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nova

THE
UNIVERSITY
OF TEXAS
AT EL PASO
MAGAZINE



THINGS AREN'T WORKING
(See Page 7)



Cover: The design for this Ecology Flag appeared in Look Magazine April 21, where it was explained "the Greek letter, theta, warning of death, symbolizes the threat to earth and its atmosphere. Green stripes are for unspoiled land; white for pure air." This cover design by Bassel Wolfe.

Back Cover: The spring, 1970, quietude of Leech Grove. Photo by Hans P. Otto.

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This entire magazine is bio-degradable.

WHO STOLE THE EHRLMANN POEM?

Evidence mounts in favor of the Terre Haute, Indiana poet Max Ehrman as author of the splendid little prose poem "Desiderata" which was reprinted in this column in the fall, 1969, issue. "Go placidly amid the noise and the haste," it began. The piece came to my desk from Dr. Milton Leech who clipped it from the editorial page of the El Paso Herald-Post in 1965 which reproduced it as a testimonial that Adlai Stevenson was sending to friends on his Christmas cards that year. The newspaper identified it as a composition of Ehrmann's but soon after its reproduction in NOVA, many claimed otherwise.

Several people called attention to the fact that the poem had been reprinted for framing and in other publications and that it invariably carried the source as "Found in Old Saint Paul's Church, Baltimore, 1692."

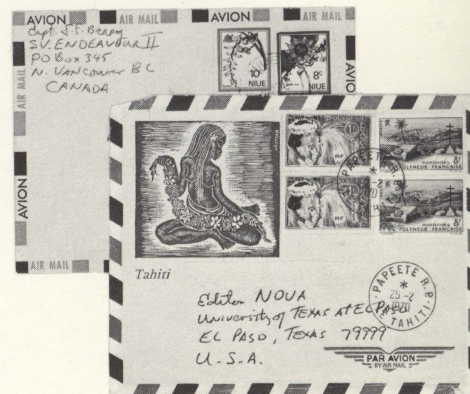
Ken Flynn ('69), Youth Coordinator for Mayor Peter deWetter, has written me, "Count me as one who believes that it was written by Max Ehrmann... Although I cannot say conclusively that 'Desiderata' did **not** appear on that old tablet in the Baltimore church, I feel that it is highly improbable. I base my personal opinion on a very careful study of the literary style of the remainder of Ehrmann's works."

Ken sent along his copy of **The Poems of Max Ehrmann**, published by Crescendo Publishing Co., Boston, 1948 (formerly Bruce K. Humphries). In the jacket blurb, "Desiderata's" opening lines are quoted but no mention is made of the Baltimore church. The entire poem appears on page 83 of the book with no mention of Saint Paul's. Furthermore Ken sent along a copy of the "Mary Worth" comic strip for December 25, 1969, in which a portion of the poem is quoted. Mary Worth herself adds: "This beautiful piece of writing often wrongly described as appearing on a 17th century tablet in a Baltimore church, actually was written by a modern poet, Max Ehrmann..."

I think both Ken Flynn and Mary Worth are right and that "Desiderata" is the work of Max Ehrmann.

I have a feeling that, somewhere, some time, this whole mystery was cleared up once before. Maybe we will hear from some exasperated Hoosier who knows the whole story.

—dlw



WHAT'S NIUE?

U.T. El Paso's only sailing ship captain, Jeff Berry ('66) of the S. V. Monte Cristo, was, on April 1, anchored off Niue Island ("look **that** up in your Funk & Wagnalls," he says) after leaving Tahiti and other ports of call behind. "We are anchored," Jeff writes, "in the exact spot where Endeavor I lay 200 years ago. Cook dubbed the place 'Savage Island.' Next stop Suva Fiji (British Crown Colony) then straight to Sydney with a possible stop at Lord Howe Island and Ball's Pyramid."

NOVA INTERVIEWS DR. SMILEY

Joseph Royall Smiley, 60, was born in Dallas. He received his AB and AM degrees in French and German and in French Literature at Southern Methodist University, his Ph.D. in French, at Columbia University. As a teacher he has served on the faculties of Arkansas A&M College, North Texas State College, Columbia University, and the University of Illinois. At the latter institution he rose from assistant professor

to professor (of French), chairman of the Department of French, and Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

As an administrator, Dr. Smiley, in addition to his career at Illinois, was President of Texas Western College 1958-60; Vice-President and Provost and later President, University of Texas at Austin, 1960-63; and President of the University of Colorado, 1963-69. In June, 1969, Dr. Smiley returned to

U.T. El Paso as the institution's president.

Among many distinctions, Dr. Smiley is a former Fulbright Research Fellow, a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor, Phi Beta Kappa, and a delegate to the 14th General Conference of UNESCO — United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The interview was conducted on April 27, 1970.

—Editor

Editor: Dr. Smiley, you have been back at this University now for almost a year. Can you talk about our priorities and what you see as the order of business?

Smiley: Yes, it has taken me easily this long to begin to rediscover what changes have taken place, where we are, what the emphasis has been, what it is likely to be, and what the realities are. There have been many changes in the intervening years and I am very pleased to find the University progressing along very solid and reasonable lines in realistic fashion. We have added, as you know, in recent years, master's degrees in a number of areas and this is certainly as it should be, given the fact that we obviously have the resources, the faculty strength, the need, and so forth. It is also inevitable, I think, that in the next several years there will be substantial pressures upon us to move toward the Ph.D or a doctoral degree of one kind or another. Perhaps a doctoral degree in a more or less professional area that will not be the Ph.D but, to cite examples out of the air, maybe the Doctor of Science degree, or a Doctor of Engineering.

Editor: If I can interrupt just a moment, do we have any reason to feel slighted

now that U.T. Arlington has been granted a doctoral program, I believe in psychology?

Smiley: The Regents have approved this; it will now go to the Coordinating Board. No, I don't think so. They have already received the appropriate approval for a doctor's degree in some areas of engineering, for example. I think these things evolve depending on one's current strengths: some departments are more nearly ready than others because of emphasis on one or another segment of the mission at the university.

Editor: You are a proponent of our emphasizing Inter-American Studies, is that correct?

Smiley: This is right, because it exemplifies, perhaps better than any other example that I can think of, my conviction that we must propose for the doctor's degree, programs that will take advantage of special or unique strengths that we have. Our very location is a natural indicator, in my judgment, for broad inter-American study areas that would take advantage of our location. But, when you say "Inter-American Studies," I'm thinking of such areas as linguistics, language and literature, and also history, sociology, some areas of the fine arts, psychology, political science—all these can have an international emphasis or focus because of our location.

Editor: Are you convinced that the Board of Regents and others in Austin are aware of this "destiny," for lack of a better word, of ours?

Smiley: Well, some do. Chancellor Ransom and I, for instance, talked when I was here before about ways in which this institution could develop unique programs. We were not talking about doctoral programs at that time, obviously, but unique programs based on the strengths and resources that we have in this area of inter-relationship primarily with Mexico and therefore with all Latin America.

Editor: Do you see any special funding that will come along any time soon to

begin some of those inter-American programs, perhaps, that we haven't already started?

Smiley: Well, as far as new programs are concerned, this is a problem that involves the legislature appropriating on the Coordinating Board recommendation for **past** performance. There are times, however, and I believe this has been true at Arlington, when as a "special item," it is possible to get a special appropriation to begin a new program. This, I think, would have to be the approach if we gain approval of the Regents and the Coordinating Board for doctoral or other complex programs. But I don't want to let my remarks so far be given undue negative emphasis as far as our graduate programs are concerned. They are upon us—they're **with** us—and it's inevitable within the next several years that such proposals will go forward.

Editor: Yes, and it's also true that when someone asks about the "progress" of the university, one question that immediately occurs is how far along are you toward getting a doctoral degree program.

Smiley: Perfectly natural, perfectly natural. But in the meantime we must, it



"... the basic aim of the university is to teach what man has already learned . . ."



"It does not detract from the importance of research; teaching and research are not opposites . . ."

seems to me, continue to fulfill to the best of our ability the roles which I think we have very ably fulfilled up to now and this is having been, predominantly, an excellent undergraduate teaching institution. The master's degree is one step beyond that but is not to be done, and has not been done, at the expense of undergraduate teaching. The doctoral level is the final step in the academic hierarchy, so to speak, but I very much hope that there will be no lessening of emphasis on our undergraduate and master's degree obligations as we move into the doctor's level. In other words, we will not make further moves at the expense of the excellent programs that we now have.

Editor: Would we progress more quickly toward these programs if we were not a member of the University of Texas System? I'm reminded of the statement made by Judge Abner McCall, president of Baylor University, who recently advised a group of Baylor exes here that we might be better off if we were not a member of the Texas System. Do you think there **would** be any advantages in that?

Smiley: On the contrary, I think it is in our advantage, as we move toward these proposals, to be an integral part of the University of Texas System—there's no question about it. For example, before we formally propose a Ph.D or a doctoral level program, it's a perfectly natural thing for the department involved to have the understanding, endorsement, and approval of its counterpart in Austin. The graduate school at Austin is old and well-established. The first doctor's degrees were probably given at Austin in the first decade after the turn of the century. The University of Texas at Austin has long been a member of the AAU—Association of American Universities—the most prestigious group of graduate institutions in the country, and it is not without signifi-

cance to have the appropriate approval and endorsement from an old, well-established Ph.D department in Austin when we go for a proposal of our own. So that's one significant way our belonging to the System is of definite advantage to us.

