted as saying "Youth should be listened to but not obeyed." Set off in a headline, this quotation may be misleading. Would you please elaborate on it?

Dr. LeMaistre: My concern is that all participants in higher education, including the students, be given the opportunity to express their views in which they have a legitimate concern. Responsible expressions should be examined carefully, and when contributory, should be integrated into the solution of academic problems. On the other hand, the mere development of a position on a matter that may or may not be related to the central purpose of higher education does not obligate the administration to implement that position. Far too often, the impatience with which results are demanded in higher education outstrips the ability of the individuals to give careful considerations to the requests being made. Perhaps another way of saying it is that I believe that responsible communication should be developed with all of the responsible participants in higher education. My concern is not just for student communications, but also expediting faculty communication so that the views of the faculty may be presented in true perspective. Oftentimes, regardless of whether faculty or students, vocal expressions of position reach the administration, and some un-



Charles A. LeMaistre

certainly exists as to whether these views are truly representative of the student body or of the faculty. As a consequence, the stress upon the improvement of communications is the point that I would like to emphasize.

Editor: On the matter of student unrest: what is your assessment of the "mood," so to speak, of campuses in the UT System?

Dr. LeMaistre: I think the mood on the campuses of the component units of The University of Texas System is one of quiet reassurance that the purposes for which those units were created will be fulfilled. The administration, the faculty and the students are responsible stewards of the resources provided for higher education and I do not believe that interference with the conduct of the academic process by outside elements will be tolerated on any of our campuses. Legitimate student concerns will find a mechanism for expression, and when those concerns are directed toward the improvement of academic process, we must be sure that they are considered. The small percentage of nonstudents and students who would use the University for purposes for which it was not created and who would interfere with the process of higher education will find the mood of students, faculty and administration to be one of intolerance.

Editor: Do you detect a corresponding mood in the Legislature that reflects an attitude regarding unrest in the campuses in the System?

Dr. LeMaistre: I could not comment upon the mood of the Texas Legislature, other than to say that I would feel it quite appropriate for those responsible for stewardship of tax funds devoted to higher education to have a deep and abiding interest as to the quality of the educational performances on the campus and any interference with that performance. It is my belief that governmental bodies will support a responsible administration that prevents inter-

ference with the educational process and removes both crime and violence from the campus. We must earn this renewed confidence through performance by students, faculty and administrators.

Editor: Is there any indication that a tuition hike might be in the offing in the University System?

Dr. LeMaistre: The question of a tuition hike is a matter of legislative judgment. There can be no doubt, however, of the increasing demand for more and more places in higher education in the next decade. Additional resources will have to be made available to the Legislature so that these needs can be met. Increasing the tuition is just one of the ways available to the Legislature for doing this.

Editor: Could you comment on the newly authorized administrative structure in the System and how this is likely to affect UT El Paso?

Dr. LeMaistre: The new administrative structure of the System will have a profound effect upon The University of Texas at El Paso. A renewed focus on the president of this great university as the prime academic decision-maker was born when the administrative structure was adopted by the Board of Regents. Further development of the administrative strengths at The University of Texas at El Paso will enable more and more of the administrative services to be carried out locally. The role of spokesman for the university has been reserved to the president, both before the Board of Regents and the Legislature.

Editor: Would you comment on the role you would like to see UT El Paso play in preparation of students for the health professions?

Dr. LeMaistre: It is my hope that all of the general academic institutions in

The University of Texas System can play a greater role in preparation of students for careers in health professions. The growth of the manpower needs in the health professions is well known, but it is under-appreciated that the need is in so many different professional categories. The question is not merely, how do we produce enough doctors, dentists and nurses — the question is how do we produce enough manpower in all categories, including technicians, technology, hospital administrators and other roles for the team effort necessary in the care of patients. In this regard The University of Texas at El Paso has a very real opportunity to join with local health institutions to utilize the excellent clinical facilities already provided for this city as bases for collaboration in the education and training of health professionals.

Editor: Would you care to comment on the urgent need, especially now, for a restoration of confidence in public higher education in Texas?

Dr. LeMaistre: The complete restoration of confidence in higher education in Texas is not likely to come quickly. In my view this can only come about through the consistent demonstration of competent administrative management and visible responsibility on the part of faculty, students and administration. The erosion of this confidence did not begin in recent weeks, but has been carefully engineered over the past several years. It will take at least that long to restore the confidence of the public in higher education.

Editor: Would you give us your views on the financial prospects for the UT System in the coming biennium — 1971-72?

Dr. LeMaistre: The financial prospects

for The University of Texas System in the coming biennium of course will be determined by the decisions of the Legislature in the next appropriation bill. The requests that have been submitted are lean, and the justifications are effectively documented. The Legislature clearly understands the need for development of existing institutions and support of new institutions. Witness their remarkable record in the last biennial session in facing the problems in higher education squarely. The real question is whether the Legislature will be given the resources through tax funds to enable them to carry out the plans that they endorsed to support and develop higher education so that it will be commensurate with the needs of society.

Editor: UT El Paso, as you have commented, has made very good use of its buildings. Some say this campus is "under-built." What is your impression of the prospects for adding additional buildings on the UT El Paso campus in light of the fact that there is no federal money for that purpose at present?

Dr. LeMaistre: The University of Texas at El Paso has made very efficient use of its teaching facilities. I am impressed that this campus has been underbuilt as regards teaching facilities in particular. I would like to point out, however, that it has been well built and that the architectural design and the setting is one of the most beautiful, if not the most beautiful campus in the Southwest. The prospects for adding additional buildings at The University of Texas at El Paso, in light of the shortage of federal funds, are no brighter than elsewhere. One should not expect massive building programs until we have restoration of federal matching funds, or funds from some source other than those available currently.

SLOPPY TALK

By H. Allen Smith

There are people in this land, whole organizations of them, who devote their time and energies to the study of wasted human effort. They puzzle out the precise number of steps a housewife takes needlessly in the kitchen and arrive at the conclusion that she could knock maybe a third of those steps off her daily total if she had her stove where the refrigerator is, and her sink on top of the stove, and her dishcloths hanging on the swingaway can opener. These research people delve into all facets of modern life; I think they may even be the ones who figure out how much gasoline can be saved (or wasted) by driving an automobile across the Golden Gate bridge and through a big paper hoop.

I have an assignment for them. A certain condition in human affairs has been bothering me for a long time. It is sloppy talk — talk we talk that is not necessary, the frequent and foolish use of words and phrases and whole sentences that don't mean a thing. The talk I have in mind is senseless, rhetorical, indefinite, hypothetical, and all of us indulge in it. I have been trying to think of some way to reform sloppy talkers and I seem to be getting nowhere. Perhaps one of the wastage-survey groups could do something about it.

The most common example, of course, is the inane use of the word *well* to begin a sentence. This is what Eric Partridge, the English word-man, calls "an introductory time-gainer." Whenever someone asks us a question, such as, "Who you voting for this time?" we preface our answer with, "Well . . ." It gives us a moment to think, maybe to consider the political philosophy of the person asking the question. We may even need more time than a simple "Well . . ." affords us, even a drawly, drawn-out "Wellllllllll . . ." So we might say, "Well, sir . . ." or even, "Well, now, I'll tell you."

Well, I'll tell you what I think. The word *well* ought to be scourged from the language, extirpated out of the dictionaries, except where it means a hole in the ground or not sick.

We all know people who preface almost every one of their sentences with "Y' know..." Sometimes there is a question mark after it, or it is rendered as, "Y' know something?" Or even, "Y' wanna know something?" The employment of this device, in its variations, has developed a response-fixation in me, an urge to speak an accurate and proper reply.

"Y' know something?" my neighbor Avery begins. He doesn't really wanna know if I know something. He already knows that I know something. He isn't asking a question and expecting an answer. But I answer him.