Editor: In your most recent press conference, one student who attended touched on this matter of our membership in the Texas System and it was his view that we are a stepchild, at best, of what used to be called the "Main" University. Do you think we have that kind of relationship?

Smiley: Not at all. The emphasis is entirely in the other direction. Every contact that I have with the System administration and the Regents shows very clearly and pleasingly a consistent, steady, System concern for our institution.

Editor: Do you think that the change in our name, for example, is evidence of that?

Smiley: Absolutely. I must admit that when I was here before, although our official title was "Texas Western College of the University of Texas," we were not as clearly and positively identified as an integral branch of the University System as we now are.

Editor: Dr. Smiley, this is off the beaten track a bit but it ties in with what we've been talking about. Last February, a newspaper story claimed that the Texas Board of Regents was determined to place emphasis on excellence of classroom teaching and that, to quote from the article, "faculty members who short-change their students and keep their department heads happy with spurious grant-hunting and useless cut-and-paste articles for professional journals are in for a shock." Is there a decline in this "publish or perish" doctrine and how do you view this writer's interpretation of the Regents actions since I know you were there when this occurred?

Smiley: I think the Regents have been deeply concerned about the quality of teaching and this action and statement of theirs in February certainly confirms it. This was no idle gesture or lip service, but rather an earnest, genuine concern which clearly is permeating the entire System. Shortly after this Regents meeting in February, there was a gathering in Austin of a number of administrative officials, faculty members and students who devoted a whole weekend to discussing effectiveness in teaching, how it could be achieved and improved. On the heels of that, about two weeks ago in El Paso, we had a similar meeting which lasted all Sunday evening and half of the next day. It involved our deans, several members of the faculty from each of the schools, and a number of students, both undergraduate and graduate, as well as our

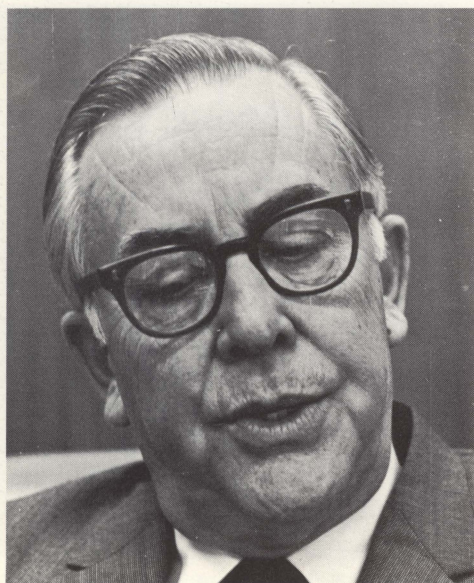
administrative officers. Four people from Austin came out to participate including Dr. John J. McKetta, the Executive Vice-Chancellor for Academic Affairs. The System representatives were, I think, like me, highly pleased with the results of our discussion. There was honest, deep concern and many constructive criticisms and suggestions as to how we can make our teaching here more effective. I think what we are seeing is a very welcome and happy shift in emphasis from concentration and first priority—and in many cases, even **sole** priority—on research and publication. Mr. John Gardner, if you recall, characterized this as the "flight from teaching." We are clearly going in the other direction now in the University of Texas System and I am delighted that we are.

Editor: Is the implication then that at some point in the immediate past there has been a noticeable emphasis on research to **detriment** of good teaching?

Smiley: This has happened in many universities. I think it basically true that the trend you described has been going on, in particular in the large, complex universities, for a number of years. The idea was prevalent that the higher the faculty member rose in academic rank, the farther he would move away from teaching—especially from teaching lower-division or undergraduate students. It was taken for granted that he would teach only graduate students, with a relatively light assignment to give him plenty of time for his research. What I am saying does not, in any way, detract from the **importance** of research; teaching and research are not opposites—they go together.

Editor: Do you see any change in the time-honored definition which says "the university is a community of scholars"?

Smiley: I don't think the basic aim of the university has changed at all. Let



"... I think the Regents are deeply concerned about the quality of teaching..."



"The first manifestation of serious student concern with social values probably came about the time of Selma..."

me emphasize that I say **basic** aim; that is, primarily to teach what man has already learned, and in the second instance, to add to the fund of man's accumulated knowledge. These have always been the primary dual roles of the university. What has happened, particularly since World War II, clearly has been an over-emphasis on the **addition** to man's fund of knowledge. Many times, sad to say, this has been at the expense of the other obligation which is to pass on effectively and meaningfully what man has already learned.

Editor: Do you think that increasing student involvement, not only in university affairs but in national affairs, has generated some of the misunderstanding in recent times at least on the functions of the university?

Smiley: Yes, I think so. I think what has happened is that so many laymen, because of their own experience or their children's experience, understand quite readily the aims of undergraduate education or professional education. Everybody knows about medicine, and nursing, and pharmacy, and the law, and so forth. But public understanding tends, I think, to weaken when the more specialized areas of graduate teaching and research are discussed. Another thing that has caused, and I guess always will cause some confusion or lack of understanding is the essential difference between a college and a university.

Editor: I don't think that has been clearly defined either.

Smiley: Well, let's take the typically small, private, endowed liberal arts college: its sole function is the teaching function. Let's assume that the college we are talking about has no graduate work of any kind, that it's sole purpose and all of its resources are devoted to teaching. This is the typical role of the undergraduate college.



"... a national issue on the quality of human life."

Editor: Isn't this more typically the role of the junior college?

Smiley: No, the junior college traditionally and I think properly emphasizes the vocational and technical aspects of training as well as the first two years of college. But take any small liberal arts college with which you are familiar that has no graduate work. All right—there are virtually no resources for research. There are traditionally no special rewards for the faculty man who does research. His assignment and therefore the basis on which he is judged is teaching—the effectiveness of his teaching. You see, we here at El Paso are ahead of the game, so to speak, in that over all the years our primary emphasis has been almost entirely upon teaching. Sure, many members of our faculty have done research, have published books and articles, but these were more or less incidental to their primary function which has been teaching. Now, as I said just a moment ago, as we begin to move in the direction of doctoral level work, then our role is expanding, you see. So we have not only the obligation to effective teaching, but we are adding that other dimension at the doctoral level which is the contribution to man's fund of knowledge.

Editor: So we have, in our 55-year history, little experience in the overriding research role as other institutions have had?

Smiley: That is correct.

Editor: What role do you think students have had in this shift in emphasis? Have student demands for changes in the educational process, do you think, contributed to this?

Smiley: I definitely do. I think that especially in my experience and certainly within the last six or eight years, students have become increasingly concerned about the quality of their teaching. And I have no doubt at all that the expression of these concerns, the requests, the pressures upon faculty groups and others, to re-examine the quality of teaching, pre-requisites, course content, degree requirements and so forth, these inevitably and without any question have had a tremendous impact on the change, the flexible situation that we are in now.

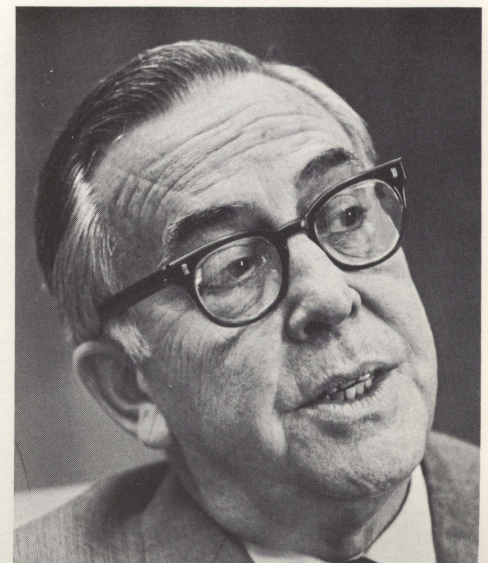
Editor: What is your prognosis for the future for the students' role in university life? Is it going to widen as it has obviously widened in the last two or three years?

Smiley: I think it will depend on the institution and the situation. You are correct that it has widened and is going to continue, to a certain extent, to widen. I think that it is entirely appropriate for students to be involved in faculty committees, with faculty groups, and so on, in areas where the student

is very clearly and deeply involved. The quality of the student life on campus, for example, to cite a broad area. On the other hand, I do not think that the faculty can abdicate its responsibilities. This does not mean that it shouldn't listen to students' opinions, students' requests, students' suggestions. On the contrary, it **should**. But I do not believe, in the final analysis, the faculty can abdicate its responsibilities for the curriculum, for budgets, prerequisites and the like. The simplest way I know to put this is simply that I have never heard of a college or university that was not founded on one simple premise—and that is that some know more than others.

Editor: Last fall we saw the creation of Black and Mexican-American Studies programs. Both came about as a result, I presume, of student interest and involvement in these areas. Intelligent presentations were made to the proper deans for creation of these programs. Have we made any significant progress in these studies?

Smiley: I think we have, and I'm very very pleased by the reasonable and constructive way in which these study programs were adopted. There's no question that they were instigated primarily because of student interest. So far as I am aware at any rate, there have not been the series of frustrating demands, confrontation and threats that sometimes accompanies the beginning of such new programs. Our students banded themselves together very constructively in committee work with the deans and faculty, made excellent suggestions, presentations, and so forth, and earned agreement all the way along. That's the reason why the programs are in existence now. I don't doubt that these programs will change. They are dynamic things, both Mexican-American and Black studies are relatively new areas, and I don't doubt



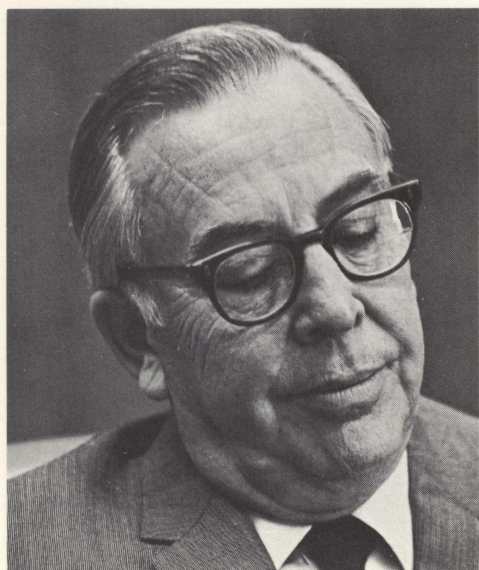
"... this institution ... has been characterized by a genuine air of tolerance, of lack of prejudice."

that after experience suggests a change or a different emphasis these programs will logically and normally change.

Editor: That leads into a question about the "politics," to use the current cliché, of confrontation. Do you have any idea how we have been able to so far avoid that seeming eventuality?

Smiley: Well, my own approach has been, and I have observed happily that this appears to be approach throughout the university, to keep one's doors open, one's ears open, to student concerns. I believe it's not an exaggeration that our student groups who have made various proposals have clearly understood that they are being listened to, that they are not being shunted aside. They are not told, nor is it implied, "No, nobody's going to listen to whatever it is you want to propose." The latter attitude, I am sure, has stimulated a conclusion on the part of many students that "Nobody listens to us, therefore we have to take some kind of action or make some threats in order to get our point across." All our colleagues in the faculty and the administration try to deal with students openly. I think this is the best answer I can give as to why we have been fortunate enough to avoid the kind of ugly situations that have plagued other campuses. I think it's equally important to emphasize that our students have behaved themselves reasonably and maturely, and so the responsibility for having gotten this far without the kind of confrontation you are talking about is equally theirs.

Editor: Dr. Smiley, this question has been asked many times of other university presidents. It has been stated over and over again that the principal problems having an impact on college campuses and their students boil down to five major issues. I wonder if you would mind giving us an observation on each of these compelling issues,



"... violence is intolerable in general ... but it is particularly out of place on a university campus."

particularly as to how it bears on the University, and on our students. The first and most important of these at this point is the war in Vietnam.

Smiley: To go back a little bit, the first manifestation of serious student concern with social values, with human values, probably came about the time of Selma. There was a genuine concern about social justice on the part of the students. As the war in Vietnam began to take lives, commitments of troops and so on, this obviously escalated the student concern about it. The reason this has happened on college and university campuses is clearly that that's where so many of our thoughtful, intelligent, thinking young people are. I think their dissent, on this and other issues, has basically been, and still is today, with social concern to a much larger extent than individual or local or parochial campus concerns at a given point.

Editor: A second issue is pollution and environmental well-being.

Smiley: I think this too, is an excellent example of a sharply increasing concern of intelligent students precisely for the quality of life. We mention social injustice. We mention their concern over our involvement in Vietnam which is so many miles away and which has so many complex ramifications. Now again a quality of our natural life which comes home on every campus is precisely the question of ecology, pollution and so on. Here again, I don't think that the concern of students about pollution is directed on a parochial, campus-wide or city-wide basis. It is very definitely on the broader scale, as a national issue on the quality of human life.

Editor: The third great issue is the most distressing in many ways because there seems to be so few answers and so many questions—that is racism.

Smiley: I think this was the basic concern in questions of social justice about which I spoke earlier. Students have simply not been willing to accept racial prejudice wherever it existed and their concerns have, in my judgement, been characterized by an admirable sense of tolerance as well as a determination to eradicate such prejudices.

Editor: Do you see any quieting of the urgency of that issue?

Smiley: Not at all. None whatsoever.

Editor: Going back for a moment. Do you see any lessening in the urgency of the issue of Vietnam with some of the developments that are taking place?

Smiley: I think that's much more likely to occur. Precisely because of the changes that are likely to take place in Vietnam, the troop withdrawals for example, the de-escalation, the de-emphasis, the decreasing loss of American life is there.

Editor: But the racial issue is not declining at all.

Smiley: It is not declining and will not, I think, for many, many years to come.

Editor: Do you think there is any reason for racism to be any more an issue on this campus than on any other campus?

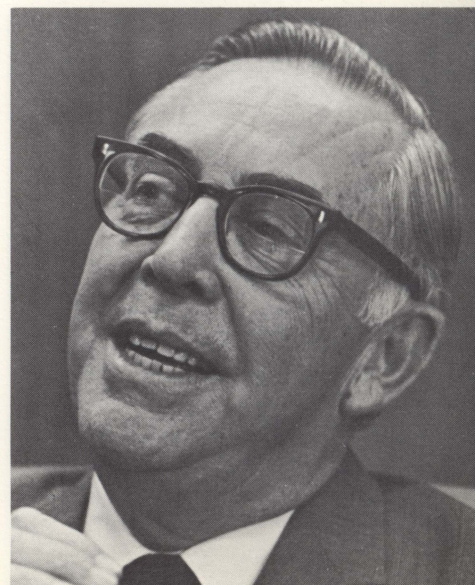
Smiley: No, on the contrary, in some ways it might be less of an issue because this institution from the beginning, because of its location, development, involvement and character, has been characterized by a genuine air of tolerance, of lack of prejudice. Therefore I think we are better off than many institutions, because of the large number of Mexican-Americans who have always been students here and hopefully always will be. There is no prejudice, there is no evidence of any kind that people of different backgrounds—economic, ethnic or otherwise—are not welcome here. So I see this as something that is a distinct advantage to us because of our background, because of our history.

Editor: Now the fourth issue is violence. How do you view that as the president of the University? As an issue for the University and its students?

Smiley: I think, of course, that violence is intolerable in general, anyway, but is particularly out of place on a college or university campus. The university exists to examine sanely, soberly, and intellectually, problems—any problem whatsoever. It presupposes a kind of basic, understood, agreed-upon tolerance for any kind of view. Violence simply does not fit into this picture. The use of any kind of force to enforce one's opinion or point of view is completely out of place in a university, it seems to me. It has no place whatsoever.

Editor: The final issue, in many ways the one most sensitive and least under-

(Continued on Page 14)



"... a kind of esprit here, a kind of institutional loyalty."

S. D. MYRES: A FOREWORD

by Dale L. Walker

Sweetwater, in Nolan County, Texas, was a cowtown just beginning to emerge as something of a trading center for ranchers and farmers in west central Texas when S. D. "Ted" Myres was born there on April 16, 1899. In many respects, the town was a prototype Texas cattle community with its unpaved streets turning into rutted bogs with the rains, stalling wagon and buggy traffic; with its one-room boardfloor public school, several well-attended saloons and almost as many churches—almost as well attended as the saloons.

Ted Myres' father had come to Sweetwater in 1896 from Cleburne and Ft. Worth as a saddle-maker of growing reputation if limited capital. The Myres saddle shop in Sweetwater was known to ranchers, Texas Rangers and a variety of other lawmen, drifters, drummers and not a few plain Texas-type gunmen. Young Ted Myres got to know a lot about human character from his dad's saddlery.

"Tio Sam" Myres, as Ted's father became known, was an extraordinary man in many ways (certainly not the least of which was in his cunning as a showman, promoter and "personality" which reached fruition when he moved to El Paso in 1920) and among his strongest points as a father was his strict Christian belief in the efficacy of frequent prayer, particularly family prayer.

Of these prayer meetings, Ted Myres recalls one in particular that involved one of Sweetwater's ubiquitous door-to-door drummers—a lightning rod salesman who, as his glibness demonstrated, was the Professor Harold Hill of the electrical storm damage prevention business.

Happening on the Myres home just at prayer time, the lightning rod man was invited in by the senior Myres and asked to join in the solemnities. As the prayer session progressed, the lightning rod man was asked if he cared to offer a few words of grace. With little hesitation, the ingenious salesman, as Dr. Myres recalls, intoned a message similar to this:

O Lord, bless this fine family and protect them from all the elements. Lord, lead this father to do whatever is necessary to keep his lovely wife and little children out of danger from the frequent heaven-sent storms...

Recalling the incident today, Dr. Myres says, "Not long after this, our home had the most elaborate lightning-rod system in all of Sweetwater—in all of Nolan County!"

Sam Myres senior also had strict ideas about education for his children and at the age of eight, Ted began taking violin lessons, and at 11, "elocution" (the most common word for oratory or speech-making in the early part of the century). Both skills developed rapidly with Ted Myres and by the age of 14 he began entering debating contests. In 1916, along with a classmate named Owen Barker, he won the state oratorical contest for Sweetwater High School.

As for fiddle-playing, Myres' professional debut was with the Ham-Ramsey Revival Organization, a forerunner of Billy Sunday's tent evangelism.