He says, "Y' know something?" and I respond, "Yeh." That throws him. And he says, "Y' wanna know something?" I say, "No." The effect is the same as if I had slapped him across the face with a soggy flounder. If he were addicted to the use of precise and proper English, he would likely put it, "Do you want to know something?" And if I said, "Yes," he might properly continue, "Then why don't you go to school?" He says, "You know what Hazel did last night?" and I have eighteen different answers, all quite interesting, for that one.

"You know" is probably the greatest villain among all the throw-away phrases employed in common speech. Normally it comes in two contexts. One is "Y' know" as employed by Ed Sullivan during his intimate

little chats with the television audience. Mr. Sullivan starts off many of his sentences with "Y' know . . ." He says, "Y' know . . ." meaning nothing, and then finishes his sentence, which usually means even less.

The variation is "you know," dropped into the middle of a sentence. It works this way: A is talking to B. Says A, "The way to look at this Cormeystarsen problem is to you know, readjust the portisan so the frammy will, sort of you know, coincide with the upbeat."

Listen to your friends talk or, better yet, listen to yourself talk. That's what I've been doing, and I find myself prefacing most of my brilliantly witty statements with rhetorical words and phrases. I decided finally that I would try to police my own language and I did it and y' know what happened? I nearly

went nuts, that's what happened. Every time I caught myself beginning a sentence with a rhetorical phrase, I'd answer myself; it was a form of self-chastisement.

I'd say to someone, "Y' wanna know something?" and then I'd quickly answer my own question with a response such as, "No, I already know something," or, "Yes, I wanna know something; I wanna know why I can't quit talking sloppy."

If you learn to cock your ear for things you say, or things that other people say, that make no sense whatever, you may be surprised at the harvest you reap. I discovered that from time to time I preface a wise and witty declaration with, "Guess what?" I began providing my own rejoinders to this question, saying something like "The weather is supposed to get bad tomorrow," or "The capital of Louisiana is Baton Rouge," or "Thirty days hath September," or, "Grant's vice president was Schuyler Colfax."

Another phrase that bugs me is "in a little while." I've never, incidentally, heard of a big while — whiles are almost always little. Lately I've found myself getting into arguments with people who say they'll be over in a little while, or my pants will be ready in a little while. I'm tempted to cry out, "Will you kindly be a little more explicit?"

My thoughts go back to Florian Slappey, that memorable character in the Old Octavus Roy Cohen stories. Whenever anybody used the word *almost* in the elegant presence of Mr. Slappey, his invariable response was, "Almost ain't is." It has been thirty years since I read and reveled in those stories but I still follow the line of Florian. When my wife says, "You almost hit that man's fender," I snap back, "Almost ain't is." When my agent tells me he almost sold a book of mine to the movies for half a million dollars, I quickly advise him that "Almost ain't is." It is one of the most useful locutions I've ever known and, in a sense, is related to the expression *sorta*. I have in mind the story of the militant Southerner who was forever talking about the Civil War and who one day was challenged by a Yankee acquaintance. Said the Yankee, "You lost it, didn't you?" And the Southerner replied, "Well, sorta." Almost ain't is, and neither is sorta.

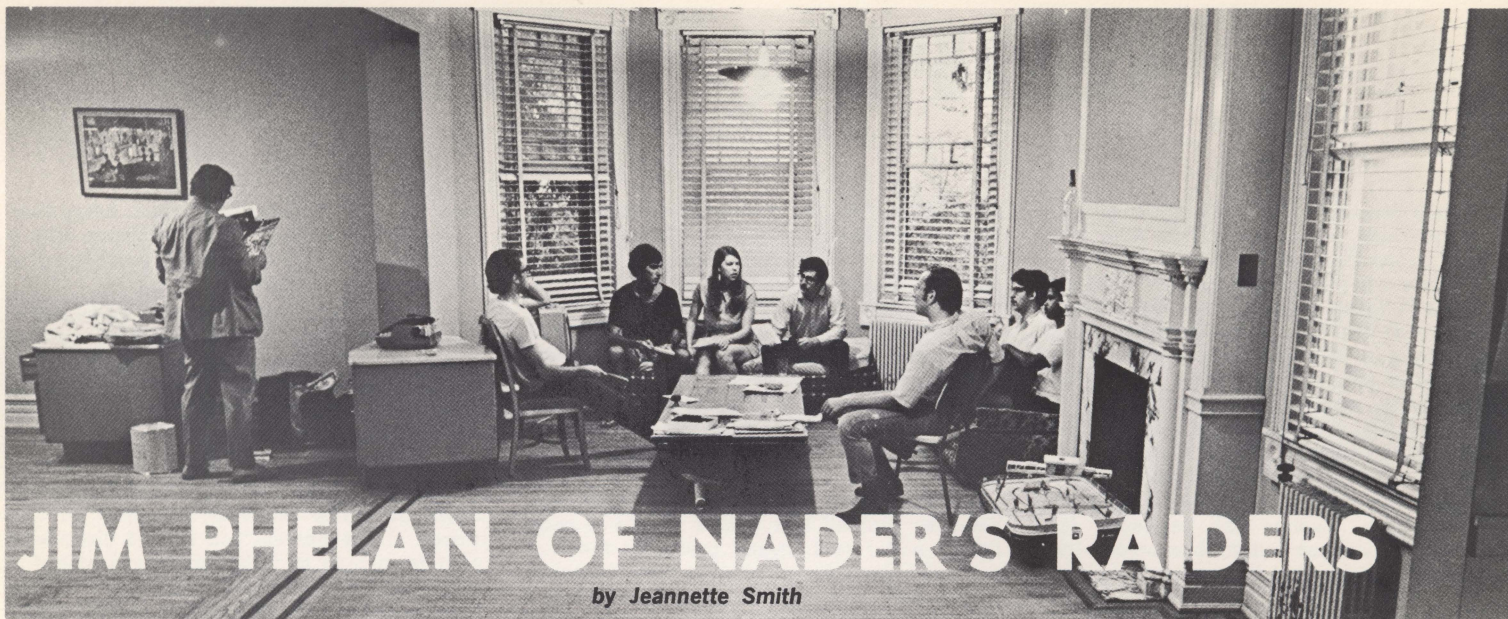
People say, "quite a few" and that is as beautifully ambiguous as "in a little while." Consider also, "within a stone's throw." Who flings the rock? Is it Bob Gibson or Spiro Agnew? How many times do we hear an orator say, "It goes without saying that the . . ."? What's he saying it for? Why doesn't he just ring off and sit down and let it go without saying? And Sydney J. Harris, the Chicago columnist, has remarked that when a writer says, "to put it more simply," he should have put it more simply in the first place.

A word in conclusion. A word? Just one word? Like, say, goodbye? Of course not. Y'know what I think? I think that Mrs. Fred Beck was being perfectly sensible when, speaking of northern reaches of Malibu, she said she wouldn't want to live up there "because the ocean comes up too close to the shore." That's a way of talk to stand beside a comment I heard from a young lady who was discussing a certain television program. "The commercial," she said, "lasted almost indefinitely."

Almost, I say again, ain't is. Sorta.



Illustration by Leo Hershfield



The Du Pont-Delaware/Nader Study Team meets in an old Victorian house in Wilmington during the summer of 1970. Phelan is second from the left.

A June 19, 1970 news article in the *Daily News Record*, Wilmington, Delaware, began like this: "The 'corporate responsibility' of Du Pont to the State of Delaware was pinpointed as a target for a new investigation for Ralph Nader's team of student 'raiders.'"

The article went on to say that the Du Pont probe is designed to consider the effects of a major corporation on a small state like Delaware and that the Nader investigating team composed of seven members would be directed by Yale law student James Phelan.

Phelan's team mapped out an ambitious program to determine how Du Pont "exercises economic and political power and influence" in Delaware. It listed a wide area of possible objects of the investigation, including the state legislature, state agencies, political parties, county government, suburban development "and the decline of the city of Wilmington," property holdings of the company and the Du Pont family, property tax structure in the state, county, and city; the Wilmington municipal government, inner-city problems, education, medical care, and air and water pollution.

In addition, the Nader team plans called for a probe of what it called "the social structure" revolving around the family and firm. It cited as targets the "country clubs, chateaus, private lands and exclusive clubs."

The purpose of last summer's Du Pont-Delaware project is explained by UT El Paso graduate ('68) Phelan: "... primary is the belief that corporations are amongst the most important and most influential and powerful institutions in our country, and that to avoid scrutinizing their activities is to allow ourselves to be guilty of nonfeasance in our obligations as citizens in a democratic society.

"We cannot pretend to rely upon the formal government to be the sole watch-

dog over corporations because government itself doesn't really always watch out for the interests of all of us. I think the previous Nader Reports (Federal Trade Commission, Food and Drug Administration, National Air Pollution Control Administration, Interstate Commerce Commission) have adequately shown us this."

Phelan continues: "So it has become quite evident to me that we must come to understand the workings of large corporations and how they affect our lives . . . through explicit or implicit results, by design or forfeit . . . we aren't looking for boogie men, or conspirators in a back room, or for bad men and bad moves. Rather, we are trying to understand all the ramifications of various corporate decisions or actions, to consider these from a point of view that is currently not included in corporate decision-making."

The summer is over now — and so is the Du Pont-Delaware project, at least as far as the investigative operations are concerned. The team is winding up their data reports which will be turned over to the Center for Study of Responsive Law which was established by Nader and associates in June, 1969, for the purpose of research and education, particularly concerning law and legal institutions. (The Nader Raiders all work out of the Center which operates year-around and which has on its staff several full-time attorneys, a medical doctor, political scientists, research assistants and secretaries. A number of students obtain academic credit for doing a semester of work there.)

Phelan himself is taking the fall, 1970, semester off from his law studies at Yale to bring together all the details connected with the Du Pont-Delaware project and while doing so is residing in New Haven, Connecticut. He estimates that the final reports will be completed early in 1971 and will then be

publicly issued although it is yet uncertain as to whether they will be in book form for wide distribution, such as Nader's "Unsafe At Any Speed," or as a mimeographed report with fairly limited distribution.

Jim Phelan's involvement with "Nader's Raiders" began during his first year at Yale law school when he was looking for employment (preferably he says, a job with some "social relevance") for the following summer — 1969. He happened to read a small, typewritten announcement about jobs being available as a "Nader Raider," he applied for one of them and was accepted. He spent the summer in Washington, D.C. working with the Nader people on the project of investigating the Bureau of Occupational Safety and Health in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare while other members gathered information from the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, concerning mine safety and occupational diseases.

His reaction to that first job with the Nader people was enthusiastic. He says: "... (it) was an incredibly valuable experience, in terms of learning my way around Washington and the federal government and also in terms of forcing myself to work very hard for long hours. We worked 10 to 12 hours a day, including most weekends, poring over reports and documents, typing notes, preparing for the next day's interview, etc.

"Also valuable," he continues, "were the numerous discussions with other Raiders from around the country, whom I found to be a very intelligent group . . . most of them fairly warm, genuine people with a lot on the ball and with a wide variety of interests and experiences."

That first summer job was completed — but Phelan's association with the Nader organization continued during his 1969-70 academic year at Yale

Law School when he acted as the "Nader Raider Recruiter" for the University and its Law School. He interviewed over 50 applicants, placed about 15 of the Yale students in Nader-project-connected jobs, and helped Ralph Nader gather information about law firms — their recruiting and hiring policies, their firm-time public interest work, their social and political values, organization, interest-group representation and other factors. He also found himself an involuntary "Nader representative" for the law school and in this role answered people's questions about Mr. Nader, his organizations, where he could be contacted, and similar queries.

By spring of 1970 it was a natural evolution out of all these activities that Phelan decided he would like to work for Nader again during the summer, although not again on a project concerning a federal agency in Washington. Phelan explains why:

"I wanted to examine a more total social-political-economic entity than a single government unit. I wanted to try to understand the inter-working and inter-relatedness of various institutions and their effects on people. Early this year I suggested to Nader that this was what I wanted and in March, 1970, he asked me to head up a project on the corporate responsibility of the Du Pont Company in Delaware."

As reflected in his remarks found elsewhere in this article, one thing becomes apparent; the deep social concerns that Jim Phelan expressed when he was a U.T. El Paso senior and Student Association president have not appreciably changed but rather have crystallized with his recent experiences as a Yale law student and as a Nader Raider.

To one person who knows Jim Phelan well, it is no surprise that those deeply felt views of a few short years ago have remained unchanged — unlike many strong views which do change when exposed to new environments, new acquaintances, new ideas.

Says John Phelan ('48), Jim's father and one of the best-known broadcasting and sports personalities in the Southwest, "The best way I can express my confidence in Jim is to tell you that even as a small boy he was well-organized, determined, and full of compassion for others. These are great attributes for a boy to have and they gave me great confidence in him. We had long talks and exchanged views and have always been able to communicate but I never interfered in his beliefs. Long ago I realized I would not have to worry about Jim — what he thought, what he did or intended to do. That kind of confidence is probably not too common."



Jim Phelan, 1968

JIM PHELAN REVISITED

In the spring of 1968 Jim Phelan was finishing his year in office as UT El Paso Student Association President, and preparing to graduate in May with a business major. In an interview that spring with NOVA, he gave some of his ideas and ideals on a variety of subjects. Some of these remarks are reprinted in the following paragraphs, each of them followed by statements of his contained in recent letters to NOVA editor Dale L. Walker.

1968: "What I like best (about UT El Paso) is the tremendous changes that have taken place here in recent years and the fact that it is an exciting place to be involved in. The situation that I would like to have on our campus isn't here yet, though. You find it in some of the Eastern universities and some of the West Coast schools where they have already gone through the growing pains that we are going through now. You see, we are in an evolutionary process where we are quickly becoming, as I think of it, the greatest university in the Southwest. We're the only hope for any element of intellectualism and liberalism in this part of the country."

1970: "Perhaps a general impression that I have is that to some extent the parochialism of El Paso is nearly matched by the parochialism of the East. There is a great need for increased cross-fertilization amongst various sections of the country. People need to live in a lot of different parts of this country to even begin to understand it and its people. El Paso is isolated from much of what goes on in the East, but the same thing happens here, although not to quite the same degree of isolation as in El Paso . . ."

1968: (concerning lack of communication between "townies" and "students"): ". . . Probably this resentment stems from a basic resentment of parental control. The 'downtown' would represent the parent. This is not saying that we're trying to buck our parents; this is just a natural tendency. Students up here are beginning to formulate their own ideas and to think for themselves and it is natural to react against people who have told you what to do for twenty years . . ."

1970: "Moving away from El Paso did a number of things for me, mostly in terms of my perception of things and people. People with national import, in positions of national influence or nationwide responsibility, no longer have the aura of superiority of intellect or ability with which I perceived them in the past. I realize that most of these people — people in federal government, executives

in major corporations — have attained their present positions because of collision of circumstances (right place at the right time) in combination with sufficient intellect and competence, as well as their knowing the rules of the game."

1968: (concerning student activism) "I hope that what we have been able to do this year is to begin a change in attitude among students, faculty and administration about what the role of the student is and what the purpose of student government is . . . If next year the student government tends to fall down or be lax on this type of attitude, I would hope that the student body would start raising its vote to say 'Let's get back to the matters of student power and involvement.'"