Myres entered Trinity University in 1916 and attended there for two years, transferring to the University of Texas at Austin, then to Southern Methodist University where he received the A.B.

degree in English in 1920. He participated in debating contests and played violin in the orchestra and with the glee clubs.

After receiving his degree, Myres toured the Midwest giving recitals in one-night stands from Little Rock to St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit and back toward Texas—a tour that took about a year in all.

Returning to Sweetwater as principal of the high school there, Myres began attending to one of his many interests—law. He began to study law at night and in July 1924, was admitted to the bar of Texas by examination. (In between, his coaching of the Sweetwater debating team resulted in another state championship in 1921-22.)

Myres returned to Southern Methodist circuitously—after teaching commercial subjects and coaching oratorical teams in a Dallas high school and practicing law in Dallas—when a foundation was established at SMU by Mrs. George F. Arnold, wife of a prominent Houston banker. Myres was asked by Dr. Edwin Shurter, director of the Arnold Foundation, to become his assistant, and Myres worked out an arrangement to get his M.A. degree at the same time.

He was awarded the degree in August, 1925, after receiving the first fellowship in government offered at SMU.

Another "first" was accomplished in 1929 when Myres, after two summers and one year in-residence, obtained his Ph.D. degree from U.T. Austin. It was the first doctorate in government awarded there. He also became a charter member of Pi Sigma Alpha, honorary fraternity in government.



S. D. Myres

By 1930, Dr. Shurter had resigned as director of the Arnold Foundation and Myres filled the job immediately. At that time he had begun writing seriously for publication. Among his earliest articles was a work on "Mysticism, Realism and the Texas Constitution of 1876," which, along with other scholarly political studies, brought Myres to the attention of the Social Science Research Council in New York. In 1930, Myres received a travel fellowship to study in Europe and the Near East.

In the 1930-31 period, Myres lived in Geneva, Switzerland, taking courses with international scholars at the *Institute Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales* of the University of Geneva. He spent time in London, Paris, and Jerusalem on various research projects and as a special correspondent for the *Dallas Morning News*, and he wrote an especially well-received and provocative paper on the "Palestine Problem" in which he pointed out that the Jews and Arabs could never form a united community. For his work in the Near East, Myres was awarded a "Diplome" by the Institute in Geneva.

He returned to SMU in 1932, while the country was in the depths of the Depression. Despite radical budget and salary cuts, however, he was able to inaugurate, through the Arnold Foundation, a series of "Studies in Public Affairs" monographs. He also became managing editor of the then struggling *Southwest Review*. A journal published jointly by SMU and Louisiana State University.

In about 1935, Myres was admitted to *Who's Who*, one of the youngest Americans to be included in the prestigious book that year.

A year later, Trinity University awarded him the honorary LL.D degree.

Myres also originated at SMU a series of conferences which resulted in an annual grant of \$10,000 from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to conduct an Institute of Public Affairs on the campus. Six universities of north Texas sponsored the organization and by 1938, the "Fifth International Conference of the Institute of Public Affairs" at SMU was being planned with the theme to be "Mexico and the United States."

It was to be a particularly unforgettable gathering.

Myres traveled to Mexico City and talked to U. S. Ambassador Josephus Daniels and many Mexican officials and ended up inviting a prominent Mexican educator, J. Silva Herzog, to participate in the conference and to speak on "Education in Rural Mexico."

As it turned out, 1938 was an auspicious time to hold a conference on U. S.-Mexican relations as those relations were to be strained toward the

rupturing point that very year. While Myres was setting up his conference, Mexican President Lazaro Cardenas expropriated all American oil properties in the country. The event was further complicated by the fact that the prominent educator Myres had invited to speak at his SMU conference was President Cardenas' chief advisor and was virtual author of the recommendation to expropriate the oil properties.

Despite a distinct nervousness on everyone's part, Myres determined to proceed with the meeting. Instead of speaking on rural education, Herzog was asked to address the huge gathering on the oil property situation. Speaking on the other side of the question, but in a different meeting, was W. E. McMahon, general council for Standard Oil of New Jersey and vice-president of Huasteca Petroleum, one of the principal Mexican companies nationalized.

The program was an important one and received national attention.

The next year, another conference on Mexico was arranged with U. S. Ambassador to Mexico Josephus Daniels as main speaker. Daniels, in 1914 when he was Secretary of the Navy under Woodrow Wilson, had issued an order forbidding the use of alcoholic liquors in the Navy. The decision was widely lampooned and jokes made the rounds about naval vessels not being permitted to have "port" sides etc. Daniels was an eminently lampoonable figure himself with his sepulchral black suits, black broad-brimmed slouch hat, low collar and black string tie.

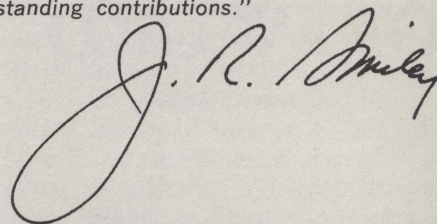
Myres met Daniels at the train depot and escorted the Ambassador to the Melrose Hotel in Dallas where a formal dinner awaited, and for which Daniels was the main speaker. The man who introduced the Ambassador, a prominent dean at Southern Methodist, gave a dignified welcoming address. Then, at the end of Daniel's speech, the dean returned to the microphone and announced: "Now let us all retire to the foyer for refreshments. The Ambassador will pass out first."

In the winter of 1940, Myres made a long trip through South America with a group of newspapermen, agronomists and diplomats, and conducted a number of important studies—one on the problem of Argentine beef exports and another on the Nazi penetration in Brazil and Argentina.

From 1944, after he received a diploma in portraiture and natural color processes from the New York Institute of Photography, until 1952, Myres operated a photo school in Dallas, a photo processing laboratory and three camera stores. In his eight years in the photography business, Myres estimates that he and his staff trained some

Three men on the U.T. El Paso campus who know S. D. Myres best are quoted herewith.

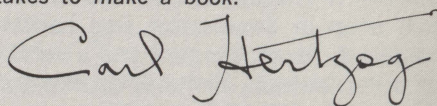
Joseph R. Smiley: "I have known and admired Ted Myres since I was a freshman at S.M.U.—more years ago than either of us would like to admit. When I came to Texas Western in 1958 I was delighted to find him here on the faculty and, upon returning last summer, especially pleased to have the privilege of being associated with him once again before his retirement. His high standards of scholarship in everything he does have added not only to the prestige of our faculty, but also to the publications of the Texas Western Press to which he has made so many outstanding contributions."



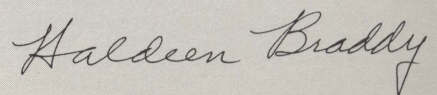
Carl Hertzog: "My ten year association with S. D. Myres has been more than just friendly cooperation. I have enjoyed an increasing admiration for his scholarship and know-how. He has used his knowledge unselfishly, and burned the midnight oil, revising and improving manuscripts which have turned into books that have brought honor to U. T. El Paso."

"Every author, even the best, needs an editor and, when he gets Ted Myres to check up on him and give advice, he is fortunate indeed. Several times I have seen unpublishable material reorganized and whipped into a good book by Ted Myres."

"The best book ever published by Texas Western Press is *Pioneer-Surveyor-Frontier Lawyer*, based on the writings of O. W. Williams, a very intelligent man but not a very good writer. Dr. Myres did research on Williams' varied career, edited his writings and wrote transitional material to pull the Williams stories into a unified and well-organized book. There are over 500 footnotes attesting to Myres' scholarship, and 80 photographs which prove his all-around knowledge of what it takes to make a book."



Haldeen Braddy: "Of all the scholars and writers I have ever known, Dr. Myres is most versatile. Long ago he established himself as a preeminent authority in political science. He also holds a degree in law, and knows the customs, mores, and folkmanners of the races of mankind from A to Z. Dr. Myres has been a lawyer, merchant, writer, editor, business man—and teacher. Supreme as his intellectual accomplishments are, I like S. D. Myres for his great character virtues. The casual observer may not see these. As one of his friends, I have seen them and benefited from them. Dr. Myres is the soul of generosity and compassion."



what the ants are saying

dear boss i was talking with an ant
the other day
and he handed me a lot of
gossip which ants the world around
are chewing over among themselves

i pass it on to you
in the hope that you may relay it to other
human beings and hurt their feelings with it
no insect likes human beings
and if you think you can see why
the only reason i tolerate you is because
you seem less human to me than most of them
here is what the ants are saying

it wont be long now it wont be long
man is making deserts of the earth
it wont be long now
before man will have used it up
so that nothing but ants
and centipedes and scorpions
can find a living on it
man has oppressed us for a million years
but he goes on steadily
cutting the ground from under
his own feet making deserts deserts deserts

we ants remember
and have it all recorded
in our tribal lore
when gobi was a paradise
swarming with men and rich
in human prosperity
it is a desert now and the home
of scorpions ants and centipedes
what man calls civilization
always results in deserts
man is never on the square
he uses up the fat and greenery of the earth
each generation wastes a little more
of the future with greed and lust for riches

north africa was once a garden spot
and then came carthage and rome
and despoiled the storehouse
and now you have sahara
sahara ants and centipedes

toltecs and aztecs had a mighty
civilization on this continent
but they robbed the soil and wasted nature

and now you have deserts scorpions ants
and centipedes
and the deserts of the near east
followed egypt and babylon and assyria
and persia and rome and the turk
the ant is the inheritor of tamerlane
and the scorpion succeeds the caesars

america was once a paradise
of timberland and stream
but it is dying because of the greed
and money lust of a thousand little kings
who slashed the timber all to hell
and would not be controlled
and changed the climate
and stole the rainfall from posterity
and it wont be long now
it wont be long
till everything is desert
from the alleghenies to the rockies
the deserts are coming
the deserts are spreading
the springs and streams are drying up
one day the mississippi itself
will be a bed of sand
ants and scorpions and centipedes
shall inherit the earth

men talk of money and industry
of hard times and recoveries
of finance and economics
but the ants wait and the scorpions wait
for while men talk they are making deserts
all the time
getting the world ready for the conquering ant
drought and erosion and desert
because men cannot learn

rainfall passing off in flood and freshet
and carrying good soil with it
because there are no longer forests
to withhold the water in the
billion meticolations of the roots

it wont be long now it wont be long
till earth is barren as the moon
and sapless as a mumbled bone

dear boss i relay this information
without any fear that humanity
will take warning and reform

archy

THINGS AREN'T WORKING

Some Aphorisms and other Statements
on

THE PROBLEM

Gathered from Various Sources for the Readers of

NOVA

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT EL PASO MAGAZINE

June, 1970

"what the ants are saying" from *the lives and times of archy and me-
hitabel* by Don Marquis. Copyright 1935 by Doubleday & Company, Inc.
Published by Doubleday & Company, Inc.

The land shall be utterly emptied, and utterly spoiled: for the Lord hath spoken this word.

The earth mourneth and fadeth away, the world languisheth and fadeth away, the haughty people of the earth do languish.

The earth also is defiled under the inhabitants thereof; because they have transgressed the laws, changed the ordinance, broken the everlasting covenant.

Therefore hath the curse devoured the earth, and they that dwell therein are desolate: therefore the inhabitants of the earth are burned, and few men left.

(ISAIAH 24: 3-6)

"By no accident the words *ecology* and *economy* are semantically hitched . . . *Ekos* (or *oikos*) — Greek for house — is the root of both words. Our *ekos* is the Earth. Between the atmospheric roof of air above and the lithospheric cellar of rock below is our house and home, the biosphere."

(John G. Mitchell, "On the Spoor of the Slide Rule," from *Ecotactics: The Sierra Club Handbook for Environmental Activists*. Pocket Books, April, 1970.)

"Better go back to the places man has lessened, to add evidence not of man's grossness or his neglect or his callousness, but rather of his genius. Let man heal the hurt places, and revere whatever is still miraculously pristine.

"That is our biased aim, one we hope will be increasingly understood and widely shared. If it succeeds, there may be more time for sarsaparilla and less need for LSD."

(David Brower, "A Time for Sarsaparilla," Foreword to *Summer Island: Penobscot Country* by Eliot Porter, Sierra Club, 1966.)

"We have met the enemy and he is us."

(Pogo)

"Articles on ecology generally lead off with lists of disasters. But the shock effect of disasters is gone. Today such lists may even be counter-productive. They suggest we have a number of specific problems we must address. We don't. We have THE PROBLEM. All ecological concerns are interrelated parts of the problem of perpetuating life on this frail planet, and our approach to them must be holistic."

(Denis Hayes, "Earth Day: A Beginning," from *The Progressive*, April, 1970, special issue on THE CRISIS OF SURVIVAL.)

"America has been described as a nation knee-deep in garbage, firing rockets to the moon."

(Garrett De Bell, "Recycling," from *The Environmental Handbook*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1970.)

For pollution of the skyline, look south from Stanton and University toward what used to be a scenic and beautiful entrance to the University of Texas at El Paso.

"Dr. Vern O. Knudsen of the University of California has found that exposure to over 90 decibels of sound can flush the skin, constrict the stomach muscles, and shorten tempers. Other doctors suspect that noise may be a hidden factor in heart disease, high blood pressure, allergy, nervousness, and even mental health. [NOTE: a food blender, 93 decibels; a jackhammer, 94; a subway train screeching around a curve, 104; loud power mower, 107; jet plans taking off, 150.]

"Says Dr. Knudsen, 'Ninety decibels bombarding several hours a day can cause an irreversible hearing loss.' In New York City, ordinary street noises *regularly* exceed 100 decibels."

(Our Polluted Planet, op. cit.)

"There is almost no restriction on the propagation of sound waves in the public medium. The shopping public is assaulted with mindless music, without its consent. Our government is paying out billions of dollars to create supersonic transports which will disturb 50,000 people for every one person who is whisked from coast to coast three hours faster."

(Ibid.)

"Q: What are the most urgent steps we must take now if we are to preserve our environment?

"A: The immediate step must be a move against municipal and industrial pollution of the air and water. Coupled with that we must move to rid America in the 1970s of the massive pollution from five of the most heavily used products of the affluent age in which we live. With firm Federal action, these five problems can be solved, and their solution can have an important impact on the crisis. The areas are: the internal combustion automobile engine, hard pesticides, detergent pollution, aircraft pollution, and non-returnable containers."

(Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., interview in *The Progressive*, op. cit.)

"Most air pollutants today are of the far more subtle, invisible variety. It is now believed that between 85 to 90 percent of U. S. air pollution consists of largely invisible yet potentially deadly, and often highly corrosive gases. Visible smoke, which *looks* bad, but often is not nearly so hazardous, now accounts for only 10 to 15% of atmospheric pollution."

(Our Polluted Planet, op. cit.)

"Although the U. S. contains only 5.7% of the world's population, it consumes 40% of the world's production of natural resources.

"... The U. S. also produces almost 50% of the world's industrial pollution. Every year U. S. plants discard 165 million tons of solid waste and gush 172 million tons of smoke and fumes into the air."

(Time Magazine, February 2, 1970.)

"Seen from the black depths of space, the earth is a lovely blue and white stippled island in the archipelago of the planets. It is unique, with its surface wetted by water, cushioned by greenery and fanned by air. Close up, the earth—and particularly that part of the land mass occupied by the United States—presents a far different picture. For example, fishermen in Colorado cast for trout among the beer cans, and debris falling into the Eagle River from an open dump on the bank; American women carry in their breasts milk that has anywhere from three to ten times of the pesticide DDT than the Federal government allows in dairy milk meant for human consumption; the Cuyhoga River in Ohio is so overrun with volatile industrial discharges that last summer it caught fire and burned two railroad trestles. Such is the home of the most technically advanced population on earth."

(Newsweek Magazine, January 26, 1970.)

"The battle of the environmentalists is to preserve the physiological integrity of people by preserving the natural integrity of land, air, and water. The planet earth is a seamless structure with a thin slice of sustaining air, water, and soil that supports almost four billion people. This thin slice belongs to all of us, and we use it and hold it in trust for future earthlings. Here we must take our stand."

(Ralph Nader, quoted in *The Progressive*, op. cit.)

"The pollution problem is a consequence of population. It did not much matter how a lonely American frontiersman disposed of his waste. 'Flowing water purifies itself every ten miles,' my grandfather used to say, and the myth was near enough to the truth when he was a boy, for there were not too many people. But as population became denser, the natural chemical and biological recycling processes became overloaded, calling for a redefinition of property rights."

(Garrett Hardin, "The Tragedy of the Commons," from *The Environmental Handbook*, op. cit.)

A New York businessman is planning to build a garbage mountain somewhere upstate and equipping it with ski runs to amortize its cost.

(News Item.)

You can take Salem out of the country but
... you can't take the butts out of Salem.
Only you can prevent forest fires.

(Smokey Bear, Capitan, N. M.)

Save water. Put bricks in the tank of your toilet so it uses less water when flushed. Don't leave the faucet on while you're brushing your teeth. Do you really need an electric toothbrush, an electric carving knife, an electric can-opener?

Buy and use a bicycle for trips of five miles or less. If buying a car, insist on having detailed information on its pollution production.

Patronize local public transportation facilities.

Walk in areas you have never seen before—enjoy yourself and the scenery.

(Ecotactics, *The Environmental Handbook*, op. cit.)

In 1878, Ismail Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, gave to England and the United States two of his ancient country's great treasures. They were obelisks—70 foot tall tapering stone pillars—that had stood in Egypt's sun and withstood its scouring, sand-laden winds since they were erected during the reign of Thutmose III, about 1,475 years before the birth of Christ.

The obelisk given to the U. S. was placed in Central Park in New York City in 1880 (it is called "Cleopatra's Needle" although it predates Cleopatra by nearly 15 centuries.)

In the past 90 years since it has stood in the Western World, the Central Park obelisk has deteriorated more from the erosion of weather changes and air pollution than it deteriorated in the previous 3,355 years of its existence.

ALL POWER POLLUTES

"Any square mile of inhabited earth has more significance for man's future than all the planets in the solar system."

(Lewis Mumford, quoted in *Newsweek*, January 26, 1970).

"One of the striking features of modern life is a deep and widespread faith in the efficacy of science and in the usefulness of technological progress. But there is now at least one good reason to question this faith: the phenomenon which has just begun to capture the public attention that it merits—environmental pollution..."

"In the eager search for the benefits of modern science and technology we have become enticed into a nearly fatal illusion: that we have at last escaped from the dependence of man on the balance of nature.