1970: "When that system (political-social system) reacts against reformers (which I believe most students still are) in the same way it reacts against revolutionaries, then it is sowing the seeds of its own destruction in two ways — by forcing reformers to become either revolutionaries or dropouts (complacent, noncommittal, uninvolved), and by casting itself as a system to become totally rigid and inflexible. As soon as any system or organization of institutions (or even a single institution, for that matter) becomes unable to change with changing times, then that system or institution is doomed. And rightfully so, for life and history are never static, unchanging, and institutions that are static and unchanging stand in opposition to the movements of history and of life and must be swept away."

1968: (concerning his plans for the future) "I hope to teach in a law school and practice law in a slum area or any other place where people have need of legal council but can't afford it. My salary as a teacher would give me freedom from monetary worry and legal fees would not be a consideration in my practice."

1970: "I want to be able (after attainment of the law degree) to represent the unrepresented public interest in state agency hearings, for example, where there is no group with money to support such representation, or work for law reform; or represent an indigent client, or do research on various institutions to determine whether conditions exist that demand new, innovative law suits or legislation or new institutions. For this kind of work, there too often is no client who can pay for the legal services rendered, but that doesn't mean that the work shouldn't be done. If anything, it means that the work is most critical. Teaching in a law school is an attractive alternative . . . there would be facilities and people (law students) to help with the outside work, and hopefully there would be a sufficient amount of time available to engage in a large number of activities as I described."

1968: "I would say that students are committed to acting on their ideals. Those ideals vary among students and student groups. I think you'll find that throughout the ages students and youth have always been the idealists. In our generation we have a new phenomena: students who are willing to really fight for and carry out their ideals rather than just be idealists in name only. These students try to change society so that it reflects their ideals and to me, the commitment is the willingness to act on their ideals."

1970: "I am concerned about the current situation with student activists, and I think that my proper response is to engage myself in significant social reforms, reform of institutions and even restructuring structures that may seem quite radical to some people, but which I see as being critical to the survival of this country."

BOB HOPE IN

A performer's life is not always an easy one. A night club comic knows that he will have to contend with hostile drunks and noisy eaters; the actor dreads the silent — or absent — audience; and the supper club pianist prepares for the inevitable lush who demands "Melancholy Baby" again and again. The Sun Bowl provided its own combination of hazards to the members of the Bob Hope Sun Bowl Special on September 25. A high wind thundered through microphones as if to affirm nature's supremacy over technology, musicians attempted to read music which fluttered bewilderingly and sometimes escaped the grip of both clothespins and pretty female assistants (who knows where the first trumpet part of "Malaguena" came to rest?), and an audience of over 10,000 shivered in the unseasonable cold, wondering whether any show could justify their sacrifice.

But the show did. The Bob Hope magnetism which has surmounted the perils and discomforts of combat areas all over the globe, which was polished

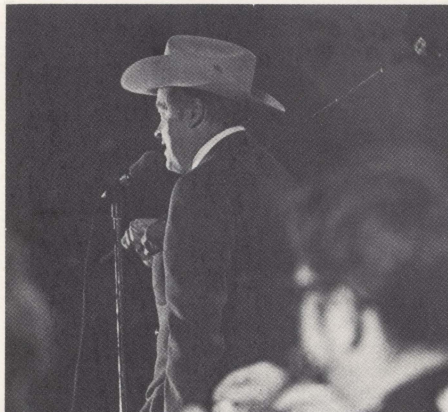
by the discipline of radio, television, and the movies, which was tempered by personal appearances for more than three decades, found the weather a negligible challenge and the people, as always, responsive.

In a telephone interview which was televised a few days before the show, Mr. Hope said that he especially enjoyed appearing on college campuses "because the kids are just great." He was no doubt sincere, and the "kids" in the audience enjoyed him thoroughly. But most of the people in that audience are more likely to read NOVA than *The Prospector*, and the show's appeal, to their delight, was not directed exclusively toward the undergraduate or even the under-thirty set.

The show was obviously designed to have a wide appeal. The Jefferson High School Band opened with the National anthem, followed by two impressive band numbers. The Wailing Wall, a popular local rock group followed, and, while it apparently lost its bout with the roaring wind and the screaming volume,

Belinda Myrick, Miss Texas, revived the crowd's interest as she belted with contagious enthusiasm the medley she sang at the Miss Texas Contest.

The appearance of Doc Severinsen, however, marked the real beginning of the show. His entrance was a curtain-raiser itself. Resplendent in a shocking pink velvet jacket, white bell bottoms, and cowboy boots, he arrived with a flamboyance which, if it did not still the wind, at least competed with it. When he played, the contest was over. A showman as well as musician, he began with "The Age of Aquarius," performed with an extra rhythm section — workmen nailing down the microphone stands — and earned universal admiration, which he sustained with such songs as "Raindrops Keep Falling on My Head," "Malaguena," and specialties such as bullfight music and "The Flight of the Bumblebee." Doc Severinsen is unquestionably a great trumpet player with fine tone and technique and a winning personality. The audience was no longer restive and the wind no longer impor-



THE SUN BOWL

by F. A. Ehmann

tant. It was cold only between songs.

And then Bob Hope arrived, with Stetson hat and golf club. His opening song, "Put on a Happy Face," was no imperative. The faces were already happy, and his routine was tested and pleasantly familiar. No one came to see a "new" Bob Hope. What the audience wanted was the Bob Hope who had entertained many of them before the age of television, as they divided their attention between homework for high school algebra and the Bob Hope radio show. And if the algebra, or whatever it was, seems unfamiliar now, Bob Hope does not. He is still engaging, still unbelievably witty. And nothing is exempt from his wit. The Sun Bowl became "Pneumonia Gulch"; UT El Paso football was something to discuss later — later in the season; and Doc Severinsen's splendid jacket provoked the question, "Who makes your clothes? The mercurochrome people?" The humor was continuous, at times spontaneous, at times practiced but always amusing, always fluent. Recording it is fruitless,

for the timing, the delivery, the personality exist only in performance.

Clever as his script, or memory, or improvisations may be, it is Hope himself who is the show and often the butt of his own jokes. He congratulates himself for being on a college campus. "I have degrees," he says (nineteen honorary doctorates to be exact), "from schools I couldn't even get into." Much of his material is new, but the old stories he told were as funny as ever, and those involving past events, old golfing cronies, or traditional jibes at today's politicians seem as timely as the new ones. Bing Crosby, Spiro Agnew, Dean Martin, and President Nixon blend into a kind of timeless present, and if he had referred to Carry Nation Ben Turpin, or Chester A. Arthur instead, the audience would still have laughed, for human folly transcends time. Mark Twain once discussed the problem of dominating an audience. For Bob Hope, like Mark Twain, it is hardly a problem. Who else could turn a weak joke about a bartender and an insect

named Irving into a hilarious comic fugue?

A single note of seriousness came into his program. Replying to charges that he is a "hawk," he asserted that there are no more "hawks." At one time, military victory seemed the best way to get the boys home. Now there seems to be a better way. But the important thing is to get the boys home as soon as possible.

But politicians rather than politics are the stuff of the humorist, and the audience received an evening's entertainment, not a lecture in political necessity. Mr. Hope's performance, and what amounted to two encores, received three standing ovations from the crowd. When he left, that crowd was more used up emotionally than satiated. And then, conscious once more of the wind and the late night chill, the audience trudged out through the congestion to their cars. It was like leaving a football game, but this time there were no losers.



HERMAN HESSE IS IN

by Rhoda Milnarich

Herman Hesse is in.

Those who swore by Holden Caulfield are almost middle-aged; those who pondered over the hidden meanings of *The Lord of the Flies* are looking for hidden meanings in their income tax forms; and, while the *Fellowship of the Ring* is still drawing maps, it is diminishing in numbers. True, Frodo Lives! but apparently not on the campus much anymore.

Herman Hesse, though, is in. A coffee house in Oakland, California, is called "The Steppenwolf" and there is a hard rock band by the same name. Students are reading *Demian* and *Siddhartha* of their own free will, and an even more prestigious accolade has been bestowed: graffiti now include the message, "Harry Haller was here."

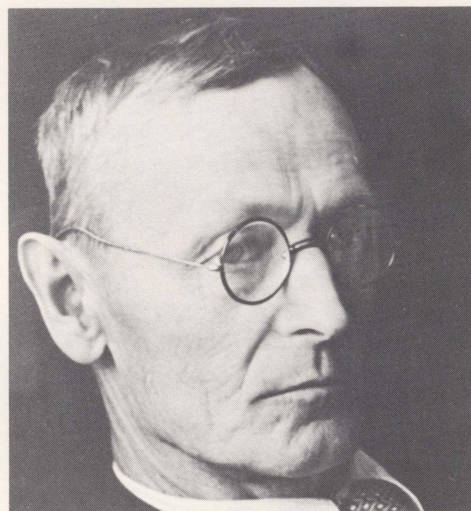
Hesse has also received academic recognition. He is required reading in most colleges in the country. At UT El Paso, all teachers of English 3216, the second half of "World Literature" include at least one of his novels. *Demian*, *Steppenwolf*, and *Siddhartha* are usually chosen. One professor in the UT El Paso English Department has required his students to read *Siddhartha* for the last two years and for the past ten years he has permitted his students to write term papers on it. He says it is not only a good book to use to present the "Eastern" point of view to students, but it also gives the instructor the opportunity to show how Hesse's Faustian approach and German background have modified the Oriental mystique — of which more later.

Students turn to Hesse for a complexity of reasons. Some read his novels simply because they are interesting. Others relate his works to their personal lives. One student put it succinctly, "We live in a fragmented world and we can see the fragments in his books." This boy must have meant it. He was sitting on the floor during registration patiently awaiting assignment to the "left-over courses" available to late registrants. And that is another reason students like Hesse. They can even tie him into their college courses, and not only English literature courses. Psychology, philosophy, religion and education are the obvious matches — but the *Glass Bead Game* could also be related to music and mathematics. Perhaps a math major, with a knowledge of music, could figure out what the game is and how it is played. At least one English major never could.

Hesse's acceptance is not surprising. He is a mystic and he advocates the

withdrawal of the body from the pressures of the world so that the soul may enter into a realization of its purity. The mysticism is Oriental, understandably. For twenty years, Hesse's grandfather was a missionary in India and Hesse's father also worked in India. Although Hesse was brought up in Germany, throughout his childhood he met and talked with a flow of visitors from the East. He later said, "from the time I was a child, I breathed in and absorbed the spiritual side of India just as deeply as Christianity."

His obsession with the East permeates his work. He seems to relinquish, without actually renouncing, what we call "Christian" virtues and extols the mystic withdrawal into self of the Oriental philosophies, and, today, Oriental



mysticism has an extraordinary hold on young people.

There was a time when orthodox Christianity was able to succor the young in their search for meanings beyond this physical world, but, somehow, today, this orthodoxy does not seem to be working. The soul, however, still demands mystery, and what the young cannot find in churches, they are looking for in the cults and sects and books based on Oriental mysteries.

In their repudiation of the computerized society, some young people are joining cults and practicing mystic rites. Some are turning to mind-expanding drugs for release from an impersonal world and some walk barefoot so "that their soles may be in contact with nature." They deny tradition in all its forms — clothing, hair style, ambition, respect for the flag, and, most important, they deny the most fundamental concepts of tradition — the unit of the family and the relationship of men and

women.

Hermann Hesse has what this group of people is searching for. He does not supply answers but he is extremely facile in enunciating its discontents. His protagonists are always young men and his women appear only as caricatures of Eve or Lilith — the woman who either drives man from Paradise or sidetracks him in his search for self-realization. About the only normal woman (at least in the novels read in preparation for this article), the daughter of the sculptor in *Narcissus and Goldmund*, is denied marriage, falls victim to the Plague, and ends her life as a wizened, sterile, barren woman, and ugly to boot.

Except for Lisbeth, Hesse's women are amoral, unrealized, temptresses. Siddhartha leaves his father to become a monk and follow after Buddha. A beautiful courtesan persuades him — and he was quite easy to persuade, it must be admitted — to enter a life of wealth and avarice. When the life of the idle rich palls, Siddhartha leaves his courtesan, significantly now old and less satisfying and carrying his child, and returns to an old riverman he had met before. Under the tutelage of this humble, old man, he achieves peace and self-knowledge.

In *Demian*, Emil Sinclair meets Max Demian in school. Under Demian's guidance, Sinclair "finds himself" but not before he has made merry in wine cellars and enjoyed friendships with young women. His relationships with these women are superficial; he says, "I never managed to approach a girl with whom I had fallen in love," and his sexuality become "a torment from which I was in constant flight." He is finally saved by his love for Demian's mother and when their love is consummated, he feels himself complete.

The women in *Narcissus and Goldmund*, except for Lisbeth, are only bedfellows for Goldmund. In *Beneath the Wheel*, Hans Giebenrath, "a gifted child," commits suicide because he cannot resolve his feelings toward a system which he rejects and which has rejected him in the symbolism of the girl, Emma, another faceless, wooden female. In the same way, Harry Haller, the Steppenwolf, is led by a prostitute to a world of drugs and jazz and psychodelia, years before this method of "self-realization" became a standard part of the American scene.

Although he does not write of a man-woman relationship, and at times it seems as though he denies such a re-

relationship could last, although he does admit of a tentative existence, Hesse depicts, without clinical detail, the man-man relationship. His protagonists are influenced by the friendship of men; the avoidance of women underscores the relationship between the men, a topic most popular in today's various art forms. But Hesse does not write of homosexuality in the cruder forms currently in use. He is more concerned with the relationship of a young man to his mentor. He writes of the young, the very young, or the young grown old. All of his young men are under the guidance of someone older and wiser. In today's parlance, every Hesse protagonist has his own *guru*, and the guru is the substitute for the father — and by extension, God. When Hesse denies the mother, he also denies the father; but he cannot free himself of the need to find the father, or God, and in his novels, Hesse's search for self may be partially equated with a search for God, but He is not found until Hesse's last book.

The *Glass Bead Game* was published in 1943 and it won for Hesse the Nobel Prize in Literature. In this book, Hesse's protagonist, Joseph Knecht, comes of age and achieves the maturity his other characters are seeking. The self-centered philosophy of the other books is, to some extent, repudiated. Hesse sees a time in the future when society will encourage and support an academy devoted to contemplation and matters of the mind and spirit.

Joseph Knecht is young man who joins the community of Castalia, a complex of communes based on the principles of monastic life, the teachings of Yoga, and the pride of pure intellect. The commune is obviously a rebuttal to a world in which intellect and science serve only material ends, and where knowledge must be prepared and served to men in bite-sized morsels. Under the guidance of the Music Master, Knecht eventually becomes a ruler in the commune and the Master of the Glass Bead Game.

Hesse plays with the names of his characters. In German, a knecht is a servant, and Joseph, too, was a servant, serving his brethren and the Pharaoh. It is no accident that Demian wears the mark of Cain; that Narcissus is the symbol of withdrawal into selfish self; that Hermann Heilner is healthy and capable of healing. So, when one reads of Joseph Knecht, one knows that this man will spend his life in service.

He enters the monastic life and is at

peace, for a while. But soon he must enter the real world, and Hesse delights in the irony of this non-religious worshipper of the purity of intellect learning of the *real* world from a monk in a Catholic monastery. In the monastery, Knecht learns of the sterility of his life and realizes that he can do nothing for mankind while he is wrapped in the cocoon of Castalia. He even senses the approaching doom of Castalia.