"The truth is tragically different. We have become not less dependent on the balance of nature, but more dependent on it. Modern technology has so stressed the web of processes in the living environment at its most vulnerable points that there is little leeway left in the system... Unless we begin to match our technological power with a deeper understanding of the balance of nature we run the risk of destroying this planet as a suitable place for human habitation."

(Prof. Barry Commoner, speech on March 3, 1968 at the National Conference on Higher Education. Quoted in the monograph *Our Polluted Planet*, Ambassador College, Pasadena, California, 1968.)

"The philosopher Alfred Whitehead saw the earth as 'a second-rate planet revolving around a second-rate sun.' Despite this, the earth has been a gracious host for the few moments its most recent visitor—man—has been here. But it has never guaranteed this species a permanent place; and because man is doing what no other species has ever done—quarreling with Nature—it appears that his presence on earth will be nothing more than a brief guest appearance."

(Colman McCarthy, *The Washington Post*, February 18, 1970, quoted in *The Progressive*, op. cit.)

LITTER

by Henry Gibson

Isn't it enough to make you sick?

Isn't it enough to make you stop?

Keep America Clean.

Keep America Beautiful.

"The end of the ocean came late in the summer of 1979, and it came even more rapidly than the biologists had expected. There had been signs for more than a decade, commencing with the discovery in 1968 that DDT slows down photosynthesis in marine plant life."

(Paul R. Ehrlich, "Eco-Catastrophe," from *Ramparts Magazine*, September, 1969.)

"... Unless something is done to reverse environmental deterioration, say qualified experts, horrors lie in wait. Others disagree, but scientists have solid experimental and theoretical evidence to support each of the following predictions:

- * In a decade, urban dwellers will have to wear gas masks to survive air pollution.
- * In the early 1980's air pollution combined with a temperature inversion will kill thousands in some U. S. city.
- * By 1985 air pollution will have reduced the amount of sunlight reaching the earth by one half.
- * In the 1980s a major ecological system—soil or water—will break down somewhere in the U. S. New diseases that humans cannot resist will reach plague proportions.
- * Increased carbon dioxide in the atmosphere will affect the earth's temperature, leading to mass flooding or a new ice age.
- * Rising noise levels will cause more heart disease and hearing loss. Sonic booms from SSTs will damage children before birth.
- * Residual DDT collecting in the human liver will make the use of certain common drugs dangerous and increase liver cancer."

("Ecology: A Cause Becomes a Mass Movement," from *Life Magazine*, January 30, 1970.)

"Smog is the air apparent."

(Ibid.)

"Every day we produce 11,000 calories of food per capita in the U. S. We need only 2,500 calories."

(Prof. Barry Commoner, quoted in *Time Magazine*, February 2, 1970.)

"In Donora, Pennsylvania (in 1948), a small mill town dominated by steel and chemical plants, a four-day fog filled with zinc sulphate and sulphur dioxide, among other pollutants, made almost half the fourteen thousand inhabitants sick. Twenty persons died. Ten years later, Donora residents who had been acutely ill during that episode were found to have a higher rate of sickness and to die at an earlier age than the average for all the townspeople."

(Edith Iglauer, "Our Ambient Air," in *The New Yorker*, April 13, 1968.)

"A recent scientific analysis of New York City's atmosphere concluded that a New Yorker on the street took into his lungs the equivalent in toxic materials of 38 cigarettes a day."

(Robert and Leona Rienow, *Moment in the Sun*, Dial Press, 1967.)

"While cars get faster and longer, lives get slower and shorter. While Chrysler competes with Buick for the getaway, cancer competes with emphysema for the layaway. This generation is indeed going to have to choose between humans and the automobile. Perhaps most families have too many of both."

(Ibid.)

"Someone has suggested man's era should be summarized as the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, the Iron Age, the Space Age ... and now the GarbAGE."

(Our Polluted Planet, op. cit.)

"About every four seconds, the U. S. census clock ticks off a new American. In his expected 70 years of life, he will contribute to the Gross National Product by consuming 50 tons of food, 28 tons of iron and steel, 1,200 barrels of petroleum products, a ton and a half of fiber and 4,500 cubic feet of wood and paper. All of this material will pass through or around the new American, eventually winding up as waste—100 tons of it, wafting on the breeze, bobbing in mid-current or, along with his 10,000 'no deposit, no return' bottles, ploughed into some hapless marsh, there to pollute both the land and the sea."

(Ecotactics, op. cit.)

Spell Earth with a capital E.



ART AT 2200°

The Sculpture of Richard Myklebust

by Mary Margaret Davis

The rangy longhorn, all hollows and planes, chews at the shortgrass etched on his pine base. A hooded monk perpetually counts his beads, his rosary hidden by sleeves of a secret alloy. If you look quickly, you may be able to catch the next flashing stride of the green-bronze roadrunner!

These are the sculptures of Richard Myklebust, 1952 U.T. El Paso business administration graduate whose work is exhibited in some of the Southwest's leading galleries.

Myklebust dates his interest in things creative from an undergraduate course in jewelry-making and enameling taught by Wiltz Harrison at U.T. El Paso. As Dick's talents and skills grew, he longed to do larger works.

The technique he prefers, sand casting, is one of the oldest known to man for shaping metal. "Statues have been found in Asia dating back 5,000 years done by sand casting," Myklebust said. The services of a foundry are required, and the cost of custom work is extremely high in large shops geared to mass production.

Fortunately Dick located a small two-

man shop in El Paso and the owner took time to teach him the process of casting. The sculptor worked there in his spare time for several years helping with other custom jobs in exchange for the casting of his figures and busts.

"We used melted-down bathroom fixture knobs and faucets at first," Dick said, "and got some rather unusual effects." With the death of the foundryman the sculptor was faced with the necessity of sending his works either to New York or to Italy to be cast.

It was a joy and a relief to him to discover that the famous Nambe Mills of Santa Fe was enlarging its facilities to accept custom casting. Elegant Nambe accessories are sold by leading stores including Nieman-Marcus. The Nambe alloy, elusive of metallurgical analysis, has been used to cast several Myklebust pieces and they and his bronzes are shown and sold at the Nambe showrooms.

In the technique of sand casting, Dick first models his subject in petroleum wax or beeswax. He shapes and refines the piece until he is satisfied. At that point, the Artist Myklebust be-

comes the Artisan Myklebust. He partially fills a wooden box frame with tightly packed oiled sand and carefully places the wax model lengthwise atop the sand. More oiled sand is tamped around the model up to the midline.

A substance called parting powder is sprinkled over the upper half of the model and another frame is affixed and the process is reversed. When the frame is filled and tamped firmly, a sprue or pouring spout is inserted as are various pipes or vents to permit the gasses to escape and to allow for expansion or contraction. He opens the frame carefully and separates the two halves, removing the wax figure, leaving an identical impression in the sand. The box is then locked and hot metal (bronze pours at 2200°F, aluminum at half that temperature) is poured into the mold.

When the metal cools and sets up, the molds are unlocked and removed. The resultant glob bears almost no resemblance to the original work. "It's a frightening mess," the artist said, "with pour-pipes, air vents and chunks of excess metal still attached. It looks

like a terrible mistake. The metal may have swelled or shrunk from the heating and cooling and there is often irreparable change. The piece must then be discarded and the entire process repeated."

Usually the damage is not severe and Myklebust is able to bring the piece to its intended state. Using the wax original as a guide, he uses an electric hand drill to cut away pipes and vents and lumps and chunks.

Each touch is as critical as that of the diamond cutter's drill. Work done cannot be undone. If a mistake is made, there is no rejoining the lost piece to the casting.

No two pieces of Myklebust's work are ever the same because of the hand finishing with the drill and the action of coloring acids on the metal. Different patinas are obtained depending upon the kind, temperature and strength of the acid solutions and the length of time the metal is exposed to the acids.

"Most pieces are cast in limited series," he said. "Newest is an aluminum seagull of which only 100 were done. Each is accompanied by a numbered certificate which attests to the buyer that he is owner of one of only a hundred such creations in the world." One of the seagulls was Myklebust's contribution to the 1969 Angel Auction of El Paso Museum of Art and brought \$300 for Museum funds.

"Occasionally an item may be cast only once," he said. Such a one-of-a-kind work is the magnificent massive lion at the Cordova International Bridge which he was commissioned by the local Grubbs Foundry. The lion with his great peaked whorled mane stands as a symbol of friendship and understanding between the United States of America and Mexico. It was sponsored by Lions International.

Another unique piece, "**unintentionally** one-of-a-kind" Myklebust said, is a graceful llama. "His shaggy coat was perfect on the first casting made but I've never cast another without getting a large amount of shrinkage and I've been unable to get the drill work as I want it." The llama was accepted for entry in a recent show at the El Paso Museum, an honor of which Myklebust is proud.

Dick was not pleased with his early attempts at painting and he turned to the three-dimensional medium of sculpture. Nevertheless he shows a sharp sense of color in his extensive series of miniatures featuring precious metals and gemstones. The influence of his early jewelry training is shown in the exquisitely delicate bronze works. In each—the chaparral, the praying monk, a cunning stylized Siamese cat—there is great warmth and a feeling of motion being frozen by the enduring metal.