He realizes that Castalia has, in actuality, abandoned its purity of purpose. Form has superseded content. Castalia is governed by regulations. All acts were performed according to ritual: even acts of meditation were done by the numbers. Castalia was security, the security of the soul in peace, free to pursue its love of beauty in any form. Castalia was what our hippies would like their communes to be: people living a simple, frugal life, dedicated to peace, freedom, and society.

Knecht left Castalia, where there was system and method, where nothing was left to chance, and his departure from Castalia was in direct anticipation of the departure of the clergy from the Church today. Even the arguments — on both sides — are remarkably similar. The substance of Knecht's position, and the substance of the arguments of the fleeing clergy, is that the institutions they serve are no longer in touch with reality, and if they, as individuals wish to serve man, they must join man in man's domain.

When Knecht left Castalia, he left a system that believed the individual must be denied for the benefit of the community. He soon found that the outside world does not consider the needs, the weakness and the frailty, of the individual either. But he saw a difference. The system demanded blind and unquestioning obedience; the world demanded active participation and the participation is the result of a freely made choice. At any time, Knecht is free to refuse an act of participation, but he makes his choice and he dies. Deliberately and consciously, he chooses to serve mankind and he dies.

By making this choice, Hesse acknowledges the need for responsibility and personal involvement. In his earlier works, Hesse rejected involvement. In the *Glass Bead Game*, he equates manhood with maturity and acknowledges the role of responsibility and involvement. In his other books, the young men are all drop-outs. They leave their nice, clean, comfortable, middle-class homes and values and sample the dens

of iniquity and die. Joseph Knecht, on the other hand, drops back in, and he may never be as popular as Harry Haller and Emil Sinclair who declare they have found themselves but never really drop back in to the mainstream of life.

The novel glorifying the drop-out is nothing new but never before have the drop-outs of society been so romanticized and so literate. Hesse can write of these people with authority. He himself was a drop-out; a difficult child who ran away from home and away from school. Although he had a fair amount of financial success and three wives, he lived the life of a loner. He writes of the experiences of his life that brought him to the maturity of the *Glass Bead Game*.

Today's youth seem to espouse the anti-intellectualism in Hesse's books. This is not the anti-intellectualism of the rabble-rousing demagogue; such as an attitude would get short shrift from the culturally elite who read (and buy) Hesse's books. Hesse has adopted the anti-intellectual attitude of the Wordsworth and the 19th century Romantic poets. Essentially, both revolt against the rule of a science made slave to technology, the terror of impersonalism, the fear of a future dominated by things, not men. Wordsworth and the Romantics tried to get back to Nature. Hesse tries to take man beyond Nature. He says that to preserve his individuality, a man must leave his world and all that makes up his world. Steppenwolf, the wolf of the Steppes, lives alone and goes only where he can be alone in a crowd. Harry Haller, the Steppenwolf, shows that he has achieved the ultimate in alienation when he is freed from himself with a mind-expanding drug. He is literally out of his mind and out of sight — to use the phrases of the past and present generations.

And so — Hesse is in. In the UT El Paso Campus Bookstore, his novels sold (during one recent period) at the rate of nearly 60 a week. Tolkien's books are still in some demand but Hesse's have far outstripped them. The local bookstores also report large sales of the paperback Hesse novels. The local wholesaler says that this is partly because *Demian*, *Siddhartha*, and *Steppenwolfe* are required reading in several high school courses. Hesse has not yet been honored by a Barnes and Noble or a set of Cliff's Notes (so that students can see what he has to say without reading his books) but that day is surely not far distant.

After all, Hesse is in, and maybe he is in to stay.

ALUM NOTES

VADM Dick H. Guinn ('34 etc.) is the new Chief of Naval Personnel, by presidential appointment, and has been promoted to Vice Admiral. He attended Texas College of Mines prior to entering the U.S. Naval Academy in 1937. During World War II, he served on the cruiser USS Milwaukee and, following flight training, with Fighting Squadron 94, operating off the carrier USS Lexington. For his heroism in scoring a direct bomb hit on a Japanese cruiser, Admiral Guinn was awarded the Navy Cross. He and his wife, the former Muriel Parker of El Paso, are the parents of two children: Navy Lieutenant Wayne Bruce Wilson, and Charlsa J.C. Guinn, a student at UT Austin.

Harry L. Culligan ('28 etc.), principal at Ysleta Elementary School, has retired after 25 years of teaching and administrative work. Replacing him as principal is **Rudy Resendez** ('60 M.Ed. '66), former principal at Presa Elementary School. **Dr. Francisco Licon** ('39) is the physician for Farah Manufacturing Company in El Paso. **Tom Hope** ('42) has left the Eastman Kodak Company to devote full time to audiovisual communication market reports and consulting work and to publish himself a publication titled "Hope Reports."

John Langford ('46 etc.), local attorney, was recently elected the 74th president of the El Paso Bar Association. **Phil E. Harvey** ('46) is general manager of Corporate Ranches and Farms and was recently appointed to serve as committeeman for the Farmers Home Administration. Two local dentists **Dr. Ralph C. Ivy** ('45 etc.) and **Dr. Eugenio A. Aguilar, Jr.** ('49) recently received honorary fellowship awards from the American Academy of General Dentistry in recognition of distinguished achievement in pursuit of greater knowledge and skill in their profession.

John F. Haynes ('48) is manager for the Union Carbide Exploration Corporation in South America and is based in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. **Miss Freda Marie Peters** ('48 etc.), an industrialist radiographer for Grumman Aircraft Engineering Laboratories, Bethpage, Long Island, and her co-workers on the Apollo Project signed one of the documents preserved in a metal capsule that was planted on the moon by the Apollo II astronauts in July, 1969. **J.M. Herrera** ('49 etc.), a vice-president at The State National Bank, recently was elected a member of the board of directors of Region XIX Education Service Center.

David J. Sanchez ('50) is head of the Ethnic Studies Department at California State Polytechnic College in San Luis Obispo, Calif. **Tom G. Michael** ('50), who has been working in petroleum and mining geophysics for 20 years, is now with Century Geophysical Corp. in Casper, Wyoming. **Ignacio Noguera**, ('50) is supervisor of the Cardio-Pulmonary Laboratory at Brooks Air Force Base, Texas. **Russ Muse** ('51) is assistant to the vice-president at The Anaconda Company in New York. And in El Paso, **Marlin Haynes** ('51) was recently named news administrator for KROD-TV.

Adelberto Franco ('51) is Texas' only Liaison Specialist for the Texas Department of Mental Health and Retardation and as such is working out of Thomason General Hospital in El Paso. **Dr. Raymond Gardea** ('51) is a local general practitioner and is staff member of four El Paso hospitals. **Rev. Roberto Delgado** ('51 etc.) is senior pastor of Bower Hill Community Church, United Presbyterian, of Pittsburgh, Pa. And, **Maury Kemp** ('52), president of Kemp Ford, has created the largest automobile dealership in El Paso during the past 13 years.

Edward Hermann ('52) has been Language Department Chairman at Wilcox High School

in San Jose, Calif. for eight years, also teaches evening Spanish classes at San Jose Junior College and is the Latino Chicano Club advisor at Wilcox High School. **Richard E. Schneider** ('53) is manager of International Distributor Operations, Amherst, Ohio, supervising all distributor operations outside the Continental United States. And in Winston-Salem, N. C., **J.H. Stone** ('53) has been elected vice-president and a member of the board of directors of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company.

Lt. Col. Alva W. Hayes ('53) recently returned from Vietnam and is now assigned to the office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations in Washington, D.C. **Lt. Col. Robert P. Dirmeyer** ('54) is a battalion commander in the 82nd Airborne Division Artillery at Ft. Bragg, N. C. **Frank W. Christensen** ('55) is president of Technology Development Labs, Inc. in Albuquerque, N.M. **Louis R. Harding II** ('55) is head of the legal department for MGM records in Hollywood, Calif. **Dr. Helen Ray Popovich** ('55) is teaching at the University of South Florida in Tampa. And **Lt. Col. George E. Maynes** ('55) is Military Attache to the American Embassy in San Salvador, Central America. His wife, the former **Delia Fernandez**, is also an alumnus of TWC, Class '54.

Robert F. Mayhall ('55), a local attorney-accountant, was recently elected to serve on the Board of Directors of the El Paso Council of Campfire Girls, Inc. **Ernest Alvillar** ('56) has taught band in the El Paso Independent School District for 16 years and has played trumpet in the El Paso Symphony Orchestra for 11 years. **John Dean Mundy** ('56), a planning engineer for the Western Electric Co. in Winston-Salem, N.C., was recently awarded a fellowship by that Company to attend Lehigh University to complete work on a master's degree in industrial engineering.

Raul Ernesto Reyes ('56 etc.) is Pre-Flight Operations Chief of NASA at Cape Kennedy and has been with the Apollo Project since its inception. **Robert L. Dickinson** ('57) is a Safety engineer with the Anaconda Company and resides in Butte, Montana. **Lloyd A. Hanson** ('57) teaches school in Chicago and attends night classes at Northeastern Illinois State College where he is working on a master's degree. And **Robert J. Benford** ('58) is assistant to the sales manager for Eaton Laboratories, Division of The Norwich Pharmaceutical Company in New York. **Mrs. Ray A. Deckert** ('59 etc.) recently was named executive director of the YMCA in El Paso. **Stephen S. Lacy** ('60 M.Ed. '67), former principal at Del Norte Heights Elementary School, is now principal of Ascarate Elementary School.

Three UT El Paso graduates are now associated with the new El Paso Residential Manpower Center located in the old Cortez Hotel. **Jose L. Aguilar** ('58) is Residential Living Director; **Lynn E. Parsons** ('60) is Director of Business Services; and **Mrs. Margarita Calleros Blanco** ('68) is Community Relations Counselor. The Center is providing vocational-educational training for youths, ages 16 to 21, who are unemployed high school dropouts.

Mrs. Peter Neal ('61) is Assistant Periodicals Librarian at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C. **Robert L. Calhoun** ('61) is a mining engineer, currently working out of Salt Lake City for Ingersoll-Rand Company. **Gabriel Morales** ('61) is a faculty member in the Music Department at Washburne University, Topeka, Kansas, and makes numerous concert appearances at a recitalist and soloist with symphony orchestras. **Mike Ryan** ('62) is director of the University News Service at Angelo State University in San Angelo, Tex. **Rene Aurel De Hon** ('62) is the August recipient of a Ph.D. degree in philosophy from the Graduate School of Texas Tech Univer-

sity. He has been an assistant professor of geology with Northwestern State College of Louisiana since 1967.

John T. Kelly ('63), a senior investment consultant with IDC Real Estate in El Paso, is now assistant vice president of the organization. **Jimmie Griffin** ('63), a research analyst with the Military Airlift Command, was awarded a certificate from MAC for his role in the development of a prize-winning scientific paper on a computerized system. The paper shared first place in a national competition conducted by the Operations Research Society of America. **William D. Treeby** ('63) is a partner in a law firm in New Orleans, La.

William P. Martin ('63) resides in Irving, Texas where he is Engineering Supervisor-Utilities for General Electric Company's Southern Region. **Don Powell** ('63 etc.), employed by Safeway Stores, Inc. since 1962, has been promoted to Safeway Brands merchandising manager. **Tricia O'Neil** ('63 etc.) has been cast in the romantic lead of the new musical by Richard Rodgers entitled "Two By Two" which opens in New Haven in September and is slated for Broadway in October. Also very much in the public eye is **Jeri Cox** ('64 etc.) who is now on the list of models of Wilhelmina Models of Madison Avenue in New York.

PO/1 Armando R. Ortiz ('64 etc.), a two-tour Vietnam veteran, has returned to Southeast Asia for his third assignment. He has earned the Navy Unit Commendation, two Purple Hearts, Expert Rifleman Badge, Presidential Unit Citation, Vietnamese Service Ribbon and the Combat Action Ribbon. And, **Sister Anita Marie Gutierrez** ('67 etc.) recently pronounced the vows of religious profession as a member of the Congregation of Holy Spirit Missionary Sisters, in Techny, Illinois. **Capt. Vincent J. Sepich** ('65) recently was decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross for air action in Southeast Asia and is now a T-29 Flying Classroom navigation trainer aircraft pilot at Andrews, AFB, Md.

Hugh Prestwood ('65) teaches in the Ysleta School District and, with Karen Berke, performs in a singing duo called "Hugh and Me" at the Chaparral Club of Travelodge Central in El Paso. **Pat Francis O'Rourke** ('65), a former industrial engineer and management consultant in California, is the president of the Ben Miller Boot Co., Inc. **Raymond R. Brooks, Jr.** ('65), a teacher at Burges High School, has received from the National Science Foundation a four-year grant to work on his master's degree at the University of Oregon. And, **2/Lt. John J. Kramer, Jr.** ('65) is serving with Company C, 11th Infantry Division, Ft. Carson, Colo.

Capt. B.L. Allen ('65) recently was awarded the Army Commendation Medal for meritorious service in Korea. **Emerson Armstrong** ('65), Scotsdale Elementary School teacher, is also pastor of the local congregation of Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. **Herbert B. Howard III** ('65) is a customs inspector with the Department of Treasury in El Paso. And, **Richard R. Gore** ('65), former assistant principal at Marian Manor Elementary School, is now principal at Presa Elementary School. **Mark Blaugrund** ('65) is the president of Recon Real Estate, Consultants, Inc. in El Paso.

John Mason ('65) and his wife **Burton Ann** ('65) are owners and managers of the Wax and Wicks Candle Shop in La Villita. **Robert D. Wharton** ('65) is employed by the Board for Fundamental Education, a private, non-profit organization chartered by Congress to help fight adult illiteracy. He teaches English to non-English speakers, most of them railroad workers, in Chicago. **Albert Travis White** ('67) and his wife, the former **Sharon Grimmesly** ('66) are in Bedford Beds, England

where he is employed by Texas Instruments. **Fred Craft** ('66), president of the TWC student body in 1966, is now working as an assistant to the governor of Arizona in Tempe.

Mario T. Garcia ('66, MA '68), a former history instructor at UT El Paso, is working on a Ph.D. degree under a combined teaching assistantship in the Third World College and a San Diego fellowship from the University of California, San Diego. While at San Diego, he will also be an assistant professor of Mexican-American studies at San Diego State College. **Domingo Urquiza** ('66 etc.) is a commercial artist with the advertising firm Ideas International located in the Executive Center. **Donald F. Hagans** ('67), a recent recipient of a Doctor of Jurisprudence degree from the Texas Law School, will serve a tour as Judge Advocate Officer in the U.S. Marine Corps before entering law practice.

Jorge Luis MacLean ('67) resides in Cleveland, Ohio where he is in charge of the Photometric Laboratory for General Electric Company. **S/Sgt. Alfred L. Fernandez** ('67) is an inventory management specialist at Whiteman AFB, Mo. **Lt. Rob A. Hovious** ('67) is technical publication manager at Sandia Base, N.M. for Stockpile Management Directorate. **Mrs. Robert Hochel** ('68) is a graduate instructor at Purdue University where she earned an MA in June and where she is working on a Ph.D. in Communications. **U. Phillip Daniels** (MA '68) lives in Downsview, Ontario, Canada and is employed by the North York School Board in the Department of Psychological Services.