Bernice Schwartz, El Paso Times





writer said of Myklebust in her column "Brush Strokes": "There is a patina to some of his bronze pieces that is most commendable as it is very natural to the subject. His proportion is excellent and there is a natural fresh charm to his interpretation. There is nothing stylized or stilted about the artist's work. It is, or seems, simply executed but it is finished with true professionalism."

Barbara Funkhouser, El Paso Times entertainment editor, wrote in Sundial Magazine: "Myklebust is a master of planes and curves, contrasting highly polished and textured surfaces, recessing major features, obtaining a high degree of realism in some while being highly contemporary in the design of others, nearly always achieving a work that is interesting from any angle."

The artist has combined aesthetics with utility in a line of signed decorative cigaret boxes and ash trays. They are also cast in sand and each set is different. One group features a turquoise-studded Thunderbird and was done especially for the Southwest National Bank.

Prominent El Paso patrons of the arts who own and prize Myklebust works include Paul Luckett, Dr. Rita Don, Mayor and Mrs. Peter deWetter and Mr. and Mrs. Gene Guldemann. White and Shuford Advertising Co. bought and used his roadrunner for a campaign for a housing development. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Fugate own a chaparral and a monk and Dr. Jack Saunders, dean of education at New Mexico State University has several pieces signed with the distinctive Myklebust "running M".

Myklebust's work is handled exclusively in El Paso at The Bird Cage, in Santa Fe at Canyon Road Gallery, in Ruidoso at Gallery III, in Taos at The Market and in Silver City at Phillips Gallery. A large New York department store is currently interested in exhibiting his work.

He is married to the former Geraldine Campbell, ('52), and they are parents of a five-year-old son, Richard Alan, known as "Tad."

Dick's talent smoldered after graduation while he served a tour of duty in the army. Following his discharge, he was hired as manager of two Nevada grocery stores, each of which was successively destroyed by fire while he was employed there. Getting the message that his future lay not in the grocery business he returned to El Paso and today is a salesman for the Xerox Corporation.

It's a hot guess that were it not for two burn-outs in Nevada, Richard Myklebust might today be arranging frozen TV dinners instead of emerging as one of the promising fiery young men of Southwestern art!

DR. SMILEY (Continued)

stood, perhaps, is the matter of drugs. Could you give us some statement about that?

Smiley: I think our values in society, and I don't think anybody would argue this, are changing in many ways very rapidly and I think the attitude of society in general toward drug use is changing also. An example of such a change in attitude would be the change in social values, social attitudes toward the consumption of alcohol a generation or so ago. I think the parallels are evident. I think young people these days, college students and others, being curious, being alert, being inquisitive, are more likely to experiment with drugs than any generation I have known. I think what we must have, and we are doing our best here to achieve this, is as much factual, hard information as possible to be made available to students and to others on dangers, on drug abuse as well as on drug use, on matters of addiction, and so on. These are the things we must do and are doing to the best of our ability, to let students be informed. I think students in many ways are more mature when they come to us as freshmen now than was true in past generations. Young people today, properly, want to be treated as adults when they come to college and this is the reason that I say **education**, hard facts about the

dangers, the pitfalls, the possible addictions, and so on are the answers.

Editor: It's often been observed that when you left Texas Western College in 1960, and even before, in your career at the University of Illinois, in your administrative career there and at The University of Texas at Austin and at Colorado, you have just about seen it all, that nothing that you could observe coming back to this institution would surprise you. Have there been any surprises?

Smiley: Well, I'm seeing some things that are indeed different from situations at Colorado and in many ways different from Austin, too, that please me very much. And that is a kind of cohesiveness in the student body, certainly a cohesiveness in the faculty as to our role, our standards, what we are all about. These are things that may or may not be typical simply because of size but they certainly are consistent and true of this institution. I find the pleasant associations in the faculty, the dedication of the vast majority of our students to what they are really here for, what the faculty is here for, what we are all here for, to be a very rewarding and pleasing experience.

Editor: Is the going somewhat less hectic for your office?

Smiley: Yes, in many ways it is, because, to some extent of these things

I have mentioned, a kind of **esprit** here, a kind of institutional loyalty that is to me very evident as it was when I was here before, as contrasted with a very large, complex institution where many times the faculty members' loyalty, for example, is more directed toward his discipline than it is toward the institution itself. When you have, as we had at Colorado, such a substantial proportion of non-resident students, you cannot expect the same loyalty to one's state university as you can from people who are residents of the state. They tend to have less of a stake in it. They are birds of passage, so to speak.

Editor: You have a long career as an administrator and as a teacher. Do you look forward to a return to teaching? Or has the administrative part of your university career going to be, do you think, the high spot of it?

Smiley: No, I look forward very much to returning to teaching when I am finished with this assignment. I deliberately chose teaching as a career, prepared myself for it, thoroughly enjoyed it, and I've never gotten away from the continuing interest and concern that I have had with teaching. So it's not something that I have outgrown or cast aside. The fates have decreed that I would do other things meanwhile but teaching is still my first love.

S. D. MYRES (Continued)

3,000 professional photographers in the two-year course that he organized and directed.

In 1954, after completing 30 years at Southern Methodist and after closing down his Southwest Photo Arts Institute, Dr. Myres came to El Paso to go into business with his brother, W. J. in the S. D. Myres Saddle Company, a business Tio Sam established in 1897, and which he moved to El Paso in 1920. After a short time in partnership in the Myres Saddlery, Ted Myres decided to go off on his own and moved to Juarez where he set up the "Tala-bateria Fronteriza," a leather goods company on 16th of September.

Dr. Myres began his second career as a university professor when Dr. Rex Strickland, then head of the Department of History at Texas Western College, saw Myres' photo in a newspaper

and asked him to give some evening lectures at the College. Myres began lecturing in 1955, then rose through the ranks—assistant professor, associate professor, full professor, and department head. He had followed the very same course at Southern Methodist and is probably the only man in the country ever to have two full careers—lecturer to department head—at two American universities.

In 1961, the then president of TWC, Joseph M. Ray (who has known Myres for many years), talked to him about editing a series of "Southwestern Studies" monographs on Southwestern history. The first of the series was published by Carl Hertzog's Texas Western Press in the spring of 1963. Myres and Hertzog had worked together on books since 1956 when they collaborated on

A Century of Freemasonry at El Paso. The first book Myres edited in Dr. Ray's administration was **Fallacies of Karl Marx** by Eugene O. Porter.

Myres has been editor of 25 Southwestern Studies monographs and, in his capacity as editor for the Texas Western Press, has worked on the manuscripts of some 60 books in all. Among them is **Pioneer Surveyor-Frontier Lawyer**, the Personal narrative of O. W. Williams which Dr. Myres edited and annotated and which recently passed into a second edition.

At the end of the summer, Dr. Myres will leave the University. "I am not retiring," he says, "I have much to do." The foremost project in his mind at present is an assignment to work on an educational project for the Abell-Hanger Foundation of Midland.

THE MOUNTAIN LION

by Jon Manchip White

For eight sweet years I ambled in the pines
And struck the silly sheep and crunched their bones
The huddled herd were frightened of their shadows
Living was red and fat among the meadows
I slid between the soft flanks of the cattle
And hooked them with a claw as hard as metal
Wet were my jaws and damp my pizzle
Slick my pelt and streaked my muzzle
Nothing so good can last for ever
They tracked me lapping at the river
Three of the dogs I ripped to bits
Six bullets whacked me in the guts
They peeled my tousled hide and scooped it out
And gave the scavengers the marbled meat
The skin they took and draped around a post
And nailed it through the skull to hold it fast
My limbs spreadeagled sideways in derision
Spiked on the barbs to keep them in position
Even in death I stay a shape of wrath
A grinning terror strung beside the path
And though I shrivel in the noonday glare
While hot winds nibble at my mangy fur
My brown ghost holds my ancient realm as fast
As if my fangs had never turned to dust
My footprint stamped as roundly on the rocks
As when I stalked the sheep and broke their necks
And though the pinetrees and the mountains fall
A pungent essence will remain to dwell
A pride and presence stalking on the hill

Jon Manchip White of the UT El Paso Department of English, was born in Cardiff, Wales, and is a graduate of Cambridge University with honors degrees in English Literature, Prehistoric Archeology, Oriental Languages (Egyptology), and Anthropology. He is author of nearly 20 books including eight novels. "The Mountain Lion" is the title of a new collection of verse Prof. White has only recently completed for publication.

Bernice Simpson Dittmer ('62, MA '66) is the author of a book, recently published by the Texas Press, entitled **The Reverend Uncle Bert**, a thoroughly researched biography of the late Rev. B.M.G. Williams, rector emeritus of St. Clements Episcopal Church. Her husband, Emil Jay Dittmer, retired in 1968 from his post as vice-president of the El Paso National Bank, after which they spent some time in England where Mrs. Dittmer continued her quest for accurate information on the life of "Uncle Bert" and his England heritage.

Sam Pendergrast ('57), in a recent letter to NOVA, neatly capsuled his past few years' activities: "... fine arts editor of his hometown newspaper, the Abilene (Tex.) Reporter-News, via tangents of three years in Hollywood and four years in New Mexico, the last three of them as editor of the weekly Santa Rosa news." He has written eight books in ten years, five of them as a ghostwriter and "has yet to see one in print under his own name." Things are looking up for Sam, however: he has sold an option on the movie rights to his first novel "The Sugar Man," which he expects "to be filmed by a runaway Hollywood producer now in London." He adds: "The story's setting is Juarez and when filmed, should get a solid 'X' rating."