News of the Class of '68 continues: **Sidney K. Gibson**, former band director at Andress High School, is a student at St. Mary's University School of Law where he is ranked third, scholastically, in a student body of more than 400. Gibson plans to begin legal practice in El Paso after he graduates in December. **Charles F. Bailey**, a student at the Church Divinity School of the Pacific in Berkeley, Calif., is the recipient of a \$1,700 scholarship grant from the Trust Administration Committee of the El Paso National Banks. And, **Capt. Steve Simon**, former assistant editor of El Burro, is a US Navy battalion signal officer on duty in Vietnam.

Richard Lambrecht ('69) is the band director at Coronado High School and plays the French horn with the El Paso Symphony Orchestra. **Richard Schreiberstein** ('69), former editor of El Burro, was recently commissioned a second lieutenant in the infantry and is enroute to Germany for duty. Other members of the class of '69 who are serving in the armed forces include: **1st Lt. Harvey James Pendleton**, **Ensign Michael Ekdall**, **1st Lt. Galen E. Starkey**, and **2nd Lt. Thomas O. Swindle**.

Miss Brooke Hull ('70) and **Miss Susan Schneider** ('68 etc.) began in September their year's assignment with the Campus Crusade for Christ. Miss Hull is working with a 10-member staff at UT Austin; Miss Schneider with an eight-member staff at the University of Oregon. Among late items just arrived, NOVA is informed that **2nd Lt. Jeremy D. Paley** ('69) is now serving as an assistant S-3 for the 7th Battalion (HAWK), 2nd Artillery Division, located in Seoul, Korea. And, **Mrs. Ginny Snoddy Phillips** ('63) writes from Dyess Air Force Base, Texas, where her husband, **Capt. Bob Phillips**, will probably be stationed for another year, although recently he was in Turkey, on alert to pick up hijack victims in Jordan.

A welcome visitor to the NOVA office recently was **Pollard "Barstow" Rodgers** ('41), who brought in a most valuable collection of Exes publications including files of TWX News, Ex-Student Association News, and The Nugget. Barstow Rodgers is an engineer with the U.S. Boundary and Water Commission in

Nogales, Ariz., is a former Exes president and is long active — and actively interested — in Exes affairs and in the University. Our special thanks to him.

In notes of the class of 1960: **James F. Malone** works in the Contract Administration for the Nine State Regional Office of the Department of Defense in San Francisco, California. **Maj. C.R. Spence** is a physician in the U.S. Army Medical Corps now stationed at Tripler Army Medical Center in Hawaii, after a three year tour in Ethiopia. **Nathan Clay Cook** is employed by Alcoa Aluminum in Veracruz, Mexico. **Mrs. James V. Hernandez** (former Alicia Viola) is now teaching Special Education at Henderson Junior High in El Paso. **Donald Lee McClurg** has been working for the past five years as a petroleum exploration geologist for Pan American Petroleum Corp. in Ft. Worth. **Mrs. Frederick B. Seeley** (the former Prissy Bynum) is now attending graduate school at Alabama A & M University in Huntsville. **C.N. Hornedo** is assistant manager of the Texas Mining and Smelting Co., a division of the National Lead Corp. at Laredo, Texas. **Michael S. Goldman** is a violinist in the Cleveland Orchestra and has just returned from a three-week tour of Japan and Korea. **John P. McKean** is currently Director of Exploring, Aloha Council, Boy Scouts of America in Kailua, Hawaii.

Mrs. Martin J. Sisk, (the former Yvonne Yapor) is assistant principal at St. Rita's Elementary Junior High in Dallas. Her husband, **Martin** ('62), is with Honeywell Corp. in Dallas. **Richard O. Dahlke** is pastor of Our Savior Lutheran Church at Gatlingburg, Tenn., and is a member of the Youth Ministry Committee of the Southeastern Synod of the Lutheran Church of America. **Mr. and Mrs. James M. Peak** (he is class of '58, she is class of '60; the former Julia Lord) and their three children are now in Philadelphia where Jim is training to become a general agent with the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. **Richard E. Grant** ('60) is an English instructor at the Naval Academy Preparatory School in Bainbridge, Md. and he was recently promoted to Lt. Commander in the Naval Reserve. **Mrs. Lloyd Johnson** (the former Luetta Homesley) ('60) is teaching Spanish at Eastwood High School beginning her fourth year. She taught music and Spanish at Ranchland Hills grade school for ten years previously.

And, **S. Fred Rister** ('45) is a Supervisor-Adjuster in charge of the El Paso office of the U.S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co. **Max D. Pierson** ('50), of Carson City, Nevada, is a Utility Engineer with the State of Nevada's Public Service Commission. **Mrs. James M. Scott** of Albuquerque ('50), the former Marta Hargett, has received her Master's degree in Special Education from the University of New Mexico and is now working with emotionally disturbed children of the junior high level.

And finally, **Dr. Murray R. Yaeger** ('50) is now teaching at the School of Public Communication, Boston University; and **Charles W. Davis** ('31), after a long career as engineer with the City of El Paso, will soon retire.

No, this is finally: **Rafael J. Gonzalez** ('62) is chairman of the Department of Mexican and Latin American Studies at Laney College in Oakland, Calif. Mr. Gonzalez has also been appointed to the State of California Advisory Committee on Extended Opportunity Programs and Services by the State Assembly. Prof. Gonzalez has also been asked to serve on an evaluation team by the Accrediting Commission for Junior Colleges of the Western Association of Schools and Colleges.

Actually, this is probably the finally: **Dr. Larry Keith Macdonald** ('62), received his Ph.D. in Business Administration in 1969 from the University of Utah, and is presently an assistant professor of accounting at UT El Paso. In February, 1971, he will join the

faculty of the Johns Hopkins University as an Asst. Professor in the College of Hospitals and Public Health.

DEATHS



Clarence J. Cervenka

Mr. Clarence J. Cervenka, Registrar and Director of Admissions for UT El Paso since 1966 and a member of the University faculty since 1952, died suddenly on September 27. Mr. Cervenka was born in Granger, Texas, and received his B.A. and M.Ed. degrees from Texas A & M. Before his assignment as Registrar, Mr. Cervenka was an associate professor in engineering. Upon learning of his death, President Smiley said, "There is no real way to express our shock and sadness at this news. Clarence Cervenka was not only a loyal and invaluable member of the University staff, he was a familiar and universally well-liked man. He will be sadly missed by all of us."

Mr. Emil J. Mueller ('24), resident of El Paso for 51 years and chief chemist, later research chemist for American Smelting and Refining Company until his retirement in 1961, died August 24. Mr. Mueller was the first president of the Ex-Students' Association of the College of Mines and Metallurgy, was business manager of the football team for a number of years, and was also editor of the University's yearbook, the Flow-sheet.

Mrs. Dorothy Davis, ('42), instructor at the Hotel Dieu School of Nursing from 1965 to May, 1970, died August 19 in a highway accident on Interstate 10 near Palm Springs, Calif. Mrs. Davis and other members of her family were riding in a school bus which had been converted into a camping vehicle. According to reports, fumes from a butane gas tank caused the vehicle to explode, claiming the lives of Mrs. Davis and three of her four children.

Mr. Ruben Salazar ('54), a native of Juarez and El Paso and a former El Paso Herald-Post newspaperman, died August 29 in Los Angeles while covering a Mexican-American anti-war demonstration for KMEX, a Los Angeles TV station. (See story by Hawley Richeson in this issue of NOVA for additional information.)

SP/4 Salvador Leal, Jr. ('68 etc.) died July 25 in Vietnam when a rocket was accidentally fired while he was supervising the take-off of a Cobra helicopter. He was a helicopter crew chief with B Company, 123rd Aviation Battalion, American Division, U.S. Army, stationed near Da Nang.



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