Arthur John Maese ('29) is doing mine examination work in Mexico for Ramid International Ltd. of Vancouver, B. C., Canada. **Grant S. Nichols** ('33) recently retired from Trans World Airlines after 21 years of service with all types of aircraft, from Douglas DC-2's through Boeing 707's; he lives in Prairie Village, Kansas. And, **Frank Feuille III** ('33 etc.) is now associate business manager of Newspaper Printing Corp., publishers of the El Paso Times and the El Paso Herald Post. **Mike Brumbelow** ('34 etc.), former football coach at Texas College of Mines, is the 1970 president for the United Fund of El Paso and El Paso County.

Eliodoro "Bobby" Martinez ('38 etc.) is executive accounts manager of the Magnolia Coca-Cola Bottling Co. in El Paso. **Robert B. Crockett** ('38) resides in Ft. Worth and is chief of the Construction Division for the Fort Worth District, U. S. Army Corp of Engineers. **Andrew Jolly** ('41 etc.) is the author of a novel, "Lie Down in Me," recently published by Crown, and is also an English instructor at Stephens College Columbia, Mo. **William F. Howard** ('39), recognized as one of the leading Land and Right-of-Way executives in the country, is currently serving as advisor to the American Right-of-Way Association's National Executive Committee.

Nicolas Perez ('39) and **Francisco Cordero** ('42) are two of ten local residents recently appointed by County Judge Colbert Coldwell and Mayor Peter deWetter to work with the Texas Research League in a study of more effective performance of city and county governmental functions. Perez is a professional consulting engineer; Cordero is vice-president of R. E. McKee General Contractors, Inc. and also a professional consulting engineer. **David W. Tappan** ('40) recently was appointed assistant general agent in the El Paso life division office of Aetna Life & Casualty. Tappan is president of U.T. El Paso's Ex-Students Association.

Abe Goldberg ('43) is the recently-named president of D&G Investment Co. which operates Diamond Cleaners & Laundry, and Diamond Coin Operated Laundries. **Margaret West Pfaff** ('43, MA '46) works alternately as a director of Christian Education for the Presbyterian Church, and as a public school teacher in Inglewood, California. **Dr. Robert**

E. Collier ('44 etc.), currently vice-president of East Texas State College in Commerce, Texas, will assume the presidency of Northeast State College in Talequah, Okla. in September. **Ruben Schaeffer** ('46 etc.) is president of the El Paso Board of Realtors and of the Realtors Investment Exchange Service.

Conrad Ramirez ('48) is the District Census Manager for the El Paso and West Texas areas, appointed by the U. S. Department of Commerce. **Jose G. Santos** ('49 etc.) is the owner of three local supermarkets, the father of seven children, and was recently appointed by the Mayor as a member of the El Paso Board of Commissioners of the Housing Authority. And, **L. W. "Lou" Cope** ('50) is president of a new consulting firm, Mining Services, Inc., in Denver, Colo. **Mary Helene Caballero** ('50 etc.) is again attending college—East Los Angeles College, working toward a degree with majors in sociology and education, and plans to complete her final year at Cal State beginning in September.

Ralph Siqueiros, Jr ('51 M.Ed. '67), is assistant principal of Cooley School in El Paso. **Rush Muse** ('51) is assistant to the president of the Anaconda Company in New York, according to a letter recently received from **Robert Dickinson** ('52) who resides in Butte, Montana. **Major Gloria M. Leon** ('51) writes from a New York APO that she sometimes hears **Ted Quillen** ('48 etc.) on the Armed Forces Network, with his music show. **Carlos Blanco** ('51) is a board member of the Citizens Bank of Las Cruces which recently opened its third bank in the historical century-old structure, The Amador, formerly utilized at different times as a post office, court, jail, theater, and hotel.

Clyde Anderson ('52), El Paso County Commissioner, was recently honored at the dedicatee of the annual Flower Show, "Accent El Paso," sponsored by the Council of El Paso Garden Clubs, Inc. **William F. Dunlop** ('52) resides in Winterville, Ohio and writes that NOVA brings back a pleasant renewal of memories. **Lt. Col. John E. Parks** ('52) is in command of the 793rd Military Police Battalion, Nurnberg, Germany. **Dr. Roy W. Merworth** ('53) is a local physician and vice-chief of the Medical and Dental Staff of Southwestern General Hospital. And, **Dr. John David W. Guice** (MA '53) has assumed the post of assistant professor of history at the University of Southern Mississippi.

To avoid being redundant about ex-students who are associated with the same firms, NOVA's practise of listing alumni by chronological order of graduation or attendance at U.T. El Paso goes down the tubes for the next two paragraphs.

Walter R. Howell ('61 etc.) and **Stantley Jarmiolowski** ('63 etc.) were recently elected vice presidents of the Southwest National Bank. Promotions also were made recently at the State National Bank and include **Frances Arledge** ('47 etc.), to assistant vice president and manager of the credit department; **Martin Kern** ('47 etc.), to vice president of trust investment; **William J. Multhaupt** ('63 etc.), to vice president; and **Harry S. Wortmann** ('67), to assistant cashier. At El Paso National Bank, **George Garcia** ('60) to assistant cashier, and **Mrs. Frances Klaes** ('68) to credit department manager.

Four other University ex-students are associated with the recently-formed Spanish Broadcast System which acts as a local, regional, national and international sales representative company for a chain of 91 affiliated radio and TV stations in Mexico. They are: **John Siqueiros**, ('51), president; **Weldon Donaldson** ('58), vice-president and sales manager (and also vice-chairman of U.T. El Paso's 1970 Alumni Fund); **Domingo Urquiza** ('66 etc.), advertising; and **John Pruneski**

('67 etc.), sales representative.

Jack Copeland ('53 etc.), former athletic trainer at U.T. El Paso, is vice-president-finance for the El Paso office of Coaches of America, Inc. **Mrs. Norma G. Hernandez** ('54) is a Mathematics Consultant to the El Paso Public Schools and recently earned her Ph.D. degree from The University of Texas at Austin. And, **W. G. Sullivan** ('54) recently was promoted to executive vice-president of Home Mortgage Co. **Mrs. Edie Adams** ('55), former teacher in the El Paso Independent School District, is instructor of a class in oil painting at the Northeast Family YWCA.

Major Kenneth E. Ratcliff ('55) is doing contract review work for the U. S. Air Force at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. **Mel S. Geary** ('56) is the newly appointed managing editor of the El Paso Times. **Dr. Curtis J. Spier** ('56) is consulting psychiatrist to U.T. El Paso in addition to his private practise. **John W. Donohue, Jr.** ('57), past president of U.T. El Paso's Ex-Students' Association, has been named secretary of the 6,500-member Texas Association of Life Underwriters (TALU), also serves as state TALU membership chairman. And **Thomas Navarette Carrillo** ('57) is assistant secretary-treasurer and office manager of Wholesome Dairy, Inc.

Mrs. Barbara Tolson Millasich ('58 etc.) is operator and owner of Teldifon, a secretarial service which she founded in El Paso a few months ago. **Fred Witt** ('58) was recently appointed sales manager for KERP-TV in El Paso. And, **Don Maynard** ('58), star flanker for the New York Jets professional football team, recently joined the customer relations department of Price's Creameries, Inc.

Robert J. Jones ('58) is associate professor of clinical psychology in the Behavioral Science Center, Nova University, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. **Mrs. Connie Baker** ('61, MA '68) is associated with Vocational Rehabilitation in El Paso and was selected recently as Counselor of the Month by the El Paso District Office, Region I, Texas Rehabilitation Commission. **Rev. J. DeWayne Richardson** ('60 etc.) is the new pastor of Highland Park Baptist Church, and is also a chaplain lieutenant in the Naval Reserve.

C. N. Hornedo ('60) is assistant manager at Texas Mining and Smelting Division of National Lead Company and resides in Laredo. **George Thompson** ('61) is a recent civilian graduate of the University of Southern California's Master of Aerospace Operations Management program at Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif. and is employed by Western Test Range. **Ralph Magruder** ('62) teaches art at Austin High School; concerning his own art works, he specializes in acrylic paintings, sculpture in bronze, wood, and a combination of polyurethane foam coated with wax, and pen and ink drawings—all recently on display in the Lea-Hertzog Room of the El Paso Public Library.

Joe B. Oliver ('62) has been named an honorary director of the El Paso Real Estate Investment Trust; he is vice-president of Gunning-Casteel. **Jim Whitelaw** ('62 etc.) is Administrative Assistant to the President of Maricopa County Junior College District in Phoenix. He was assistant professor of News and Information at U.T. El Paso from 1961-64. **Maybelle "Jinx" Canfield** ('62 etc.) teaches adult painting classes at the Northeast YMCA, recently had an exhibition of her own watercolors, oils, acrylics and patio paintings at the Central YMCA. **Mrs. Sam Self, "Tish"** ('64, M.E. '68) is the first graduate counselor for female students to be on the faculty of Texas A&M University.

Mr. and Mrs. Carol Elder Cathey ('65 etc.) and ('62 etc.) are living in Denver Colorado where he is an insurance adjuster. **Gene Taylor** ('63) and **Carroll Singer** ('63,



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